

ORDER OF AHEPA

Magazines

1931

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ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

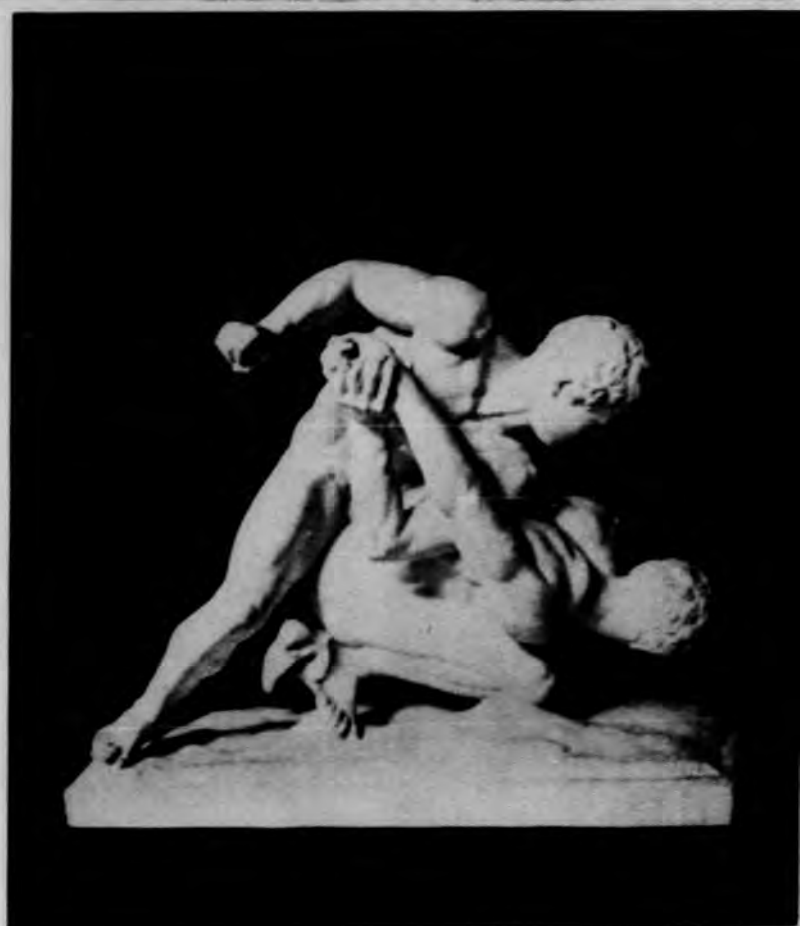
January 1931

Volume V

Number 1



The **AHEPA**



THE WRESTLERS
(A Statue of Greek Wrestlers of the Fourth Century)

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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

CAREFUL SPENDING DAYS ARE HERE

Gone are the days of 'ticker tape' extravagance.

Gone, too, are the days of 'penny-ante' economy.

Hail to the day of 'Careful Spending' . . . the surest road to a permanent prosperity!

Advertisers are taking their time in making up their appropriations this year.

They are going to spend . . . but they will spend more carefully . . . in selected and in proven mediums.

The question of the day is not 'How Much' circulation a publication has . . . but 'What Kind' of circulation!

And that is the principal reason why the Ahepa Magazine enters this New Year with head held high.

23,000 circulation may not be so much in answer to the question 'How Many' . . . but when we say (and prove) that 16,000 of our total circulation consists of business men . . . particularly Restaurant and Confectionery owners that is a fact that will be given serious consideration by every careful advertiser in the land.

FACTS

Every 'careful spending' advertiser should investigate the Ahepa Magazine and compare it with the mediums he is now using.

1. *The Ahepa Magazine has a paid circulation of 23,000.*

2. *For the year 1931 Ahepa guarantees an increase in its paid circulation at the rate of 500 per month.*

3. *Ahepa is the largest American Greek National Monthly printed in this country and as such it is the outstanding representative of the interests of 500,000 Americans of Greek descent.*

4. *Ahepa is the official organ of the Order of Ahepa, a society founded on the principles of Americanization and Education.*

5. *The Ahepa Magazine is subscribed to by 7,000 Confectionery owners.*

6. *The Ahepa Magazine is subscribed to by 9,000 Restaurant and Hotel owners.*

7. *Ahepa is read by the entire family and therefore has a reader interest aggregating 75,000.*

AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INC.



"A New and Better Hotel for Times Square"

42^d-43^d Streets West of Broadway

Not alone new in construction and equipment, but new in conception of service and comfort to its guests. Directed by S. Gregory Taylor, who has made such enviable successes of the Hotels Montclair and Buckingham.

Single Rooms with tub and shower **\$3, \$4 and \$5**
Double Rooms with tub and shower **\$4, \$5 and \$6**

A few terraced rooms and suites, exceptionally large closets, on an attractive monthly basis.

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Entrances on 42nd and 43rd Sts.

Central Union Bus Terminal located in Hotel

Hotel Dixie

ΕΚΤΑΚΤΟΣ ΓΝΩΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ:—Η (κάρτα) σας ως 'Αχιότα, θέλει σας παρέξω ιδιαίτερα προσοχήν και ταίτοχρόνως θά σας χρησιμεύσῃ ως προσωπιῶν συστατικόν, εἰς ὅλα τὰ ξενοδοχία τὰ ἐπὶ διαίτησιν τοῦ Ἀδελφοῦ Σ. Γ. Ταβουλάρη.

AHEPANS!

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—
 Sailings — Rates — Passports — Permits



59 Washington Street

New York City

New York



Cup Quality

Ἡ κρέμα τῶν Καφφέδων

King Othon — a delicious coffee — blended as carefully as an artist blends his colours. Made of the finest coffees grown in the sun-lite lands of the East. King Othon is a majestic host to the tables of the connoisseur — to those whose appreciation of good coffee is discriminate and whose taste of the best of coffee is meticulous.

KING OTHON

For breakfast or for the evening demi-tasse King Othon proves its supremacy — sip by sip

GREEK-ARABIAN COFFEE COMPANY INC

IMPORTERS AND ROASTERS

350 PEARL ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.



Special Department for Hotels and Restaurants



The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the

AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor

VOLUME V

JANUARY, 1931

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. PHILLIPS, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; ANDREW JARVIS, Secretary-Treasurer. MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor and Managing Director. ELIAS JANETTIS and PETER SIKOKIS, 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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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

The President of the United States

His Election, Powers and Duties

By **FREDERICK M. KERBY**

Director of the Information Bureau of the Washington Daily News, Washington, D. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, interested in informing the citizens of Greek origin concerning the United States government, is publishing a series of articles pertaining to the operations of the various departments of the Federal Government. The accompanying article on the Presidency is the fourth of the series.

ARTICLE II of the United States Constitution covers the qualifications and powers of the President and provides the manner of his election; the provision for election, however, was changed by the XIIIth amendment.

To be eligible for the Presidency, the candidate must be a natural-born citizen of the United States. (A child born to parents who retain their American citizenship but are temporarily residing abroad, is a natural born citizen and eligible.) He must have resided in the United States fourteen years and have reached the age of thirty-five. There are absolutely no restrictions as to creed or color — Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, infidels, Mongolians, or Negroes are all eligible — if they can secure the nomination and a sufficient number of votes to elect them. Popular opinion is the only check.

NOMINATION. — The President and Vice-President are nominated at huge party conventions called by the party national



THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET

1. Herbert Hoover, President
2. Charles Curtis, Vice President
3. H. L. Stimson, Secretary of State
4. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War
5. C. L. Adams, Secretary of Navy
6. A. W. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury
7. William D. Mitchell, Attorney General
8. Ray L. Wilbur, Secretary of Interior
9. Walter G. Brown, Post Master General
10. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor
11. R. P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce
12. Arthur W. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture

committees. These conventions are composed of delegates from the States and Territories. The Democratic Party allows two delegates for each Senator and Representative in Congress from each State; the Republican Party allows four delegates-at-large from each State and at least one delegate from each congressional district, with one additional delegate if the district polls 7,500 or more Republican votes.

ELECTION. — It was at first provided that each State should appoint, in such manner as the legislature might direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives from the State to Congress and that these electors should meet and cast ballots for two persons; the one receiving the highest number of votes to be President and the one receiving the next highest to be Vice-President. The result of this was that when Thomas Jefferson was candidate for the Presidency it was intended that Aaron Burr should be Vice-President, but as the Constitution did not provide for

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any separate vote, and both candidates received exactly the same number of votes, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives; where, owing to political complications, it took thirty-six ballots to elect Jefferson. The Constitution was then amended (amendment adopted in 1804) providing that there should be candidates for BOTH President and Vice-President.

The people of the United States do not vote directly for either President or Vice-President. Instead each State elects Presidential electors equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress. These are elected on a general ticket throughout the State at large. Each party in every State prepares a list of candidates for Presidential electors. These electors are usually chosen by the State party conventions. On election day the people vote for the electors pledged to support the party candidates for President and Vice-President. As a general thing, the votes are cast for the entire list of electors. These tickets are rarely split unless in the case of a fusion, such as took place a number of years ago between the Democrats and Populists. At this time, by prearrangement, each of the two groups was to have a certain share of the electors.

On the general Presidential election day (to summarize), each State chooses a group of electors. The party which secures the most votes in any State is, under all normal circumstances, entitled to all of the electoral votes of that State. There is no penalty fixed by Federal law, but no elector would dare to break faith with the voters by casting his ballot for the candidates of the opposing party.

For the convenience of the voter, the names of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates appear on the ballot, and since he votes for electors pledged to support them, it is sometimes held that a popular election is secured. This, however, is not really the case, for several of the Presidents have been selected by a minority of the popular vote. For example, Lincoln was chosen President in 1860 by a vote of 1,866,452, though his opponents polled 2,851,617 votes. Hayes and Harrison did not receive even a plurality vote. This is due to the fact that no matter how small the margin by which a party carries the State, it still secures all the electors of that State; thus a party that wins, by a very narrow margin, the electors of enough of the States to obtain a majority of the electors, may yet poll less popular votes in the nation as a whole than the opposing party which may have carried its States by very large majorities.

The Federal law provides that the electors of each State shall convene on the second Monday of the January immediately following their election at such place as the legislature of the State may direct. This is most frequently the State capital. There the electors vote by ballot for the candidates (it is provided that at least one of the candidates must not be

from the same State as the electors, therefore the President and Vice-President must come from different States). Lists of the votes cast are made, signed, certified, sealed and transmitted to the President of the Senate, Washington, D. C. The certificates of election of the electors must accompany these lists. When the votes are cast and the documents transmitted the elector's mission is accomplished. The State legislature pays them, as they are regarded as State and not Federal officers.

The total electoral vote of the United States is counted in the House of Representatives at Washington on the second Wednesday in February following the convening of the electors. The count is conducted in the presence of both branches of Congress, with the President of the Senate in the chair, the Senate appointing two tellers and the House two. The President of the Senate opens the certificates (taking the States in alphabetical order), and hands them to the tellers, who read them and list the votes. If they receive a majority of all the electoral votes cast, the persons receiving the largest number of votes are elected.

Unless the election is contested, this is a mere form, since the country at large has known of the results of the election since the preceding November. The law provides a criminal penalty if the electors fail to get the ballots of their States to Washington by the proper date.

If there is no candidate for the Presidency who receives the majority of all the electoral votes cast, the House then chooses the President from the three candidates who received the greatest number of votes. In such elections, each State represented in the House is entitled to only one vote, and the members from two-thirds of the State constitute a quorum. A majority of all the States is necessary to a choice. The vote, therefore, of each State is determined by a majority of the Representatives of that State in the House. If the House fails to choose a President (in cases where the election devolves on that body) before the following 4th of March, the Vice-President acts as President until a President is chosen.

The Presidential term is four years. There is no law to prevent his re-election for an indefinite number of terms, but thus far all have followed the example set by Washington and refused third terms, although President Roosevelt (who served part of McKinley's second term and was elected for one term) ran for a third term after an interval of four years.

Elections are held every fourth year on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and the inauguration is held the following 4th of March.

INAUGURATION.—The President is inaugurated on the 4th of March following his election. If the weather permits, the ceremony takes place in front of the Capitol, the oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States being



administered by the Chief Justice of the United States. The President-Elect is usually accompanied to the Capitol by the retiring President. After the oath is taken the President delivers his inaugural address, outlining his policies, and is then driven up to the White House, where he reviews the inaugural parade, comprising representative detachments of the army, navy, State militia and civilian organizations.

SALARY.—The salary of the President was first fixed at \$25,000 a year and remained at that figure until Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to \$50,000; in the second session of the Sixtieth Congress the salary was fixed at \$75,000, during Taft's administration. The second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1907) appropriated \$25,000 for traveling expenses of the President, to be expended by him at his discretion and accounted for by his voucher only. This appropriation has been renewed every year since then. The President does not get the money unless he actually expends it; however, as before stated, his personal voucher is all that is asked. In addition to his salary, the White House and offices are provided for his use; conservatories are kept up for his benefit; a secretary and other clerical help are provided; one of the Navy vessels is placed at his disposal to be used as a yacht; and automobiles and horses are maintained for his use.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

—In case of death, resignation, or removal of the President from office, he is succeeded by the Vice-President. Also, if the President is unable to perform his duties, the Constitution provides that the Vice-President perform them. However, no way has been provided to decide when a President is unable to perform his duties, and no Vice-President has ever acted as President during the term except on the President's death. The Constitution does not provide for a successor to the President when there is no Vice-President, but placed on Congress the duty of providing by law for such a contingency. On January 19, 1836, Congress passed the Presidential Succession Law which provides that in case of the death, removal, resignation or inability of both President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State shall act as President until a President is elected or until the disability is removed. In the event of there being no Secretary of State,

or of his being ineligible to serve, the duty would fall on the other members of the Cabinet in the following order: Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, and Secretary of Commerce. The law requires that in order to be eligible to succeed the President the Cabinet officer must have the same qualifications as to birth, age, etc., as President, and if the one first in line has not such qualifications, the next in line who has them, succeeds to the office.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

—The functions of the President are prescribed by the Constitution, but his own personality plays an extremely important part. His influence as chief executive is powerful in the official circles in Washington and in foreign countries through the consular and diplomatic services. He may veto the laws passed by Congress; he recommends legislation through his messages; through his powers of appointment to Federal office (patronage) he can bring great pressure to bear on Congress; and he is the natural political leader of the country.

It is the President's duty, as chief executive, to enforce the laws, Constitution and treaties of the United States, and also the decisions of the Federal courts. He has the right to remove any cabinet officer at will should they not submit to his directions in the discharge of their duties. The Secretary of State is in direct charge of foreign affairs, but he is completely subject to the President's orders. The Attorney General may be instructed to institute legal proceedings against those suspected of violating Federal law. The armed forces of the United States may be called out by the President (who is Commander-in-Chief) in case of resistance to law. He may also make rules and regula-

tions for the patent office, customs, internal revenue, civil service, consular service, army, navy, and other branches of the Government. It has been pretty well settled that the President can remove—without assigning cause—any officers whom he appoints or nominates in the executive branch of government. He appoints a very large number of Federal officers—including the members of his cabinet (who are generally his personal selection and as such promptly confirmed by the Senate). Among his appointees are ambassadors

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

1. All executive power is vested in the President.
2. Executes the duties of his office under oath.
3. Administers and executes the laws of the nation.
4. The President, with consent of Senate, appoints his cabinet.
5. He is responsible for the official actions of his cabinet.
6. He has power to remove members of cabinet at any time.
7. Is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the Militia of the States when called into actual service.
8. Grants reprieves or pardons for offences, except in cases of impeachment.
9. Makes treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring.
10. Appoints, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls.
11. Appoints, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, judges of the Supreme Court and all other officers, whose appointments may be authorized by law and not otherwise provided for in the Constitution of the United States.
12. Appoints inferior officers when vested with this power by Congress.
13. Fills all vacancies occurring in the recess of the Senate by commissions which expire at the end of the next session of the Senate.
14. Commissions all the officers of the United States.
15. Gives information to Congress of the existing conditions of the country.
16. Recommends to Congress measures necessary to improve existing conditions.
17. On extraordinary occasions he may convene both Houses or either House of Congress.
18. In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such a time as he may think proper.
19. Approves and signs all bills passed by Congress before they shall become laws.
20. Returns any bill which he shall not approve to the House in which it originated, with his objections.
21. Approves every order, resolution or vote which requires the concurrence of both Houses, except on a question of adjournment.
22. Returns orders and resolutions disapproved by him to be proceeded on as in the case of a bill.
23. Receives ambassadors and other public ministers.
24. Advises Congress as to money needed to run government and passes on all appropriation measures.
25. He may require the opinion, in writing of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments.
26. Bureau of the Budget.

and other foreign representatives, commissioners, many of the bureau chiefs, postmasters in large towns and cities.

The power of the President as commander-in-chief of the army, navy and State militia, holds in time of peace as well as war. It is true that Congress alone can declare war and equip the army and navy, but the President has power to take certain action which may end by involving the country in war. Examples of this are when McKinley ordered the Battleship Maine to Havana at a time when many Spaniards regarded this as an unfriendly act, and President Polk ordered troops to territory disputed by Mexico, and when they were attacked by Mexicans, declared war existed by the act of Mexico. The President may outline diplomatic difficulties, and while all treaties must be made with the consent of the Senate, yet he may make "executive agreements" with other nations without the consent of the Senate and the line between a treaty and an executive agreement is difficult to determine. The President may dismiss a foreign ambassador or minister for any reason; he is the official representative of the country in its conduct of foreign affairs and is primarily responsible for our foreign policy. The President appoints all military and naval officers (with the consent of the Senate) and in war time, he may remove them at will. In time of war, he may do whatever a commander-in-chief is justified in doing to over-

come the enemy, and this power is not limited to the direction of armed forces; President Wilson, without express warrant from Congress, sent troops into Russia and President Lincoln emancipated the slaves. The war powers of the President permit him to govern conquered territory until Congress has acted. In the execution of Federal law, he may call out armed force if necessary; when authorities of a State ask aid in overcoming insurrection, the President may call out the militia. (This aid must be asked by the State legislature if in session; if not in session, the State executive may act.) He may also use the army, navy or militia when he thinks it impracticable to enforce Federal law in any Territory or State by judicial or civil procedure. An example of this occurred when Cleveland called out the Federal troops to quell the Chicago railroad strikers in 1894 against the expressed objection of the Governor of Illinois.

In addition to his powers and duties, the President enjoys certain privileges and rights. No tribunal in the land has any jurisdiction over him for any offense. He cannot be arrested for any crime—no matter how serious—even murder. He may be impeached by the House of Representatives, in which case the Senate, with the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court presiding, sits as a court, and a two-thirds vote is necessary to convict.

We Need Philosophers

By GLENN FRANK

President of the University of Wisconsin

WILL DURANT'S "The Story of Philosophy" is a best seller, running neck and neck with the latest detective story.

I wish I could believe that this means that the philosopher is coming back to the job he abdicated some time ago, for we need him badly.

For some time, and not wholly without reason, we have thought of the philosopher as a harmless, spectacled, shiny-coated, carpet-slipped gentleman who, on a low income, manages to get a certain personal satisfaction out of a metaphysical web-spinning that has about as much vital relation to life and business and politics as mah jong has to the League of Nations.

There was a time when philosophers were men of affairs, although they did not hold office or manage vast enterprises. Before the middle of the nineteenth century the best philosophers acted as a sort of general staff, sitting in the background, thinking out with pretty clear vision the broad conceptions that dominated the business, the politics, the religion, and the social life of the time.

But about the middle of the nineteenth century the philosopher abdicated his job as a thinker on current issues.

Since then philosophy has exerted a smaller and smaller influence on popular thought.

Since then philosophy has, with a few happy exceptions, become merely a sifter of the results of the sciences, a historian of her own past, and a very sleepy pilot of civilization.

Philosophers have been so busy talking about the results of the various sciences that they have done little thinking on the fundamental problems of business, politics, religion and education.

Philosophers have spent so much time writing the history of their predecessor's efforts that they have stood before a spiritually hungry world crying for bread with little in their hands save shelf-worn and second-hand theories.

Philosophers have dozed in their watch-towers and slept on their beats while civilization has been drifting into ruthless wars, wasteful revolutions, sterile politics, anemic education and argumentative religion.

The most practical problem of our time is to bring the philosopher back to his job on the general staff of public affairs—if we can find him.

Government by talk has broken down; government by compromise has failed; the philosopher might help us to try government by thought.

INVICTUS

By W. E. HENLEY

OUT of the night that covers me,
Black as the Pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the Shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.

History of the Greek Revolution

By HARRIS J. BOORAS

Supreme Councillor of the Order of Ahepa

*"The mountain looks on Marathon,
And Marathon to the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
I thought that Greece might still be free;
For standing on a Persian grave,
I could not deem myself a slave."*



MR. HARRIS J. BOORAS

BY THE London Protocol of February 3, 1830, a small part of the Hellenic homeland was internationally recognized as an independent state. After four long centuries of inhuman tortures and enslavement Old Hellas again rose from the grave of nations. She gained her independence after an heroic struggle of seven long years, and her liberty was purchased by greater sacrifices than any recorded in any war, either ancient

or modern. On the centenary of this great event, it is only fitting and proper that a few chapters be dedicated to this most glorious revolution.

So the story I am about to present is one of war, — cruel, merciless, relentless war; therefore repulsive, and only interesting from the magnitude of the issues, fought out, indeed, on a narrow strip of territory. What matter, whether the battle field is large or small? It is the greatness of a cause which gives a war its only justification. A cause is sacred from the dignity of its principles. The struggle for Greek Independence was as grand in its ideas as our own Revolutionary War.

It was different from other revolutions in Europe in this respect, that it was a struggle not to gain political rights from oppressive rulers, but to secure national independence. Moreover, it was most glorious, since it was successful, after a dreadful contest with Turkey for seven long years, during which half of the population was swept away. It was a struggle of a little enslaved country of less than a million people, against a semi-barbaric military nation of over twenty-five million. It was more than this; it was in many important respects, a war between Asia and Europe, kindred in spirit with the old Crusades. It was a

war of races and religions, rather than of political principles; and hence it was marked by the most inhuman atrocities ever recorded in history. It was a tragedy at which the whole civilized world gazed with blended interest and horror.

Hellenes under Turkish Tyranny

The Turks, the faithful followers of Mohammed, are a warring race inspired to conquests "through sword and culter" by their religious teachings in the Koran. Battling their way from the plains of inner Asia, they became masters of Asia Minor and Eastern Europe, to the very doors of the Austrian capitol of Vienna. On May 12, 1453, they captured

Constantinople, the citadel of the Hellenic Empire, and thus "the majesty of Greece fell under the scimitar of Mohamet II." Gradually, they conquered the entire Grecian peninsula.

No invader has been so ruthless and destructive to Greece, as the Moslem. The impositions of the conquerer were many and severe.

Everyone above the age of twelve was obliged to pay a head-tax called "haratsi." Upon payment, a receipt was given as follows: "The holder hereof may bear his head on his shoulders for one year." All the fertile lands were seized by the Turks; the Greeks were permitted to cultivate the barren lands and were obliged to pay one-fifth of the produce to the community treasury. No Greek could dress in new attire, and whenever a mounted "raghia" — the Turkish word for a Christian — met a Moslem, he should immediately dismount, bow, offer his horse

to the Turk, and say, "Long may you live, O, master." No Greek could receive justice in the Turkish courts. All the schools and churches were ransacked and closed by the oppressors. Worst of all was the abduction of the youth. The Turks would seize the male infants from the parents, raise them in the Moslem religion and then enlist them in the



ST. SOPHIA

This world-famous church, the greatest in Christendom, now a Mosque, was built by the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century as a Christian basilica with the intent of surpassing Solomon's Temple in magnificence. The repossession of St. Sophia has been the great dream of the Greeks for the last five centuries

terrible army of the "janitsari." In the space of four centuries over half a million children were so abducted and trained to be the fiercest enemy of the Christians. The most attractive maidens of the Christians would also be wrested from the parents and thrown into the Turkish harems.

Armatoli and Klephtai

By nature, the Greeks are perhaps the most patriotic and freedom-loving people of the entire world. On that account, many of them, who could not endure the bondage of servitude, took up arms and made their abode in the hills and mountains and were called "klephtai" (or robbers).

The klephts had no fixed encampment; wandering in summer among the higher, in winter, over the lower mountainous regions. But they had always a spot for their rendezvous and occasional sojourn called "limeri." The rank of captain among them was hereditary. The members of each band were called "Palikaria" (bravos or heroes), and the "protopalikari" (first-hero) acted as lieutenant and secretary to the "capitanos" (the leader). When not engaged in an expedition against the Turks, their chief resource of amusement was found in martial games, and particularly in firing at a mark. Constant practice in this led to a remarkable degree of skill. By daylight they could strike an egg, or even send a ball through a ring of nearly the same diameter, at a distance of more than two hundred paces; and in the most pitchy darkness they could hit an enemy, directed by the flash of his musket. The activity of their limbs equalled the correctness of their eye. Niko Tzaras, the famous capitanos, could jump over seven horses standing abreast, and others could clear, at one leap, three wagons filled with thorns to the height of eight feet. Their powers of abstinence were not less surprising. A band of klephts have been known to combat during three days and three nights, without either eating, drinking or sleeping. — the instance referred to being of the famous Thessalian klepht, Niko Tzaras, who on the road to join Prince Ipsilanti in Wallachia, at the head of 300 klephts, was stopped at the bridge of Pravi, on the banks of the Karason, by 3,000 Turks; he broke through them, crossed the bridge, and entered Pravi, where his gallant band refreshed themselves after a fast of four and a fight of three days. Pain found their courage as untameable as thirst and hunger, although every klepht taken alive by the Turks was inevitably subjected, before death came to his relief, to the most dreadful and protracted tortures. The klephts were very pious. Even in their wildest solitudes, in their most pressing dangers, they performed the ceremonies of their Orthodox religion. Never did a klepht hesitate to prefer captivity, death, and even torures, to the denial of his Redeemer. Next to their touching piety, the most striking qualities among the klephts were generosity to their poorer and more timid countrymen, and especially to the herdsmen who shared the mountains

with them; devoted love to their country in general, and of their own rugged haunts in particular; and tenderness to those domestic affections which formed a beautiful relief to the stern and rugged parts of their character. The only and greatest foes of the klephts were the Turks, against whom they waged continuous warfare.



GENERAL THEO. KOLOKOTRONIS

The indomitable leader of the Greek revolutionary forces of Peloponnesus and considered by many as the "Washington of Greece"

Empire. These unsuccessful attempts were in the years of 1770 and 1787, and both were instigated on the promises for assistance by the Czar of Russia. But no aid came from Russia, and thousands were mercilessly slaughtered by the Turks.

Two outstanding heroes of the latter insurrection were Lampros Katsonis and Androutsos. For two years Katsonis pursued his war against Turkey by sea, and destroyed many a Turkish armada. Near the island of Andros, he dared attack the combined Turkish fleet with only fifteen frigates, and there suffered great reverses. Heart-broken, Katsonis finally abandoned his heroic but hopeless warfare, and returned to Russia where he died at the age of thirty-two. A common expression still significant of the defeat of this valiant seaman at Andros is as follows: "If you'd dare Uncle Lampro, pass again by the island of Andro."

An outstanding and illustrious patriot during the period preceding the final revolt of 1821 was Regas Fereos, who was

born in the town of Velesinlis, Thessaly, in the year of 1757. Fereos was a poet of high merit, and all of his poems were written to inspire his fellow-countrymen to revolt against their oppressor. He did more to plant the seeds of insurrection than any other of his contemporaries. His poems and songs were recited and sung by all the people of Greece. Finally, in 1797, he was captured at Vienna, cast in prison, and there he was put to death.

To be continued in the next issue.

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 34.



REGAS FEREOUS

Brilliant revolutionary poet, who, with his patriotic poems, inspired the Greeks to revolt against their oppressors



A village in Thessaly which, like all Greek villages, clings to the well-protected folds of the hills, ever present in Greek landscape

Greek Village Folklore

By THE RIGHT HON. SIR RENNELL RODD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.P.

A GENERATION ago Greece still looked eastward rather than westward, and citizens of Athens embarking for Italy or France still spoke of going to Europe. Not two generations ago the picturesque national dress was still generally worn. Today even the Evzones, the Light Infantry recruited from the people of the hills, have exchanged the pleated white kilt for the conventional khaki. The influx of a million and a half refugees has introduced a new element, skilled artificers and craftsmen from the coastal cities of the old Turkish Empire. Much that had remained unchanged for many centuries in the secluded valleys of isolated mountains is destined to disappear or recede into a backwater of reticence, owing to improved facilities of communication with the modern world, industrialization and a movement towards the towns. It is well that what may yet be garnered of the very interesting folklore of Greece should be preserved.

The popular superstitions which still prevail there, even when of a kind common to most primitive peoples, are often clothed with the individuality of ancient idealism, while over most of such survivals a veil of Christian assimilation has been cast by a church which has been perhaps rather a national institution than a spiritual force. The hand of destiny is still more immediately present to the mentality of the Greek peasant than the ruling of omnipotence, and the spirit of the old pantheism is still perceptible in a land where the quick atmosphere induces a consciousness of nearness to the weird of Nature and the soul of the world.

In chapels and churches built on the foundations of ancient temples there has been a consistent transference of the attributes of the Pagan divinity to the reversionary saint. St. Nicholas invariably replaces Poseidon. St. Dionysius has taken the place of Dionysus as the introducer of the vine to Naxos. St. Demetrius has inherited the functions of Demeter, and October, the season of the sowing, is known as Demetrite. Christmas, the family festival held at the winter solstice since the world began, is celebrated in the Ionian Islands by a household ceremony which is obviously an adaptation of the sacrifice to Hestia, or Vesta, the goddess of the hearth. The torch-lit funeral procession of Good Friday, the ensuing fast, and the contrasting Easter feast are closely reminiscent of the practice

inspired by Eleusis to recall the descent of Demeter into the underworld and her joyful return.

The Moirai, or Fates, three in number, and conceived as old women, play an important part in the popular superstition, especially after childbirth. It is important then to propitiate them with offerings of sweetmeats and especially of honey, the only sweetening substance known to the ancient world. Belief in the Evil Eye is universal, but fortunately there are many antidotes, and a counterinfluence is exercised by spitting. It has some analogy with the conception of Nemesis. A stain may deliberately be made on a new dress, or a fraction of embroidery left unfinished, lest the envious deity should resent the owner's pride in them. Perhaps the most curious of all classic survivals is the conviction that supernatural beings still haunt mountains, springs, ruins and venerable trees. These are Nereids, for the name is unchanged, and Pans who are not malignant, but it is ill to meet them at the pause of noon.

The feeling of the simple people towards death is a direct inheritance of a pre-Christian mentality. The spirits of the dead are gathered by an old man sorrowful of countenance and riding a black horse, who still bears the name of Charon, in its modern form Charos. A common phrase to hear is "Charos has taken him." Though he rarely appears as a boatman, the custom long survived among the Greeks of Asia Minor of placing a coin, the passage money, between the lips of the dead. The church struggled long to overcome the traditional practice, and at length compromised by bringing about the substitution of a small wax cross for Charon's obol.

Gems of Wisdom

A brave man is clear in his discourse and keeps close to the truth. — *Aristotle.*

Four things belong to a judge; to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially. — *Socrates.*

Great deeds need great preparations. — *Heliodorus.*

Moderation in all things is the best of rules. — *Plato.*

It is better not to live at all than to live disgraced. — *Sophocles.*

Time as he grows old teaches many lessons. — *Aeschylus.*

The Oriental Carpet Industry in Greece

Refugees from Asia Minor—Skilled Craftsmen in the Art of Carpet Making—Instrumental in bringing the industry to Greece which promises to become an important factor in the industrial life of the country

THE manufacturing of hand-made rugs was a flourishing industry in Asia Minor before the Great War.

Many kinds of rugs were produced, and were known in the trade by the original names of the districts in which they were manufactured, each district specializing in a particular weave. So the prevailing qualities were: Ghiordes, Ineli, Axar, Borlou, Ouchak, Sparta, Kutahia and Sivas.

The manufacturers of the inferior grades, such as Ghiordes, Ineli, Axar, Borlou and Ouchak, employed mostly Turkish weavers, whereas the Christian weavers, Greeks and Armenians, specialized in the making of the Sparta or Anatolian, the Sivas and finer sorts, which required more skill, owing to their more elaborate designs and their greater number of stitches.

After the Smyrna catastrophe, the whole of the Christian population of Asia Minor (about two million people, mostly women and children, because the male population had been massacred) was expelled by the Turks and poured into Greece in a few days' time.

Thanks to the Greek Government and to the support of the Commission for the Settlement of the Refugees and many American and British philanthropical institutions, they were gradually installed in camps which grew into small villages and suburbs in the surroundings of Athens and

Piraeus and other big towns. Having thus secured a roof, the refugees were able to turn their activities towards their traditional professions. As a consequence thereof, the production of hand-made oriental rugs started in Greece and grew rapidly to be a very important factor in its economic life, owing to the fact that the fine qualities were no more obtainable from Turkey. The largest portion of the production was exported to the United States, where it enjoyed the appreciation of the consumers.

Many thousands of families had thus secured their living when, all of a sudden, the work was stopped, owing to the economic crisis which broke out last year in the States and spread all over the world.

This blow was strongly felt by our young carpet industry which was then in full swing, but had not yet established a solid basis, and was thus unable to withstand such adverse conjunctures.

The looms had to remain idle, and the weavers were without employment and, unfortunately, penniless.

A further consequence was that the goods that had been manufactured against orders, from customers in the U. S. A., were refused and remained for the account of the manufacturers, who are, therefore, completely immobilized and will probably suffer unjustly heavy losses, owing to the



SKILLED REFUGEE ARTISANS WEAVING THE FAMOUS ORIENTAL CARPETS

drop of the prices following the lack of demand.

In order to cope with the situation and save this industry, the Greek Government thought advisable to institute a special office, with the main object of helping the manufacturers to keep their stocks until favorable selling opportunities arise, and to put the manufacturing on sounder lines, in order to fight successfully the competition from other producing countries.

One of the means for the attainment of this object is the transfer of the labor from the big towns to the provinces, where it can be run as a cottage industry. Of course this work cannot be achieved at a moment's notice. But, although it has been started recently, the first results are already visible, and trained weavers have been formed in this short period all over Greece, in Peloponnesus, Eubea, Macedonia and Thrace.

Many districts, as Vytini, Aghios Petros, Tripoli, Vrioulla, Sparta (Lacedemonia), Sidirocastro, Olympia, Vrousou, Corfou, Florina, Dedeagatch, Soufli, etc., are now able to turn out very good rugs at very reasonable prices.

Regarding the existing stocks, which are not very important, they can now be disposed at very cheap prices, and we invite all our countrymen to avail themselves of this opportunity to cover their requirements economically through the Hellenic Office for Carpets, which has concentrated in its hands most of the rugs left in abeyance by the American customers.

They will thus help thousands of families to live and give their support to an industry which brings both wealth and honor to their Fatherland.

We appeal, therefore, to all the Hellenic organizations in the United States, to advocate the motto to all our countrymen:

Buy Greek carpets only. They are good.

Buy them in Greece, in order to be sure of their quality and origin. You will thus realize a considerable economy and help your friends and relatives out of their difficulties.

The ETO is at your entire disposal to give you, free of any charge, any information you may require, and to act on your account for your purchases and orders.

Address to Hellenic Office for Carpets, Athens, Greece.



THE MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL CARPETS NOW MANUFACTURED IN GREECE



The Month in Greece

From Our Athens Correspondent

Greek Foreign Policy

THE suspicions aroused in several European capitals by the consummation of the Greco-Turkish rapprochement tend to justify the pessimism of those who dolefully shake their heads over the survival and the wide prevalence of the pre-war approach to international problems. The very lively interest shown by Premier Mussolini in the betterment of Greco-Turkish relations and the presence in Angora of Premier Bethlen of Hungary during the visit of Messrs. Venizelos and Michalacopoulos, made those who still think in terms of alliances and the balance of power jump to the conclusion that Greece had joined the group of dissatisfied states, which, under the leadership of Italy, are alleged to be plotting against the *status quo* established by the peace treaties.

A moment's reflection should show the absurdity of this contention. The Greek Premier has repeatedly declared—with the endorsement of all the other political leaders—that Greece is quite satisfied with her present frontiers and that peace is as imperative a need for her now as war was on several occasions during the last hundred years, while the work of national liberation and unification was in progress. And if distrust of diplomats in general and of Mr. Venizelos prevents inveterate skeptics from taking his words at their face value, they should turn to the facts for ample confirmation of his pacific protestations.

In the first place, because of her geographical location and lack of economic self-sufficiency, Greece is, both strategically and economically, probably the most vulnerable country in Europe. She can therefore ill afford to commit herself to either the Italian or the French group of states, since such an entangling alliance would expose her, in case of war, to attack by the infinitely superior French or Italian and Turkish naval forces. She has, in other words, everything to lose and very little, if anything, to gain by joining either of the two rival camps, which are perpetuating the vicious international system that led to the catastrophe of 1914.

Secondly, so far as the war of 1914-1918 and the peace treaties which directly emerged from it are concerned, Greece belongs to the group of victorious states. It is therefore absurd to imagine that she can join the revisionist *blocc* sponsored by Italy, since any change in the Balkan *status quo* would deprive her of western Thrace for the benefit of Italy's satellite Bulgaria. On the other hand, while generally opposed to revisionism, she does not feel that her interests demand that she identify herself closely

with the group of states, under the leadership of France, the cardinal aim of whose policy is the inviolability of the *status quo*.

Moreover, there are still Greek minorities in Southern Albania and in Turkey; and Italy is clinging tenaciously to the indisputably Greek Dodecanesian Islands. The old irredentism, whose concomitant was war, being dead and buried, is it not reasonable to assume that a close rapprochement with Turkey and a state of general friendliness with Italy will be conducive to the betterment of the lot of the Greeks still living under Turkish, Italian and Albanian rule?

Finally, Italy, Turkey, Bulgaria and Albania are not only next-door neighbors but very good actual and much better potential customers of Greece. Given reciprocity of interests, the settlement of outstanding differences and the resultant atmosphere of good-will are sufficient prerequisites for the cultivation of ever closer economic relations. Entangling alliances would be not only superfluous but harmful.

Thus Greece, though on terms of perfect amity with both Italy and France,—the leaders of the opposing camps,—is a satellite of neither. The need of a long period of peace, in order to attend to internal reconstruction, and the peculiarity of her international position dictate to her a policy of liquidation of the past, which shall result in enmity toward none and friendliness for all of her neighbors. That these basic exigencies of Greek foreign policy are appreciated in Belgrade, and that Greco-Yugoslav amity remains undiminished despite the Greco-Turkish rapprochement under Italian auspices, was made clear by the recent visit to Athens of Foreign Minister Marinkovitch of Yugoslavia. It is to be hoped that this manifestation of sound statesmanship will lay the ghost of the alleged plot against the peace of Europe, conjured up by excited or tendentious journalists and inveterate skeptics in connection with Mr. Venizelos' historic trip to Angora.

Politics, Scandals and the Press

THE hotly contested municipal election of Salonica, the second largest city of Greece, has resulted in the victory of Mr. H. Vamvakas, the Liberal candidate, who polled about 13,000 votes against 8,000 for Dr. Kodjamanis, the candidate of the Populist party, 7,000 for former Mayor Patrikius, who was supported by the disaffected refugees and the Progressive group under Mr. Kafandaris, and 2,000 for Mr. Doukas, the Communist candidate. This outcome, besides giving Salonica a mayor

with a distinguished record, who promises to cope successfully with its pressing municipal problems, was also a much needed tonic for the Government. For it showed that its prestige has not been impaired by the violent campaign waged against it both by the parliamentary Opposition and the sensational press in connection with the handling of the bread question and the quinine scandal.

These issues, which have been agitating public opinion for the last two months, have supplied the more sensational and irresponsible newspapers with a wealth of sensational "copy," which is being avidly swallowed by the public. Scandal-mongering has thus become a lucrative business, conducted under the cloak of concern for the honesty of public officials and solicitude for the welfare of the people. It is true, of course, that the quinine scandal, in which is implicated the former head of the State Chemical Laboratory, is a most malodorous and criminal affair, a dastardly conspiracy against public health for the sake of illicit private enrichment. But because one or several unworthy public servants have betrayed their trust, is it fair to assume that all government employees are dishonest? Yet this is the theory upon which the more sensational of the Athenian newspapers are proceeding. Their sensationalism—unlike that of their American peers, which deal mainly with crime, divorce and the comings and goings of gangsters, movie-stars and other celebrities—feeds mostly on politics and public questions. That these journals, with their methods of pitiless and not always scrupulous publicity, have helped to unearth many abuses is undeniable. But it is equally obvious that the systematic exploitation of the sins—and often the alleged sins—of public servants impairs the confidence of the people in the State, demoralizes the large body of honest and devoted government employees, who make the wheels of Government run, and constitutes a menace to the State and to society. Yet a free press is such an old and cherished institution and tradition in Greece, that no parliamentary government can think of imposing even the mildest form of censorship. This was made clear by Mr. Venizelos to the members of the Congress of the Latin Press, now meeting in Athens. Replying to a French journalist, who described President Machado's methods in dealing with the Cuban newspapers, the Prime Minister stated that he considered the freedom of the press indispensable to free government and that he would rather put up with its occasional license than attempt to shackle it.

Panos Aravantinos

PANOS ARAVANTINOS, whose funeral took place the other day in Athens, belonged to a long and illustrious line of Greeks, who achieved distinction abroad. Like Domenico Theotocopoulos, the Cretan master who became famous in Spain as El Greco, and Ioannis Papadiamandopoulos, who enriched French literature under the name of Jean Moréas, Panos Aravantinos made a great name for himself in Germany as one of the foremost scenic designers and stage directors of the post-war period. He left Greece while still in his early thirties, and within a few years his talent made such an impression on the cultivated and critical public of Germany, that he was appointed art director of the State Theatres of Prussia. The State Opera House of Berlin, the last word in theatrical architecture and engineering, was built under his supervision; and his latest achievement was the magnificent staging and scenic designs of "Columbus," the Claudel-Milhaud opera.

His success, however, did not turn his head or make him forget his native country. His interest in the Greek theatre, where he made his artistic debut, never lagged. And at the time of his death he was at work upon plans for an entirely up-to-date stage for the National Theatre, the establishment of which is being pushed forward by Mr. Papandreou, the energetic Minister of Public Instruction. His untimely death (he was in his middle forties and at the height of his creative powers) is a loss not only to Greece and Germany but to theatrical art in general.

The Artistic Season

WITH Madame Kotopouli touring the States and Madame Kyveli resting on her laurels, the present theatrical season in Athens has very little to offer in the way of serious entertainment. Lighter fare is provided by several "Revues," a sort of American musical comedy spiced with satirical comments on current events and personalities, a dramatic genre which is as old in Athens as Aristophanes.

On the other hand, there is an abundant — even a plethora — supply of good music. Famous artists like Cortot, Thibaud and Hubermann have already given several recitals to full houses. The Athens Symphony Orchestra, ably conducted by Mr. D. Mitropoulos, presents a well balanced program every Sunday morning at popular prices, as a general rehearsal of its regular weekly concert given on Tuesday evening. Finally, there is the large mixed Athens Choir, which Mr. Ph. Economidy, its competent director, has moulded into an instrument capable of rendering both the great classics of vocal music and Greek folk songs with great skill and a fine display of team work.

Of the numerous art exhibits now on view easily the best is that of Mr. Kokotais, a Cretan artist, whose work has already been admitted to the Paris Salon. Mr. Kokotais



THE THEATRE OF DIONYSUS, AT ATHENS, WHICH SAW THE FIRST PRESENTATIONS OF MOST OF THE CLASSICAL DRAMAS

Art of Greece to Broadway

A New Electra of Proud and Ancient Heritage Heralded; Marika Kotopouli Greatest Actress of Her Race

A NEW Electra of proud and ancient heritage has come to New York, an Electra in whose veins flows blood of men who created an art and culture still regarded as the most perfect the world has known.

She is Marika Kotopouli, the first great actress to come out of modern Greece — perhaps the first great actress of her race, since in the golden age of Aeschylus and Sophocles and Euripides all rôles in the theatre were played by men.

In a theatre bearing the typical Broadway name "New Yorker," she is playing "Electra" and "Iphigenia," in the modern versions of Hugo von Hofmannstahl and Goethe.

She plays them in modern Greek, and most of her hearers cannot understand a word she is saying. But on one thing they generally agree — an appreciation of the beauty and dramatic significance of her postures and movements on the stage. Effortless, unstudied, graceful, Marika Kotopouli is forever the figure on the Greek vase.

She learned this not by studying dancing

but by years of patient and absorbed study of the glorious remnants of the Acropolis, the treasures in the museums of her beloved Athens.

No more ardent Hellenist lives in the world today than this small, dark person with flashing eyes and beautiful, expressive hands, who is an idol of her people.

She has made pilgrimages to the site of ancient Troy and to Mycenae, from whose hills Clytemnestra, wife of Agamemnon, leader of the Greeks, and mother of Electra and Orestes, watched in the sky the reflection of the burning of Troy. She has climbed Mount Olympus.

At her theatre in Athens she plays dramas of all ages and times. She is studying English because she wants to take back to Athens some current American drama. She has selected Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" and "Elmer Rice's Adding Machine."

She believes Shakespeare got the idea for his avenging Hamlet from the Greek Electra who made herself a symbol of fury in her wild longing to avenge her father's murder.

spurns modernity and all the "isms" that go with it. He goes for his inspiration to the old masters, and particularly to his fellow Cretan El Greco, whose masterpieces he studied in the museums and churches of Spain. His work, even if it occasionally lacks

finish, has originality, robustness and sincerity. "Venizelos with (translating) Thucydides" and "Old Cretan Warrior" are the most arresting pictures of a large collection in which would be hard to find anything banal or shoddy.

N. K.



Topics of the Editor



The New Year WE are at the beginning of another year in the milestone of years — the year 1931. What it holds for us, we do not know. What events shall take place to add to or detract from human progress and happiness, we also do not know. From past experiences, as recorded in the history of mankind however, we may venture to state that through our conduct, behavior and actions, we can more or less control and create the forces which go to make a better or worse tomorrow.

One of the brilliant Greek philosophers of ancient times said: "We must have courage and perseverance, for tomorrow may be a better day." And it behooves us at this time, when there is so much distress and depression, and the unemployment of thousands and thousands of our fellowmen disturbs the social order and impedes its steady progress and development, it is at such times that we should foster all accumulated resources — moral, financial and intellectual — and courageously face the problems which confront us and endeavor to solve them to the best of our ability.

America has overcome more serious, more alarming depressions in the past. Today, more than ever before, we must not fear to face the facts, nor is there any reason why we should be uneasy about the tomorrow to come.

Vision and courage on the part of our industrial, commercial, banking and administrative organizations are not only required, but are imperative. In the course of three hundred years, we have made America what it is today — the most resourceful, the wealthiest and the most progressively advancing civilization in the history of mankind, and there is not a single force lacking in the forces which combined to create the America in which we live, the America which we love, and the America for which we will give our very lives to protect and preserve. All we need is steady heads and sturdy hands. All we need is a little more courage and less whispering of what will become of us — little more do-it-tiveness and less passing the buck — little more action than hesitation — little more patriotism and less criticism, and above all, what we need is the revival of that old honest-to-goodness American spirit which made America, and not that narrow, intolerant, hypocritical brand of Americanism, which eventually and in every way is pushing us into the dark confines of depression, of unemployment, of despair and upheaval for no good reason whatsoever, except the clash of political interests.

Must we call upon the soul of Diogenes to pay us a visit here in America with a lantern in his hand looking for leaders with courage and determination to lead us out of this inflated unemployment and depression on the part of certain organized interests, which do not give a rap for the general interests of the people at large, but only look for their own selfish ends, creating hunger and disillusion destructive to the best interests of society?

What we believe is required is this: Either our leaders in America must make up their minds to lead the people, or else surrender their jobs to others who may possess the required courage and vision to bring back to America the prosperity, the thriving progressiveness which America deserves.

Ahepa and Its Future Progress LAST month the two hundred and seventy Chapters in the Ahepa domain throughout the country went to the polls and elected their officers for the year 1931.

Without any doubt, the delegates of the Chapters at the Boston Convention have selected the best brains available to guide the forces of the Ahepa for the period 1930-1931. However much may be expected from the supreme leaders of the Fraternity in shaping its course or policies, in formulating plans to advance the interests of the Order, yet the fact remains that no leader can succeed in the execution of conceived plans unless he is given whole-hearted cooperation and undivided support and assistance by the subordinate officers of the Chapters of the Ahepa. We may even go further and state that no official or officials of any Chapter may reasonably expect to make good unless the members who elected them faithfully, sincerely and genuinely cooperate with them.

It is therefore up to the newly elected officers of the Chapters, who have been distinctly honored by their elevation to their respective posts, to exert all their efforts and courageously and devotedly cooperate — disregarding selfish ends and interests — and pool all their resources in helping to make the Ahepa a bigger, better, more influential and more benevolent organization. This thought emphatically applies to the members of the Chapters just as well. One must remember that Ahepa always rewards sooner or later those who serve its cause devotedly, faithfully and unselfishly, and of course not those who, failing to win an office, cease to serve. Such persons reveal their true colors and give an opportunity to the Ahepa to find out what their main objectives have been.

* * * * *

It has been said by many that Ahepa has done its share and has creditably executed its tenets and program, and few even went so far as to state that the Ahepa has reached the saturation point, and that there is hardly any more room for its future growth, expansion and advancement. Such prophets are doomed to disappointment. We wish to categorically state that the Ahepa not only has not reached the saturation point in its growth, but that it is still in its infancy, and the field for its present and future expansion and growth is so fertile, and the opportunities for a larger Ahepa so many, that we venture to predict judging from the past, particularly from the development and progress made by the Organization in the last two years, that for the Ahepa to have a roll call of 50,000 people within the next two years is not only probable, but very much a possibility. In fact, it can be made a reality. All that is needed, as we have previously stated in another editorial of ours, and we wish the newly elected officers of the several Chapters to mark in their minds, is — **a little more faith and self-confidence, a little less distrust; a little more patriotism, a little less criticism; a little more labor, a little less passing the buck; and above all, a little more get-to-it-tiveness, and a little less let-George-do-it. In other words, a little more genuine, true Ahepanism — one for all and all for one, and not everyone for himself.**

Ahepa and Its Influence

THE influence of Ahepa for good citizenship, good homes, good morals, fellowship and education, is acknowledged even by its severest critics. In America, as is also true in every civilized country, good citizenship, good homes, good morals and character are universal in their appeal. The Ahepa from its very inception considered the benefits to be derived with the promotion of the aforesaid precepts and proceeded vigorously in their cultivation, winning therefore the respect and esteem of the right-thinking citizens as a real benefactor to American society.

There is no room in America for those who would undermine the foundation of good citizenship, wreck the homes, corrupt the morals of the people and destroy self-confidence and faith in a country in which they live.

There is no doubt that what is needed more than anything else these days is the reaffirmation of the rights and privileges, duties and obligations, which go to make the American citizen — a clear, concise and straightforward understanding of citizenship. To respect the established laws and traditions of the country; to support its form of Government; to conduct ourselves justly in our everyday business and social life; to cultivate and protect

morality at home and outside of it; to emanate self-confidence; to propagate unselfishness and cooperation among our fellow-citizens; to allow equal opportunity for advancement and to give a chance for everyone to make an honest endeavor in life; to support our public school system; to maintain progressive institutions; to respect and revere courts of law; to abhor political corruption and stamp out fanatical intolerance; to preach the doctrine of moderation; all these precepts should be practised and must be practised by a genuine citizen to produce a good Government, the church, the institutions, the business and everything which goes to add to the beauty of life and advancement of society to run smoothly, harmoniously and peacefully.

The Film Industry

THE largest motion picture distributors, controlling thirty-two film boards of trade, estimated to distribute fully 98 per cent of the country's motion picture films, were found by the Supreme Court of the United States guilty of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

This decision of the Supreme Court against the distributors.
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Order of Ahepa Builds Citizens

Declares the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle, Washington, in Editorial, November 27, 1930

WE lightly refer to America as a "melting pot" with little thought about the processes which melt and fuse and refine the product — American citizenship.

Part of the process was revealed in Seattle recently at the banquet of Juan de Fuca Chapter, Order of Ahepa — which means American Hellenic Education Progressive Association. Order of Ahepa has 35,000 members, the majority of whom are Greek by birth or American born of Greek descent and organized 275 chapters in the United States.

Its principal object is to improve and perfect Greeks in American citizenship. No immigrants have a better background for fitting into our national ideals. Of this background George E. Phyllis, supreme president of Ahepa, said at the banquet:

"The apex of glory in patriotism was by them (the Greeks) achieved at Thermopylae and at Marathon 480 years before our era. Since those days they have been taught to love liberty and to uphold only democratic

principles of government. Consequently, about a half million of them, having been transplanted on these shores within the last two or three decades, found themselves quite at home with the principles of patriotism, of form of government, and of law and order here prevailing. . . .

"They are here not to make a living but to make a life. This is their consecrated home and the permanent abode of their children."

Unemployment in America has engendered much loose thought about immigration. The undesirable and unassimilable alien ought to be deported and the class from which he sprang must be turned back at our gates. But there is plenty of room in this vast land for the type of citizen turned out of the crucible by the Order of Ahepa, the "paramount purpose" of which, as stated by its able and loyal supreme president, "is to teach its members loyalty to America, obedience to its laws, respect for its traditions, and the sacred responsibility of citizenship."

A New Year, a New Day, a New Resolution

By HARRIS J. BOORAS, Supreme Counsellor of the Order of Ahepa

NINETEEN hundred and thirty years ago, in a manger, Jesus of Nazareth was born. He came to bring faith and light unto the whole world. With His holy birth, a new year marks its beginning; a year, for a new chance. Let us consider how we can take hold of the new chance and thus make a great and decisive success of this year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-one.

With the new year, our biggest opportunity is not outside of us, not in pulls, in influences or helps, but right in ourselves. We will have three hundred and sixty-five opportunities to make 1931 a record breaker in our career. Each day is a new chance to make good, a glorious chance to make a big dent in what we are trying to do.

■ A new year, a new resolution:

Let us: Visualize our desire; there is divinity in it. Let us nurse vision, daily renew our resolution to make it a reality, give the whole of ourselves to whatever we undertake, and let us be all there and bring our life into it.

Let us: Remember that we attract what we expect, for it does not suffice to ask for what we want; but we must expect to get it. Let us expect great things in our life, and hold the conquering thought, the victorious attitude and the victorious consciousness in our minds. Let us beware of hindering peculiarities, weakening idiosyncrasies, and offensive habits which neutralize our efforts and lessen our chances of success. In short, let us think health, happiness and success.

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Ο ΚΟΡΓΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ Η ΚΑΜΠΟΥΡΙΤΣΑ

Υπό Ν.Α.Ξ

ΝΥΜΕΝΟ με βρομικά κοφίλια, Σαπόλετο, με πλιγμονάκια και κατάμαυρα από την ακαθαρσίαν πόδια, που δεν έγνωριζαν ποτέ παπούτσια. Με ακάθαρτα μούτρα, που δεν ήλθαν ποτέ εις επαφήν με το σαπούνι. Χωρίς σκούφο, με άκοπα και ρουπαρά μαλλιά και με ένα κοφίνι κρεμασμένο με δυο λουριά στην πλάτη του, γύριζε μες την Άγορά του Πειραιώς για να κάμνη θελήματα του κόσμου για μιά πεντάρα ή δεκάρα, ο Κοργίος, ένα άπαυτο της κοινωνίας έως δεκαεπτάχρον χρόνων.

Ή παρυσία του στην Άγορά έγινετο αισθητή με τα επαφώνηματα:

- Έλα δώ βρέ Κοργιέ.
- Σε κοιμάς' από δώ βρέ βρομοκοργιέ.
- Φύγε από δώ βρέ μπάστ... Κοργιέ.
- Θα σε σώσω σά σαφδέλλα βρέ Κοργιέ.
- Δώστον βρέ μιά καλαζιά του φροσκοργιού κ.τ.λ.

Έτσι το άμικρο αλητόπαιδο ήτο ο κλωτσός και ο μπάτσος της κοινωνίας.

Ποτέ του δεν μπόρεσε να καταλάβη πως βρόιθηκε στον κόσμο, αν είχε γονείς, ποιος ήσαν και πόθεν κρατούσε ή σκώφια του. Δεν έγνωριζεν ούτε πατέρα, ούτε μητέρα, ούτε συγγενή, ούτε φίλον. Ήξερε μονάχα πως το βαφτιστικό του όνομα ήτο 'Ανδρέας, αλλά όλα τον φρόνιζαν Κοργιό.

Το μόνον πράγμα που καταλάβαινε ήτα πως δεν είχε κανένα στον κόσμο να τὸ πονη, πως όλα τὸ μάλλον, τὸ ὄριζαν, τὸ ἔδειξαν, τὸ πειράζαν καὶ τὸ ἔδωχαν σὲν φροιάτικο σκαλί. Ποτέ του δεν κοιμήθηκε σὲ κρεβάτι. Χειμῶνα καλοκαίρι κοιμόταν πότε στὰ σαλαπάτια κανενὸς ὑπογείου, πότε μες τὰ ἔμπορεύματα καμμιάς ἀποθήκης, πότε σὲ κανένα μπάγκο μες τὴν ἀγορά και πότε μέσα σὲ καμμιά μασίνα.

Ἐνόμιζεν ὅμως ὅτι αὐτὴ εἶναι ἡ ζωὴ, καὶ ἐπειδὴ δὲν ἐγνώρισε καλλίτερον, τὴν συνήθειον καὶ τοῦ ἥμερον. Δὲν ἐνδιαφέρετο γὰρ τίποτε, παρὰ νὰ κάμνη μερικὰ θελήματα γιὰ νὰ βγάλῃ πεντέξη δεκάρες γιὰ νὰ φάῃ λίγο φροιάτικα καὶ νὰ βρῇ καμμιά τρέπα νὰ κοιμηθῇ. Ἔως ἔκει ἔφθανεν ὁ προορισμὸς τῆς ζωῆς γιὰ τὸ ἔσθιο καὶ ὄρανον ἀλητόπαιδο.

Καίτοι ἡ καρδιά του καὶ τὰ αἰσθήματά του ἔγχαν σκληροπῆ ἀπὸ τὴν κακορίζικη ζωὴ του, εἶχε μέσα του ἀναπτυχθῆ ἀυτομάτως τὸ αἰσθημα τῆς φιλανθρωπίας καὶ τῆς τιμωότητος. Ποτέ του δὲν ἔβλεπεν οὔτε ἓνα μῆλο καὶ πολλὰς φορές ἔδινε πεντάρες στοὺς ζητιάνους ἢ ἑμοίραζε τὸ φροιά του με κανένα ἄλλο πεινυμένον ἀλητόπαιδο τῆς Ἀγορᾶς.

Μιά μέρα, τὴν Μεγάλη Πασχαλινὴ, γιόρτωντας ὁ Κοργιὸς ἀπὸ κάποιο θέλημα, εἶδε μιά γυναῖκα τοῦ λαοῦ ντυμένη στὰ μαῖονα νὰ κρατῇ ἓνα καλὸν γιγάντο φρόνια καὶ δυὸ δέματα, καὶ ἓνα κοριτσάκι ἔως δέκα χρόνων, γλυκὸ καὶ καμπούρικο, νὰ τὴν ἀκολουθεῖ κρατώντας τὴν ἀπὸ τὸ φροστῆν. Ἀπῆλθεν τὴν γυναῖκα καὶ πῆγε νὰ τὴν βοηθήσῃ.

— Δώσω κερά τὰ πράγματα νὰ σὲ βοηθήσω, καὶ πρόσχε τὸ κοριτσάκι σου νὰ μὴ τὸ πατήσῃ κανένα ἀμάξι. Ἡ ἀγνωστὴ γυναῖκα δέχθηκε με ζωμόγελον τὴν βοήθειαν τοῦ ἀλητόπαιδου καὶ τοῦ ἔδωσε τὰ πράγματα χωρὶς νὰ τοῦ μιλήσῃ.

Ἀκολουθεῖντας ὁ Κοργιὸς τὴν γυναῖκα με τὸ καμπούρικο κοριτσάκι, ἔφθασεν σὲ λίγη ὄρα καὶ σταμάτησεν μπροστὰ σ' ἓνα σπήτι

μιάς πτωχῆς σκωκιάς. Ἡ γυναῖκα κατέβηκε τέσσερα σκαλοπάτια, ἤνοιξε τὴν πόρτα ἐνὸς ὑπογείου καὶ μίσηκεν ὄλα μέσα.

Τὸ ἐπίσημον αὐτὸ ἦτο ἡ κατοικία τῆς ἀγνωστῆς γυναικός. Ἦσαν δυὸ δωμάτια ποὺ ἔλαμπαν ἀπὸ καθαριότητα. Στὸ ἓνα ἦτο ἓνα κρεβάτι με μερικὰ ἔπιπλα καὶ εἰκονίσματα, καὶ στὸ ἄλλο ἓνα τραπέζια, καρέκλες, μιά σκάφη καὶ ἔξρηρημοποιεῖτο γιὰ κουζίνα καὶ λουσαριό.

Πρὶν ἀκόμα βάλλει ὁ Κοργιὸς τὰ πράγματα ἐπάνω στὸ τραπέζια, ἡ γυναῖκα ἔβγαλε δυὸ δεκάρες νὰ τοῦ δώσῃ, ἐκεῖνος ὅμως ἠρνήθη νὰ τῆς πάρῃ.

— Δώστης στὸ κοριτσάκι σου κερά μου, τῆς λέγει, δὲν θέλω πληρωσιὴ καὶ ἔδοξίμασε νὰ φύγῃ.

Ἡ γυναῖκα ὅμως τὸν ἔπασεν ἀπ' τὸ χεῖρ καὶ χωρὶς νὰ τοῦ μιλή τὸν ἔβιαζε νὰ πάρῃ τὸ φιλοδώρημα. Ἐκεῖνος ἠρνήτετο καὶ ἐκεῖνη ἐπέμενε προφέρονσα κατὰ ἀκατάληπτα λόγια. Τότε τὸ καμπούρικο κοριτσάκι, με κάποια συστολὴ λέγει στὸν Κοργιό.

— Ἡ μαμιά μου δὲν ὀμλεῖ, οὔτε ἀκούει. Εἶναι κοφάλαλη!

— Ἄουα... κοφάλαλη εἶναι! Γιαντὸ δὲν μού μιλεῖ.

Ὁ Κοργιὸς ἠναγκάσθη νὰ πάρῃ τῆς δυὸ δεκάρες, τῆς ἔδωσε ὅμως ἀμέσως στὸ κοριτσάκι καὶ κοινοστάθηκε. Τὸ κοριτσάκι τοῦ τῆς ἔδωσε πίσω καὶ κείνος τῆς ἄφησε με τρόπο ἐπάνω στὸ τραπέζια. Ἡ κοφάλαλη ἔβλεπε τὸ ἀκάθαρτο καὶ κοφελίτικο παιδί με ὀδοντὸν καὶ σημάθιαν, τοῦ ἔδωσε κάθισμα νὰ καθίσῃ καὶ τοῦ ὑπέβαλλε διάφορα ἐρωτήματα με τὰ γινύματα, τὸ δὲ κοριτσάκι ἔκρινε τὸν διωγμὸν.

- Ἡ μαμιά μου ρωτᾷ ἂν ἔχῃς γονεῖς.
- Δὲν ἔξρω, δὲν ἔχω.
- Ποὸ μένεις;
- Ποιθενά, ὅπου τύχει.
- Πέθαναν οἱ γονεῖς σου;
- Δὲν ἔξρω.
- Πῶς σὲ λένε;
- Κοργ... Ἀνδρέα με λένε.
- Πῶς εἶναι τὸ ἐπίσημόν σου;
- Δὲν ἔξρω, δὲν ἔχω. Ὅλοι με λένε Κοργιό.

Ἡ κοφάλαλη ποὺ τὸν ἔβλεπε μες τὰ μάτια, ἠγόνισε τὸς ἀπαντήσεις του καὶ ἔγεννε κατὰ στὸ κοριτσάκι.

— Ἡ μαμιά μου λέγει νὰ ἔλθῃς αἶθρο τὸ προῶ ἔδω ποὺ σὲ θέλει.

— Καλά, θὰ ἔλθω καὶ σπρωθήρεν ἀπὸ τὸ κάθισμά του. Στάθηκε μπρὸς στὸ κοριτσάκι καὶ λέγει:

- Σὺ ἔχεις πατέρα;
- Ὄχι, δὲν ἔχω. Πέθανε πέρνα.
- Καὶ πῶς ζῆτε τώρα;
- Ἡ μαμιά μου ξενοκλίνει ἔδω καὶ σὲ σπήτι.
- Πῶς εἶναι τὸ ὄνομά σου;
- Τὸ ὄνομά μου εἶναι Ἰωάννα. Ὅλα τὰ κοριτσάκια ὅμως καὶ τὰ ἀγόρια με λένε Καμπούρικο.

— Κ' ἔμένα ὄλα με λένε Κοργιό, εἶπε καὶ ἔφυγε, ἐνῶ ἡ μικρὰ τοῦ φόνιζε:

— Μὴ ξεχώσης νῆσθης αἶθρο.

Ἀμέσως κατόπιν ἔφθγεν ἡ κοφάλαλη καὶ ἐπέστηρε σὲ μιά ὄρα. Ἐφερε μιά φορεσιὰ μεταχειρισμένα ἀλλὰ ὄραια καὶ γιὰ ρούχα ἀπὸ ἓνα πλουσιότατο ποὺ ἦτο τακτικὸ πλέστρο. Τὰ τίραζε ἂν θέλουν κανένα διώρημα

καὶ τὰ ἔβασεν ἐπάνω στὸ τραπέζια νὰ τὰ σιδερώσῃ. Τότε εἶδε τῆς δυὸ δεκάρες ποὺ τῆς ἄφησε κρεμά ὁ Κοργιὸς, τῆς πῆρε, κίνησε τὸ κεφάλι τῆς καὶ ὕταν σιδερώσει τὰ ρούχα, τὰ διέλωσε με προσοχὴν καὶ τὰ ἔβαλεν ἐπάνω στὸ κομὸ τῆς.

Τὴν ἄλλην ἡμέραν τὸ προῶ ἔλθεν ὁ Κοργιὸς καὶ ἐγένετο δεκτὸς με φιλοφροσύνην. Ἀμέσως τὸν πῆρε ἡ κοφάλαλη, τὸν πῆγε εἰς ἓνα κοφίτιον, τοῦ ἔκοψαν τὰ μαλλιά σύμφωνα με τὴν μηχανή, τὸν πῆγε κατόπιν εἰς ἓνα ἔμπορικό, τοῦ πῆρε ἰσοφύρουσα, καπέλλο καὶ ἓνα ζευγάρι παπούτσια καὶ γύρισαν μαζὶ στὸ σπήτι. Ἡ κοφάλαλη εἶχε ζεστὸ νερὸ καὶ ἤρχισε νὰ τὸν λούζῃ. Τοῦ ἔτριψε τὸ κεφάλι, τ' αὐτὰ καὶ τὸν σβέρωσε ποὺ εἶχε περῶσιον ἐπάνω ἢ ἀκαθαρσία. Ἐγῆμσε κατόπιν τὴν σκάφη νερὸ, τὴν ἔβαλε στὴν ἄλλη κίμαση καὶ τοῦ ὑπέδειξε νὰ λύνῃ καλά τὸ σώμα του καὶ τὰ πόδια του. Ὁ Κοργιὸς ποὺ πρώτη φορὰ στὴν ζωὴ του ἐπίστη ἓνα τέτοιο ὀφελίμον μαρτύριον ἀπὸ μιά ξένη γυναῖκα, εἶχε κηρολεπτικὸς σαστίσει καὶ ἔκρινε χωρὶς ἀντίρρηση ὅτι τοῦλεγεν ἡ κοφάλαλη. Τοῦ φέρεσε κατόπιν τὰ ρούχα, τῆς κάλυψε, τὰ παπούτσια καὶ τὸ κασιτάκι, τὸν χάιδεψε με τρυφερότητα καὶ πῆρε ἓνα καθρέπτη καὶ τὸν ἔβαλε μπροστὰ τῆς.

Ὁ Κοργιὸς ἔβλεπε μες τὸν καθρέπτη με ἔκπληξιν καὶ θαυμασιὸν τὸν νέον ἑαυτόν του, ἡ κοφάλαλη τὸν ἔβλεπε με ἰκανοποίησιν διὰ τὸ ὄραϊόν τῆς κατόφρομα καὶ ἡ Ἰωάννα τὸν καμάρωνε με μιά γλυκιά τρυφερότητα. Τοῦ ἔκρινε ἡ κοφάλαλη ἓνα τοῖς νὰ πῆ, καὶ κατόπιν τοῦ ἔδωσε νὰ φάῃ χαλὰ, καφέδια, ὄσα καὶ βρεχτωσάκια. Τὸ βράδυ πῆγεν στὴν ἐκκλησίαν, ἤκουσαν τὸ Χριστὸς ἀνέστη, καὶ γύρισαν στὸ σπήτι καὶ ἔφρασαν ὄσα, κόκκινα ἀγά καὶ Πασχαλινὰ γλυκίσματα. Τοῦ ἔστρωσαν ἓνα πρόχειρο κρεβάτι μες τὴν κουζίνα νὰ κοιμηθῇ καὶ τοῦ ἔδωσε νὰ ἐννοήσῃ ὅτι τὸ κρεβάτικα αὐτὸ θὰ εἶναι πάντοτε δικὸ του.

Ὁ Κοργιὸς, τὸ ἀπάυτο αὐτὸ τῆς μοίρας, ποὺ πρώτη φορὰ ἔπερε σὲ κρεβάτι με καθαρὰ σκαλοπάτια καὶ μαζιλιά, δὲν μπόρεσε νὰ κλείσῃ μὰτε ὄλην τὴν νύχτα. Δὲν ἐγνώριζεν οὔτε ἠσθάνθηκε ποτὲ τὰ τρυφερὰ χεῖρα τῆς μάνης νὰ τὸν χαιδέψουν με τρυφερότητα, οὔτε τὴν ἀγάπην τῆς ἀδελφῆς καὶ ἤρχισε νὰ τὸν συγκλονίξῃ μὰ ἄλλοκοτη συγκίνησας ποὺ διέτριβε τὰ ἀποκλεισθέντα καὶ νεκρομένα του αἰσθήματα. Σαλουμένους στὸ κρεβάτικα του, ἔβλεπε καὶ ἠσθάνετο μες τὴ φαντασίαν του τὰ χεῖρα τῆς ξένης γυναικός ποὺ τὸν ἔλωσαν, τὸν χάιδεψαν καὶ τὸν ἔντυσαν με τόσην στοργήν. Ἐβλεπε τὴν Ἰωάννα, τὸ μικρὸ καὶ καμπούρικο κοριτσάκι ποὺ τὸν καμάρωνε με τὰ ζωγρά του ματιάσα με τόσην γλυκύτητα καὶ ἤρχισε νὰ σκέπτεται ὅτι ὑπάρχει καὶ καλλίτερα ζωὴ καὶ ὅτι ὄλα οἱ ἄνθρωποι δὲν εἶναι κακοί. Ταυτοχρόνως ἐγεννάτο μέσα του ἓνα βαθύτατον αἰσθημα ἀγάπης καὶ εὐγνωμοσύνης ποὺ δὲν ἤξευρε πῶς νὰ τὸ ἀνταποδώσῃ. Πρώτη φορὰ ἠσθάνθηκε πόσον ἀτιχῆς εἶναι ποὺ δὲν ἔχει μητέρα καὶ πολλὰς φορές ἐλημμύρισεν τὰ μάτια του ἀπὸ δάκρυα. Με αὐτὰς τὰς σκέψεις ἔελασε ὄλην τὴν νύχτα ὄπνος. Τὴν ἄλλην ἡμέραν τὸ Πάσχα, ἔμεινε στὸ πτωχικὸ σπήτια τῆς κοφάλαλης καὶ πῆρασεν ἀληθινὸ καὶ ἐτυχεσμένον Πάσχα.

Τὴν δευτέραν τὸ προῶ, ντυμένος ὁ Κορ-

γιάς με τὰ νέα του ρούχα και λάμπων από καθαρότητα, μη δυνάμενος μόνον νὰ συνειδηθῆ εἰς τὴν πολυτέλειαν τῶν παπουτσιῶν ποὺ νόμιζε πῶς ζύγριζαν δέκα ἑκαδὲς, ἐνεφανίσθη εἰς τὴν Ἀγορὰν μετὰ τὸ κορὴν κομμωμένο στὴν πλάτη του.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῆς Ἀγορᾶς, μόλις ἀντελήφθησαν ὅτι τὸ ἀρχοντοπαιδίον καὶ καθαρὸ ἀγόρι ἦτο ὁ Κοργιάς, ἤρχισαν νὰ φωνάζουν:

— Ποῦ ἀκουκόπαυδο πύθανε βρέ Κοργιέ!

— Ἐνα μπόι εἶχατε μετὰ τὸ συγχωρημένο.

— Γιὰ δὲς μπῶζα ποὺ μάς κρατᾷ ὁ φερφῆς ὁ Κοργιάς.

— Καταδέξουν μας βρέ κίστε Κοργιέ.

— Σταθῆτε σὲ προσοχὴ βρέ παιδιά. Ὁ ἔγγονος τοῦ Σουζέ περνᾷ.

— Τίνος Σουζέ καταναρχᾷς βρέ Κῆτος. Αὐτὸς εἶναι ὁ πρίγκιπας τῆς Οὐαλλίας.

— Γιὰ σου βρέ πρίγκιπας τῆς Οὐαλλίας— τοὺ λέγει ἕνας κομμωτικὸς καὶ βάνισσος φερφᾶς, καὶ τοὺ δίδει μὴ καλπαζιά, ποὺ τὸ καπελάκι του ἔπαισε μετὰ τὰ νερά καὶ λερώθηκε.

Ὁ Κοργιάς, πῆρε τὸ καπελάκι του, στάθηκε λίγο, ἐσκέφθη ὅτι ἡ κανονία τὸν θέλει βρομικὸν καὶ γυμνὸν γιὰ νὰ εἶναι ὁ στόχος τῶν βανταύσεων ἀπειθειῶν τῆς, πέταξε χάμιω τὸ κορὴν του, καὶ χωρὶς νὰ βγάλῃ ταμουδιά, ἔφυγε σὺν ἀστροπῇ, ἀρσιθεῖς νὰ μὴ ξαναπατήσῃ τὸ πόδι του στὸ μέρος ἐκεῖνο ποὺ δὲν ἐγνώρισε παρὰ μόνον τὴν ἀστοργίαν καὶ τὴν χριδασιότητα τῆς κοινωνίας.

Σὲ λίγο καιρὸ, μετὰ τὰ μέσα τῆς κορφάλας, ἔπαισε δουλειὰ εἰς ἕνα ἐργαστάκιον τοῦ Παιρωτῶς. Ἀπεκρίφθη τὰς στανανιστροφῆς καὶ τὰς νεανεῶς διασκεδάσεις. Ἀπὸ τὸ ἐργαστάκιον πῆγαινε κατενθεῖαν στὸ σπῆτι. Μάννα καὶ κόρη τὸν ἐλάτρευαν καὶ ἐκεῖνος ἠσθάνετο ὅτι ἦτο πλέον ὁ μοναδικὸς προστάτης τῆς μαζῆς ἀκογενείας. Ἐστράτε τοὺ πάν γιὰ νὰ καταστήσῃ μετὰ τῆς καλῆς του γνώμης τὴν ζωὴν τῶν εὐτυχῶν. Τὴν κορφάλα τὴν ἔλεγε μῆτέρα καὶ ἠσθάνετο πρὸς αὐτὴν ἕνα ἀπεριόριστον σεβασμὸν καὶ ἀγάπην. Τὴν Ἰωάνναν τὴν ἔλεγε ἀδελφὴν καὶ ἠσθάνετο πρὸς αὐτὴν ἕνα ἀλλόκοτὸν ἀγάπην ποὺ τὸν κατέτρωγε καὶ ἤθελε πάντοτε νὰ τὴν βλέπῃ καὶ νὰ τὴν περικαίηται. Ὅσον μεγάλωνε καὶ κατενθόε τὸν κόσμον, τὸσον μεγάλωνε καὶ ἡ ἀγάπη του πρὸς τὴν Ἰωάνναν. Δὲν ἤργησε νὰ ἀνυποψηθῆ ὅτι τὴν ἀγαποῦσε. Τὴν ἀγαποῦσε θερμῶς μετὰ τὴν δόξα τῆς ψυχῆς του. Ἦθελε νὰ τῆς τὸ πῆ ὅτι τὴν ἀγαπᾷ, ὅτι μὴ μέρη θὰ γίνῃ ταίρι του, ὅτι δὲν ἐσκέπτετο τίποτε ἄλλο παρὰ μόνον τὴν εὐτυχίαν τῆς καὶ ἐπιθυμῆνε τὴν κατάλληλον στιγμήν νὰ τῆς ἀνοίξῃ τὴν καρδιά του.

Ταυτοχρόνως ἡ Ἰωάννα ἤρχισε νὰ αἰσθάνεται ὅτι ἡ ἀγάπη τῆς πρὸς τὸν Ἀνδρέαν ἐξήχουτο τῶν ὁρίων τῆς ἀγάτης ἀδελφῶν. ἠσθάνετο τὴν ἀνάγκην νὰ τὸν βλέπῃ κάθε λεπτόν, νὰ τὸν ἴσχυρῆ μέρη νύχτα καὶ νὰ εἶναι αἰωνία σκιάδα του. ἤρχισε νὰ σκέπτεται ὅτι κάποια ἄμορφη κοπέλλα θὰ τὸν ἔπαινε καὶ δὲν θὰ ἦτο πλέον κοντὰ τῆς οὔτε ὡς φίλος οὔτε ὡς ἀδελφός. Τὸν ἀγαποῦσε πολὺ. Τὸν ἀγαποῦσε μετὰ τὴν θέλησιν τῆς καρδιάς τῆς καὶ τὴν κατέτρωγε ἡ σκέψις ὅτι μὴ μέρη κάποια θὰ τῆς τὸν ἔπαινε. Ὅταν τῆς ἤρχοντο αἱ σκέψεις αὐταί, ἐσκέπτετο πάλιν μόνη τῆς καὶ ἔλεγε:

— Τὴ τρελλὴ καὶ κακὰ ποὺ εἶμαι. Ὁ Ἀνδρέας μὲν πρέπει νὰ παντρευθῆ μὴ ἄμορφη κοπέλλα, καὶ ὅχι ἡμένα τὴν καμμορίτσα. Κ' ἐκεῖνος ἂν μὴ ἤθελεν, ἐγὼ ποτὲ δὲν θὰ ἔπαινε νὰ σκλαβώσω ἕνα τέτοιο καλλιπάρη μετὰ μὴ στανανιστροφῆς, μετὰ μὴ καμμορίτσα. Ὅχι, ποτὲ δὲν πρέπει νὰ γίνῃ τέτοιο πρόγμ. Μὴ αὐτὰς τὰς σκέψεις ἡ Ἰωάννα προσήχουτο πολλὰς φορὰς στῆς εἰκόνας νὰ εἶδῃ ὁ Ἀνδρέας τῆς μὴ κόρη ποὺ νὰ τὸν ἀγαπᾷ

τὸσον ὅσον τὸν ἀγαποῦσιν ἢ ἴδια, προσήχουτο μόνον διὰ τὴν εὐτυχίαν του.

Ὁ Ἀνδρέας εἶχε γίνῃ πλέον καλλιπάρη, ζῆμα, ὡραῖο καὶ ἐργατικό.

Μὴ μέρη ἔμειναν στὸ σπῆτι μονόχοι. Πῆγε κοντὰ τῆς, τὴν ἔπαισε ἀπὸ τὸ χεῖρ, τὴν τήραξε στὰ μάτια καὶ τῆς λέγει:

— Ἀκούσε Ἰωάννα μου. Εἶμαι μὴ εἰκοσιδύο χρονῶν καὶ εἶμαι δεκαοχτώ. Θέλω νὰ σοὺ ἐξομολογηθῶ καὶ νὰ σοὺ πῶ πῶς σ' ἀγαπῶ καὶ σὲ λατρεύω μετὰ τὴν καρδίαν, καὶ μὴ μέρη θὰ γίνῃς ταίρι μου.

Ἡ Ἰωάννα ἤρχισε νὰ τρίβῃ ἀπὸ συγκίνησην. Τὰ μάτια τῆς γέμισαν ἀπὸ δάκρυα. Τὴν εἶχε στὴν ἀγκαλιά του ὁ Ἀνδρέας τῆς. Σήκωσε τὰ μάτια τῆς, τὸν τήραξε ποὺ ἦτο ὡραῖος σὺν ἀγγέλῳ. Τὸν ἔβλεπεν ἀφανῆ παρμένη ἀπὸ εὐτυχίαν, τραβῆται ἀπὸ τὴν ἀγκαλιὰν του καὶ τοὺ λέγει μετὰ τριμοκίλιστῆ φωνῇ:

— Ὅχι Ἀνδρέα μου. Μὴ τὸ λέξ ἀπὸ τὸ πρόγμ. Δὲν πρέπει νὰ γίνῃ ποτὲ. Σ' ἀγαπῶ πολὺ καὶ ἐπειδὴ σ' ἀγαπῶ θέλω τὴν εὐτυχίαν σου. Γι' αὐτὸ θέλω νὰ πάρῃς μὴ ὡραῖα κοπέλλα ὅπως εἶσαι σὺ ὡραῖος. Δὲν θέλω νὰ πάρῃς μὴ καμμορίτσα νὰ σὲ κοροιδεῖ ὁ κόσμος. Ἄφησε μετὰ σ' ἀγαπῶ χωρὶς ἔλπιδα καὶ νὰ προσείχομαι γιὰ τὴν εὐτυχίαν σου.

Ὁ Ἀνδρέας, τὴν κίλισται πάλιν, τὴν ἔπαισε ἀπὸ τὸ χεῖρ καὶ τῆς λέγει:

— Ἰωάννα! Μὴ μοὶ ξαναπῆς τίποτα λόγια. Σ' ἀγαπῶ ἔτσι ὅπως εἶσαι. Ναί ἔτσι ὅπως σ' ἔστειλεν ὁ Θεὸς μικροστὰ μου. Ἄν δὲν ἦσαν καμμορίτσα, ἴσως νὰ μὴ σὲ ἀγαποῦσα τὸσον ὅσον σὲ ἀγαπῶ τώρα. Γιὰ μένα, σὲ εἶμαι ἡ ζωὴ, τὸ φῶς, ἡ χαρὰ καὶ ἡ πηγὴ κάθε μου ἐλπίδας. Τὸ ὄνειρό μου εἶναι νὰ σὲ κάμω εὐτυχῆ. Καὶ ἐπειδὴ θέλω νὰ σὲ κάμω εὐτυχῆ, ἀπεφάσισα νὰ φύγω γιὰ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν, νὰ κάμω χρήματα καὶ νὰ ἔπιστρέψω σὲ λίγα χρόνια νὰ σὲ κάμω ταίρι μου.

Ἡ Ἰωάννα ἔσπασε τὸ κεφάλι τῆς μετὰ τὴν ἀγκαλιὰν τοῦ Ἀνδρέα καὶ ἔκλεισε ἀδύναστα χωρὶς νὰ ὁμιλῇ. Ἐκεῖνος τῆς χάιδεε τὰ ἡμίξανθα μαλλιά τῆς κεφαλῆς τῆς καὶ προσέειπε:

— Ναί Ἰωάννα μου. Γιὰ τὴν εὐτυχίαν τὴν

δική σου θὰ κάμω στὴν Ἀμερικὴν καὶ γιὰ ἀρραθῶνα πίστεις καὶ παντοεινῆς ἀγάτης τῆς ἔδωσαν ἕνα θερμὸ φιλί στὸ μέτωπον.

Πέρασε κάμποση ὥρα γιὰ νὰ συνέλθῃ ἡ Ἰωάννα καὶ μόλις συνῆλθε τοὺ λέγει μετὰ τρυφερότητα:

— Σ' ἀγαπῶ πολὺ Ἀνδρέα μου, καὶ ἂν μὴ καμμορίτσα μπορεῖ νὰ σὲ κάμῃ εὐτυχῆ, εἶμαι δική σου.

Κάθισαν κατόπιν ἐπὶ πολλὰς ὥρας, εἶπαν πολλὰ γιὰ τὴν μέλλουσαν εὐτυχίαν τῶν, γιὰ τὸν ζωντανὸν χωρισμὸν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ ἔχρσαν μαζὴ ἀψόφωνα δάκρυα χαρᾶς καὶ λύπης.

Ἐπειὰ ἀπὸ τρεῖς μῆνας, ὁ τίμος ἀλήτης Κοργιάς, φέρων τὸ ὄνομα Ἀνδρέας Κορέας, εἰσέεισε εἰς τὴν περιφέρειαν τοῦ Μπλάττερου Πάρκ τῆς Νέας Ὑόρκης ἐπιγυροῦσας τὸν πλανόδιον πολυτῆν δειλαριον. Φαίνεται ὅμως ὅτι δὲν ἔμεινε πολὺ ἐνδιαστημένος μετὰ τὸ ἐπάγγελμα αὐτὸ καὶ ἀναχώρησε διὰ τὸ Νηπιρόν καὶ κατόπιν εἰς τὸ Σακόνο ἐπιδοθεῖς εἰς διαφόρους μικροεπιχειρήσεις κερδίας ἀκεταὶ χρήματα. Ἐπιστρέφει πάλιν στὴν Νέαν Ὑόρκην καὶ δίδεται ἐπὶ τὰ χροῖα εἰς μικροεπιχειρήσεις εἰς τὰ διάφορα παραθαλάσσια καὶ ἐξοχικὰ κέντρα. ἔχει σχετισθῆ μετὰ μερικὰς ἀκογενείας καὶ τὸν ἐκτιμοῦσαν πολὺ διὰ τὴν εὐγένειαν του, τὴν φιλεργίαν του καὶ τὴν σπουδαιότητά του. ἔχει γίνῃ περιζήτητος γαμβρὸς ἀλλὰ εἰς κάθε ἵστανισμὸν ἀπῆλθε ὅτι ἦτο ἀρραθῶνασιακός. Πολλὰς φορὰς τοὺ παρουσιάσθησαν στὸ δρόμο του νύμφες ὁμορφῆς μετὰ ἀνατορῆν καὶ μετὰ προικα, ἐκεῖνος ὅμως ἔμεινε πιστὸς καὶ ἀρροσσημένος στὴν Καμμορίτσα του μετὰ τὴν ὁποίαν διετήρη τακτικὴν ἀλληλογραφίαν καὶ πρὸς τὴν ὁποίαν ἔστειλε πάντοτε χρῆματα, δῶρα καὶ τὴν διαβεβαίωσεν τῆς θερμῆς τῶν ἀγάτης.

Ἐπειὰ ἀπὸ δέκα χρόνια, φέρων μαζὴ τῶν ἐπιταγᾶς εἰκοσι χιλιάδων δολλαρίων, ἐπέστρεφεν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας δῶτι κατ' ἐπιτολὴν του μετακόνησεν ἐκεῖ ἡ Ἰωάννα μετὰ τὴν μητέρα τῆς, καὶ τὸν Φεβρουάριον τοῦ 1920 ἐτελοῦντο μετὰ σεμνότητα ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπιδητικὸτητα οἱ γάμοι του μετὰ τὴν Ἰωάνναν του.

Αἱ γυναῖκες καὶ τὰ κορίτσια τῆς γιτονίας δὲν ἠδύνατο νὰ ἐξηγήσουν τὸ μυστήριον ἐνὸς τοσοῦτον γάμου καὶ ἤρχισαν νὰ τὴν σχολιάζουν ἀναμταξῶ τον.

— Κορῖμα στὸ καλλιπάρη νὰ πάρῃ μὴ καμμορίτσα.

— Μετὰ τὸ θεόστραβο, χάθησαν τὰ κορίτσια τοῦ κόσμου καὶ πῆγε νὰ πάρῃ μὴ στανανιστροφῆ.

— Κορῖμα στὰ νεύματα καὶ τὰ δολλάρια.

Αὐτὰ ἔλεγε ὁ κόσμος. Ὁ Ἀνδρέας ὅμως εἶχε εὐτυχῆ μετὰ τὴν Ἰωάνναν του καὶ τὴν κορφάλαν πενθεράν του εὐχαριστῶν τὸν Θεὸν ποὺ τὸν ἤξισσε νὰ πραγματοποιήσῃ τὸ ὄνειρόν του.

Τώρα ὁ κ. Κορέας εἶναι ἕνας ἐνθιμος καταστηματαρχῆς μερῶς ἐκτιμώμενος ἀπὸ ὄσους τὸν στανανιστροφῶνται καὶ τὸν γνωρίζουν. Πηγαίνει κάθε βράδυ στὴν Ἀγορὰ διὰ νὰ φωνίσῃ γιὰ τὸ σπῆτι του καὶ ἀσθάνεται ἰδιαιτέρην στοργὴν καὶ συμπάθειαν πρὸς τὰ ἀδύνατα ἀλητόπαδα. Πολλὰ ἀπὸ αὐτὰ τὰ ἔχει προστατεύσει καὶ τὰ ἔχει ὀδηγήσει εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ἀρετῆς.

Μὴ μέρη ἦτο στὴν Ἀγορὰ καὶ εἶδεν ἕνα κομμωτικὸν καὶ ἀκάθαρτο ἀλητόπαδο ἔως 12 ἐτῶν νὰ τὸ δέξῃ κάποιος μανθῆς καὶ ἐκεῖνος ἔφυγε μετὰ τὰ κλάματα. Τὸ ἐπέλησσε καὶ τοὺ ἔδωκεν ἕνα μικρὸ δῆμα ποὺ εἶχε μετὰ φρόνα νὰ τὸ μεταφέρῃ στὸ σπῆτι του. Ὅταν πῆγαν στὸ σπῆτι, τὸ φωνάζει μετὰ τὴν κορῖμα ποὺ ἦτο καὶ ἡ Ἰωάννα, τοὺ ἔδωκεν νὰ φῆ καὶ κατόπιν ἤρχισε νὰ τὸ ἐρωτᾷ:



MISS ANNE KANDOS
Crowned Miss Ahepa of St. Louis, Mo.

— Δέν μου λές μικρό, έχεις γονείς;
— Δέν ξέρω, δέν έχω.
— Ποῦ μένεις;
— Πουθενά, ὅπου τέχει.
— Πέθαναν οἱ γονεῖς σου;
— Δέν ξέρω.
— Πῶς σέ λένε;
— Κάβ... Γιάννη μὲ λένε.
— Πῶς εἶναι τὸ ἐπιθετόν σου;
— Δέν ξέρω, δέν έχω. Ὅλοι μὲ λένε Κάβουρα.

— Ἦθελες νὰ ἔχης μητέρα καὶ πατέρα;
— Ἦθελα, μὰ ἀφοῦ δέν ἔχω!
Τώρα, τὸ τέως βρομερὸ ἀλητάκαδο τῆς Ἀγορᾶς, ὁ Κάβουρας, ὀνομάζεται Ἰωάννης Κορέας καὶ εἶναι ἀπὸ τοὺς πλέον σπουδαίους καὶ ἐπιμελείς μαθητὰς τοῦ Γυμνασίου, διὰ τὴν βγῆ αἰφρον στήν κοινωνία χρηστός ἐπιστήμων, ἔμπορος ἢ βιομηχανός.

Μέχρι σήμερον ἀκόμα εἶναι μυστήριον διὰ πολλοὺς τὸ γεγονός ὅτι ὁ κ. Κορέας πήρε μιὰ κωμῆτρα. Ὁ κόσμος βεβαίως δέν γνωρίζει ὅτι ὁ γάμος αὐτός ἦτο προῖον μιᾶς βαθυτάτης εἰγνωμοσύνης καὶ μιᾶς ἱερᾶς καὶ ἀγνῆς ἀγάπης ποῦ δέν μπόρεσαν νὰ τὴν θίξουν οὔτε ὁ χρόνος, οὔτε αἱ ἀποστάσεις, οὔτε τὸ χροῖμα, οὔτε ἡ μορφὴ ἢ σωματικὴ διάπλασις τῶν ἀληθῶς ἀγαπηθέντων. Ἐγαπήθησαν μὲ θύμην καὶ ἀγνότητα διότι ἐκεῖνος ἦτο θῆμα τῆς ἀστροφῆς κοινωνίας καὶ ἐκείνη ἦτο θῆμα τῆς ἰδιοτροπίας τῆς φύσεως.

Ἦσαν καὶ οἱ δύο δυστυχεῖς. Τοὺς ἤνωσαν ὁμοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἔδωσε τὴν εὐτυχίαν, τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ ἡ δύναμις τοῦ Θεοῦ.
Καθένας δένεται τώρα νὰ φαντασθῇ πόσα πλάσματα σπρώχνει πρὸς τὰ ζωοσοπιτεία, στήν ἀτίμωσιν, στὸ ἔγκλημα καὶ στὰ κάτεργα ἢ ἀδιαφορία καὶ ἡ ἀστροφία τῆς κοινωνίας, καὶ πόσα πλάσματα ἔθεσεν εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ἀρετῆς καὶ τῆς εὐτυχίας, ἡ μεγαλοφυΐα καὶ ἡ καλοσύνη μιᾶς κωμῆτρας.

ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΑ ΑΝΕΚΔΟΤΑ

Ἄρισταγόρας ἦλθεν εἰς Σπάρτην ἵνα ζητήσῃ βοήθειαν διὰ τὴν ἐπανάστασιν παρὰ τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν. Ἐφεροῦ μαζὺ του ἀρθοῦνα χρήματα καὶ χροῖτην τινὰ τοῦ κόσμου, χαρογμένον εἰς χαλκίαν πλάκα. Εἰς τὸν Βασιλέα τῆς Σπάρτης, Κλεισμένην, ἔδειξεν ὁ Ἄρισταγόρας διάφορα ἔθνη τῆς γῆς, περιέγραψε τὴν ἔκτασιν καὶ δυνάμιν των καὶ τὸν διεβεβαίωσεν, ὅτι ἡ κατάκτησις τοῦ Περσικοῦ Βασιλείου δέν ἦτο δύσκολος.

Ἄρισταγόρας ὁμοῦ λαβὼν κλάδον ελαιᾶς εἰς τὴν χεῖρα, κατὰ τὰ ἔθνη τῶν ἱερωτῶν, ἠκολούθησεν τὸν Κλεισμένην μέχρι τῆς οὐρίας του. Ἐκεῖ δ' εἶρε αὐτὸν καθήμενον μὲ τὴν μικρὰν κόρην του Γοργῶ, 8—9 ἐτῶν ἡλικίας, καὶ παρεκάλεσεν αὐτὸν νὰ τὴν στείλῃ ἔξω διὰ νὰ ὀμολήσῃ. Ὁ Κλεισμένης ὁμοῦ τοῦ εἶπε νὰ μὴ φροντίξῃ δι' αὐτὸ καὶ νὰ εἰπῇ ὅ,τι θέλει νὰ εἰπῇ. Ὁ Ἄρισταγόρας ὑπεσχίθη τότε εἰς τὸν βασιλέα δέκα τάλαντα, εἴν κατόρθωνε νὰ τὸν βοηθήσῃ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. Ὁ Κλεισμένης ἠρνήθη μὲ θυμόν. Ὁ Ἄρισταγόρας ἤρξατο νὰ αὐξάνῃ τὴν προσφορὰν μέχρι 50 τάλαντων, ὅτε ἡ μικρὰ κόρη ἐφώνησε: «Πατέρα, ὁ εἶνος θὰ σὲ διαφθείρῃ, ἂν δέν φέγγῃς». Ὁ Κλεισμένης ἐξῆλθεν ἀπὸ τὸ δωμάτιον καὶ ὁ Ἄρισταγόρας ὑπεχρεώθη νὰ φέγγῃ ἀπὸ τὴν Σπάρτην αὐθημερόν.

Σύγχρονος Ἑλληνικὴ Ποίησις

ΨΥΧΙΚΗ ΑΔΥΝΑΜΙΑ

Σπῆνιρο μέσα τῆς χαρᾶς
Πέρασε ὁ ἴσκιος ξαφνικά
Τῆς συμφορᾶς. — κι' ἂν λυχαρᾶς
Φτωχὴ καρδιά, ποῖος σ' ἀγροικᾶ;
Χάθηκε τῆνιρο. Τὸ φῶς
Τῆς μέρας, νά, φεγγαβολᾶ,
Μὰ πάλι ὁ ἴσκιος ὁ κρυφός
Παίζει στὰ μάτια τὰ θελά.
Τί θέλει ὁ δύστηνος ὁ νοῦς,
Ὁ στοχασμός σὸν τί ζητᾶ,
Τεῖνε σὲ κόσμους σκοτεινοῦς
Τὰ μικροπράγματα ὅλ' αὐτὰ; . . .

ΠΑΡΑΜΙΛΗΤΑ ΤΗ ΝΥΧΤΑ

Μέσ' σὲ σκοτάδια ἐπὶντιζαν στουρνά, μεγάλη,
Φανταχτερὰ πλεούμενα — ἡ ζωὴ μας ὅλη —
Κ' ἐκεῖνα ἐκεῖ τὰ βουητά, καὶν' ἡ ἀντραλά,
Φέδος καὶ τρέμος στῆς νυχτὸς μέσ' τὴν ἀσβόλη.
Ξάρτια, κατάρτια, τὰ σκοινιά, πονιά καὶ ἀντένες,
Μοιρολογούσαν κ' ἐκλαμγαν μέσα στὰ χάη
Τοῦ πόντου, κικκορρίζικες ψυχῆς, χαμένες,
Κι' ὅπου σὰς ριζ' ἢ θεομηνιά κι' ὅπου σὰς πάει.
Ἀγγέλη τοῦ διαλογισμοῦ φάνταζε ἡ μοῖρα,
Μέσ' στὸν ἀφρὸ καὶ τὸν καπνὸ, καὶ μέσ' τῆ φλόγα
Τοῦ κερσανοῦ, ποῦ ἐφώτιζεν ὅλα τὰ γύρω,
Ποῦ ὁ οὐρανός τὸν ἔστειλε καὶ τὸν εὐλόγη.

M. ΜΑΛΑΚΑΣΗΣ

Ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνέκδοτη σὺλλογὴ
«Λατραπόροντα σ' ἐγκρημοῦς».

ΑΝΕΚΔΟΤΑ ΦΙΛΑΡΓΥΡῶΝ

Ἐνας φιλόργυρος κάποτε ἔχασε τὴν ὄρασι τοῦ ἀπὸ κάποια ἀσθένεια τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν καὶ ἀπεφάσισε νὰ ὑποβληθῇ σὲ ἐγγύριση γιὰ νὰ ξαναβρῇ τὸ φῶς του. Μόλις ὁμοῦ ἔγινε ἡ ἐγγύρισις τοῦ ἐνὸς ματιοῦ, ἡ ὁποία ὑπῆρξε ἐπιτυχής, ὁ ἀσθενής, γιὰ νὰ μὴν πληρωθῇ διπλὰ ἔξοδα, ἐμπόδισε τὸ γιατρὸ νὰ προχωρήσῃ, λέγοντάς του ὅτι τοῦ ἀρκοῦσε νὰ βλέπῃ μὲ τὸ ἓνα μάτι. . . .

Ἐνας φιλόργυρος ἀναγκάσθηκε μιὰ μέρα ποδ βροκοκόταν στήν ἐκκλησία νὰ ριζῆ ἓνα νόμισμα στὸ δίσκο ποῦ εἶχαν βγάλει γιὰ φιλανθρωπικὸ σκοπὸ. Ὁ ἐπίτροπος ὁμοῦ, κατὰ λάθος, ξανατίμη κοντὰ του, ἀπλώνοντας τὸν δίσκο πρὸς τὸ μέρος του.

— Ἐδοκα πρὸ ὀλίγου, εἶπε στενωχωρμένος ὁ φιλόργυρος.

— Τὸ πιστεύω, ἀλλὰ δέν τὸ εἶδα, ἀποκρίθηκε ὁ ἐπίτροπος, κ' ἔκανε νὰ φέγγῃ.

Τότε πετάχτηκε κάποιος ἄλλος ποδ στεκόταν ἐκεῖ κοντὰ κ' ἐγνώριζε τὴ φιλαργυρία τοῦ διπλανοῦ του, καὶ εἶπε:

— Ἐγὼ τὸν εἶδα, ἀλλὰ δέν τὸ πιστεύω.

Οἱ Κινεζοὶ διηγούνται ὅτι κάποιος τρομερὸς τοιγκόννης πήγαινε κάθε μέρα στήν ἀγορὰ, σὸ μέρος ὅπου πουλοῦσαν πολεμικὰ νημένα κ' ἔπαινε μὲ τὸ χεῖρ του μουρκεῖς παχητές χίνες, κάνοντας τάχα πῶς ἤθελε νὰ τὶς ἀγοράσῃ. Ἐπειτα γύριζε σὸ σπίτι του, ἔχων τὰ δάχτυλά του ποδ ἦσαν ἀλειμμένα μὲ τὸ λίπος τῆς χίνης, σὸ ὅτι καὶ τὸ ἔρωγε ἔτσι ἀφαιμένο! Φόλαγε ὁμοῦ ἀνέγγαχο τὸ πέμπτο δάχτυλο γιὰ τὸ πρόγνημα τῆς ἐπιμένης! . . .

ΠΕΡΙΕΡΓΑ, ΕΞΥΠΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΥΤΑ

Ἐ κ ε ἰ ν η.—Θά μ' ἀγαπᾶς ποδ κα' ὅταν παντρευτοῦμε;
Ἐ κ ε ἰ ν ο ς.—Πῶς ὄχι! Δέν ξέρεις πῶς προτιμῶ τὶς παντρευμένους; . . .

— Πῶς εἶνε ὁ ἀντρας μου, γιατίε;
— Ἐχει ἀνάγκην ἀπολύτου ἡσυχίας. Θά σὰς δώσω συνταγὴ νὰ τοῦ πάρτε ἓνα καταπραϊντικό.
— Καὶ πῶς θὰ τοῦ τὸ δώσω;
— Νά . . . θὰ τὸ πάρτε ἐσεῖς!

— Τὸ γραφεῖο σου, ἀγαπητέ μου, εἶνε ζεστό σὸν φοῖνον.
— Καὶ γιατί νὰ μὴν εἶνε; Μήπως εἶδὸ δέν βγάξω τὸ φουμί μου;

Μιὰ μέρα συναντήθηκαν δύο φίλοι, ὁ ἓνας φιλαργός καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ἀσπρομάλλης.
— Βλέπω ὅτι τὰ μαλλιά σου ἀρχισαν ν' ἀσπρίζουν, εἶπε ὁ πρῶτος σὸ δεύτερο.

— Ναι, ἀπῆντισε ὁ ἄλλος, κιντώντας τὴν φιλαργία τοῦ συνομιλητοῦ του. Ἐχω ὁμοῦ ἀρκετὰ γὰ ν' ἀσπρίσῃ.

— Ἐχεις δίκαιο, πρόσθεσε ὁ ἄλλος. Τὰ δικά μου ὁμοῦ προτιμῶσαν τὸ θάνατο . . . ἀπὸ τὴν ἀπυμία!

ΤΟ ΒΑΤΙΚΑΝΟΝ

Τὸ Βατικανόν, μέσα σὸ ὄπιο, ὅς γνωστόν, κατοικεῖ ὁ Πάπας μὲ ὅλη τὴν πολυάριθμη ἀκολουθία του, ἀποτελεῖται ἀπὸ 14.000 δομάτια. Ἐξ αὐτῶν 3.000 κατέχονται ἀπὸ τὸν Πάπα, τοὺς Καρδινάλιους καὶ τοὺς μοναχοὺς, 2.000 χρησιμοποιοῦν ὡς μουσικία ζωογραφικῆς, γλυπτικῆς κ.λ. καὶ τὰ ἑπολοῦκα εἶνε διατεθειμένα γιὰ τὸ ἐκπαιδευτικὸ προσωπικό.



Η ΓΕΙΤΟΝΟΠΟΥΛΑ



Α Π' όλες τις γυναίκες, εκείνες που έχουν
ισινηθή περισσότερο από τους ποιητές
και από το λαό, είναι πρώτα η Μαρίε;
και έπειτα η 'Ελένη; Για τις δεύτερες α-
τές μάλιστα υπάρχουν ανθρωπολόγοι που
έπιστημονικά σιχαρά, ότι είναι σπάνιο φαι-
νο να βρήτε γυναίκα άσχημη και να την
λένε 'Ελένη. Όλες η 'Ελένες είναι άμορ-
φες. Και δυστυχώς έτσι είναι. Γιατί τα δύο
αυτά γυναικεία ονόματα ισινηθήσαν και έτρα-
γοδηθήσαν τόσο, είναι άγνωστον. Πάντως
για χατήρι τους έχει άμεροσθή εις αυτές
ένα μεγάλο μέρος της λαϊκής μας ποιήσεως.

Αν όμως έξιλοτραγοδηθήσαν η Μαρίε;
και η 'Ελένη, δεν έμειναν λιγώτερο τραγου-
διόμενες η γειτονοπούλας. Η γειτονοπούλα
και όταν άσχημη δεν υπάρχει, είναι για τον
καθένα ένα έρωτικό τραγούδι. Μιά ζογρο-
φιιά που φτάνει η φαντασία μας στο ταμπίω
της ψυχής. Είναι κάτι τι έπύροχο. Όταν
 όμως υπάρχει είναι μεγάλο βάσανο. Τι δεν
είναι ικανή να κάνει. Μιά καλή γειτονο-
πούλα λ.χ. έχει τη φοβερή δύναμη να σάς
μεταβάλλει σε φλεγόμενο πυρό και ενώ θα
ταπειρωζαίτε, θα της λέτε:

Μ' έκαψε γειτόνισσα
κακούργα δολοφόνισσα.

Και θα έξακολουθή εις μελοδραματικών
τόνων η απαράφημας των έξαρτημάτων της
γειτόνισσας, που σάς προκάλεσαν την ά-
σθεστη πικραία. Τα τριζάτα γυθίακι της,
η φοστιάς της, τα γούστα της, τα νύσια
της κλπ.

Απειλοστική είναι η θέσις του γείτονα
εκείνου, που ενώ οι κάμποι κρασιάζουν στο
έντονο άνοσιάτικο φώς, αυτόν τον έπασο
τό φηνάσφο, έξ ατίας της γειτόνισσας
του, και έμασθή άπως τα κολοκαθάκια στον
ήλιο.

Ό κάμποι έπρασίνισοι άπ' τα πολλά
| λουλούδια
και μένανι με μάραντι γειτόνισσα
| κακούργα...

Άλλος πάλιν γείτονας, άφου δεν εβρισκε
καλιότερον τρόπο να συνεννοσθή με τη γει-
τονοπούλα του, έμνείται το έξής τριφτερόν
σχέδιον:

Νάζα νεράτζ νύροχνα στο πέρα
| παραθύρι
να τούαζα το μαστραπά πάχει το
| καρποφύλι.

Και για να μη νομισουν, ότι τον έπασο
μανία καταστροφής μαστρατάδων, δίνει και
τη σχετική έξηγήσση:

Για σέν' τα λέγ' άγάτη μου ποδου
| στο παραθύρι
το μαντήλα που κεντάς έμένα να
| το στείλεις.

Όταν είσαι κάτοχος μιας καλής γειτό-
νισσας, είσαι κάτοχος πραγματικού θησο-
ού. Καταλαβαίνεις ότι η γειτονια ζή. Έχεις
λόγους λακόν να είσαι υπερέφανος για την
τύχη σου, και δεν έχεις κανένα λόγον να
την κρατάς μυστική, δι' ό και την διαλαλεις
άπως οι μανάβηδες τα δροσερά σίκα:

Έχω μια ξανθή γειτονοπούλα
σ' ένα περιόλι άντικρινό
είναι μ' άηδονόσπομη παιδούλα
κι' είναι δεκατέσσαρο χρονώ.

Μιά γειτονοπούλα όμως εδεκατέσσαρο
χρονώ—άπως όλα γνωρίζουμε—δεν είναι
καθόλου σπιδούλια αλλά... νταφντα-

νούλα κατά πάντα συμπληρωμένη και πλη-
ρης. Συμβαίνει πολλές φορές η γειτονο-
πούλα να είναι άναπόροφη. Σωστός διάβολος
ικανός να δημιουργήσση το μεγαλύτερο κακό.
Τότε τα γειτονοπούλα κάθονται εν έπιφύ-
λαξη με τα σταθά στο χέρι, έτοιμα να παί-
ξουν ούλο μεσαιωνικό έπιπτοσ προς κατά-
κτησαν της γειτονοπούλας. Ό σοφροστέτε-
ρος γείτονας την είδοσκαί:

Γειτονοπούλα μου!
Μη βγαίνεις στο παράθυρο
γιατί θα γίνης φουκά.

Μιά τίποτα άσφαλός θα ήταν και η γει-
τονοπούλα εκείνη, που έξ ατίας της έιν-
δόνει να τρελλαθή ο γείτονας της. Ό άν-
θρωπος έχασο έπί τέλους την έπιουσή του
και της ειπε:

Ώσάν καλός σου γείτονας σου δίνο
| συμβουλή
η παρατής τις τρέλλες σου που με
| τρελλαίνουν
η τριέλοκομείο στη σηγή κάνο την
| άγκαλιά μου
και σε κλειδώνο μέσα κεί τρελλή
| γειτόνισσά μου.

Η τρέλλα της γειτονοπούλας είναι πολύ
συχνό φαινόμενο:

Τρελλή γειτονοπούλα μου
τρελλή και παχιγιδιάρα
πάχεις καρδιά μορφοφύλη
καρδιά σαν άγγνάρα.

Δεν λείπουν επίσης η κακείς, η άχάριστες
γειτονοπούλες, η δύστροπες και άπνεες, και
είναι αυτές η χειρότερες. Ένας γείτονας
που έλεγχίρσει να έπισκιρσθή τη γειτονο-
πούλα του εάπ' την παρακορτούλας και άφου
εκείνη δεν του άνοαζε, εφαρμόζει το έξής
άντικρισον:

Μορή κακιά γειτόνισσα κακιά γει-
| τονοπούλα



MISS MARY CAIRBO
Chosen as Miss Ahepa of Utah

άποφθα και δεν μ' άνοιξες άπ' την
| παρακορτούλα
Μάζω τα περιστέριά σου π' έχοντα
| στην αιά μου
και μου τρών το στόμα μου πίνου
| και το νερό μου
μου πέρνου και στα νύσια τους το
| χάμα της αιάς μου.

Η γειτονοπούλας—μισός, η η γειτονο-
πούλες—σφραγιστέλιμα, που έχουν τη δύ-
ναμη να σάς κλέβουν και να σάς μετα-
δύσων, έχουν επίσης ισινηθή από τη λαϊκή
μουσα:

Μπερδεύεται μια λειμονιά
με μια νερατζοπούλα
έτσι μπερδεύεται και γώ
με μια γειτονοπούλα.

Υπάρχει και ένα είδος γειτονοπούλας που
φέρνει τρομερή άπεινία. Πέρνοντας μια
δύση τέτοιας... γειτόνισσας μπορείτε να
μεινιτε άπνεος νύχτες διάκληρης:

Άποφε δεν κοιμήθηκα
και πάλι δεν νυστάζω
γιατ' έσκαβέντιασα ποδ
με μια γειτόνισσά μου
πύχε τα χείλη κόσσινα
τα φρόδια της βαμμένα.

Αν υπάρχουν τόσο κακείς γειτόνισσες,
τόσο άχάριστες και σκληρές γειτονοπούλες,
δεν λείπουν και η καλές. Δε λείπουν εκείνες
που έχουν τη δύναμη να σάς μεταφέρουν
σ' ένα άλλο, ιδανικό κόσμο ψυχικού μεγα-
λείου και άμορφιάς. Δε λείπουν η γλυκείς
εκείνες γειτονοπούλες που για χατήρι τους
άγνισθε τα πάντα, δε θέλεις κι' αστή την
άνοαση.

Ό έρωτευμένος γείτονας τραγοιδή τον
έρωτα με τη γειτονοπούλα του:

Το μικρό της παραθύρι άντικρύνει
| το δικό μου
κι' έτσι όλο το χμμώνα έχ' άντικρι
| το χρυσό μου.

Πάρα κάτω λέγει πως τα φτερωτά φιλιά
τους σταιφρονώνται στον άγέρα, πως έβλεπε
τη γειτονοπούλα του μέσα από τα ξερα κλώ-
νια της κερασιάς του κήπου και πως δεν
καταλάβαιναν ποτε έθράδουζε η ήμερα. Έρ-
χεται όμως η άνοαση και με τα φύλλα της
και τα άνθη της στολίζει τα γυνά κλωνιά
της κερασιάς και κρύβει το παραθύρο που
κλεισάνει το γειτονακό κεφαλάκι. Τι χριά-
ζεται τέτοια άνοαση σ' ένα έρωτευμένον;
Τιποτα. Γι' αυτό λακόν της λέγει:

Μα σ' άνοαση που τόσο από ζήλια
| πρσιονίζεις,
κάθε χρόνο φύλλα κι' άνθη στο ξερό
| κλωνί χαρτίεις
και η κερασιά την κρύβει από σένα
| όρημηνμένη
λείψε κι' ένα χρόνο, λείψε, άνοαση
| καταραμένη!

Αυτά τα λίγα είχαμε να είποισμε για της
γειτονοπούλες. Μπορούν να ύπερηφανεύου-
ται, ότι είναι η περισσότερο τραγοιδιόμενη
γυναίκα.

ΑΡΧΑΙΟΣ

Τρις τάξεις ανθρώπων ζούν εις βάρος
τριών άλλων: Οι δικηγόροι από τους ζων-
τανούς, οι γιατροί από τους άρρώστους και
οι παπάδες από τους πθαιμένους.

Η ΕΛΛΑΣ Ο ΦΑΡΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΤΗΤΟΣ

(Άρθρον του διασημοῦ φιλέλληρος Ἀμερικανοῦ Γερουσιαστοῦ κ. Ουίλλιαμ Κίνγκ)

Προσσότερα τῶν ἑκατῶν ἐτῶν ἔχον ἤδη παρελθῆ ἀπὸ τῶν στρυγνῶν καὶ ἑνας Ἀμερικανὸς Πρόεδρος ἔγραψε τὴν ὁμνίαν τοῦ ἐπιπέδου τῶν Ἑλλήνων πατριῶν τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων ἐπὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῶν ἐναντίων ἐνὸς τυραννικοῦ καθεστώτος. Ὁ Πρόεδρος ἐκεῖνος, ὅτι μόνον ἰδέσθαι τότε, ὅτι ἡ Τουρκικὴ Κυβέρνησις εἶχεν ἀπολέσει τὴν ἰσχύϊν της ἐπὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπροφαινεῖται ὅτι ἡ Ἑλλὰς θὰ ἐγίνετο καὶ πάλιν ἀνεξαρτητὸν κράτος. Ἐπιβλέπων διὰ τὸ δημοκρατικὸν πνεῦμα καὶ δέσπει τὸν Νέον Κόσμον, ἡ δὲ Κυβέρνησις τῆς ὁποίας ἦτο αὐτὸς ἡ κεφαλὴ, ἔσπευσε πρῶτον νὰ ἐνθαρρύνῃ, ἂν ὅχι νὰ ἀναγκασθῆ ἐπισημῶς, τὸ ἐπαναστατικὸν κίνημα ἐπὶ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἀνεξαρτησίας. Εἰς τὸ ἔκρον τοῦ διαγγέλματος πρὸς τὸ Κογκρέσσον (3 Δεκεμβρίου 1822) ὁ ἐν λόγῳ Πρόεδρος ἔλεγε τὰ ἑξῆς:

Τὸ ὄνομα τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὁλοκλήρως τὸ πνεῦμα ἀπὸ ἐνδοξασμῶν καὶ ἐξυγίαι εἰς τὰ σταθμὰ μας τὰ καλλίτερα αἰσθήματα, τῶν ὁποίων εἶνε ἐπιδεικτικὰ ἡ ἠθικὴ μας. Ἀνωτέρας δεικνύει καὶ λεπτότης εἰς τὰς τέχνας, ἀριστοτέλους καὶ ἐγγύεια εἰς τὴν ὁράσιν, ἀντιπολιτιστικὸν πατριωτισμὸς, ἥλος καὶ ἀξιοσύνη ἐπὶ τῆς κοινῆς καὶ προσωπικῆς ἐλευθερίας, ἀνεκαταλείπονται εἰς τὴν ἀντίληψίν μας περὶ ἀρχαίας Ἑλλάδος. Τὸ ὅτι μίᾳ τοιαύτῳ γῶμα καταπαθεῖται καὶ παρεμῖνεν ἐπὶ τόσους αἰῶνας ἀόρατος ἀπὸ τὰ μάτια τοῦ κόσμου, κατὰ ἕνα σκοτεινὸν δεσποτισμὸν, — τὸ γεγονός αὐτὸ ἐπέστη ἀδόξα τῆς ἀδικίας καὶ βαθείας θλιψύτης τῶν γενναίων πνευμάτων τῆς παρελθούσης ἐποχῆς. Ἦτο ἠθικόν, κατὰ ἀνάγκην, τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς ἀνεξαρτησίας καὶ ἐλευθερίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας Πολιτικῆς ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπανεραιστικῆς τοῦ λαοῦ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸ ἐπιπέδον τοῦ ἠθικοῦ φιλελευθέρου χαρακτῆρος του. Ζωνρὰ ἢ ἐλπίς γιγαντοῦται ἤδη ὅτι ὁ λαὸς αὐτὸς θὰ ἀνακτεῖται τὴν ἀνεξαρτησίαν του καὶ θὰ ἀποκατασταθῆ ἐν μίῳ τῶν ἔθνων τῆς γῆς.

Ἦτο ἠθικόν νὰ ἀποβλεπῆ ἡ δημοκρατία τοῦ Νέου Κόσμου ἢ βαθεῖαν ἀνεξαρτησίαν πρὸς τοὺς ἀγῶνας τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἠθικῆς διὰ τὴν χειραφέτησίν της ἀπὸ ἑνα τυραννικὸν καθεστῶς καὶ τὴν ἀποκαταστάσιν της ἐπὶ δημοκρατικῆς ἀρχῆς. Καὶ ὅταν ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐπέτιχε τὴν ἀνεξαρτησίαν της, ἀόκλητος ὁ Ἀμερικανικὸς λαὸς ἰώσθη τὸ γεγονός. Ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης μίγη ὁμήρου, ἡ Ἀμερικὴ ἐπέδειξεν ὁλοκλήρως καὶ μεγαλύτερον ἐνδιαφέρον διὰ τὴν ἡλιξίν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ λαοῦ, καὶ ἔχασεν πάντοτε διὰ πάσαν ἀμερισημῆν πρόσδον του.

Δὲν εἶνε ὑπερβολὴ νὰ εἴπω τις ὅτι τὸ κήρυγμα τῆς Ἀνεξαρτησίας, τὸ εἰσθεθῆν τὸ 1776 ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀμερικανικῶν ἀποικίας, εἶχεν ὡς ἀντικειμένον του διωγμοῦ εἰς ὅλοκληρον τὸν κόσμον. Ἀναμειβόμενος τὸ κήρυγμα τοῦτο εἶχε ἐπιδοθῆν ἐπὶ τοῦ Γαλλικοῦ λαοῦ καὶ ἐπέστηεν εἰς αὐτὸν τὸν πόθον τῆς ἐπιβολῆς δημοκρατικῶν ἀρχῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῶμας του. Συνέτιθεν εἰς τὴν ἡλιξίν τοῦ δημοκρατικοῦ πνεύματος, τὸ ὁποῖον ἰώσθη τὸν δεσποτισμὸν ἀπὸ τὸν νέον κόσμον, οἱ δὲ πατριῶται Ἑλλῆνες, καὶ Ἰαχταροῦσαν διὰ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ἰσογονισθῶσαν εἰς τὰς προσπάθειας τῶν πρὸς ἐπιτεύξιν τῆς ἀνεξαρτησίας του.

Προσσότερα ἀπὸ ἑκατῶν ἐτῶν ἐπὶ ἐπὶ ἔπρασεν ἀπὸ τῆς ἰδρύσεως τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Δημοκρατίας, καὶ ἤδη ὁ λαὸς τῆς Ἑλλάδος πανηγυρίζει τὴν ἑκατονταετίαν τῆς ἐλευθερίας της. Ὁ Ἀμερικανικὸς λαὸς δὲν ἠδύνατο παρα νὰ ἐνδιαθῆθῃ, ἀμείως ἢ ἐμμέσως, διὰ τὸ πρόγραμμα τῶν ἰσχυρῶν καὶ νὰ ἀνεξαρτησῆ τὸ ἱστορικὸν αὐτὸ γεγονός τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Συναφῶς πρὸς τοῦτο εἶνε καὶ ἡ ἐπίδειξις εἰς αὐτὴν Ἀμερικανῶν πολιτῶν Ἑλληνικῆς καταγωγῆς. Οἱ ἐν λόγῳ Ἀμερικανοὶ πολιτῆται εἶνε οἱ ἐμνηστικὰ τῶν αἰσθημάτων, οἱ ὅσοι τῶν ἱστορικῶν χαρακτηρισμῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τῶν εὐακρινῶν ἐγγῶν ἑκατομητῶν Ἀμερικανῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπιτυχίας καὶ τῆς προόδου τοῦ λαοῦ της.

Ἡ πρόσδος καὶ ἰσχυρισμῶν ἡ Ἑλλὰς κατὰ τὸ διάστημα τῶν ἑκατῶν ἐτῶν τοῦ ἐλευθέρου βίου της ἐπὶ τῆς πραγματικῆς ὁμοτιμῆς. Συνέτιθεν ἰσχυρὰ θεμελιώμενα ἀνεπίδωκτα, καὶ ἐτίθεν εἰς αὐτὴν πρὸς λύσιν προβλήματα, πολιτικὰ καὶ οικονομικά, τὰ ὁποῖα ἀπαντοῦσαν ἄλλως, σταθερότητα δικαίως, πατριωτισμὸν

καὶ θείας διὰ νὰ λυθῶν. Ὁ ἠθικὸς ὅμως λαὸς τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι ἦτο προικισμένος μὲ τὰς ἐπιπονοὺς ἰσότητας τῶν προγόνων του, καὶ ὅτι ἦτο ἄξιος, ὅχι μόνον νὰ ἐπιτύχῃ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν του, ἀλλὰ καὶ νὰ ὁρῆν τοὺς καρποὺς τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ τῆς δικαιοσύνης καὶ νὰ παίξῃ δοξασιώτατον ρόλον ἐν μίῳ τῶν ἔθνων τοῦ πολιτισμένου κόσμου.

Ἡ κλασικὴ Ἑλλὰς ἐπέδρασεν ἐπὶ τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ κόσμου εἰς διάστημα δύο καὶ πλέον χιλιετηρίδων. Ὑπῆρξεν ὁ φῶρος καὶ ὁ δῆμιος τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος πρὸς τὰς κορυφὰς ὅπου ἐτίθεται ἡ ἐλευθερία καὶ ὅπου θάλλουσι ἡ ἐπιστήμη καὶ ἡ τέχνη, ἡ φιλοσοφία καὶ ἡ ποίησις καὶ κάθε ὄψον ὀνόματι καὶ ἐμψύχει τὸν κόσμον. Ἀλλὰ ἡ σημερινὴ Ἑλλὰς δὲν ἐπαναπαύεται εἰς τὰς δόξας τοῦ παρελθόντος, ὁσονδήποτε ἐνδοξον καὶ ἂν εἶνε τοῦτο. Ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς λαὸς δὲν ἔχασε τὴν παλαιὰν ἰδιοσύνην καὶ τὴν ἰκανότητά του διὰ τὴν μεγάλιστὴν, τὴν ἡλιξίν καὶ τὴν πρόσδον εἰς ὅλα τὰ πεδία τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης προσπάθειας.

Ἡ νεώτερη Ἑλλὰς ἐκλήθη πρὸς λύσιν προβλημάτων ἐπίσης πολυπλοκῶν ὅσον καὶ τῶν παλαιῶν χρόνων της. Εἶνε παθῶνές ὅτι ἀντιμετώπισε τὰ προβλήματα ταῦτα μὲ θάρρος, ἰκανότητα καὶ πίστιν πρὸς τὰ ἀνώτερα ἰδανικά καὶ ὅτι ἀνέλαβε τὴν λύσιν τῶν ἐπὶ πνεύμα δικαιοσύνης. Τὰ ὅσα της ἔγιναν εὐχίτερα, ἑκατομητῆρια προσετίθησαν εἰς τὸν πλοῦτον της. Εὐχίτατα ἐκτάσεις τῆς γῶμας κατεκλιθῆσαν ἀπὸ τὸ ἑκατομητῆρια αὐτὰ, εἰς τὰ ὁποῖα οἱ Ἑλλῆνες ἔλαβον ἀγαθὰ. Ἐνδοξοτάτη ἀκμὴ εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν ἰνὸς ἔθνους δὲν εἶναι δυνατόν νὰ εἰρηθῆ ἀπὸ τὴν ἀκμὴ καὶ ἔγρησεν ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἔγχρημιν ἀρωγῆς εἰς τὸ ἐν καὶ ἡμῶν ἑκατομητῆριον προσόγων καὶ ἀνεξαρτηθῆ εἰς τὰ ὅσα της καὶ ἐξῆσσε τὴν προεξίστιν της. Ἀλλὰ παραλλήλως πρὸς τὴν ἠθικὴν καὶ πραγματικὴν πρόσδον καὶ ἰσχυρισμῶν, δὲν ἐκλιθῶνεν ἡ Ἑλλὰς καὶ τὴν πνευματικὴν της πρόσδον, τὴν ἀπαραίτητον εἰς κάθε ἀληθῆ καὶ σταθερὴν ἡλιξίν.

Εἶμαι ἐπιτυχῆς διότι μοῦ δίδεται καὶ πάλιν ἡ ἐκκαίρια, ἔστω καὶ δι' ὀλίγον καιρὸν, νὰ ἐπιδεικθῶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Ἐάν αἱ ἐπισημῆς μου τὸ ἐπιτρέψουσι, θὰ ἐπαδεικθῶ πολλὰ μέρη τῆς τῶν πλοῦσις εἰς ἱστορικοὺς θεσάφους γῶμας αὐτῆς, ἡ ὁποῖα τῶν πρὸς ἀνεπίδωκτον εἰς τὸν παγκόσμιον πολιτισμὸν.

Ἄς μοῦ ἐπιτραπῆ, ἐπὶ τῇ ἐκκαίρια αὐτῇ, νὰ ἐκφράσω εἰς τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν λαὸν τὰς εὐακρινεῖς μου εἰς τὴν πρόσδον καὶ τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν του.

Topics of the Editor

(Continued from page 17)

utors and their allies, we believe, will be very much welcomed by the over three thousand motion picture owners of Greek descent throughout the United States.

These individual owners of theatres, or heads of small circuits, were, as was brought out by the charge preferred by the Government, under the vicious control and domination of the motion picture interests, and, as such, their natural progress and advancement was not only impeded, but what is worse arrested. They had either to submit to the stipulations and manipulations of the distributors — led by that motion picture dictator, Mr. Hays, detrimental to their best interests — or fall by the wayside and disappear from the picture. In other words, they were modern slaves, serving privileged masters.

There is no doubt the decision of the Supreme Court, rightfully and justly given, will give more freedom to the individual theatre operator, and eventually not only help the theatre owners but in due course of time bring about a healthy condition conducive to the further development and advancement of the entire motion picture industry, which is considered to be still in its infancy.

ΕΞΩ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΝΑΥΠΛΙΟΝ

Σημείωμα του Κου Α. ΓΑΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ

ΚΑΤΑ τούς πρώτους μήνας του Ελκοσιένα, ή Έλληνική επανάστασις ήτο έντελώς άνοσηγάντος. Καμία συνεννόησις γενικωτέρα και ούτε ίχνος ενείας διοικήσεως.

Τό ανέπαρκτον Κράτος έξεπλοσοόπουον οι άρχηγοί του Μωρηά και της Ρούμελης, οι όποιοι συνήρχοντο, κάθε τόσο, εις συμβούλια, άπεφασίζαν και έπροσφορούσαν εις τόν Άγωνα με την βοήθειαν του Παντοδενάμιου ό όποιος, ως έλεγεν ό Γέρος του Μωρηά, έδωσε τόν λόγον τω να έλευθερωθή ή Ελλάς και δέν μποροΐσε να τον παρηλίσει.

Τό πρώτον πολεμικόν συμβούλιον της επαναστάσεως έγινε μετά τό Βαλιέτσι, εις τό στρατόπεδον της Πιάνας. Έκει συνεκεντρώθησαν ό Κοκοροτρόνης, ό Άνδρέας Ζαΐμης, οι Μανρομγαλαίοι (Πετρομπεης, Γιωργας και Κόστα), ό Χαρολαμπίτης, οι Δελιηγιανναίοι, οι Θεσσαροπούλιοι, ό Θάνος Κανακάρης, ό Παπαγιώσσης, ό Νικητας Σταματελόπουλος, ό Γιατρούκος και άλλα άρχηγοί.

Ό καθένας ειπε την γνώμη του. Ό Κοκοροτρόνης, ό Άνδρέας Ζαΐμης και ό Θάνος Κανακάρης έφρόνον ότι έπρεπε, κυρίως, να στραφούν όλοι μαζί κατά της Τριπολιτσάς και να σφίξουν την πολιορκίαν της. Τελικώς τό συμβούλιον άπεφάσισε να δοθή λευκή έντολή εις τόν Κοκοροτρόνην, ό όποιος ανέλαβε να οργανώση και την έκστρατείαν κατά τών Τούρκων του Άργους και του Ναυπλίου.

* * *

Έχαν σταλή και από τας δύο πόλεις μηνύματα προς τούς άρχηγούς του Μωρηά να σπεύσουν προς τα εκεί, δια ν' απαλλάξουν τούς κατοίκους από τας ένδικήσεις τών Τούρκων.

Την έκστρατείαν προς τό Άργος και τό Ναύπλιον ανέθεσεν ό Κοκοροτρόνης εις τόν άνεμόν του Νικηταν Σταματελόπουλον, που άπεκαίετο από τούς Μωσαΐτας Νικηταράς και Τουρκοράγος. Έις τόν Σταματελόπουλον ό Γέρος του Μωρηά παρέδωκε δύο έγγραφας διαταγάς, συντεταγμένας με τό γνωστόν Κοκοροτρονέικον ύφος.

Η μία διαταγή άφεώρα την στρατολογίαν εις τας περιφερείας ενείας και τά μέτρα που έπρεπε να ληφθούν δια την τροφοδοσίαν τών αγωνιστών ή άλλη έπροβλεπε δια τας ποινάς τών φυγάδων του Άγώνος.

«Νά πάρη; — Έγραψεν ό Κοκοροτρόνης προς τόν Νικηταράν— όλους τούς κατοίκους του Κάτω Ναχαγιέ και να διαβάσης εις όλους τό γράμμα αυτό, ότι όλοι οι όπλοφόροι με τ' όρματα, να έβγουν και να έλθουν μαζί σου, κατά την πληρεξουσιότητα όσων έχεις εις χείρας σου, να πολιορκήσετε τό Άνάπλι,

να βάλετε να θερισθούν και τά γεννήματα και να συναχθούν όπου κριθή εύλογον δια την οικονομίαν και τας ζωοτροφίας τών στρατευμάτων μας, χωρίς να γίνη τό παραμικρόν κοουσου...».

Ό Κοκοροτρόνης δέν έχοριζε κάστανα εις τούς φυγοπολέμους, οι όποιοι δέν έδειπαν κατά την πρώτην περίοδον του Άγώνος. Άδυσκόπητος και σκληρός προς αυτούς, διάτασε τόν Σταματελόπουλον ως έξής:

«Όποιος από κείνα τά χωριά δέν έβγη εις τ' όρματα και δέν θέληση να κείη τό χρέος του, να του κείη τό όσπτηριον, να τον παιδεύης, να του παίγνη και τό πράγμα του να τό τρώγον τα στρατεύματα. Όμοίως και εις τόν κείμον του Άργους και του Άναπλιού να κείη τά ίδια και δια τούς τοιοούτους παραβάτας να μου δίδης ειδήσεις και εγώ θέλω στείλει να τούς παιδεύσω, κατά τούς νόμους του γένους και της Πατρίδος, με τόν τρόπον όπου μήτε οι ίδιοι δέν ήμπορούν να συμπράξουν...».

* * *

Έις τό μεταξύ ό Κεχαγιάμπεης έπροχώρησεν προς τό Άργος και τό Ναύπλιον, με τόν σκοπόν να έκστρατεύη άπ' εκεί προς την Κορινθιακήν παραλίαν και να επικοινωνήση με τούς στρασιόφους της Ρούμελης και της Ηπειρου.

Συνέβη τότε και ένα κομμωτοραγικόν επεισόδιον, τό όποιον εκοινολογήθη κατόπιν εις τούς Άρχηγούς του Μωρηά, από άφηγήσεις Τουρκοαίθωνών αιχμαλώτων:

Οί κάτοικοι του Άργους έμαθαν, κατά την εβδομάδα του Πάσχα, την έπδρομήν του Κεχαγιάμπεη και έστειλαν ένα Άργεϊόν δια να κατασκοπεύη την

έκστρατείαν τών Τούρκων και να τούς δώση ειδήσεις. Τόν έφοδίασαν μάλιστα και με ένα γράμμα προς τούς άρχηγούς του Μωρηά, δια να το παραδώση άν τους συναντούσε.

Ό Άργεϊός, όμως, άπεσταλμένος ήτο πολύ φίλος του κρασιού και στο δρόμο άναποδογύριζε συνεχώς τό παγούρι του και έπινε. Τύφλα στο μεθύσι, όπως ειχε γίνει, έφθασε χωρίς να το καταλάβη εις τας προφύλακας του Κεχαγιάμπεη, μπροστα εις ένα Τουρκοαίθωνον νικητοφάλακ, ό όποιος έπρόστειν τό όπλον του και έφώναξεν έλληνικά:

—Ποιός είσαι, μτρέ;

—Εγώ είμ' άδέφτρα. Χριστός άνιστη και του χρόνον κακωνά αύγά! άπήνησεν ό Άργεϊός, νομίσας ότι εύρίσκαται μεταξύ Έλλήνων.

Ό Τουρκοαίθωνός έπρεπε κατέβησεν από τό άσόνό του, τον ανέλαβε και τον οδήγησε στη σπηρή του Κεχαγιάμπεη.

Ό Άργεϊός έξακολουθούσας στο δρόμο να λέη: «Δόξα σοι ό Θεός! Τό κροδίσασα τό Ρωμάλικο!...»

Όταν έφθασαν εμπρός εις τόν Κεχαγιάμπεη, ό Άργεϊός ειλε τη γενειάδα του Τούρκου στρασιόφου και τον έτέρωσε για έπίσκοπο.

—Προσκυνώμεν άφέντη δεσπότη! του είπεν ύποκλινόμενος.

Ό Κεχαγιάμπεης άνοιξεν άμέσως τό γράμμα και έπίσθη ότι ό Άργεϊός ήτο κατασκοπος. Αιέταξεν άμέσως να συβλισθή και να ψηθή.

Ό άτυχής πρόσκοπος της έλευθερίας έπλήρωσε πολύ άκριβα την κρισσοκατήνεξιν και απέχωρήσθη της έναίσκου ζωής χωρίς και αυτός να καταλάβη πως, άφού έκέρδισε τό Ρωμάλικο, εύρίθηνεν Έξαρνα εις την σούβλιαν του αμβόρου στρασιόφου.



(Plate made from old print.)

LAMPROS KATSONIS
One of the outstanding heroes of the Greek Revolution, who, with his daring naval exploits, struck terror to the Turkish Armadas



Fraternity News

SUPREME PRESIDENT PHILLIES AND MANY HIGH CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OFFICIALS AND EDUCATORS GUESTS OF HONOR OF JUAN DE FUCA CHAPTER OF SEATTLE AT MAGNIFICENT BANQUET

EASILY rivalling in impressiveness and color any event of similar nature ever held in the city of Seattle, the third annual banquet of the Juan de Fuca Chapter of Ahepa took place on Sunday evening, November 23rd, at the Spanish ball room of the Olympic Hotel.

Never in the history of the Northwest's largest hotel, according to the testimony of its own officers, "was a banquet attended by so numerous a host of guests and never a banquet carried out with such a precision and orderliness in the execution of every detail of its original, instructive entertaining program."

To those not acquainted with the previous activities of the Order, the banquet was nothing short of a revelation. It uncovered, as by a magic wand, a new horizon of endeavor and it gave a glimpse of a new sun in the glowing splendor of its rise.

George E. Phillies, the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, was the principal guest of honor. A galaxy of other dignitaries was present, including the Hon. Walter B. Beals, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, representing Governor Roland Hartley, Mr. Oliver T. Erickson, President of the City Council, representing Mayor Edwards, Prof. Edmond S. Meany, representing the University of Washington, and many others representing the press, the pulpit, the U. S. Government and several business, civic and educational institutions.

Eight Chapters Participate

The audience was composed of Ahepans with their families and friends, a number of them coming for the occasion from such distant cities as Spokane, Portland, Aberdeen and Vancouver, B. C., while of the chapters situated nearer those of Bellingham, Chehalis, Everett and Tacoma amply furnished their quotas.

The stage was provided with stately Ionic columns on a dark blue background and a bright silver curtain streaming on the sides amid the long branches of ferns, giving the aspect of a lovely garden in a purely Grecian setting.

Dr. Checkos Toastmaster

At a sign from the toastmaster, Brother Checkos, Supreme Governor of the 13th District, the large audience sprang on its feet, and in the midst of a solemn silence, Rev. S. E. Phoutrides, pastor of the Greek Orthodox Church, offered prayer for the welfare and progress of the Order. During the service of the dinner, a string orchestra furnished by the Cornish School, under the direction of the well-known pianist, John Hopper, entertained the guests with excellent selections.

The program started with the introduction of the toastmaster, by Brother Thomas D. Lentgis. Dr. Checkos gave a brief outline of the significance and purport of the event sponsored by the Juan de Fuca Chapter.

Pupils of the Cornish School, under the direction of Cornelia Niles, rendered on the stage a dancing interpretation of "The Colors of Dawn Driving Away Night." The effect on the audience of those sylphlike forms reproducing the "rose-fingered Dawn" of our classical legends was akin to the rapture of the boy suddenly finding himself in an enchanted fairyland.

City Government Represented

Mr. O. T. Erickson, President of the City Council and representing Mayor Edwards of Seattle, the next speaker introduced, soon filled the room with his witty humor, named

Message from President Hoover Read at the Ahepa Banquet at Seattle

1930 Nov. 22 P.M. 1 13
CA 84 51 Govt - The Whitehouse
Washington D C 22 354P

DR. N. S. Checkos,
Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.
I will be obliged if you will express my cordial greetings to those present at the banquet of the Washington chapters of the Order of Ahepa and my deep appreciation of the high ideals of the citizenship brought to their new American loyalty by our citizens of Greek origin.

HERBERT HOOVER.

Seattle "Athens of the Northwest" and proceeded to show with adroitly chosen analogies the similarity of spirit of the City's early pioneers with the builders of the Parthenon. Judge Walter B. Beals of the Supreme Court of the State addressed next the audience and, in behalf of the Governor, welcomed Supreme President Phillies in the State and paid a warm tribute to the intellectual achievements of the ancient Greeks as well as to the bravery and merits of the modern Greek Americans.

Many telegrams conveying greetings and congratulations on the occasion were read by the toastmaster amid the applause of the audience. They included messages from President Hoover, His Excellency Ch. Simopoulos, Minister of Greece at Washington, D. C., U. S. Senators William H. King of Utah, Henry J. Allen of Kansas and Chas. L. McNary of Oregon, Governors Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and Fred W. Green of Michigan, as well as several officials of the Order.

Essay Contest Extolled

Two excellent selections of classical music, "Who is Sylvia," by Schubert and "When Love is Kind," by Lehmann, were sung by

Miss Dean Mundy, young contralto from the Cornish School. The tall, snow-covered but sturdy figure of Professor Edmund S. Meany, Dean of the School of History at the University of Washington, soon turned the attention of the listeners to the early story of the University, which he represented at the request of its absent President. The kindly pioneer and Northwest historian, who despite his many cares and years was good enough to act as one of the judges in the Essay Contest, added a timely touch of sentiment when he recalled the first days of the University and the inspiration furnished by the Greek columns of its portico. He spoke in very appreciative terms of the contest and announced the names of the winners, to whom he awarded the cash prizes.

Mr. Robert H. Williams, Journalism student of the Broadway High School of Seattle, was the winner of the first prize in the Essay Contest on "Hellenic Contributions to Civilization." Miss Helen Bridgman, pretty blonde from the High School of Everett, won the second prize, while the third and fourth also went out of town to Miss Harmony F. Myer of the Olympia High School and to Mr. Jack M. Bowman, of the Odessa High School. Seattle came back with the fifth winner, Miss Jeannette P. Beckwith of the Ballard High School, whose ingeniously arranged booklet was a little masterpiece of art in itself. In the opinion of the judges, the following, whose essays came very close to the first five, merited honorable mention: Miss Marjorie Slater of the Lewis and Clark High School, Mr. Richard Brown of the Roslyn High School, Mr. John Rockas, Jr., of the Ballard High School of Seattle and Miss Mary Hageman of the Union High School of Sedro Woolley, and Miss Lavona Scafturon of Spanaway, Wash.

Guests Introduced

Several of the guests of honor were presented to the audience, which they addressed briefly, complimenting the work of the Order. They included James G. Doyle, publisher of the *Post-Intelligencer*, N. D. Martin, Mayor of Everett, Reno Odlin, State Commander of the American Legion, Wylie Hamphill, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Beryl Johnson, Prosecuting Attorney of Pierce County, Luther Weedon, U. S. Immigration Commissioner and Mr. Nathan Eckstein, Seattle's best known business philosopher and civic leader. A pleasing alternation of music was offered by Nicholas Oeconomacos, rendering appropriate clarinet solo selections and John Constantine, Ahepa's own baritone, singing Massenet's "Elegie" and Sanderson's "Until."

Socrates Portrayed

The lights were dimmed again and all eyes turned to the stage, where they beheld a

corner from the jail of Socrates, with the aged philosopher sound asleep in his couch on the eve of his execution. Crito enters and a dialogue ensues. Socrates steadfastly refuses to flee from his prison, betray his entire life work and set an example of contempt and disobedience to the laws of his state, just, or unjust. The part was skillfully portrayed by August Pantages of Aberdeen, Wash., while Crito was equally well impersonated by Alexander Winston of Seattle. When the curtain was drawn again, the stage presented a lovely ensemble of boys and girls taking the Oath of the Athenian Youth, by which they pledged themselves to uphold the laws and the officers of the State. It was made up of Sons of Pericles in their beautiful blue-white uniforms with the "Maidens of Athens" in the graceful garb of ancient Attica forming a colorful garland around them.

Phillies Speaks

The toastmaster finally introduced George E. Phillies, Supreme President of the Order, and his resonant, clear voice soon captured the hearts of his hearers. In concluding his brilliant address, Brother Phillies said: "The Greek people in this country have purchased, with their blood at war and the sweat of their brow at peace, their birthrights as Americans." His speech aroused great enthusiasm.

Musical entertainment followed with Miss Marion Stafford, soprano, and Mr. John Constantine singing Schubert's "Song of Love" and other selections. Dr. Mark A. Matthews, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, lent the finishing touch to the speaking of the evening by likening the American system of the school house, home and church to the Forum and the Mars Hill of Athens, where a national and an individual self-consciousness was first moulded, and inviting the Sons of Greece to come and live beneath the stars and stripes, laying their lives, if need be, "for the betterment of the nation and the support of the needy and the distressed."

The affair closed with the award of a silver cup by Supreme President Phillies to J. A. Constantine, President of the Grays Harbor Chapter of Aberdeen, which won third place in the Eighth Anniversary Membership Contest of the Order.

NEW CHAPTER ESTABLISHED AT PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON

THE most recent addition to the long list of chapters of the Order of Ahepa in the Northwest was made Sunday, December 14th, when Deputy Supreme Governor Thos. D. Lentz of the Third District, assisted by Brother Nick Carras, established the Chapter at Port Angeles, Washington, following a meeting of the local colony at the Lee Hotel, where enthusiasm and good will was amply evidenced by everyone present. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Albert George Johns, President; John Sandas, Vice-President; Nick Capos, Secretary; Telemahos Vasiliatos, Treasurer. An elaborate affair is being arranged for the public installation to take place during the early part of January.

In welcoming the new chapter into our ranks, we wish it a successful career.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Subscribe for your American friends. Give them the Ahepa Magazine as your gift to them for the New Year. See page 34.

NORTHWEST CHAPTERS OF AHEPA MOBILIZE TO HONOR SUPREME PRESIDENT IN HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE DOMAIN OF THE 13TH DISTRICT

AFTER witnessing the establishment of new chapters of the Order of Ahepa at Saskatoon, Sask., Edmonton, Alberta, and Winnipeg, Man., Brother George E. Phillies, Supreme President of Ahepa, arrived at Vancouver, Friday morning, November 21st, on schedule time. He was met at the depot by a large number of district and chapter officers and members and escorted to his suite at the Vancouver Hotel. Luncheon was served at the home of Mr. Tom Stamatidis, President of the Vancouver Chapter, and the afternoon was spent in sightseeing through the many beautiful spots of the city.

A banquet attended by many officers and members of the Order was given in his honor in the evening at the Vancouver Hotel, follow-

ing which Brother Phillies attended an open meeting at the St. Nicholas hall, where he addressed virtually the entire colony of Vancouver on the work and the aims of the Order.

Apostle of Peace

The following day he continued the journey to spread the gospel of team work and good will to California and the other Southern state chapters. His latest message from Marysville, Calif., reads in part: "I will never forget Seattle and the whole district and its most competent officers. . . . In concluding, I will again recommend PEACE, TOLERANCE, HARMONY, COÖPERATION and LEADERSHIP (you have it) by pacific means; let us attract and never repel." He went as he came, the living embodiment of the set of principles known in the country as "the gospel of Ahepa."—*Washington Hellenic Review*.

EUREKA CHAPTER'S CHRISTMAS FUND DANCE A HUGE SUCCESS

THE fifth annual Christmas fund dance of the Eureka Chapter No. 52 of Newark, N. J., was held December 17th with more than 250 members and their guests attending.

This figure, however, can by no means express the enthusiasm and friendly spirit which prevailed that evening. Entertainment and refreshments added to the interest of the affair that made a four-hour event apparently shrink away in the same number of minutes. This benefit dance surpassed all other similar events and congratulations are extended to the committee and members who succeeded in making the affair a social and financial success.

The entire proceeds were distributed among the needy families of their locality who will remember Christmas 1930 as the beginning of better things.

Advertise in the Ahepa Magazine.

ANNOUNCEMENT

DETAILED description of the reception, to say the least, for it was no less than an ovation, rendered to the Supreme President by the several Chapters of Ahepa in California on his recent official call on them, namely, the two Chapters in San Francisco, Oakland, Marysville, Roseville, Sacramento, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles, as well as Portland, Oregon, will be published in the next number of the Magazine.

ing which Brother Phillies attended an open meeting at the St. Nicholas hall, where he addressed virtually the entire colony of Vancouver on the work and the aims of the Order.

Caravans Escorts

Brother Phillies left Vancouver on Saturday morning, accompanied by an auto caravan and escorted by highway patrolmen, and after stopping at Bellingham for luncheon arrived at the Olympic Hotel in Seattle shortly after 4 P.M., where he was met by a large number of local as well as out-of-town Ahepans coming to the city for the purpose.

Attends Dance and Church

After being entertained with a dinner at the home of Mr. Spero Simeon, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Seattle Chapter, he attended the dance of the Women's Hellenic Club at the Junior Ball room of the Olympic. On Sunday morning he attended services at the St. Demetrios Church, where he was welcomed by Rev. S. E. Phoutrides. A luncheon was arranged by the Juan de Fuca Chapter for Supreme President and all out-of-town guests.

Welcomed in Portland

Sunday evening he was the guest of honor at the third annual banquet of the Juan de Fuca Chapter and Monday evening, after spending the day in sightseeing and conferring with many notables of the city, attended a closed meeting of the same chapter to consider matters of interest to the organization. Tuesday morning he officiated at a short initiation

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For Decorating—Ahepa pennants suitable for home and meeting rooms.

Samples and suggestions gladly submitted. Write us!

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AHEPA HEADS UNITED CHARITY ORGANIZATION

Fifty Chicago Societies Join with Ahepa to Form United Greek Charities of Chicago

\$100,000 Goal to Feed Needy Greek Families

THE distressing economic condition of many Greek families in Chicago and vicinity will be considerably relieved through the efforts of the United Greek Charities of Chicago recently organized and principally led by Ahepa Chapters and Ahepa leaders in a tremendous project of raising at least \$100,000 to aid hundreds of needy Greek families.

This idea originated with the Ahepa, and under the leadership of the Ahepa fifty-five organizations in Chicago were invited to participate in the Charity Organization and formulated a permanent plan to be put into immediate execution.

The chairmanship, secretaryship and treasurership of this Organization has been vested in the able hands of Ahepa officials of Chicago and to this date considerable progress has been made in raising funds and enlarging the Organization.

The following have been elected as officers and directors of this Organization: A. George N. Spannon, Chairman; C. A. Soter, Vice-Chairman; Arthur H. Peponis, Secretary; C. Mammon, Treasurer; Miss Alexandra Caloidas, Executive Secretary; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Alexandra Cokins, Paul Demos, Miss Carrie Mitchell, Mrs. Alexandra Nikolatseas, Nick Kamelis, Mrs. Stella Petrakis, John Koliopoulos, Apostolos Flambouras, George Cokins, and D. J. Chrissis.

Organizations Represented

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Ahepa Chicago Chapters | |
| Gapsa Chicago Lodges | |
| Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church | |
| St. Demetry Greek Orthodox Church | |
| St. Constantine Greek Orthodox Church | |
| Kinias Theotokov Greek Orthodox Church | |
| St. George Greek Orthodox Church | |
| St. Basil Greek Orthodox Church | |
| St. Andrews Greek Orthodox Church | |
| St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church | |
| St. Spiridon Greek Orthodox Church | |
| "The Greek Star" | |
| "The Saloniki" | "New Genes" |
| "The Greek Daily" | Y. L. H. P. S. |
| "The Greek Press" | Checker Cab. |
| "The Areadia" | Asia Minor Club |
| Professional Men's Club | Society Argiton |
| Hellenic Post Am. Legion | Society Langaditon |
| Hellenic Lodge K. of P. | Society Loukaiton |
| Worlds Fair Lodge K. of P. | Society Levitidion |
| Hellenic Lodge | Society Messinia |
| Restaurant Keepers Ass'n | Society Tripoliton |
| Laundry Men's Ass'n | Society Epidavrou Limir |
| Tegatic League | Society Pearson |
| Stereoladiton Society | Society Vasara |
| St. Helen Ladies Society | Society Gerakiton |
| St. Barbara Ladies Society | Society Karva |
| St. Basil Ladies Society | Society Tanias |
| Eusevia Ladies Society | Society Valtetsiton |
| Assumption Ladies Society | Society Yrontamiton |
| St. George Ladies Society | Society Cosmiton |
| Kinias Theo. Ladies Society | Society Neos Ekopos |
| St. Andrews Ladies Society | Society Creton |
| Greek American Athletic Club | |

Donations up to November 26, 1930

Ahepa Inter-Chapter Council—Council Contribution	\$148.06
Ahepa Chicago Chapter No. 46—Special Membership Collection	147.00
Ahepa Woodlawn Chapter No. 93—Special Membership Collection	143.00
Ahepa Woodlawn Chapter No. 93—Chapters Contribution	50.00
Ahepa Oak Park Chapter No. 104—Special Membership Collection	105.00
Ahepa Hellenic Center No. 202—Special Membership Collection	53.00
Ahepa Garfield Chapter No. 203—Special Membership Collection	16.00

Ahepa Evanston Chapter No. 204—Special Membership Collection	\$30.30
Ahepa Pullman Chapter No. 205—Chapters Contribution	50.00
Ahepa Logan Square Chapter No. 200—Chapters Contribution	50.00
Gapsa Alexander Upilanti Lodge No. 25—Lodge Collection	100.00
Gapsa Navarimon Lodge No. 67—Lodge Collection	50.00
Gapsa Navarimon Lodge No. 67—Special Membership Collection	40.00
Gapsa Thernopylae Lodge No. 75—Special Membership Collection	28.00
Gapsa Thernopylae Lodge No. 75—Lodge Collection	50.00
St. Andrews Greek Orthodox Church—Church Contribution	50.00
St. Andrews Greek Orthodox Church—Special Collection	50.00
St. Barbara Ladies Charitable Society—Society Contribution	50.00
St. Demetry & Assumption Educational Greek Ladies Society—Society Collection	50.00
St. Basil Greek Ladies Charitable Society—Society Collection	50.00
St. Constantine Greek Orthodox Church—Church Collection	50.00
"New Genes" Young Ladies Belleisle Society—Society Contribution	50.00
Demetrius Kominaika	25.00

Total contributed up to Nov. 26, 1930, and deposited at the Central Trust Company. . . \$1,505.50

Grand Charity Ball

For the further benefit of the United Greek Charities, the Order of Ahepa, through its ten Chicago Chapters, undertook the leadership in sponsoring a Grand Charity Ball, held the night of December 29th at the magnificent Trianon ballroom, at which an illustrated lecture was given by Miss Aiki Deplarakos (Miss Europe). Details of this Grand Ball will appear in the next number. Suffice it to say at this time that a tidy sum was realized to augment the funds of the United Greek Charity Organization.

It is significant that throughout the country Ahepa is taking the initiative to lead in organizing relief societies to alleviate sufferings of both Americans and Americans of Greek descent brought about by the prevailing unemployment crisis and business depression. In times such as these, everyone should do his utmost to help and Ahepa in taking the leadership at this time is only carrying out one of the principles upon which it is founded.

We wish the United Greek Charities of Chicago abundant success in their worthy undertaking and earnestly urge all the members of Ahepa in Chicago and vicinity to give their financial assistance until it hurts.

PRICE CHAPTER SPONSORS CHARITY BALL

PRICE Chapter No. 185 of Price, Utah, sponsored a charity show at the Lyric Theatre Sunday, December 21st, at 1:00 P.M. Moving pictures of the Eighth Annual National Ahepa Convention were shown as well as moving pictures of views and places in Greece, taken during the Ahepa excursion to Greece.

Proceeds of the charity show will be exclusively used to take care of needy families during the holidays.

This is a fine deed. Our congratulations!

SUPREME SECRETARY SPEAKS AT ALBANY CHAPTER BALL

THE Albany Chapter No. 140 held its third annual banquet and ball recently at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, New York.

The affair was splendidly conducted by the officials of this chapter and a banquet was honored by speeches from the following: Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary; Brother Zaharias Djimis; Honorable John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of Albany; Honorable W. Campbell of Schenectady; Honorable Edward S. Rogan, Justice of the Police Court of Albany; Rev. D. Messiny; Brother N. Bales, Ex-President; and M. Eundis, who officiated as toastmaster.

The banquet was followed by a dance, where over 200 Ahepans contributed towards making this affair one of the most successful social gatherings ever sponsored by this chapter.

It is gratifying to hear of social successes engaged in by Ahepa chapters, for such affairs make for understanding and help to disseminate the Ahepan spirit more so than anything else. The example of Albany Chapter's social successes is worthy of emulation.

SAVANNAH ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Prepares to Welcome the Supreme President

BROTHER ANTHONY ANDRIS was elected President of the Solon Chapter No. 5 when officers for the ensuing year were selected. Brother Andris is one of the most popular men of the local Greek community, and served the chapter in the past in the capacity of vice-president. He is proprietor of the Plaza Restaurant, 12 West Broughton Street.

Brother Andris succeeds John Nichols, retiring President, who automatically becomes chairman of the Board of Governors. Other officers elected were: Charles E. Lemons, Vice-President; Andrew Lamas, re-elected Secretary, and George Athanas, Treasurer. The members of the Board of Governors are Peter Chiboucas, Charles Lamas, Theo Kolgakis and John Demosthenes. Reports by officers show that the Solon Chapter is in fine financial condition.

To welcome the Supreme President, Nick Athanas, chairman; Rev. Daniel Maravelis, George Peters, G. M. Saliba, Theo Kolgakis and Harry Chackides were appointed as a committee to arrange for the entertainment of the Supreme President, George Phillis, who is to visit Savannah.

Solon Chapter received from headquarters in Washington a certificate commending the chapter for the excellent results gained in the membership drive last July. The chapter was one of the thirteen leading in the contest.

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WINNIPEG, CANADA, JOINS THE AHEPA

WINNIPEG, Canada, where there is a flourishing Greek community, has long been hearing the splendid work of the Ahepa, and its progressive citizens were eagerly awaiting the time when they could enlist themselves in its forces. Their fervent desires were recently gratified when the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, Brother George E. Phillis, on his way to the Pacific Coast, stopped at their hospitable city and initiated into the realm of Ahepa twenty-five of the leading citizens of the Winnipeg community, to form the nucleus of the newly established Chapter there.

Impressive, indeed, were the initiation ceremonies, and the new members enthusiastically received the charter granted to them by the Supreme President.

After the initiation ceremonies, the following were elected to lead the destiny of the newly established Chapter: Brothers Them. Efthymiou, President; Tim Bassaniotis, Vice-President; George Blassis, Secretary; S. Gramatikakis, Treasurer; A. Blassis, Chaplain; and E. Blassis, A. Manos, G. Metsos, J. Bassaniotis and G. Gerasis, Board of Governors.

By unanimous consent the chapter decided to be known as "The North Star."

After the establishment of the chapter, the Supreme President was the guest of the chapter at a banquet tendered to him in his honor at the home of Brother A. Blassis; Mrs. P. H. Blassis acting as the hostess. The entire Greek community of Winnipeg, as well as delegates from Brandon, were present and participated at the banquet. Many brief but impressive speeches were delivered, topped by the address of the Supreme President who aroused the enthusiasm and fervor of all those present with his remarks.

Chairman of the reception committee, and one who assisted in the organization of the Winnipeg Chapter, was Brother J. Blassis, Deputy Supreme Governor of Winnipeg District.

In extending our congratulations to the members of the newly established chapter, we extend to them our sincere wishes and do hope that they will, like the name which they bear, be the guiding star in the galaxy of Canadian chapters for the good of themselves and for the community in which they live and prosper.

THE GEORGE DILBOY CHAPTER HOLDS YULETIDE CELEBRATION

AMIDST splendid Christmas decorations the George Dilbo Chapter No. 129 of Louisville, Ky., held its annual Christmas and holiday celebration.

Brother Alexander J. Gianacakes officiated as the master of ceremonies and introduced the newly-elected officers of the chapter as well as the members of the Board of Trustees of the Greek Orthodox Church. Among the principal speakers at the affair were Brother John Johnson, the newly-elected president and Basil Eliopoulos, Charles Calas, the secretary of the Church Board, Chris Mallias, Louis P. Maniatis and George Katope. The singing of Christmas carols around the beautifully lighted tree, the distribution of numerous presents and toys followed by a banquet and dancing all contributed towards making this affair one of the biggest successes ever enjoyed by this chapter.

MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT CHAPTER ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

THE Maud Howe Elliott Chapter No. 245 of Newport, R. I., elected its officers for 1931 as follows: President, George E. Cassimatis; Vice-President, Samuel Stavropoulos; Treasurer, Peter Pappas; Secretary, C. Katsorides.

The reports of the past officers showed the first year of the chapter to have been very successful, with many additions to the original membership.

Message from the Greek Minister at Washington, D. C., to the Ahepa Gathering at Seattle

GREEK LEGATION
WASHINGTON

November 17, 1930.

DR. N. S. CHECKOS,
Supreme Governor,
Order of Ahepa,
Suite 702 Broadway Bldg.,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Dr. Checkos:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 12, 1930, and wish to thank you for your kind invitation to attend the banquet in honor of Mr. George E. Phillis, Supreme President. I am extremely sorry not to be able to leave Washington at this time in order to be with you. Please accept my best greetings to all the members of your association.

For years I have followed the progress made by your association, and I wish to congratulate the members of the Ahepa for the progress they have constantly achieved. I hope they will concentrate all their efforts for the accomplishment of their ideals and bring a better understanding between the people of the two countries.

You will be glad to know of the successful efforts made by the Greek government for the establishment of peace in the Balkans, and in the world, and the new era inaugurated by the visit of the Greek Premier, Mr. Venizelos, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Michalacopoulos, to Angora. All the efforts of Greece are directed toward the development of her agricultural industries and trade. I hope that your organization will endeavor to develop the exchange of goods between the two countries for their mutual benefit.

With best congratulations, I am
Very truly yours,
CH. SIMOPOULOS,
Minister of Greece.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 31 IN SCHOLARSHIP FUND DRIVE

DURING Brother Dounis' administration the Washington Chapter No. 31, pledged \$1,000 for a scholarship loan fund. The committee did its best but there is plenty of work to be done yet, and if every member

gives a helping hand to the committee the work will be completed. Let every member dispose of at least three to five tickets then all is done. Tickets can be procured from Brothers Dounis, Revis and Dr. Demas. Please help. If you have any tickets that you cannot dispose of, please return them to the brother from whom you got them. (From Monthly Bulletin of the Washington Chapter No. 31.)

A WORD OF APPRECIATION AND GRATITUDE

THE Past Supreme Lodge officers, the newly elected Supreme Lodge officers, the delegates to the Eighth Annual Convention, the officials and members of the various chapters and the entire membership of the Order of Ahepa, earnestly express their sincere gratitude and heart-felt appreciation and congratulate the officers and members of the Athens Chapter No. 24 of Boston, Mass., for their untiring efforts and the splendid way in which they have received the officials, the delegates and their friends and in every way possible contributed to the success of the convention, as much as to the welfare of the officials and delegates while in their hospitable city. Also, the rank and file of the Order of Ahepa express their appreciation and congratulate the mayor and officials of Boston, as well as the Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations, who have so kindly helped make their presence in Boston a pleasant and entirely satisfactory one from every point of view.

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

WE ARE always ready to give credit where credit belongs.

In this instance, we wish to extend our appreciation to Brother George T. Poolitsan, the esteemed Secretary of Middletown Chapter No. 209, for all his labors in the organization of the Lexington, Ky., Chapter. We know that the news of the Lexington Chapter's decided progress since its inception will make the breast of Brother Poolitsan swell with pride.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΡΓΟΔΟΤΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ ΒΙΖΟΝΗ

ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΜΑΤΑΡΧΑΙ

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SOUTH BEND AHEPA CHAPTER TO GIVE 77 MEALS DAILY

**Plan National in Scope — 9,000
Restaurants Cheerfully Aid Needy
— 1,000,000 Meals To Be Given Daily**

THERE will be no need for anyone's going hungry in South Bend for the next 60 days at least as announced by the South Bend chapter of the Ahepa.

The chapter has made arrangements by which 77 meals daily will be dispensed by tickets issued through the City Rescue Mission, 214 South Lafayette Boulevard. The mission will send applicants with tickets to the following restaurants, all operated by members of the South Bend Ahepa Chapter.

Philadelphia, 116 North Michigan St.; Palace of Sweets, 201 North Michigan St.; Liberty Lunch Room, 227 North Michigan St.; Family Restaurant, Lafayette Boulevard and Sample Sts.; Victoria Lunch Room, 107 W. LaSalle Avenue; Valencia Restaurant, 108 West Colfax Avenue; Colfax Restaurant, 112 W. Colfax Ave.; Arcadia Confectionary, 211 W. Colfax Avenue; Diana Confectionary, 117 W. Washington Ave.; Modern Confectionary, 110 W. Washington Avenue; Nobles' Confectionary, 108 South Michigan St.; Wolford Restaurant, St. Joseph St. and Jefferson Boulevard; Del Mar Restaurant, East Jefferson Boulevard; Kandiland Confectionary, 234 South Michigan St.; Blackstone Confectionary, 218 South Michigan St.; Main Coney Island, 118 South Main St.; Smoke Shop, 417 South Michigan St.; Coney Island Restaurant, 405 South Michigan St.; New York Lunch Room, 400 South Michigan St.; White House Restaurant, South Michigan St.; Lafayette Lunch Room, 131 South Lafayette Boulevard; South side restaurant, 805 S. Michigan St.

The local chapter is one of 350 in the United States. The plan to furnish free meals to the needy is national in scope, and it is estimated that in all, about 1,000,000 meals will be given away.

The good work of the restaurants participating will not be limited to bearers of tickets, it was explained, as restaurant owners are feeding many persons daily, and will continue to do so in addition to the ticket plan. Our hearty congratulations.

MASON CITY CHAPTER MEETS AT AUSTIN, IOWA

AMID clouds of incense, and with all the splendor of Greek orthodox ceremony, the liturgy of St. John Chrysostom was celebrated at Christ Church, as over 200 members of the Order of Ahepa gathered in Austin, Iowa.

A large delegation came from Mason City and other nearby cities to join in the meeting.

The Rev. H. Gavallas, pastor of the Greek church at Mason City, was the celebrant at the morning service. He was assisted by Rev. T. M. Baxter, rector of Christ Church, and a choir of four men from Mason City.

Especially impressive was the choir, led by Frank Mountrihus, which, in accordance with Greek custom, sang entirely unaccompanied. A number of the local congregation who attended the services expressed pleasure in being able to witness the manner in which Greek congregations worship.

An open meeting was put under way at the Odd Fellows Hall by Brother James Woonas,

who presided. Talks on the purpose of the organization were given by Rev. Gavallas, Rev. Baxter, Tony Fragakis of the Austin Sweet Shop and Brother Woonas.

HAMMOND CHAPTER HOLDS ELECTIONS

HAMMOND Chapter No. 123 of Hammond, Ind., elected the following officers for the year 1931: John G. Pappas, President; Michael Ross, Vice-President; Chris Mazines, Secretary; Peter Levent, Treasurer; Board of Governors, Harry Tampary, Chairman; Sam Skufakiss, George Vasiliades, Nick Spironson, and Harry Argus.

It is hoped that the newly elected officers will excel in the service of their chapter as their predecessors did for the year 1930. When one works for the interest of the Order of Ahepa and in the service of his fellowmen, one can never tell from whence his reward for services rendered will come. There is happiness in store for one who serves a worthy cause.

Culled Comments

A sound conscience is a brazen wall of defence.

Even savage bears agree with each other.

The ass is still an ass, e'en though he wears a lion's skin.

The tongue and pen are the battering rams of good and evil.

Heaven is not to be had by men's barely wishing for it, but by fighting for it.

He who serves the public obliges nobody.

AHEPA PAYS HONOR TO NEW MEMBERS

*Founders of Sons of Pericles Initiated
Into Parent Order with Ceremony*

FOUNDERS of the Sons of Pericles, junior branch of the Order of Ahepa, were honored recently at a meeting of Manchester Chapter No. 44 of the Ahepas, in Odd Fellows Hall, where the junior members were initiated into the ranks of Ahepa.

The newly initiated Ahepas include Peter Clainos, attending West Point; Vasilios Vasilion, senior at the University of New Hampshire; Peter Kourides, student at Columbia; Arthur Hasiotis, senior at the University of New Hampshire; Gregory Papagiotas and James Demetriadis.

Following the initiation a banquet was served to more than 200 Ahepas and friends. George Hatzes, president of the Ahepas, was toastmaster. He praised the character of the new members, predicting a bright future for them, and then called upon each to say a few words. The new members told of the accomplishments of the Sons of Pericles and urged every Greek-American youth to join.

Alexander Varkas, past supreme governor of the Ahepas, and Dr. Alexander P. Cambadhis were the principal speakers.

WEDDING BELLS RING MERRILY

IT is with great pleasure that we announce the marriage of Brother Tom Paterson, founder and President of the Arabian Coffee Company of Washington, D. C., to Miss Athena Yentrakis of Charleston, S. C.

The wedding ceremony took place recently at Richmond, Va., attended by a host of friends of the newlyweds, with Brother George Vournas of Washington, D. C., acting as best man. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Stephen Yeatrakis, one of the pioneer Greek settlers of Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Paterson, a charming and cultured lady, was born and reared in America and possesses all the qualifications of the typical Southern belle.

Many congratulatory telegrams were sent to Mr. and Mrs. Paterson by their friends, and quite a delegation of Ahepas from Washington, members of Chapter No. 31, of which Brother Paterson is a prominent member, travelled to Richmond to attend the wedding.

In congratulating the newlyweds, we extend to them our sincere wishes for a happy and beautiful married life.

A BIT OF NEWS

BROTHER CHARLES N. DIAMOND, president of the Diamond Coffee Company of Detroit, Mich., and prominent member of the Alpha Chapter, also of Detroit, is an enthusiastic Ahepa and, as such, during his travels throughout the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania never loses an opportunity to visit the Ahepa chapter meetings. In a recent visit he paid to the New Castle Chapter, among other things, he reports enthusiastically as follows:

"I paid a visit to the New Castle Chapter, and may I say right now that the boys there are doing fine work for the Ahepa. Congratulations to them.

"I found the same spirit prevailing at Pontiac, where they made a big hit with their annual banquet. My own Alpha Chapter, in conjunction with the Icaros Chapter of Detroit, had a fine success with the charter hall they organized, netting \$2,000 for charitable purposes."

Brother Diamond is displaying a first-class Ahepa spirit.

ALBANY CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

ALBANY Chapter No. 140, at its annual election held November 17th, elected the following officers for the year 1931: Nick Balos, President; Evay Gortulakis, Vice-President; Harry Thomas, Secretary; James Kanolides, Treasurer; Governors: James Pamos, Gus Sofologis, Harry Anthom J. Cobates, Auth. Orphanos.

Our congratulations to the newly elected officers, and may they excel in the service of their chapter and of the Ahepa in general.

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ROCK SPRINGS BANQUETS SUPREME OFFICIALS

THE Rock Springs Chapter No. 181 of Rock Springs, Wyo., held a banquet recently at the Elks Home, having as its guests of honor Brother P. S. Marthakis, the Supreme Vice-President, and the Supreme Governor of District No. 11, Brother C. E. Athas.

Brother Fred W. Johnson, as master of ceremonies, called upon the Honorable P. C. Bunning, Mayor of the City, who welcomed the supreme officers to Rock Springs and spoke enthusiastically about the objectives of Ahepa. Other speakers of the evening were Brother J. G. Deemas, first past President; J. J. Cornell, President of Rock Springs Lions Club, who praised highly the wonderful work of the Ahepa; Hon. T. S. Taliaferro, prominent lawyer, pointed out that the world owes to Hellas an everlasting gratitude, concluding with the poem of Marco Bozzaris; Brother N. J. Cotro-Manis, Deputy Governor of the Eleventh District, gave a snappy talk; Brother C. E. Athas, Supreme Governor of the District, outlined the ideals of the Order; and Brother P. S. Marthakis, the Supreme Vice-President, was the main speaker and with his eloquence won the admiration of all. Brief remarks were also made by Dr. O. Chamber, District Attorney Muir, Mr. George B. Pryde, Vice-President of Union Pacific Coal Co.; Mr. Connet, Mr. E. M. Thomson, Superintendent of Schools; Brother George Kiskiras, Brother Charles Rallis, President of Green River Chapter; and Brother C. E. August, President of the Rock Springs Chapter.

The banquet was the largest ever held in Rock Springs, with more than 250 guests attending, including delegations from neighboring chapters.

The officers and members of the Rock Springs Chapter extend their heartiest thanks to the neighboring chapters for their assistance.

A LESSON IN AHEPANISM

WE PRINT herewith excerpts from a letter sent by Brother Nick Scarvelis, who is convalescing in a sanitarium at Glendiff, N. H., to the president of his Chapter No. 44, at Manchester, N. H., and which displays a marvelous Ahepa spirit:

"I cannot find words to express to you the pleasure which I felt in the bottom of my heart when I read of the great triumph which our beloved order registered at Boston and Somerville.

"I was watching the Boston convention with great admiration, because I knew from the past that our fraternity would make a hit. When I became a member of Ahepa in 1925, I was proud at that time — I am now — and I shall be proud in the future because I am absolutely sure that I belong to an organization of high principles, to an organization whose members are always willing and ready to offer even their lives for those principles for which the great order stands, to an organization which has proved to her friends and enemies that nothing can disappoint a true Ahepan, because he knows that he is walking on the right road; and when a man is walking on the right road, he has nothing to fear.

"Every Ahepan is proud. First, because he is a Greek; for he comes from a race which spread the light to the whole world; and, secondly, because he is an American citizen and, as such, enjoys the privilege of citizenship in one of the greatest civilized countries of the whole world."

AMERICAN AND GREEK IDEALS STRESSED AT CASPER BANQUET

THE banquet and dance given by the Casper Chapter No. 159, in honor of Brother P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Vice-President of the Order, was a successful and enjoyable occasion. The big dining room at the Hotel Townsend was thronged with a gathering of prominent Casper citizens, guests of the local chapter.

Tables were tastefully decorated with roses, and a huge bouquet of superb chrysanthemums was donated by Ed Hadley, florist, as a prize, which was awarded to Mrs. R. A. Seibel. An orchestra added zest to the dinner, and a flashlight photograph of the scene, by Tom Carrigan, commemorated the event.

The principal speaker of the evening was Brother Marthakis. He was introduced by William B. Cobb, toastmaster, and for one hour held the interest of the entire assembly.

Brother Professor Marthakis talked of the brotherhood of Hellenism. The Order of Ahepa, he explained, admits for membership other than Greek-American citizens, and includes many prominent citizens throughout the United States. He extolled the virtues of the Grecian race, explaining the influence toward civilization, education and fine arts, that ancient Greece has had upon Christian nations.

Local speakers, who preceded or followed the Professor, included Dr. N. C. Geis, Judge Bryant S. Cromer, Judge Charles E. Winter and ex-Governor B. B. Brooks; each limited to ten-minute addresses. In these talks the audience listened to a feast of Grecian history and outstanding traditions of the race. A number of good stories were told. One especially well received was an anecdote told in Greek by Brother Peter Kiskiras, who by tone and gesture managed to convey his meaning, at least the humor of it, to his delighted hearers. Pete, who is something of a naturally-gifted monologist, also rendered a story equally humorous, in perfect English.

Then the dance began, and a good time was enjoyed by all.

DESTINY OF OLYMPIC CHAPTER IN NEW HANDS

THE Olympic Chapter No. 178 of Tacoma, Wash., held its annual elections on the 26th day of November and the following well-chosen and able brothers were elected as officers to guide this fast-growing and progressive chapter: Sam Scafturon, President; Sam Petropoulos, Vice-President; Nick Douglas, Secretary; Nick Vitos, Treasurer; Nick Vavuris, Chairman of the Governors; Governors, Nick Xidas, Elias Hallis, Michael C. Tavarlides, Steve Phill.

We wish these newly-elected officers success and an abundance of energy and enthusiasm with which they may successfully carry out their duties and add to the laurels of their chapter.

VARKAS VISITS HEAD- QUARTERS

BROTHER ALEXANDER D. VARKAS, general representative for the mid-western states of the A. N. Stollwerek Company, chocolate manufacturers of Camden, N. J., visited the headquarters recently. Brother Varkas was formerly Supreme Governor of District No. 1 and, as such, rendered valuable service to the Fraternity. We wish him success in his new undertaking.



Ἡ ἀνωτάτη ποιότης Ἑλαιολάδου ποῦ εἰσάγεται εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικανὴν εὐρίσκειται εἰς τὸ

"STAIKO"

Ὅλα τὰ καλὰ Ἑλληνικὰ Παντοπωλεῖα κρατοῦν τὸ Ἑλαιόλαδον ὡς καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ Προϊόντα "STAIKO". Ζητήσατέ τα μὲ τὸ ὄνομα διὰ τὴν εἰσθε βέβαιοι ὅτι λαμβάνετε τὰ καλλίτερα.

ΕΛΑΙΟΛΑΔΟΝ
ΕΛΑΙΑΙ ΣΑΛΩΝΩΝ
ΕΛΑΙΑΙ ΚΑΛΑΜΩΝ
ΕΛΑΙΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΑΙ
ΕΛΑΙΑΙ ΑΛΦΟΝΣΟ
ΕΛΑΙΑΙ ΤΣΑΚΙΣΤΑΙ
ΤΥΡΙ ΦΕΤΑ
ΚΑΣΣΕΡΙ
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ΒΟΥΤΥΡΟΝ
ΧΑΒΙΑΡΙ ΜΑΥΡΟ
ΤΑΡΑΜΑΣ
ΚΟΛΙΑΡΟΥΣΑΚΙΑ
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ΒΟΡΒΟΙ ΤΟΥΡΣΙ
ΚΟΝΣΕΡΒΕΣ
ΓΑΥΚΑ ΧΙΟΥ
ΜΕΛΙ ΥΜΗΤΤΟΥ
ΠΙΨΑΝΗ
Κ. Τ. Α.

Ἐν περιπτώσει ὁ Παντοπωλῆς σας δὲν ζορᾷ τὴ Προϊόντα "STAIKO", γράψατε ἀπ' εὐθείας εἰς ἡμᾶς.

STAIKOS BROS.
458 Pearl St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ahepa Jottings

By MASTIX

OUR intelligence department reports the following citadels are ripe for invasion and on the brink of starvation and ready to capitulate for Ahepa spiritual food:

Alabama:	Mobile and Montgomery
Georgia:	Augusta
Indiana:	Terre Haute
Iowa:	Davenport
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge
Maryland:	Cumberland
Minnesota:	Hibbing, Brainerd
Mississippi:	Jackson
Missouri:	Joplin and Springfield
New Jersey:	Asbury Park
North Carolina:	Durham
North Dakota:	Fargo
Ohio:	Zanesville and Lima
Oregon:	Klamath Falls
Pennsylvania:	Altoona
Tennessee:	Chattanooga, Nashville and Knoxville
Texas:	San Antonio and Galveston
West Virginia:	Huntington
Wisconsin:	Superior

Here is something for our Supreme Governors to shoot at. Who will be the next one to report the organization of a new chapter? The last we heard from was the organization of a new chapter at Tucson, Arizona.

Fresh with the laurels of his invasion of the Pacific states, our Supreme President we hear is now paying his official call to the southern chapters, where the climate is fine and the people hospitable. It is a sure bet that he will have a good time and work hard as he always does. It seems our Supreme President thrives on work.

News that Brother George Pahn, President of the Robert E. Lee Chapter No. 122 of Norfolk, Virginia, was installed as Chancellor Commander of Charity Lodge No. 10 of the Knights of Pythias, the third largest lodge in the state of Virginia. This is the first time that a citizen of Greek extraction was thus honored in the history of Norfolk. It took Brother Pahn four years to climb to the top, which shows the stuff he is made of. Reward comes to people who stick. Congratulations, Brother Pahn, and Kai Eis Anotera.

Brother Nicholas Garis, retiring from the Presidency of the Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42, emulating the actions of the Past Supreme Presidents of the Order, submitted a fine printed report with his recommendations to the members of the Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42. Good work, Brother Garis. Practice leads to perfection.

The Secretary of Labor instructed employment agencies to refuse help to those who are not American citizens. The Order of Ahepa goes one better to the Secretary of Labor. Through its members who are in the restaurant business it feeds all those who are hungry and no questions asked whether they are American citizens or not. The only questions asked are whether he is hungry and unemployed. Beat that if you can!

Miss Alike Deparakos (Miss Europe) was in Chicago as the guest of the Chicago Chapters at their grand charity ball, held last part of December. The hall was a tremendous success, and what a glorious time they all had. Every one of the brothers present had heart trouble. Naughty — naughty! We don't blame them. I would also if I had been present. You know we Greeks admire beauty — and how!

Brother Achilles Catsonis, the Supreme Secretary, was on the run also for the last several weeks. Invitations to attend banquets have been coming in from right and left, and we don't blame the chapters for inviting the Supreme Secretary. He is an orator of par excellence and seldom fails to hit the mark. Hartford, Albany, Syracuse, Kalamazoo, and Baltimore were glad to have him.

THOUGHT FOR 1931

**LET not sleep fall upon thy eyes
till thou hast thrice reviewed
the transactions of the past day.
Where have I turned aside from
rectitude? What have I been doing?
What have I left undone
which I ought to have done? Begin
thus from the first act and
proceed; and, in conclusion, at
the ill which thou hast done, be
troubled, and rejoice for the good.
— Pythagoras.**

Brother George Poulson, Past President of Air Capital Chapter No. 187, of Wichita, Kansas, is a credit to the Ahepa; for he is one of its most loyal and faithful servants — always ready to serve. Keep up the good work, Brother Poulson, for it always pays good dividends.

V. I. Chebithes was the main speaker at the banquet given by the Liberty Chapter No. 127 of Cincinnati, Ohio. Our intelligence department reports that he told them the story about the negro and the morsel of bacon in his bosom. We thought by this time everybody in the Ahepa knew the story. We suggest V. I. pick up a new one the next time.

Well boys — get busy. Sharpen your pencils and wits. Here it goes: News . . . News! The Editor next month will announce three different contests. First, "What Ahepa Means to Me." Second, "A Short Story of Greek-American Life." Third, "What America Has Done for Me." There will be juicy prizes awarded too. They will be announced in detail in the next number. Watch for it.

Do you know that you can oblige your friend or friends, particularly Americans, by giving them THE AHEPA MAGAZINE as your gift to them? Turn to page 34. Read it. Pull out your bank book, your pen and fill in the coupon. You will never regret it. You will spread the doctrine of the Ahepa and win the respect and esteem of your American friends.

You can now secure from THE AHEPA MAGAZINE offices the entire volume of AHEPA MAGAZINES published to date bound in a nice book — from the date it was published until now. Eighteen volumes in all for the sum of \$5.00. A veritable Ahepa Encyclopedia. You can't afford to miss it. Write for it now. Limited number available.

Ahepa Chapter Secretaries are requested to place the Mastix on their mailing list and send him their meeting announcement bulletins that he may keep track of what is going on in the chapters.

Brother Janus, our Advertising Manager, needs advertising representatives. You can make a nice piece of money. Write to him for details and information. Many territories are now available. Write at once for appointment.

The man who joins the Ahepa and serves it with the view of winning an office, and because he fails to win the office he seeks, he not only ceases to serve the Ahepa, but begins to work against it, may be classed as a quitter, not to say traitor. Those who leave the Ahepa and join other organizations because Ahepa failed to elect them to office are no good to the organization which they join also. What assurance is there that they will not behave likewise with the organization which they have joined? Once a wolf, always a wolf, even if it changes its skin.

See you next month. Am now sharpening my pencils and wits.

HIS EXCELLENCY ANDREAS MICHALACOPOULOS INVITED BY MAYOR OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

THE Hon. Mayor Thomas P. Stoney, a brother of Ahepa, member of the Plato Chapter No. 4 of Charleston, S. C., sent a cablegram to his Excellency Andreas Michalacopoulos inviting him to visit this city on his arrival to the States.

The Plato Chapter also sent a similar cablegram of invitation to his Excellency and is now making elaborate preparations for his entertainment should his Excellency Michalacopoulos accept their invitation and visit the city of Charleston.

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AMERICANISM STRESSED AT HARTFORD BANQUET

Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary. Guest of Nathan Hale Chapter—Mayor Batterson among Speakers

SUPREME SECRETARY ACHILLES CATSONIS, prominent civic leaders, distinguished educators, members of the Supreme Lodge, representatives of the press and other prominent citizens of Hartford, Conn., were guests of honor of the Nathan Hale Chapter No. 58 at a banquet held recently at the Bond Hotel. A public installation of officers elected for 1931 preceded the banquet.

The main speaker at the banquet was Brother Achilles Catsonis, who, amongst other things, declared: "To just the extent that we are intelligently interested in our government will we have intelligent government. If we want to preserve Democracy, each and every one of us must be alive to his duties, as well as to his rights. I want to pay tribute to the American people with whom I have had contact, for I have not found a word of racial prejudice, of undue criticism or unfair treatment. If you have not had this experience, perhaps you have not met the real American people, but some who came to this country recently from across the water."

Other speakers at the banquet included Mayor Batterson, Professor Frank Cole Babbitt of Trinity College, Major Thomas J. Bannigan, regional manager of the United States Veterans Bureau, Maurice S. Sherman, editor of the *Courant*, Ward E. Duffy, managing editor of the *Hartford Times*, and J. J. Starr, retiring president of the chapter. George C. Eliades, Supreme Governor of District No. 1, acted as toastmaster.

Mayor Batterson, in a brief address, paid tribute to the organization and its principles. "In these days after our era of pride in our prosperity, it seems to me that there is something substantial which is of far greater import being given to us, and that is human kindness. We have passed the festival of Thanksgiving, and I wonder how many of us have given thanks that we are falling more into human fellowship with each other. We are doing our part in Hartford very well indeed."

"I should like to commend the principles of your order to some of our 100 per cent Americans," said Mr. Sherman in his brief address, "for I think they would find a new indication of the meaning of Americanism. We talk of our machine age and of our enormous strides in this field and that, but in mental attitude, in philosophy and ethics, we haven't advanced one bit from the days of the early Greeks. Foreigners? No, we are not foreigners, any of us. We all came to this country from other shores, and whether we came a bit earlier or later it matters not. Some may have *Mayflower* ancestors, but as former President Coolidge said on a recent occasion, 'We're all in the same boat now.'"

In his address, Mr. Duffy declared that he feels that the time has come for the loyalty to the city which is traditional in Greece. "Perhaps we have need for just the kind of civic aspirations you people represent," he declared. "We need again the people who lavish their attention upon the welfare of their city and things close to home. I am convinced that if we take care of those things near to us, the government of the country cannot but be well cared for."

The officers installed were: James Matthews, President; James Tzimoulis, Vice-President; Anastas Maranis, Secretary; and James

Anthony, Treasurer. The retiring officers, who also took part in the ceremony, which was performed by Supreme Governor Eliades, were: J. J. Starr, President; Stephen Patterson, Vice-President; Thomas Frazier, Treasurer; and Samuel G. Collis, Secretary.

The committee in charge of the affair was headed by Brother Starr, assisted by Mr. Frazier, Mr. Collis, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Tzimoulis, James Triantafelacos, Nick Costopoulos, Peter Sakorafos, Dr. C. T. Cariphe and Jordan Dekgoros.

GREAT FALLS CHAPTER SPONSORS NATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTEST

Scholarships Offered as Prizes

THE Great Falls Chapter No. 229 recently sponsored an oratorical contest and has offered three scholarships having the value of \$100, \$60 and \$40 to be awarded to the winners of the first, second and third places in the oratorical contest to be held in the Great Falls High School auditorium early next April.

The money accruing from this affair is to be used in defraying expenses in any accredited institution of higher learning.

This chapter has also donated to the public library a print, suitably framed, of Athens during the time of Pericles, about 460 B.C.

The Great Falls Chapter is to be congratulated in this splendid undertaking and we wish it abundant success.

CONEY ISLAND CHAPTER HOLDS NOVEL INSTALLATION CEREMONIES

ON Monday evening, January 5, 1931, Coney Island Chapter No. 200 held an open meeting at which a novel installation heralded the new year in and new officers of the chapter were installed. The ceremonies were held in the meeting rooms, located at the Savoy Mansion in Brooklyn.

A large attendance was present and added to the warmth of the evening. Past Supreme President Brother Dean Alfange was the chief installing officer, assisted by other officers of the Metropolitan Chapters.

The officers installed for 1931 were: John Georgacakis, President; Alexander Courtessas, Vice-President; George T. Hadjidis, Secretary; Spiros Semos, Treasurer.

The installation was followed by entertainment, refreshments and dancing. Although Coney Island is a small and comparatively new Chapter, the members are working hard to spread the benevolent spirit of Ahepa in their community.

Meetings are held on the first and third Monday of each month at Savoy Mansion, 6322 20th Avenue, Brooklyn, right over the 20th Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Line. Visiting members to the city are gladly invited to attend their meetings.



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Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

Υπὸ ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΘ

Διὰ τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου ὁ ἀναγνώστης εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὰ μυστήρια τῆς γιγαντιαίας Ὄργανωσης τῶν Φιλικῶν, ἡ ὁποία ὑπῆρξεν ἡ κινητήριος δύναμις, ἡ μαγνητῖσα τοῦ δούλου ἔθνος κατὰ τὰς μαύρας ἡμέρας τῆς δοκιμασίας του, ἀφηνείασα καὶ ὠθήσασα αὐτὸ ἀποφασιστικῶς πρὸς τὸ ὑπεράνθρωπον μεγαλόσχημα τοῦ 21. Ἡ Βαθμολογία, ὁ Μέγας Ὄρκος, αἱ Μυστεῖαι, τὸ Κρυπτογραφικὸν Ἀλφάβητον, τὸ Μετωνυμικὸν Λεξικὸν καὶ γενικῶς τὸ Λειτουργικὸν τῆς Ἐταιρίας ἀποτελοῦν ἓνα σύνολον θρόνων καὶ ἐθνικῆς μυσταγωγίας. Ἡ πίστις καὶ ὁ φλογερὸς πατριωτισμὸς τῶν Φιλικῶν περιγράφονται λεπτομερῶς εἰς τὸ ἔξοχον καὶ πρωτότυπον σύγγραμμα, ἀποτελούμενον ἐκ 300 περίπου σελίδων, ἀρίστου χάτους καὶ πλείστον εἰκόνων. Εἶναι ἔξοχον δῶρον διὰ μαθητὰς ἢ φίλους σας. Ἀποστέλλεται εἰς αἰσθητῆτοι μέρει τοῦ Κόσμου ἀντὶ δύο δολαρίων. Ζητοῦνται πωληταὶ δι' ὅλα τὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χωρῶν μὲ καλὰ ποσοστά.

Γράφατε:

ELIAS L. JANETIS
Chapin National Bank
Springfield, Mass.

Aspects of Life

Humorous Stories for Speakers

Misjudged

Few people but have experienced being misjudged by friends who little knew the difficulties under which the criticized person was laboring.

Once upon a time two men were crossing a large field. When they were right in the middle of the field a large brindle bull came along to show them the nearest way to the fence. One of the men found a tree and climbed it as rapidly as possible. The other couldn't get to the tree in time, but seeing a large, sociable-looking hole in the ground, he jumped in.

The bull pretty nearly got him as he went down, but missed and jumped over the hole. The man came up like a jack-in-the-box and the bull gave a snort and a jump at him. Down went the man and over went the bull, up came the man and back came the bull, till the man up the tree got excited, and called down:

"Say, you darn fool, why don't you stay in the hole? You'll get that bull so mad he'll keep us here for a month!"

"Is that so!" yelled back the other angrily. "Lemme tell you something you don't know — there's a bear down this hole!"

SAFE IN REPEATING

Public speakers always find it necessary to have due regard to the matter of repeating any particular address before an audience or part of an audience that has once heard the subject presented by the speaker. But the danger is frequently more apparent than real.

When Mr. Egan was American Minister to Copenhagen, he made a practice of going through Denmark once a year and lecturing on American literature.

One night, when the Crown Prince and Princess were dining at the American Legation, the Crown Prince said to Mr. Egan:

"I receive agreeable reports of your lectures in the provinces. Do you use a different lecture every time?"

"I always use the same one, Your Royal Highness," the minister answered.

"But what do you do if people come a second time?"

"They never come a second time."

FRIENDSHIP'S MEMORIES

In the midst of our various forms of festivities it is always a beautiful act to remember in some way the friends who have passed on. Even the services of a cook deserve something better than to be left "twenty miles behind."

Among the passengers on board a ship crossing the Atlantic recently was a man who stuttered. One day he hurried to the captain. "S-s-s-s" — he stuttered.

"Oh, I can't be bothered!" said the captain angrily. "Go to somebody else."

The man tried to speak to every one on board, but no one would wait to hear what he had to say.

At last he came to the captain again.

"Look here," said the captain, "I can tell you what to do when you want to say anything; you should sing it."

Suddenly, in a tragic voice, he sang:

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind?"

"The bloomin' cook fell overboard, and is twenty miles behind."



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TO satisfy an ever increasing demand for highly distinctive transportation found among discriminating purchasers, the Reo Motor Car Company features many new special custom-built motors in addition to regular production.

The custom-built Reos together with a showing of standard production and specially painted cars, far more complete than that of the Automobile Show, are exhibited at the company's display rooms on Broadway at 54th Street, New York City.

Among the custom-built cars are a convertible Sport Coupé with rumble seat and a roomy convertible Victoria, both on the regular Reo-Royale chassis.

A seven-passenger Sedan is also being shown on a chassis with a 152-inch wheel base and with it are three convertible long wheel base motors, a Coupé, a Victoria and a Sedan.

These Reo presentations are the most distinctive and modern automobile creations shown for the year 1931.

LONDOS RISES TO HEIGHTS OF WRESTLING

Greatest wrestler of the last twenty years

YOU remember the Greek God in the days of the old Madison Square Garden in New York, how manfully he fought them all on the grappling mat, only to succumb, again and again, to sheer weight and brawn. Lads, that's been going on for ten years. May be it's more, but there he was, in there, trying to toss big fellows, like Strangler Lewis for instance, giving away pounds and pounds and pounds.

The Greek God earned the plaudits of every wrestling fan in those days for he underwent tortures while trying to cope with fellows who were almost twice his size.

Wrestling has had Hackenschmidt, Jennings, Gotch and those other splendid fellows, but none of them compared with the Jim Londos of today, indeed a Greek God! He's a bronze statue come to life.

Jim Londos of today would have defeated Stecher, Zbyszko, Gotch, Lewis and Jennings at their best. Probably Jim wouldn't have picked them up and slapped them right down on their shoulder blades. Anyone of them would have raised ructions while it lasted, but the present champion would have dumped them and dumped them pretty at the end. That is what makes champions.

A FORMIDABLE ELEVEN AND ONE IS A GREEK

NICHOLAS LUKATUS of Gary, Ind., has been added as one of the most promising football players of Notre Dame's team for 1931. Only 19 years of age, six feet tall and 180 pounds of whalebone, the young fellow can do many things with a football. Lukatus is of Greek descent and won a scholarship to an eastern university. But his name or something was unsatisfactory to the gentlemen of the effete eastern school so the boy went to

Notre Dame, where names and ancestry mean nothing so long as you can study and block hard. Lukatus played only one year of high school football and at Gary was better known as a track and basketball star but he is blooming under Rockne's (the coach) eagle eye.

THE "NATION'S CAPITAL MAGAZINE"

THE *Nation's Capital Magazine* made its appearance in Washington with its first number in November. The magazine measures admirably to the objectives which it proposes to sponsor and advocate, namely, to serve the interests of Washington and its environs; to disseminate information of the activities of the National Government; to describe the operation of the Executive Departments; in brief, to be the interpreter of everything concerned with the City of Washington, the country's Government, and the actions of the administration.

Its editor-in-chief is our Brother Soterios Nicholson, the newly elected President of Washington Chapter No. 31, and a well-known attorney practicing law in Washington.

Some of the noteworthy articles contained in its first number are:

"The George Washington Bicentennial Celebration," by Hon. Sol Bloom.

"Industrial Activities of the United States Navy," by Hon. Ernest Lee Jahucke.

"Beautiful Washington of the Future," by Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant, 3rd.

"Humanity Hill," by Rear Admiral C. E. Riggs.

"The FIDAC Congress," by Paul J. McGahan.

Then follow intelligent editorials by Frank B. Lord, the editor, and the brief but comprehensive "Comments on Current Events" by Soterios Nicholson, the editor-in-chief.

In congratulating the publishers of the *Nation's Capital Magazine*, and particularly its editor-in-chief, Brother Nicholson, we wish them success with their journalistic enterprise.

A New Year, a New Day, a New Resolution

(Continued from page 17)

Let us not admit the thought of defeat, but carry ourselves as conquerors.

Let us: Not follow the crowd; but blaze our own path. Let us be original, resourceful, inventive, and potential. Let us think our own thoughts, make our own creed and live our own life. Let us be ourselves.

Let us: Lead a professional life this year and back up our opportunities with all the energy, determination and enthusiasm we can muster. Let us make our life worth while, make it glad, effective and joyous, by beautifying every day with beautiful work. Let us learn to enjoy things without owning them and not to postpone life by postponing joys and pleasures for next year. Let us get our fun out of life.

Let us: Be sure that our vocation has our unqualified approval, that it calls out our best, for our opportunity for advancement lies in our work; hold ourselves to our task, for our job, if we are made for it is our own best friend; not to be satisfied with less than our best, but expect and accept nothing from ourselves but our best; remember that the best part of our salary is not in our pay envelope, but in our chance to make good, to show the "stuff we've got in ourselves."

"Never leave a thing you've started,
Till you know you've done it well;
Tis your honor and your courage,
That your finished work will tell."

Let us: Guard our weak points, remembering that, unguarded, the weak point has ruined multitudes of careers; beware of the "good time, etc." that kills self-respect, that has a bad reaction, that makes you think less of yourself the morning after; remember that, whether we will or not, we must pay the price for everything we take out of life.

Let us: Always take a pleasant thought to bed with us, because we build character while we sleep, for our dormant thought, when we fall asleep, will work in our brain during the night and we awaken in the morning cheerful, strong, resolute to win out that day; or depressed, weak, negative, hopeless, according to the nature of the thought we took to sleep with us.

Let us: Take habit into partnership and form the habit of radiating sunshine and good cheer; put sunshine in our work, in our meetings, outside and everywhere; scatter our flowers as we go along, for we will never go over the same road again, and go on with a smile on our lips, in our voice, in our conversation and in our work; smile when we are down and out; smile when we feel like it; smile when we don't feel like it; smile anyway; keep sweet this year, no matter what comes to us.

Let us: Not let others decide and think for us, but do our own thinking, our own work, our own decisions; not be weaklings or vacillators, but take time to study our problems and make a final decision as to the answer; burn down the bridges behind us and act solemnly upon our own decisions.

Let us: Remember that the way we face our life, our work, is the test of our character. It is not what we have done, but what we are capable of doing that is important to us. If we go on like men we will succeed. If we don't — well, then we must not whine and curse fate, or luck or destiny or anything outside of ourself.

The year of 1931 will be what we make it.

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ATTENTION

Subscribe for the Ahepa Magazine for your friends and relatives in Greece. They will be glad to receive it. Subscribe for your American friends also. It is worth the price. Do it now. See page 34.

SECOND CLASS RATES TO GREECE VIA CHERBOURG

THE Cunard Line have announced that, effective December 20, 1930, through rates had been introduced from New York to Patras or Piraeus to cover transportation second class in their steamers via Cherbourg or Havre as well as cabin class over the same ports, including second class rail forwarding via Paris and a free baggage allowance up to 100 kilos.

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Τὸ Πρακτορεῖόν μου, ἰδρυθέν ἀπὸ τοῦ 1891, πάντοτε ἐξυπηρετῆσε τὸν Ἕλληνα ἐπαύχτην.

Ἡ πείρα τῆς 35ετούς πρακτορειακῆς ἐργασίας μου εἶναι ἀνεκτὴ διὰ κάθε θέλοντα νὰ ταξιδεύσῃ ἢ νὰ φέρῃ τοὺς συγγενεῖς του ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, νὰ ἀποσταθῇ εἰς τὸ Πρακτορεῖόν μου. Εἰς τοὺς ἀγοράζοντας εἰσιτήρια μετ' ἐπιστροφῆς δίδεται ἔκπτωσης 10 ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑκατόν.

Γράφατέ μας δὲ ὁτιδήποτε πληροφορίας θέλετε, ἀναχωρήσεις ἀμερικανῶν, τιμὰς εἰσιτηρίων, ἀδείας ἐπιστροφῆς ἐνὸς ἔτους, INCOME TAX, Διαβατήρια, ἀδείας νὰ φέρετε τοὺς συγγενεῖς σας ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ ἀμέσως θὰ σὰς ἀπαντήσω.

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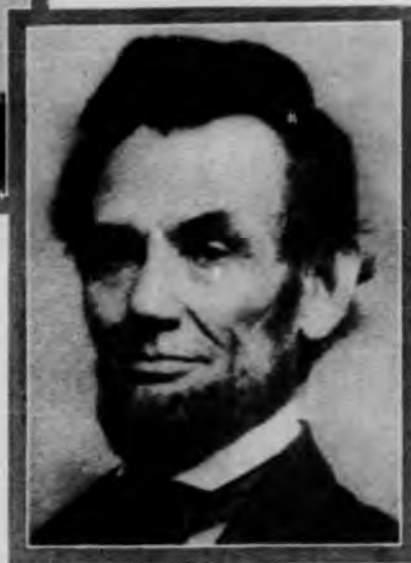
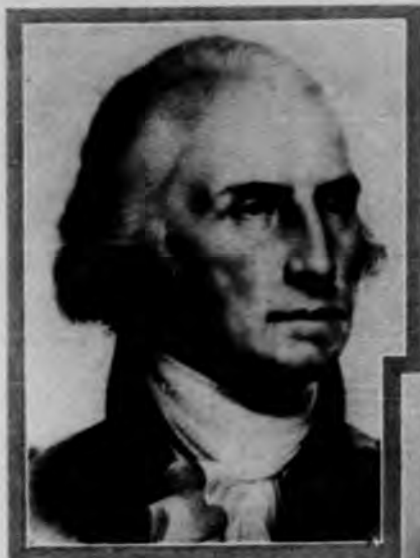
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Volume V

Number 2



The AHEPA



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Υπὸ ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ

Διὰ τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου ὁ ἀναγνώστης εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὰ μυστήρια τῆς γιγαντιαίας Ὄργανώσεως τῶν Φιλικῶν, ἡ ὁποία ὑπέρθεεν ἡ κινητήριος δύναμις, ἡ μαγνητίζουσα τὸ δούλον ἔθνος κατὰ τὰς μαύρας ἡμέρας τῆς δοκιμασίας του, ἀρπυνίσασα καὶ ἀθήσασα αὐτὸ ἀποφασιστικῶς πρὸς τὸ ὑπεράνθρωπον μεγαλουργημα τοῦ 21. Ἡ Βαθμολογία, ὁ Μέγας Ὄρκος, αἱ Μνήσεις, τὸ Κρυπτογραφικὸν Ἀλφάβητον, τὸ Μετωνυμικὸν Λεξικὸν καὶ γενικῶς τὸ Λειτουργικὸν τῆς Ἐταιρίας ἀποτελοῦν ἓνα 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 χαρτον καὶ πλείστων εἰκόνων. Εἶναι ἔξοχον δῶρον διὰ μαθητὰς ἢ φίλους σας. Ἀποστέλλεται εἰς οἰονδήποτε μέρος τοῦ Κόσμου ἀντὶ δύο δολλαρίων. Ζητοῦνται πωληταὶ δι' ὅλα τὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χωρῶν μὲ καλὰ ποσοστά.

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ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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

VOLUME V

FEBRUARY, 1931

NUMBER 2

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

☛ A — Promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its Constitution and Traditions, obedience to the Laws of the land, including the Laws of the several States of the Union, and the ordinances of all legally constituted subdivisions thereof; ☛ B — Instruct its members in the tenets and principles of Democracy, in the methods and operation of political life in the United States, and inspire the entire membership with a genuine reverence for the Majesty of the Law; ☛ C — Instill in every one of its members a sincere love for the United States, its History and Traditions, a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith; ☛ D — Encourage its members to always be profoundly interested, and actively participating in the political, civil, social and commercial life of the United States, and to strive always for its betterment; ☛ 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. MELETTIADES, 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 \$1.50 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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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 V

FEBRUARY, 1931

Number 2

Americanism

By **GEORGE E. PHILLIES**

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

SINCE the beginning of recorded history civilization has followed civilization, each cycle in the world's progress borrowing something from the one before and adding something of its own for the one to follow. Americanism has not differed in this prospect from the civilization which it has succeeded.

From the Old World we have borrowed many of our institutions. Greece, the birthplace of the first pure democracy and of trial by jury, has strongly influenced us in the fine arts, in our political thought and in our philosophical conceptions. The Near East has given us the Christian religion. Rome propagated it to the West and many of our people have adhered to its original dogma while others have continued it in a reformed state. England has brought us many of our habits of thought and speech, and France, in a time of crisis, gave us the material aid which did much to make the Americanism of today possible.

We have taken these things from the Old World and we have added to them. The mass production of the twentieth century, the inventive genius which has given the world material comfort, undreamed of a few short years ago, — these are the by-products of progressive Americanism, the contributions of our civilization to the ones which will follow.

But of greater importance than the material benefits which America has developed and spread to the far corners of the world are the spiritual values which are the essence of Americanism.

Americanism is the result of three great struggles from 1776 to 1919. It is the growth of an idea never before admitted by any considerable portion of the world's population — the thought that every individual, irrespective of race, color or creed, is entitled to develop himself to the fullest extent of his own ability.

The newcomer who settles on our shores is not a Greek in America, a German in America — he is an American.

Whether he has been in this country ten decades, ten years or ten minutes, the newcomer is an integral part of the Americanism with which he has decided to cast his lot. Opportunity is his from the moment he sets foot upon American shores, and the heights to which he may rise are limited only by himself.

At the celebration of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, President Hoover voiced the spirit of Americanism in these words:

"We hold that all men are created equal, that they are equal before the law, and that they should be safeguarded in liberty, and as we express it literally, more equality of oppor-

tunity to every individual that he may achieve for himself and for the community the best to which his character, his ability and his ambition entitles him."

The Americanism defined by President Hoover is not a theory of Government to be striven for in the future — it is an actual, working Americanism of the present day.

Who are the great Americans of today? Who were the great Americans who gave this country the things which have made it great? The man who was known as the "electrical wizard" immigrated to this country as a boy. The man who was the confidant of Lincoln, and one of the greatest fighters for the spirit of Americanism the world has ever known, came to America during the middle years of his life. The man who reorganized the remnants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge, the army which led the Father of His Country to continuous victory thereafter, was a German newcomer. A leading city in Ohio bears his American name today. One of the ten greatest heroes of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War was a boy who was born in Greece.

Who knows who was the Unknown Soldier? He may have come from a family which has been in this country since the Pilgrim fathers, or he may have immigrated to America as a boy. No matter what race, color or creed he represented, the Unknown Soldier lies today in Arlington Cemetery as the symbol of an Americanism which believes in equality for all men and discrimination against none. With equal reverence we bow before his sanctorum and do obeisance to his memory because, in that crypt, the erstwhile doughboy is immortalizing our common and perfect ideal of American patriotism.

"The Melting Pot" is not an idle phrase — it is the criterion by which the success or failure of this nation will be judged by posterity. If the theory that all men who come to America are entitled to the best the country can give is a wrong theory then America is wrong and Americanism is based on a fallacy.

But if the theory of "The Melting Pot" is the true theory, if man's own ability and contribution are the true measure of the honors and riches he should receive, then the men who died in those three great wars for the preservation of Americanism did not die in vain. And we know that those men died not in vain. All died for the cause of the same glorious "ism," the quality suffixed to Americanism. This "-ism" was common, co-extensive and co-existent with those who fought and fell in 1776, in 1861 and in 1918. In comradeship they were soldiers under the one flag and defenders of the same LIBERTY.

"The path of glory does not lie in a sordid individualism, a perverted independence, or a narrow nationalism. It lies toward the Golden Rule. The independence which the Fathers won by declaring their reliance on Providence and pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, not to themselves, but to each other, we cannot keep on any inferior commitment."

That is the comment of Calvin Coolidge on the eve of Independence Day, the expression of Americanism by a man who has received the highest honor this country can bestow on one of her citizens. "The Golden Rule" — "DO Unto others as ye would have them do unto you." "Americanism" — "Give every man the opportunity which your country has given you."

Our Expression of Appreciation

MY thirty-two day itinerary afforded me the pleasure of participating in state banquets, public receptions, chapter meetings, and other functions at Seattle, Wash.; Vancouver, B. C.; Bellingham, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Cal.; Sacramento, Cal.; Salinas, Cal.; Marysville, Cal.; Roseville, Cal.; Ventura, Cal.; Santa Barbara, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Phoenix, Ariz.; also at Tucson, Ariz.; El Paso, Texas; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask., and Edmonton, Alta., where new chapters were established. I regretted my inability to accept the invitations tendered me by many other Chapters through the course of my ten-thousand-mile trip.

For the honor and the many courtesies accorded me with their participation in our public affairs, it is an honor to express our sincere appreciation to their Excellencies, Governor Roland H. Hartley of Washington, Governor-elect James Rolph of California, Governor Phillips and Governor-elect Hunt of Arizona, Secretary of State Hon. Frazier, Chief Justice Lockwood and his associates of the Supreme Court of Arizona, and the members of the Superior Court of that state, to the esteemed mayors, the members of the judiciary and of federal and state legislatures, and to the prominent citizens of all the cities of my visit, and last but not least, to the press for their editorials and comments upon the work of the Order of Ahepa. The official reception from Vancouver, B. C., and Seattle, Washington to El Paso, Texas, assumed the aspect of a continuous public festival judging by the courtesies extended by the state, county and city officials and by the expres-

sions of the press. The participation of so many celebrities brought about the phenomenal success of the Ahepa affairs. Fellowship is the spirit of America.

At this time, having completed my official visitation through the Pacific Coast and the Southwestern Sector of the Domain of Ahepa, it gives me genuine pleasure to perform the further duty of publicly expressing our appreciation to the Supreme Governors of the Thirteenth and Twelfth Districts, Brothers N. S. Checkos and Peter J. Andrews and their very able staff of deputies, especially to Brother Lentgis, and to the officers and members of the chapters for their splendid work and the prevailing fraternal spirit and also for the zeal in service, devotion to duty, and the responsiveness of the membership.

The elaborate functions, attended by federal, state and city executives, attest the prestige and esteem which our organization is enjoying and the confidence of the public. The effects of these gatherings, under the auspices of our Organization, are far-reaching. They stimulate interest, inspiration and reassurance; they are uplifting and clearly define our position on the pedestal of American citizenry.

The enthusiasm, altruism and aggressiveness found in the Far West, may well serve as an example for the entire organization to emulate.

Very cordially,

GEORGE E. PHILLIES,

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa.

Buffalo, New York,
December 23, 1930.

Perfect Wisdom

PERFECT wisdom hath four parts, viz.: wisdom, the principle of doing things aright; justice, the principle of doing things equally in public and private; fortitude, the principle of not flying danger, but meeting it; and temperance, the principle of subduing desires, and living moderately. — *Plato.*

Piety

HE IS a pious man who, contemplating all things with a serene and quiet soul, conceiveth aright of God, and worshippeth Him in his mind; not induced thereto by hope of reward, but for his supreme nature and excellent majesty. — *Epicurus.*

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The Defenders of the Greek Race

The Pergamon Museum in Berlin—A Vast Hall of Ancient Architecture

By M. E. AXEARLY

THE kings of Pergamon in Asia Minor flung back the barbarian Gauls when the young, far-scattered empire that Alexander had founded was in danger, and won the accolade of "defenders of the Greek race." They had saved the great second flowering of Grecian art, the Hellenistic age. In honor of their triumph the kings of Pergamon called the foremost sculptors and architects of the day to make fitting memorials. Many of the superb temples they created have gone the way of all antiquity in the course of centuries. But some remain. And this year one of the most magnificent of them, the great altar of the Temple of Zeus, will reappear in the first purely architectural museum in the world, the Pergamon Museum in Berlin.

There, in a building now being completed on a scale that makes other museums small, with other examples of architecture by great architects of antiquity, ranging from the sixth to the second century B.C., the Pergamon altar will re-create for our time the brilliance of late Hellenistic art as the Parthenon does for the classic age of Greece.

In a sense, the museum is a memorial to Alexander. His empire was more than the venture of a conqueror. He was the son of Philip—but he was the pupil of Aristotle.

He opened new lands, he created a new world. Villages in Asia Minor and along the north coast of Africa that he drew into his dominions became the foremost centres of the day in art, in literature, in politics. They grew quickly. It was a profligate age. Everything was possible. Experiment with new forms, refinement of the old forms of Athens, was rampant. Athens was waning. It had become a city without hope, its politics in desuetude. Its artists went to new lands. There they created Hellenistic civilization with the inspiration of new themes, with the unlimited gold of treasuries of kings who were patrons of the arts first and foremost.

But what do we know of those cities today? The darkness of dissolution came, centuries of dust have gathered over their greatness, time has destroyed and obliterated. We know comparatively little of the art of the other cities that

Alexander founded. Only luminous scraps and fragments remain. Broken statues incomparably wrought, vases, splintered columns, copies and considered copies, stray references to stirring grandeur in ancient writings, all calling vivid attention to an irreparable void of knowledge. Antioch is a golden legend, Rhodes is a scholar's memory, Alexandria one

of the bright enigmas of all time. But the altar of the temple of Pergamon, taken from a State that was one of the smallest and proudest and most advanced of Alexander's cities, remains.

What do we know of the resplendent civilization in Pergamon which created these sculptures? The written record is slim. Ampelius, a Roman, placed among the wonders of the world "the great marble altar at Pergamon." The earliest mention stirs memories of "old unhappy far-off things and battles long ago." For in 399 B.C. Xenophon and the scarred survivors of the Ten Thousand straggled into Pergamon just before they were taken over by the Spartan General Thimbron to help the Ionian Greeks against the Persian provincial governors.

Xenophon himself was very hospitably entertained by a Greek family of considerable standing, who may possibly have been the rulers of Pergamon. At the time the town

was not large or important in the Mediterranean world. There are a few inscriptions mentioning Pergamon. But no prophecy of the magnificent city that was to rise.

Then, in the great year 323 B.C., the year of Alexander's death and the division of his far-flung empire among his old generals, Pergamon and the lands around it were given to Lysimachos. He looked at his heritage and found it excellent. High on a hill near the sea, between the valleys of two rivers, overlooking a wide fertile region, Pergamon was the predestined capital. Lysimachos had amassed a great quantity of treasure. He placed it in the acropolis at Pergamon, and gave a certain Philetairos charge over it. But neither Lysimachos nor his treasurer, who followed him, were among the great kings of Pergamon.

Philetairos left his domain to his nephews, Eumenes and



THE MARKET GATE OF MILETOS, ANOTHER ARCHITECTURAL TREASURE OF THE BERLIN MUSEUM
Photograph by Horlemann, Berlin



Attalos. They were the founders of the dynasty of the Attalids that was in the course of 100 years to make Pergamon the most powerful State in Asia Minor.

Attalos I, who ruled Pergamon in the second half of the third century B.C., was the king who began the great enterprises in art as a memorial to his smashing victories over the destroying Gauls.

The barbarians had been harassing the south of Europe and the perilous coasts of Asia Minor for more than two centuries. In 279 B.C. three large bands of these Gauls appeared in Greece. The King of Bithynia invited an immense band of them to cross into Asia Minor. They spread terror everywhere. Tall as giants to the Grecian people, red-maned and fair-skinned, smeared with chalk as war paint, the Gauls swept on. The King of Syria marched against them and his thundering war elephants threw their ranks into confusion. But the check was temporary. They gathered themselves for fresh assaults on the Pergamene. Then it was that Attalos sent his armies against them, and in decisive victories flung back the destroying tide.

Now Attalos began the celebration of those victories in imaginative creations that stand today as the finest examples of late Hellenistic art. He had been called the defender of the Greek race. And his first gesture was toward Athens. There, on the Acropolis, he dedicated a votive offering of statues. There were four groups, commemorating the victories over the Gauls, the battles of the gods and the giants, and the victories of the Athenians over the Persians and the Amazons. The vicissitudes of time have swept most of them into oblivion. Ironically, of those that may still be traced, it is the defeated that survive. The famous statue of the Dying Gaul — long considered a dying gladiator and so celebrated by Byron — was probably one of them.

Under Eumenes II the court at Pergamon became the centre of art and learning in Asia Minor. Eumenes was the son of a fabulously rich Oriental King and a Greek mother. Everything that Oriental riches and Greek good taste could achieve together was done. Temples, palaces, market places, porticoes, gates, statues, a theatre, a museum and a great library can even now be traced in the ruins of that resplendent age. The Kings of Alexandria knew that their rival was overtopping them. In envious dislike they forbade Egyptian papyrus to the splendid library of Pergamon. Thereupon the Pergamene turned to discover a better paper, and in that quest it came about that they invented parchment.

The great altar was probably built by Eumenes II. He also had fought and defeated the Gauls. The whole surface of the wall was covered by a frieze of figures above life size, running around the three sides and returning to the immense open flight of steps in the centre. An Ionic colonnade stood above the cornice. The thirteen openings between the columns led to the inner court where another wall surrounded the altar of sacrifice.

The Gigantomachy, the battle of the giants and the gods, symbolic of the deliverance of the civilized Grecian people of Asia Minor from the barbarians, is the heroic subject of the frieze. Many lesser divinities from the lore of the poets and the antiquarians stand among the major figures. They are grouped in accordance with their rank or traditional position fighting the greater number of giants. Grotesque figures, some of them have huge flapping wings, some serpents for legs. One has the head and upper body of a lion, another the horns of a bull. Others are represented in human form — like most of the gods.

The gods are victorious. Some of them are represented as in terrible straits. The battle was so fierce that the gods could not win without the help of Heracles. And even the eagle of

Zeus, the hunting dog of Artemis, and other beasts took part in the fight.

Many different sculptors must have been employed in a work of such vast size and so complicated. It is probably that they received only general directions and were left to arrange details according to their abilities. Inequalities of design and execution may be found. But, taken as a dynamic whole, the design is magnificent and the execution unsurpassed in its virtuosity even in the Hellenistic period, when nothing was too difficult for a Greek sculptor, no emotion impossible to portray.

In spite of the bold dramatic exaggeration and many unusual features of the frieze, in its composition it followed on the lines of the frieze of the Parthenon. Before the frieze was placed in its proper setting in Germany it was looked upon as theatrical and baroque. Now its dramatic grandeur becomes evident. The faces of the defeated giants are more than tragic masks. In this great work, as in one of the metopes of the Parthenon, the conquered foe is treated generously and with understanding. Most of the gods are presented with mild and conventional features. This is in accordance with the convention that a god or a Greek must not be shown suffering or excited — a convention that Hellenistic artists often disregarded.

There is another frieze, smaller, on the wall surrounding the inner court. Time has battered this more devastatingly than the great frieze. Less than half of it survives. This is called the Telephos frieze. And its inspiration is an ageless commentary on unchanging human nature.

Having risen to greatness in a very few years, Pergamon had no past. And consequently no connection with myths or mythological personages. When the little rock fortress had become a mighty capital, the poets and antiquarians decided to create a tradition. So the old story of Telephos, son of Heracles and the Arcadian Princess Auge, was brought into connection with Pergamon. And Telephos became the founder of the city in that new chapter of mythology.

The Telephos frieze is a departure in Greek art. It is more pictorial than sculptural. The influence of painting on sculpture was probably very great. But as all the works of the great painters are lost we cannot be sure how they treated their subjects. Here, for the first time in Greek sculpture, we have a series of scenes divided from each other only by a pillar, a tree, or even the mere fact that figures in one scene turn their backs on those in the next.

The meaning of each figure cannot be determined, unfortunately, because the frieze is too fragmentary. But in the illustration we probably have the arrival of Heracles. Then he is brought to a sudden standstill by the sight of Auge among the trees. The delicate workmanship and idyllic quiet of the Telephos frieze have been compared to the pastoral poems of Theocritus in their aloofness from the blasé world that surrounded them.

That the modern world will have these superb sculptures of antiquity is due to the interest that the Hohenzollerns took in excavations on historic sites at a time when other nations were more or less apathetic. The discovery of the remains of the great altar began in 1869, when Carl Humann, who had been sent to construct a road at Pergamon, noticed that one of his workmen had dug up a slab of marble on which the figure of a god was carved in high relief.

Humann saw the dramatic significance of the discovery. He went the next day to have the sculpture put in a safe place. Upon looking for it he was staggered to find that the slab had been cut up and used to make a step. Further examination showed that several carved slabs had been built into a Byzan-

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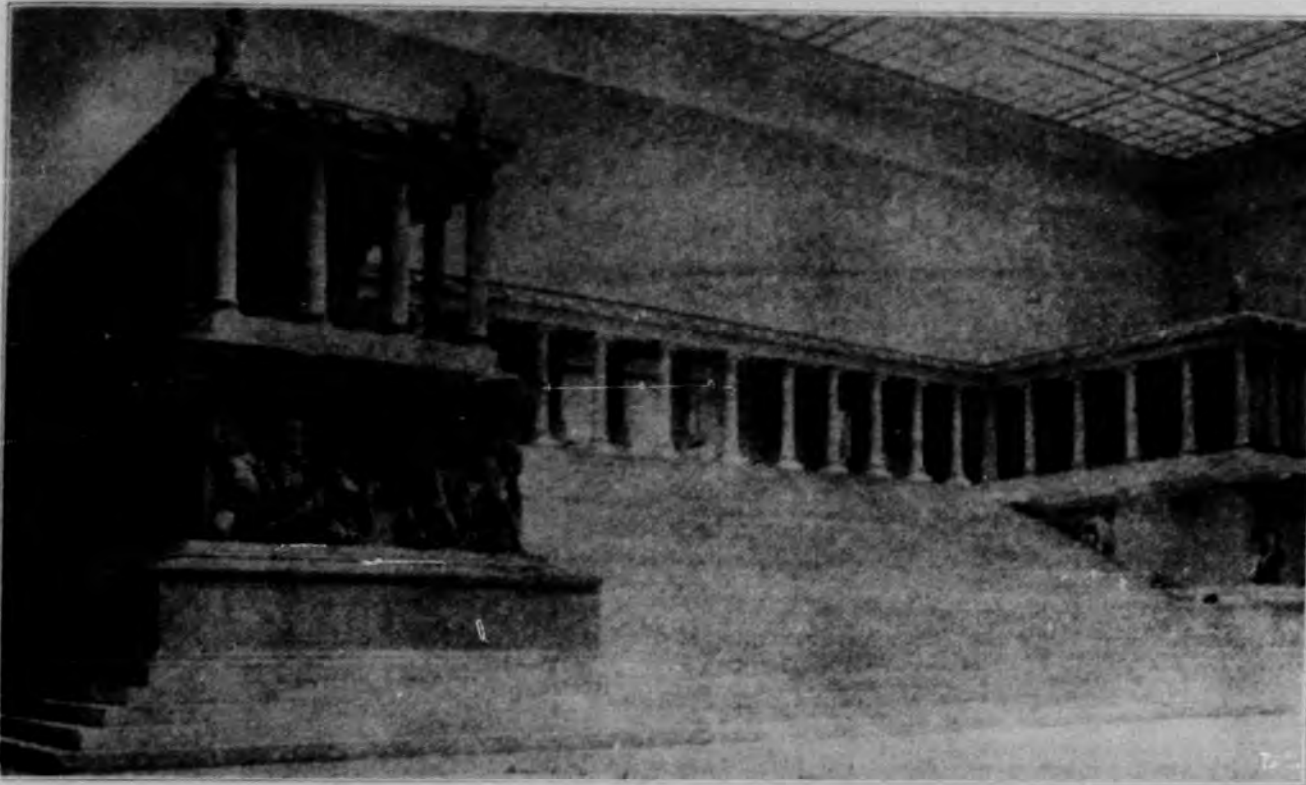
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THE GREAT ALTAR OF THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS RECONSTRUCTED FOR THE PERGAMON MUSEUM IN BERLIN

tine wall. But in 1878 the German Government became actively interested. Systematic excavations were started under Humann and Conze.

The sculptures were so badly broken that at first there seemed to be only a possibility of reconstructing a few isolated scenes. But they kept on. By extraordinary perseverance and patience nearly five-sixths of the whole have been placed together today. There always must be irrevocable gaps. For some years ago the excavators came upon some ancient lime kilns, and knew that further search for the parts that had gone to that anonymous grave would be useless. Those parts were gone forever.

Attalos III, the fifth and last King of Pergamon, bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman people. Rome had been a friend and an ally. Under the rule of Rome the grandeur of Pergamon continued for a time, but in the reign of Constantine, Ephesos became the metropolis of Asia Minor, and the power of Pergamon waned as swiftly as it had risen. The destroyers could not be kept at bay forever. Not the Gauls but the Seleucid Turks finally captured the arrogant city on the hill. That was in 133 A.D. Three centuries later there were only heaps of débris on the Acropolis. Pergamon had gone the way of all antiquity. But in the magnificent halls on an island in Berlin, it will this year have its renaissance.

Salesmen of Knowledge

By GLENN FRANK

President of the University of Wisconsin

THE future of America is in the hands of two men — the investigator and the interpreter.

We shall never lack for the administrator, the third man needed to complete this trinity of social servants.

And we have an ample supply of investigators, but there is a shortage of readable and responsible interpreters, men who can effectively play mediator between specialist and layman.

The practical value of every social invention or material discovery depends upon its being adequately interpreted to the masses.

Science owes its effective ministry as much to the interpretive mind as to the creative mind.

The knowledge of mankind is advanced by the investigator, but the investigator is not always the best interpreter of his discoveries.

Rarely, in fact, do the genius for exploration and the genius for exposition meet in the same mind.

Many Negro mummies of the South can make a strawberry shortcake that would tempt the appetite of the gods, but they might cut sorry figures as domestic science lecturers.

The interpreter stands between the layman, whose knowledge of all things is indefinite, and the investigator whose knowledge of one thing is authoritative.

The investigator advances knowledge.

The interpreter advances progress.

History affords abundant evidence that civilization has advanced in direct ratio to the efficiency with which the thought of the thinkers has been translated into the language of the workers.

Democracy of politics depends upon democracy of thought.

"When the interval between the intellectual classes and the practical classes is too great," says Buckle, "the former will possess no influence, the latter will reap no benefit.

(Continued on page 25)

Ali Pasha and His War With the Suliots

By HARRIS J. BOORAS

Supreme Counsellor of the Order of Ahepa

ALI PASHA, the "lion of Ioannina" was born at Tepeleni, in the year of 1743. In early life he was a professed robber and a fratricide, but through treachery and timely design, he succeeded to be recognized by the Sultan as the ruler of Epirus.

A more barbarous and inhuman ruler than Ali has never been recorded in history. He destroyed whole cities, he slaughtered many families, he stole numerous fortunes, and he cast thousands into prison and treacherously butchered them. He was known as the Nero of Epirus. The seat of his "empire" was the beautiful city of Ioannina. His subjects were held in restraint through fear and terror and no one dared take issue with the terrible Ali. Through such means he held under subjugation two millions of Greeks, Albanians and Turks. Only the little republic of Suli, situated amidst the mountains of Epirus, did not bow to the rule of the tyrant. Ali considered this a personal insult and could not tolerate this independent Greek state of the Suliots amidst his great satrapy.

The Suliots were genuine klephts, and nothing was more inevitable than that their proceedings should clash with the official duty and private interests of the *dervenji-pasha*, in which capacity the Vizir of Epirus, whose primary duty was to exterminate all klephts, had a most genuine excuse for waging warfare against them. In the spring of 1790, Ali sent his first force against these mountaineers, but his army was defeated with great slaughter, and pursued to the very plain of Ioannina.

Ali now decided to attempt the capture of Suli by treachery. At the head of an army of 15,000, Ali set out from Ioannina, on July 1, 1792, and to conceal his designs, he began his march in the direction of Argyro-Castro. He had scarcely proceeded twenty miles when he halted and encamped. From there he sent a letter to Botzuri and Tzavella, two of the most distinguished Suliot leaders, requesting them to join his army at the head of their palikars, and promising them double pay. Suspicious, as it should seem, of his real intentions, Tzavella only obeyed the summons at the head of seventy palikars. All of these were now seized and bound, except one, who escaped by swimming the river Kalamas, and gave the alarm at Suli. When Ali made his appearance in that district, therefore, he found the Suliots fully prepared to give him a warm reception. Having ordered Tzavella to be brought before him, the wily Pasha now offered him the amplest reward if he would procure the submission of the republic, holding out the horrible alternative of being flayed alive. Tzavella represented that his countrymen would never consent to parley while he remained a prisoner, and offered his son Foto as a hostage, if Ali would let him return to Suli, to endeavor to bring about a negotiation. His proposal was accepted, and as soon as he had regained the mountains, and consulted the other captains, he sent back a letter of defiance, in which, anticipating the sacrifice of his son, he swore to avenge him. The Pasha now prepared to attack Suli by force of arms. Meanwhile, a detachment of these brave mountaineers, to the number of 200, having learned that Ali was encamped with his bodyguard at some little dis-



ALI PASHA, THE TYRANT OF IOANNINA
(From an old print)

tance from the main army, marched out with the determination to take him alive or dead; and but for the timely information conveyed to Ali by a traitor, they would have succeeded. Ali, now infuriated to the utmost, put his troops immediately to motion.

The Suliots being obliged to retreat before superior numbers were closely pursued by Ali's forces down the valley to a narrow pass called Klissura, where they made a stand. Here the Albanian troops were assailed by such volleys of musketry from the Suliot fortress of Tichos and from behind the rocks which formed the defile, that the passage became nearly choked up with the slain. The ammunition of the Suliots at length beginning to fail, they were compelled to retire further towards Kako-Suli, their capital. The great fort of Aghia Paraskevi, which commands the Tripa, a deep chasm, was at this time so thinly garrisoned, that Suli would have been lost but for an act of female valor, which well deserves comparison with that of Telesilla and her Argives. The heroine Mosco (the wife of Tzavella), arming all her female warriors, rushed out of the town, sword in hand, stopped the retreat of husbands and brethren, headed them in a valiant attack upon the assailants, now breathless from their pursuit of the fugitives up these steep acclivities, and in a moment turned the tide of war. The Albanians in their turn retreated and fled; the garrison of Paraskevi, reinforced by a number of fugitives, made a sally to increase their confusion; heaps of stones were rolled down upon the flying foe who were again intercepted at the fort of Tichos, and almost annihilated. Hundreds of dead bodies were rolled into the bed of the Acheron, whose torrent was encumbered with the slain.

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Arrived at this tower, Mosco discovered the body of her favorite nephew, who had been killed in the first attack on this position. Animated with a desire of vengeance at the sight, she kissed the pale lips of the corpse, and calling on the Suliots to follow, she led them like a tigress bereft of her whelps, against those troops who remained about the Pasha in the upper regions of the valley. Terrified by the fate of their companions, these took immediately to flight, and were pursued by the victorious Suliots as far as the village of Vareaits, within seven hours from Ioannina: they lost all their baggage, ammunition and arms which were thrown away in the flight, besides an immense number of prisoners, whose ransom served to enrich the conquerors. Ali himself killed two horses in his precipitate escape, and when he arrived at his capitol, he shut himself up in his harem for several days. About 6,000 men were slain and taken prisoners; the remainder having been dispersed over the woods and mountains, did not collect together at Ioannina for several weeks. This occurred July 20, 1792.

Ali now saw that the conquest of Suli must be given up for the present, he was forced to make peace on most degrading terms, ceding to the Suliots possession of their acquired territory, and paying a large sum as ransom for his captive troops, besides restoring the palikars whom he had trepanned, and Foto Tzavella among the rest.



FOTO TZAVELLA

Indomitable leader of the Suliots and one of the outstanding heroes of the Revolution

Several years passed and Ali, in 1800, again determined to recommence operations against this little republic of Suli. He took the field with about 18,000; the number of Suliote palikars never exceeding at any time 3,000. With Foto Tzavella as their head, the Suliots again threw Ali's army in terror and slaughtered over 3,000 of them. Despairing to subdue such valiant and determined enemies in open warfare, Ali turned the siege into a blockade, resolving to trust to famine and treachery. But his troops began to desert; and while the Suliots lost in nine months but twenty-five men, Ali lost, by defection and in various skirmishes within the same period, nearly 4,000. Again Ali began to negotiate proposals of peace. Whether a peace was or was not nominally concluded, or whether the Suliots were still in a state of blockade, is not very clear; but in May of 1803, the Suliots made a vigorous attack upon an Albanian fortress at Villa, which served as the principal magazine for Ali's army. This they succeeded in taking, and destroyed by fire and sword nearly the whole garrison. So daring an achievement could not but inflame their implacable enemy to the utmost height of fury. Ali immediately raised an immense army, which he brought into the field

against this small band of mountaineers. Treachery opened to the invaders the otherwise impenetrable passes, and the Suliots, worn down at length by war and famine, and strictly blockaded, were reduced to the necessity of accepting terms of capitulation, which Ali never meant to fulfill. The treaty was ratified on the 12th of December, 1803, by which the whole population was to be allowed to emigrate and settle wherever they might please. Men, women and children being gathered together, they separated into two bodies; one taking the direction of Parga, the other that of Prevesa. Both parties were waylaid by the troops of the perfidious tyrant: the former fought their way through, but the latter all eventually perished. A party of about one hundred women and children, being cut off from the rest, fled to a steep precipice near the monastery of Zalongo; there, the children were first thrown over the rocks by their mothers, and then the matrons, joining hand in hand, and raising their minds to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by native songs, whirled round and round in a species of frantic dance until they approached the edge of the cliff, from which they one and all threw themselves headlong. The scattered remains of the tribe took refuge, some at Santa Maura, others with the Albanian beys; but the greater part retired to Parga and Corfu, to subsist on charity, or to enroll themselves in the service of their protectors. Their native mountains then formed the strongest post in their conqueror's dominions, and a splendid fortified serai adorned the highest top of Kialfa, as a monument of his base triumph.

Ali Pasha finally became supreme lord over the whole of Epirus with the exception of the City of Parga, which was in possession of Great Britain. Ali, secretly negotiated a treaty for the purchase of the city from the English for £150,000. When the Pargiots discovered the treacherous acquisition of their city by Ali, they resolved not to live under the Turkish despotism. Consequently, when Ali Pasha reached the walls of the city on May 1, 1819, he found the city silent and deserted.

(Continued on page 25)



THE ROCKS OF ZALONGO

Immortalized by the heroic Suliote women who dashed to their death in preference to suffer capture by the Turks

This Too Will Pass

Better Days Are Coming

The following, in its entirety, is here reprinted from Macaulay's "Essay on Southey's Colloquies on Society," published in Edinburgh Review, January, 1830, and clearly shows, though written 100 years ago, that our best times are still ahead of us:

HISTORY is full of the signs of this natural progress of society. We see in almost every part of the annals of mankind how the industry of individuals, struggling up against wars, taxes, famines, conflagrations, mischievous prohibitions and more mischievous protections, creates faster than governments can squander, and repairs whatever invaders can destroy.

We see the capital of nations increasing and all the arts of life approaching nearer and nearer to perfection in spite of the grossest corruption and the wildest profusion on the part of rulers.

The present moment is one of great distress. But how small will that distress appear when we think over the history of the last forty years; — a war, compared with which, all other wars sink into insignificance; — taxation, such as the most heavily taxed people of former times could not have conceived; — a debt larger than all the public debts that ever existed in the world added together; — the food of the people studiously rendered dear; — the currency impudently debased, and improvidently restored.

Yet is the country poorer than in 1790? We fully believe that, in spite of all the misgovernment of her rulers she has been almost constantly becoming richer and richer. Now and then there has been a stoppage, now and then a short retrogression; but as to the general contingency there can be no doubt. A single breaker may recede; but the tide is evidently coming in.

If we were to prophesy that in the year 1830, a population of fifty millions, better fed, clad, and lodged than the English of our time, will cover these islands, — that Sussex or Huntingdonshire will be wealthier than the wealthiest parts of the West-Riding of Yorkshire now are, — that cultivation, rich as that of a flower-garden, will be carried up to the very tops of Ben Nevis and Helvellyn, — that machines, constructed on principles, yet undiscovered, will be in every house, — that there will be no highways but railroads, no travelling but by steam, — that our debt, vast as it seems to us, will appear to our great-grandchildren a trifling encumbrance, which might easily be paid off in a year or two, — many people would think us insane.

We prophesy nothing; but this we say — if any person had told the Parliament which met in perplexity and terror after

the crash of 1790 that in 1830 the wealth of England would surpass all the wildest dreams, that the annual revenue would equal the principal of that debt which they considered an intolerable burden — that for one man of £10,000 then living, there would be five men of £50,000; that London would be twice as large and twice as populous and that nevertheless the mortality would have diminished to one-half what it then was, — that the post office would bring more into the exchequer than the excise and customs had brought in together under Charles II, — that stage-coaches would run from London to York in twenty-four hours — that men would sail without wind, and would be beginning to ride without horses — our ancestors would have given as much credit to the prediction as they gave to Gulliver's Travels.

Yet the prediction would have been true; and they would have perceived that it was not altogether absurd, if they had considered that the country was then raising every year a sum which would have purchased the fee-simple of the revenue of the Plantagenets — ten times what supported the government of Elizabeth — three times what, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, had been thought intolerably oppressive. To almost all men the state of things in which they have been used to live seems to be the necessary state of things.

We have heard it said, that five percent is the natural interest of money, that twelve is the natural number of a jury, that forty shillings is the natural qualification of a county voter. Hence it is, that though, in every age, everybody knows

that up to his own time progressive improvement has been taking place, nobody seems to reckon on any improvement during the next generation.

We cannot absolutely prove that those are in error who tell us that society has reached the turning point — that we have seen our best days. But so said all who came before us, and with just as much apparent reason.

"A million a year will beggar us," said the patriots of 1640.

"Two millions a year will grind the country to powder," was the cry in 1660.

"Six millions a year and a debt of fifty millions!" exclaimed Swift — "the high allies have been the ruin of us."

"A hundred and forty millions of debt!" said Junius — "well may we say that we owe Lord Chatham more than we shall ever pay, if we owe him such a load as this."

"Two hundred and forty millions of debt!" cried all the statesmen of 1783 in chorus — "what abilities, or what economy on the part of a minister, can save a country so burdened?" We know that if, since 1783, no fresh debt had been incurred, the increased resources of the country would have enabled us to defray that burden, at which Pitt, Fox and Burke stood aghast — to defray it over and over again, and that with much lighter taxation than what we have actually borne. On what principle is it, that when we see nothing but improvement behind us, we are to expect nothing but deterioration before us?

It is not by the intermeddling of Mr. Southey's idol — the omniscient and omnipotent State — but by the prudence and energy of the people, that England has hitherto been carried forward in civilization; and it is to the same prudence and the same energy that we now look with comfort and good hope.

Our rulers will best promote the improvement of the people by strictly confining themselves to their own legitimate duties — by leaving capital to find its most lucrative course, commodities their fair price, industry and intelligence their natural reward, idleness and folly their natural punishment — by maintaining peace, by defending property, by diminishing the price of law, and by observing strict economy in every department of the state.

Let the Government do this — the People will assuredly do the rest.

LIFE

THIS life is nothing more or less
Than little acts of kindness,
A good word here, a service there,
To lift from mankind some great
care.

So let us daily thoughtfully
Pursue our way rejoicingly,
For I'll help you and you'll help me,
And this a happy world will be.
Begin it now and carry on
So when the year is past and gone,
In meditation you can smile
For living's really been worth while.

— Anonymous.

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Who's Who in the Ahepa

JAMES G. DOYLE, ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING PUBLISHERS
OF AMERICA, JOINS THE AHEPA



JAMES G. DOYLE
Publisher of Post-Intelligencer of Seattle

WHEN an Irishman is an ardent booster for a Greek organization, explanations are in order. In the case of James G. Doyle and the Order of Ahepa, the answer is: the mutual goal of true Americanism.

To some men fifty years of living is simply the half-century mark; to others it is a record of steady growth in understanding, vision, tolerance. In the latter, and smaller group, is Mr. Doyle, publisher of the *Post-Intelligencer*, and one of the best-known newspaper executives in the country.

There are no angles of newspaper work with which Mr. Doyle is not familiar. During his fifteen years in the service of Mr. W. R. Hearst he has spent a great deal of time in every city in which Mr. Hearst publishes a newspaper, studying and benefiting by his counsel that paper's problems, whether circulation, advertising, or that far more vital problem — gaining the good-will of a community. In the field last mentioned, Mr. Doyle's position is unique. Immediately liked and respected by executive and employe, by official and ordinary citizen as well, he has made a life-long study of people, learning through the peculiarities of the individual the temper of the community, through the indices of the various communities, the characteristics of America — and Americans.

He is enthusiastically American. He believes in America with a logical belief based on thorough understanding of her marvelous capabilities and clear vision of her triumphant future — in an America blended of the courage, culture, and intelligence of all nations.

Toward any institution designed to inculcate and foster the ideals that make for true Americanism, Mr. Doyle has always offered the whole-hearted and zealous cooperation of himself and his editorial force. His sponsorship of such an organization is high commendation of that group's aims and ideals. In the Order of Ahepa he gladly pays tribute to an organization which, while educating persons of Greek birth or descent in the democratic and patriotic principles of American citizenship, is contributing some of the finest characteristics of the Old World to future America.

Comments by the Supreme President

In the address, delivered by Mr. Doyle upon the occasion of the Seattle banquet of the Ahepa, I was impressed with his idea of Americanism and with his conception about the purity of its democratic principles. My impression was emphasized when, upon entering his private office the next day, I noticed, on his desk, a beautifully framed group photograph of members of the Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of Ahepa, in their regalia. It was a picture of American boys of Greek descent holding a prominent place constantly in front of an outstanding exponent of the idea of equal place and equal opportunity for all. Then I knew that I was coming in contact with a man who was motivated by true Americanism and who did not omit to express it in its twentieth century democratic spirit — free from reservations as to birthplace, race or origin of his fellowmen.

The following day we had the distinct pleasure of conferring the fraternal vow by initiating Brother Doyle as a member of the Juan de Fuca Chapter of the Order of Ahepa. Since then we have known that Brother Doyle is very happy with us.

In the fulfillment of our democratic mission in America and toward the attainment of compact national unity we need more fraternalism and fellowship, less and less sectarianism and factionalism, not more.

A REQUEST

The Supreme Governors, elected at the Boston Convention, and the duly appointed and active Deputy Supreme Governors of the several districts in the Ahepa domain are hereby 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.

ELIAS JANETIS



BROTHER ELIAS JANETIS
OR NAX

WITH the inception of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, and even while the *Ahepa Bulletin* which preceded it was being published, many interesting articles and short stories in the Greek language appeared in its pages contributed to it by NAX. The articles in question and particularly the short stories portraying American Greek life were received with extraordinary interest by the thousands of our readers and many were the letters that were pouring into our Editorial offices inquiring to learn the identity of the author using the "nom de plume" of NAX. One of the stipulations entered into when the author agreed to write for our publication was that we should under no circumstances reveal his identity to our readers and although many times we have attempted to have the author yield to the public demand yet he was persistently adhering to his decision. Recently, however, after we published his short story entitled, "The Fortunes of Fate," such an avalanche of letters from our readers reached our office, insisting to learn the identity of NAX that we pleaded with him to permit us at this time to reveal his identity to his many admirers. Finally he reluctantly yielded and we take the privilege of informing his many admirers that the author of the delightful short stories appearing under the nom de plume of NAX is none other than that patriot and faithful soldier of the Ahepa, the gentleman and scholar, Brother Elias L. Janetis, of Springfield, Mass.

Brother Janetis is not a stranger to the Ahepa and to the Greeks in America, for besides being one of the pioneers in the Ahepa movement, he served as the Supreme Governor of the First District and largely contributed to the firm establishment of the many flourishing chapters of Ahepa in New England States. He was one of the outstanding defenders of the order when it was criticized by misinformed outsiders.

Brother Janetis served for nine consecutive years as the manager of the foreign department of the Chapin National Bank of Springfield, Mass., one of the leading financial institutions in New England. After his withdrawal from the bank to organize the Alpha Finance Corporation, of which we shall speak presently, his talented daughter, Democlia, occupied the position. The Alpha Finance Corporation, with a

(Continued on page 25)



Topics of the Editor



George Washington and Abraham Lincoln

George Washington and of Abraham Lincoln.

There are no anniversaries in our national calendar that are observed with such genuine interest, reverence and appreciation. There are no names in the glorious American history which are recalled to memory with equal affection and veneration. As years go by and this mighty nation steadily mounts the peaks of power and civilization, and the dates of their births recur, a most solemn feeling and most profound gratitude is aroused in our hearts. As a free nation, an example of Liberty and Equality — the land of Opportunity to all, we cannot but be thankful to the Providence that such noble and peerless leaders were born among the people of this land. We are further grateful that with their careers they have nurtured and advanced the hopes and aspirations of their people. We are mindful that they lived their lives so triumphantly for the people. We are exceedingly proud that their services to the human race were given in the name of America and with it immortalized.

George Washington was born February 22, 1732, and it must be truly said that he was the founder of this nation — justly proclaimed by the American people as the "Father of the Land," the first President of a mighty Republic which is playing, and is destined to play, such an important rôle in the annals of mankind.

Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809. The statement which once he made when he declared, "God must have loved the common people because he made so many of them," plainly reveals the heart of the man. Sincere, plain, humble, compassionate, humanitarian, — no nobler man ever lived, and the people salute longingly his memory. Justly the American people proclaimed him "The Emancipator," for an emancipator he was, the evangelist of Freedom, the liberator of the slaves and the savior of the Union. We do not need to recall the salient episodes of his noble life for they are well known by all of us.

One thing is certain — that these illustrious citizens and patriots have their places fixed in history; and forever, as long as this nation shall last, and it will last for a long, long time to come, they will stand as the ideal Americans and shall ever be the inspiration of the humble and proud alike, of the poor and of the rich, of the laborer and of the scientist, of the foreign born and the native born.

We the descendants of glorious ancestors reverently salute you, Oh, Leaders of Liberty and Freedom!

Let Us Not Be Discouraged

THE most striking characteristic, which is discernible to the patient and careful observer in the affairs of mankind, is the extraordinary advancement which it has made from the savage and disorganized state — to which written and deduced records indicate — up to our present era.

From the time man in one form or another began to record the conditions and the activities in which he found

himself, there has been, without any doubt whatsoever, a steady progress and advancement — a constant civilizing process — going on incessantly, adding to the store of human knowledge, culture and comfort.

There is no proposition in the advance, which mankind has made, that a century or two later did not appear in a much augmented, magnified and developed state. There is a constant attempt to perfection, whether in the fields of science, of commerce, of industry, of religion, and whatnot. In brief, in every department of human endeavor.

On page 12 of this issue, particularly prompted because of the economic depression and unemployment, which is prevailing throughout the country, is reprinted an article by that famous English essayist, Macaulay, which first appeared in the "Edinburgh Review" under date of January, 1830 which strikingly illustrates our point. Read this article carefully, and you will observe that a hundred years ago the Englishmen were decrying and despairing of the conditions of their society at that time.

The alarmists and pessimists were at work striving by all means to discourage the people and through their unwise protestations and councils retard the progress of society and bring about catastrophic consequences.

But the wheels of progress and advancement were not to be stopped, and the steady march of mankind to be impeded and denied to take a step forward.

Today, our alarmists and pessimists are again at work, intending to impede and disturb the wheels of progress, but they shall not succeed. Simply because the momentum, the motive power, which carries us on, pushes us forward, is so tremendous, so impetuous, so irresistible and irrepressible — in brief, so impulsive, that no matter how much we may despair, how much we may decry, how much we may become disillusioned, we cannot retard the forward march of human affairs.

A hundred years ago the Englishmen used to consider the appropriation and expenditure of one or two million pounds catastrophic to the general interests of their country. Today, we speak in terms of hundreds of millions, and likewise prophecy the catastrophic consequences of such expenditures and appropriations. Sure as we live, a hundred years from now the people in America will speak not in terms of millions but in billions — and so on and so forth.

A hundred years from now there shall be economic depressions, unemployment and the several ills with which our present society is infested, creating a cause for a general alarm.

The vast sums which we are spending today, the unprecedented increase of national and international wealth with which we are bewildered and which we have witnessed during the last half century, will be looked upon with the same degree of belittlement, as we at this time sympathetically look at the conditions of the times, as described by Macaulay to have existed a hundred years ago. Deep in our hearts we consider them as "pickers."

* * *

The trouble, as we may find it, with our social order today is that we do not seem to understand that man is the cause

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of his own shortcomings, and if certain sections of society suffer, as they are suffering today, if there are depressions and economic upheavals, no one is to be blamed for their occurrence except man himself through his shortsightedness and the fear to take proper action to solve and remedy them. Furthermore, we fail to learn that we must labor and toil incessantly.

Progress in its onward march creates too many parasites, who straggle on with the social army, impeding its progress and perhaps temporarily arresting its advance.

There may be arrested developments, such as we observe took place during the medieval ages, but sure enough there was a renaissance to follow, bursting out with great momentum and with an accumulated energy to quickly fill the gap left by the dark ages and in a shorter period produce wonders in inventions, scientific knowledge and comforts.

A Babylonian civilization may die, but there is sure enough a Persian civilization to spring up to take its place. An Egypt may be obliterated, but certain there is a Greece to blossom forth with full swing and splendor, revealing unprecedented and undreamed of wonders up to that period. A Greece of glory passes away, but a powerful Rome follows it up. A Byzantine Empire flourishes up, but the torch of progress is picked up by Western Europe and later on relayed to the British Empire. The mighty empires of Americas proceed into the field. A civilization may die, but there is another sure to spring up from its ruins or elsewhere and form another chain of human effort in progress. There is, to be sure, a constant will for betterment. Faint hearts do not build nations and empires.

Laboremus IN America today we despair and decry, oblivious of the fact that there are tremendous developments awaiting to be realized in many parts of the land of the free; in the South, in the Mississippi valley, in the great plains of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, etc. And while we mentioned Texas and New Mexico, and while the Congress of the United States, urged by politicians and reformers, is busy to adopt measures restricting immigration, the development of a mightier America is also perhaps restricted and retarded. Those vast and immensely fertile lands await only the harnessed waters of the Mississippi to blossom forth to sustain a vast empire.

Far-visioned and courageous leadership, to accomplish mighty feats of engineering and otherwise, will perhaps some day in the near future tackle itself with this greater America.

We are afraid to let a handful of immigrants land on our shores, and yet we could utilize them in creating a mightier America. We forget that we were all immigrants at one time or another and as such what a glorious job we have accomplished.

Not only we have not reached the end of our resources, not only there is no reason for despair and alarm, but there is still hope, there is still ever present the realization of unprecedented growth, expansion and advancement.

America is still in its infancy, and those who despair and speak of the destruction of the American Commonwealth, those who prophecy its failure, fail to understand and grasp the future greatness, which is ours, and for our descendants, to partake and enjoy. Let us vision the future, judging from the past and the present, for there is a greater and mightier America ahead of us.

That indomitable will which is inherent in human beings, that natural determination, that motive power which urges men to go on, cannot be denied to accomplish its ends.

No matter how much wealth we may accumulate, no matter how much knowledge we may acquire, no matter how much culture we may develop, no matter how many comforts we may produce for our welfare, if we stop for a moment to labor, to maintain the things which we have acquired, the things which we have created, and further perfect our advancement and stop to listen to the despairing songs of the alarmists, the weak-hearted and the pessimists, then we may feel sorry for our lot, then perhaps we may arrest our forward march. But we must not stop. We must go on. Laboring, producing and creating. We must not permit the native hue of resolution to be sicklied over by the pale cast of thought and permit enterprises of great pith and moment in this regard their currents turn awry and lose the name of action.

Our salvation lies in the degree with which we may employ our wits and brawn, with courage, fortitude, vision and determination. America is still in a pioneering stage, and pioneers of the type which built this nation are needed — men of courage and of brawn, not afraid to work and take a chance.

Let us heed the advice of that brave Roman Emperor, Septimus Severus, who on his death bed when asked what he considered to be the salvation of man, sternly replied, "Laboremus, Laboremus" (Let us work, let us work)" and we may add, with courage and without fear of what will become of us tomorrow. There is always progress where there is hope and labor.

Stock-Taking of the Refugee's Settlement

THE Refugee's 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.

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 34.



Fraternity News

Five New Chapters Established During the Itinerary of the Supreme President

WHEN the plane in which I was flying had a forced landing at Tucson, Ariz., I decided to visit that city for no other reason except that there were no means of transportation out of it until the next day.

Trekking about the streets of the busy town, I came in contact with Brother J. Diamos of the Phoenix Chapter. With his cooperation and that of young George Diamos, we called a meeting which was well attended, and as a result of which sufficient members were initiated that evening to form the nucleus for a good chapter in that city. It might well be named the "Accident" Chapter, and may it ever have better luck in its course than I had with my transcontinental airship. I am sure it will in the enthusiastic and competent hands of Brother George Diamos.

The next morning I was most cordially received by a committee of the Greek community in El Paso, Texas, headed by their worthy president, Mr. Theodore Kyriakopoulos. The whole affair was a most agreeable surprise to me, and I enjoyed it as much as I did spending a few hours across the Rio Grande in Mexican territory. By the preparations made in advance for me at El Paso, I am convinced that Hellenic hospitality is inimitable.

In the evening an enthusiastic meeting was held in the church, attended practically by every member of the community. Following the meeting, with the assistance of well-weathered Brother H. Pantelides, initiatory ceremonies were performed and, with the election and installation of officers the next day, a very promising chapter was completely organized, with affable and energetic Brother Charles Louis as its President. The three other chapters were established in the Jurisdiction of Canada.

Canadian Jurisdiction

At this time it is purposeful to state that our relations and administrative connections with the Ahepa, Jurisdiction of Canada, are fraternal and social; they are not national, civic or political. Fraternal in the same sense and spirit as those existing, from time immemorial, between the Masons and other International Lodges.

The Order of Ahepa, a non-sectarian, non-political organization, fraternal in nature and patriotic in scope, teaches its members to see the advantages of education, of good fellowship and mutual benevolence and also to admire the beauty of sacrifice and to loath the deformity of selfishness, bigotry and prejudice. In her fraternal institutions of education, the order teaches its members to pledge loyalty to their country, undivided allegiance and devotion to its flag, obedience to its laws, respect for its traditions and the sacred responsibilities of citizenship.

The Canadian Jurisdiction, Order of

Ahepa, is dedicated to the noble purpose of indelibly inculcating these principles in the members of its jurisdiction and of imbuing them with the spirit, culture, ideals and institutions of Canada. Peace and Good Will have supremely reigned for over one hundred years between the two nations and, in extending our fraternal hand across the invisible and unfelt boundary line, we are officially and confidently assuring the Government and people of the Dominion that in the Ahepans, the nation will have opportunity to feel as gratified and proud as our nation, the United States of America, has felt of us. The Ahepa believes and through its tenets exemplifies that peace and progress are attainable and can be maintained by the nations on earth primarily by the cultivation and development of the highest standard of citizenry.

The vibrant spirit, sense of cooperation, grasp of the desirability of good citizenship for their nation, devotion to duty and the sacrifices for the ideals of Fraternalism exhibited by the members of the Canadian Jurisdiction of the Ahepa, have impressed me deeply. All indications presage success in that territory.

The Chapters of Toronto, London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Vancouver and, to a certain degree, the Windsor Organization are good patterns for any fraternal unit to follow. With the cooperation of Brother Harry Booras, Supreme Counselor and Acting Supreme Governor of the Canadian Jurisdiction, and also by the presence of over one hundred members from Rutland, Vt., Buffalo, N. Y., and the Canadian Chapters, a most promising chapter was established in Montreal last October. Since then, it has been growing tremendously in prestige and membership.

The three new chapters, Polar Star at Winnipeg, Man., Saskatoon at Saskatoon, Sask., and the Aurora Borealis at Edmonton, Alberta, were organized mainly by the tireless efforts of Brother George Vlassis. Many members of these new units in the far and cold, but very hospitable and thriving Northwest, are members of Masonic and other fraternal organizations. Their intelligence and thorough conception of fraternal duties are outstandingly high. My visit through the territory was very interesting. A record in accomplishments was reached at Saskatoon, where with the lightning-like energy of Brother James Frangkis, within six hours, interspersing my arrival and departure, a chapter of about forty members was organized in addition to the enjoyment of a very elaborate banquet. Brother Frangkis was worthily honored with the highest office within the gift of his chapter.

At Edmonton, Brother Plastiras, a past Master of his Masonic Lodge, took the reins of his chapter like an old veteran, and with equal confidence the leadership of the Winnipeg Chapter was placed in the hands of our indefatigable Brother Themis Ethans.

With the establishment of these three units in the Northwest, the Chain of the Ahepa

has been completely and unbreakably linked from coast to coast in Canada, with Vancouver, B. C., and Montreal as its termini.

G. E. Phillips

OMAHA CHAPTER NO. 147 ORGANIZING A PATROL

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Omaha Chapter, it was unanimously decided to organize a patrol to represent the chapter at various functions. Brother Chris Harvalis was appointed chairman of the committee to look after the details in the proper organization and functioning of the patrol.

SEATTLE CHAPTER HOST TO ADMIRAL BYRD

SINCE Icarus, the first man to fly, was a Greek, Juan de Fuca Chapter of Ahepa in Seattle, Wash., was host to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the only man who has flown over both the North and South Poles.

Rear Admiral Byrd was entertained both as a famous explorer and a distinguished member of the Order of Ahepa.

He was initiated into the order in New York last July.

The reception committee consisted of Dr. N. S. Chekos, supreme governor of the district; T. D. Lentgis, deputy supreme governor; Nick Zefkelis, past president of Juan de Fuca Chapter; J. G. Doyle, publisher of the *Post-Intelligence*; Luther Weedon, United States immigration commissioner; Tony Pappadakis, Peter Lucas, T. E. Morisse and S. E. Katopothis.

AHEPA ON THE AIR

ON Thursday evening, January 29th, our Supreme Counselor, Brother Harris J. Booras of Boston, spoke on the subject of Hellenism, Americanism and the Ahepa over Station WEEI of Boston. The interesting talk was well received by the radio audience of greater Boston, where the Ahepa is held in high praise and esteem. This is a third series of talks over the radio by our Supreme Counselor on Ahepa, and is to be followed by many more.

SUPREME SECRETARY TALKS BEFORE EXCHANGE CLUB

BROTHER ACHILLES CATSONIS, the Supreme Secretary of the Order, was the main speaker at the meeting of the Exchange club at the Park-American Hotel of Kalamazoo, Mich. His talk concerned citizenship and the effort being made by Ahepa to have all the Greeks in this country to become citizens and accept the responsibilities of government and do their full duty toward the upbuilding of the United States.

Report of the Supreme President

ITINERARY THROUGH THE PACIFIC COAST, THE SOUTHWEST AND THE JURISDICTION OF CANADA

Dates	Objects		
1930			
Oct. 12-13	Montreal — Establishment of chapter.		by Governor Hartley and Brother Luther Weedin, District Commissioner of Immigration.
Nov. 14-17	En route to Winnipeg, Man. — Established new chapter.	" 22	Bellingham — Noonday banquet; address.
" 18	Saskatoon, Sask. — Established new chapter.	" 22	Seattle — Reception and grand ball.
" 19	Edmonton, Alberta — Established new chapter.	" 23	Seattle — Addresses at Greek Church; at Maids of Athens meeting; at Interchapter noon banquet and State banquet of evening, attended by 850 guests, including many State and U. S. officials and representatives of the press.
" 20-21	En route to Vancouver, where open meeting was held and chapter banquet.	" 24	Chapter session. Many conferences.
" 22	The caravan of automobiles en route from Vancouver to Seattle was escorted by a contingent of American motorcycle officers, who were authorized to direct traffic in Canada as well as U. S. A. The arrangement had been made by Supreme Governor Checkos and his excellent collaborators with U. S. and Canadian officials. The reception of the motorcade from Vancouver to Seattle with its splendor was worthy of royalty. The state occasion and the spirit and impressiveness of it will remain a matchless gem in my memory. So will Brothers Checkos, Lentgis and Pappadakis, who made it possible for the Ahepa to be accorded the exceptional recognition in the Northwest. It was the result of the esteem held for them and the members of the Ahepa by high State and Federal officials, especially	" 25-26	Portland, Ore. — Chapter banquet; open meeting.
		" 27	San Francisco — Reception and meeting St. Francis Hotel.
		" 28	Oakland — Chapter meeting and address.
		" 29	Marysville — Chapter banquet and ball.
		" 30	Roseville — Chapter officers' meeting — noon.
		" 30	Sacramento — Meeting and dinner. Returned to San Francisco by auto, 3:30 A. M.
		Dec. 1-2	San Francisco — Banquet. Conferences for good of the order and of convention.
		" 3	Salinas — Chapter banquet.
		" 4-5	Meetings Ventura and Santa Barbara Chapters.
		" 6-7	Los Angeles — Banquet and conferences.
		" 8	Phoenix, Ariz. — State banquet. The highest state officials and members of the Judiciary
			were on the reception committee. Address was broadcast.
		" 9	Tucson, Ariz. — Had forced aeroplane landing. Established new chapter.
		" 10-11	El Paso — Established new chapter.
		" 12	Kansas City, Mo. — Conference with chapter officers.
		" 13-14	Chicago — Conference with Supreme Governor Spannon and interchapter officers.
		" 15	Buffalo, N. Y.

Twenty-two cities were visited during this trip of about 11,000 miles, and as a result of the combined functions twenty-seven chapters were served. Thirty-three addresses, public or fraternal, were made to audiences of about 7,000 people.

High Federal, State and city officials and speakers of national prominence participated in the banquets and delivered inspiring addresses. The press was profuse in its comments and editorials about the Ahepa, its patriotic mission and the contribution of Hellenism to America. These functions have materially elevated the prestige of our Fraternity, its standing and power as an American Educational Institution, and they have also stimulated the local chapters and communities.

The spirit, vitality and energy of the Western chapters are of the quality that the whole Fraternity should emulate. In a most unpretentious, steady fashion, within the sense and letter of unalloyed fraternalism, our boys in the outposts of the Ahepa are doing really constructive work. I was inspired by my visit with them.

SOUTHERN AND MIDDLEWEST ITINERARY

Dates	Objects		
1931			
Jan. 2	Departed from Buffalo.	" 17	Pensacola, Fla. — Worked with Brother Smitzes to establish new chapter.
" 4	Miami — Installation of officers.	" 18-19	New Orleans, La. — Greek Church address; public installation; radio address; awarding trophy of Ahepa Stake race.
" 5	En route to Tampa by motor.	" 20-21	Houston, Texas — Installation; banquet.
" 6	Tarpon Springs — Addressed large audience — open meeting; also attended Cross Day.	" 22	Dallas, Texas — Chapter banquet; conferences.
" 7	St. Petersburg — Chapter visit.	" 23	Ft. Worth — Banquet.
" 7	Banquet at Tampa.	" 24	En route to Oklahoma City.
" 8	Jacksonville — Meeting and re-organization of chapter.	" 25	Oklahoma City — Greek Church address; initiation; State banquet.
" 9-10	Savannah, Ga. — Banquet and open meeting.	" 26	Tulsa, Okla. — Banquet.
" 11	Atlanta, Ga. — Greek Church address; public installation; banquet.	" 27	Kansas City — Three-hour conference with chapter officers.
" 12-13	Birmingham, Ala. — Banquet; initiation of 26 members.	" 27	Lincoln, Neb. — State banquet.
" 14	Memphis, Tenn. — Chapter meeting, 99 3/4% attendance.	" 28	Omaha, Neb. — Chapter meeting.
" 15	Memphis — Banquet.	" 29-30	Des Moines, Iowa — State banquet.
" 16	Mobile, Ala. — Worked with Brother Smitzes to establish new chapter.	" 31	En route to St. Louis.
		Feb. 1	St. Louis — Greek Church address; chapter meeting; banquet.
		" 2	Chicago — Public installation.
		" 3-4	En route to Buffalo.

Twenty-three cities were officially visited, and as a result of the combined public functions thirty-seven chapters were served. Thirty-six public and chapter addresses were made to audiences of about 16,000 people.

The condition found in this entire section comprising of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, is sound, steady and very promising for the future. The spirit in the South had been somewhat lulled, but it is deeply rooted and it has come back strong, buoyant and entirely dependable. Unremittant work is needed from now on to increase the membership to the maximum and to diffuse the Ahepa light in some quarters where misapprehension may have dimmed it. Parts of District No. 9 and No. 10 of the Middlewest, which I invaded, are flourishing, virile and comparing well

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in aggressiveness with the best in the domain.

The chapter presidents impressed me as a fine set of able captains; some are indeed very inspiring to their phalanx of officers and members. True soldiers of a worthy and well-disciplined organization. Only on one occasion I was disappointed with a captain for his irregularity to be punctual in important appointments.

The governors whose districts I just visited, Brothers Saliba, Chotas, Nixon and Spannon, as well as Andrews and Checkos, are doing most creditable work. In fact reports coming from all the governors show excellent efforts everywhere and highly commendable results. It is fitting and proper for me to express my deep appreciation for the splendid co-operation of the members of the Supreme Lodge. During this year of somewhat retarded economic conditions the Fraternity is most fortunate to have in its service such a harmonious well-balanced, hard-working body of men as its Thirteen Supreme Governors.

With the spirit that I found during my three-month travels throughout the nation and Canada, with the conception of its noble mission clearer in our minds and affection for the Ahepa rooted in our hearts more deeply than ever, I am confident that we are bound to have a record year. The unequivocal promises given me by the Supreme Lodge officers, deputies and chapter officers, to follow up the work, and the unmistakable encouragement expressed by the members and their great joy over the visit, seem to warrant the fulfillment of this anticipation.

Every day of work that I put in, every new group that I met from city to city was an inspiration to work more and to see more of all the brothers if possible. Hapless was only the moment of "good-bye," to each new group.

Concluding I deem it my duty to again express to the Supreme Governors and members my sincere appreciation for their unsparing efforts to make my mission a success and my days happy. The pleasant events and the valued friendships formed have been indelibly impressed on my memory.

Faithfully,

GEORGE E. PHILLIES,
Supreme President.

DANBURY CHAPTER INSTALLS OFFICERS

THE Danbury Chapter No. 90, of Danbury, Conn., held an impressive installation ceremony for its officers for 1931, at its chapter rooms recently.

During the installation, speeches were delivered by the outstanding officers of the organization in that part of the country. Brother James Karukos, of Stamford, installing officer, gave an inspired address. Brother James Scantimendes of Bridgeport, spoke with pride of the present achievements of the Greeks.

The officers installed were: President, John Cutsompas; Vice-President, Charles Gregory; Secretary, James Bechos; Treasurer, George Kefalos.

Delegations were present from Stamford and Bridgeport.

Following the installation, refreshments were served and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

CHICAGO GRAND CHARITY BALL A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

THE Grand Charity Ball sponsored by the Chicago Chapters of the Ahepa for the exclusive benefit of the United Greek Charities of Chicago, held at the famous Trianon Ballroom the night of December 29th, met with tremendous success.

One of the features of this Ball was the formal appearance of "Miss Europe" accompanied by nine muses, impersonated by the following Greek beauties of Chicago:

	Miss Olga Massias
Heralder	Miss Andromache Prassas
Euterpe, Muse of Lyric Poetry	Miss Sylvia Calvert
Klio, Muse of History	
	Miss Nitza Deam
Polymnia, Muse of Sacred Hymn	Miss Bertha Floros
Kalliope, Muse of Epic Poetry	Miss Loula Geormas
Melpomene, Muse of Tragedy	Miss Helen Gianakopoulos
Thalia, Muse of Comedy	Miss Mary Karabis
Ourania, Muse of Astronomy	Miss Mary Maneaty
Erato, Muse of Poetry and Love	Miss Helen Massias
Terpsichore, Muse of Dance	Miss Carrie Mitchell

An illustrated lecture on the Delphic Festival by "Miss Europe," as a part of the program, was most delightfully received.

The net proceeds from the Ball amounting to several thousand dollars were turned over to the treasury of the United Greek Charities of Chicago.

Our hearty congratulations are extended to the officers and members of the Chapters in Chicago for their noble gesture in organizing and successfully carrying out this Ball for the benefit of needy families of our kin and kind in Chicago.

AHEPA ACTIVITIES IN DETROIT

THE installation of the officers of Alpha and Icaros Chapters took place on January the 3rd, conducted by the Supreme Governor of the Eighth District, Brother Leakas, and principal speaker of the occasion was Supreme Secretary Brother Achilles Catsonis.

The first meeting of Alpha Chapter conducted by the new officers was attended by a large number of brothers and visiting brothers, also by the past presidents of Elpis and Flint Chapters and the vice-president of Icaros Chapter.

Speaker at the Alpha Chapter meeting of January 12th was Mr. William J. Shallock, field secretary of the Anatolia College, who spoke on the subject "The Anatolia College and Its Benefits to Greece." The lecture was very interesting.

Honorable John L. Zurbrick, District Director of Immigration, spoke on "Immigration Laws" at the meeting of January 26th. Brother Ernest Papps, attorney at law, spoke on an interesting subject in Greek, at the same meeting.

PRICE NAMES NEW OFFICERS

AT the annual election of the Price Chapter No. 185 of Price, Utah, the following were elected officers for 1931: Brother George Karras, President; Brother Nick Saluverakis, Vice-President; Brother Gust Saridakis, Secretary, and Brother Harry Barellas, Treasurer; board of governors: Brother George Georgides (chairman), John Hellas, Steve Dianandi, Gust Dragonas and John Daskalakis.

Although the Price, Utah, community is small in number, yet they are exhibiting a splendid spirit, and the way they cooperate is inspirational to say the least. They are certainly displaying a fine brand of what the Ahepa teaches and stands for.

NEW OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF MARLBORO CHAPTER

THE Marlboro Chapter No. 195 of Marlboro, Mass., held their annual elections recently and the following capable and faithful brothers were chosen to manage successfully the business of this chapter for the New Year 1931.

Louis Tsingaridas, President; Paskalis Kapetanopoulos, Vice-President; Nicholas Demas, Treasurer; Andrew Psilo, Secretary; James Magianis, Warden; Peter Arthur, Chaplain; Alex. Plaitouras, Captain of the Guards; Governors, Kleantous Granitsas, James Badamas, Alex. Plaitouras, Louis Voutes; Frank Pappas, Chairman Board of Governors.

In return for their fidelity we wish them abundant success in their duties.

NEW OFFICERS TAKE THE HELM OF SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER

SPRINGFIELD Chapter No. 247 held its annual elections recently and the following brothers have already undertaken their new duties and are enthusiastically guiding the destiny of this chapter: Phil Chakras, President; Gus Mantis, Vice-President; Pete Anderson, Secretary; Louis Giannakopoulos, Treasurer; Governors, A. Delinanos, Sam Muekris, George Giannakopoulos, George Keymas, George Kanelis; Pete D. Cosmos, Chaplain; Nick Patsavos, Warden; William Nassos, Captain of Guards; Pete Manos, Inside Sentinel; George Basilion, Outside Sentinel.

On December 28th this chapter also held a Christmas party with a beautiful tree, a jovial Santa Claus, toys, refreshments and dancing which helped to spread the Christmas spirit to the numerous attendants and further help to inspire the newly-elected officers, for whose benefit this party was principally staged, to give unstintingly to their chapter their very best efforts.



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PRESIDENT PHILLIES HONORED BY SALINAS CHAPTER IN BRILLIANT BANQUET

ONE hour of friendly contact, and the prejudices of a life-time of misunderstanding were lifted! One evening of feasting and frankness, and a new feeling of coöperation and accord was generated between peoples of differing tongue and clime!

This was the outstanding effect of the banquet which was given in honor of Brother George E. Phillies, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, by the Salinas Valley Chapter No. 253, at the Cominos Hotel in Salinas on December 3rd, last.

To Brother Phillies' remarkable eloquence must be given the credit for this happy outcome. Like Hermes, herald of the ancient Gods, Brother Phillies brought a message of fraternity and loyal love for their adopted country from his people. In words that still récho in the minds of his hearers, long after Brother Phillies' departure, he described the patriotic zeal of his compatriots, their longing for coöperation and understanding. As he spoke a new conception of our Hellenic neighbors dawned in the thoughts of his hearers. Also he gave to his native countrymen so high a concept of their own obligations to their new land as to set a standard for all natural citizens to uphold.

With the ardor of a visionary, yet with the quiet force of a practical thinker, Brother Phillies outlined the aims and aspirations of his people as illustrated especially by the organization of Ahepa. "We have come to America," were his memorable words, "not to make a living but to make a life!"

The California guests of the Ahepa, who attended the banquet, were much gratified at Brother Phillies' tribute to their state. "You have your Golden Gate, your golden fruit, your golden climate—everything golden, but above all shines out your golden hospitality!"

In addition to the hundred or more members of the Ahepa who attended the banquet, many high state, county and city officials were present, and took occasion to voice their appreciation of their Hellenic co-citizens. Following a short speech of welcome by Brother George J. Christo, President of the Salinas Valley Chapter, the following speakers were introduced by the Toastmaster, Brother Theo. Andronikos, who came from San Francisco to officiate:

Hon. D. A. Madeira, Mayor of Salinas; W. T. Rice, Vice-President of the American National Trust and Savings Association; J. G. Force, Superintendent of Schools of Monterey County; Melrose Martin, Principal of Salinas Union High School and Junior College; Dr. Garth Parker, Monterey County Health Commissioner; William Oyer, Chief of Police of Monterey; R. D. Dorton, City Manager of Monterey; Vic Barlogia, Police Commissioner of Salinas; George Griffin, Chief of Police of Salinas; E. C. Bedolla, Judge; Philip Genser, Real Estate Man; Fred Weybreth, Editor and Publisher of the Salinas *Index-Journal*; George Cominos, Proprietor of the Cominos Hotel; D. C. Demetrios, Organizer of the Ahepa in the Salinas District; President-Elect Frantor of the San Jose Chapter; Gus Mellus, Vice-President of the same; Russell Scott, District Attorney of Monterey County; Fred McCargar, Secretary of the Salinas Chamber of Commerce; Judge Harry King; Charles B. Bosedale, Legal Advisor for the Bank of America; Senator C. C. Baker; Judge J. A. Bardin; Attorney Carmel Martin

of Monterey; Lt. Col. Watkins; Peter Christ, and foremost, if last, the Hon. George E. Phillies.

The banquet, which was prepared under the supervision of the Cominos brothers, proprietors of the Cominos Hotel, was followed by dancing in the ballroom of the hotel. (Reported by Mrs. R. J. Pelunis.)

STOCKTON INSTALLS OFFICERS

STOCKTON Chapter No. 212 of Stockton, Calif., held its installation ceremony recently and the following brothers duly installed are to govern the activities of the chapter for the year 1931: Peter J. Wallace, president; Gus Deligiannis, vice-president; Mick Zinos, secretary; Antonios Karanihos, treasurer; Gus Spanos, captain of the guards; Gus Bernard, warden; George D. Poulos, chaplain; Peter Kotsialis, inside sentinel; Gus Deskes, outside sentinel; George Valsomis, Christ Spanos, Bill Kanelakis, Theodoros J. Lourentzos, governors. An active administration and a fruitful year is our wish for Stockton's newly elect.

SAN DIEGO ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

THE San Diego Chapter No. 223 of San Diego, Calif., elected the following officers for 1931: George Kalliris, President; James Martikas, Vice-President; Thomas Rigopoulos, Treasurer; Andreas Pappaioannou, Secretary; Governors, George Cotsonis, James Krooskos, Chris Mastorakos, George Chronos, Steve Paponis.

The new officers assumed their duties on December 14th and enthusiastically expressed their confidence that their chapter will do more than its share towards making Ahepa "Bigger and Better" for 1931.

SUNSHINE CHAPTER WELCOMES ADMIRAL BYRD

THE Sunshine Chapter No. 190 of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., welcomed Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his recent visit to that city with a beautiful basket of flowers and with the following warm expression.

"We have profound admiration for you in our hearts and deeply appreciate your Philhellenic record."

To which Admiral Byrd replied with warm thanks and sincere appreciation of the cordiality received through the Ahepas of this chapter.

The Sunshine Chapter also held their elections recently and the following were chosen to guide the destinies of this chapter for a bigger and better Ahepa in 1931: George A. Stephano, president; Tom Pappas, vice-president; Steve Casulos, secretary; Pete Coris, treasurer; board of governors, Harry Panagos (chairman), Tom Kascautos, Pete Curtis, Gust Dariotis, Wm. Chioros; Pete Ballis, chaplain; Harry Davis, warden; James Corisis, captain of the guards; Geo. Constantine, sentinel. Chairman of the committees: James Sederas, Sick Committee; George Javelos, Naturalization; Gust Dariotis, Entertainment; Steve Casulos, Publicity.

ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON, ELECTS OFFICERS

UPON the shoulders of the following brothers has been placed the responsibility of leadership of the Aberdeen Chapter No. 179 by its members at their annual election of officers for 1931: President, A. Pantazis; vice-president, V. Dontis; secretary, D. Rozis; treasurer, A. Malesis; board of governors, D. Constantine (chairman), Louis Laris, A. Booras, N. Plumbis and S. Papandreu; chaplain, Ph. Stamoulis; warden, Frank Taines; sentinel, D. Mananas and L. George, captain.

It will be remembered that the Aberdeen Chapter won the third prize in the Eighth Anniversary Membership Contest last year, and the cup, representing the prize awarded, was presented by Brother Phillies, the supreme president, to the past-president of the chapter, Brother Constantine, during the banquet of the Seattle Chapter at the Olympic Hotel.

The Aberdeen Chapter is a progressive one and is doing praiseworthy work.

HOMER CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

HOMER Chapter No. 65, of Bethlehem, Pa., has a shining star, for it claims the record of having elected its President for the fifth consecutive time.

The one who holds this honor is no one else than Brother E. J. Lagouros.

The following officers were also elected as his colleagues to lead the destinies of the chapter for 1931: E. J. Lagouros, President; John Engleson, Vice-President; Photis Kartsois, Treasurer; Emanuel Demetriou, Secretary; Board of Governors: Stelios Hoimes, Chairman of the Board, Michael Zannakos, Lucas Kapsalis, John Filippou and Petros Stavrou.

Homer Chapter was one of the first to be instituted in Pennsylvania and has been active in winning the respect of American people in the city of Bethlehem.

PONTIAC CHAPTER INSTALLS OFFICERS

ON Friday, January 9th, the officers of the Pontiac Chapter were installed at a public installation held at the Masonic Temple, Pontiac, Mich. The officers were installed by the past Supreme Governor of Eighth District, Brother Alex. Perry Petrellis, assisted by Brother Charles N. Diamond, the President of Alpha Chapter No. 40 of Detroit. Brothers of Detroit chapters attended the ceremony.

Former Judge Holland, member of Pontiac Chapter, was the speaker of the evening.

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CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTERS INSTALLS OFFICERS IN MAMMOUTH MEETING AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

EIGHT flourishing chapters of the Order of Ahepa in the central part of New York state, namely: Syracuse Chapter No. 37, Rochester Chapter No. 67, Binghamton Chapter No. 77, Buffalo Chapter No. 99, Elmira Chapter No. 111, Watertown Chapter No. 136, and Utica Chapter No. 143 participated in the mammoth installation ceremony held Sunday, January 11th, under the auspices of the Syracuse Chapter No. 137 at the Onondaga Hotel's ballroom.

The impressive program of the ceremony was carried out under the personal direction of the supreme governor of the district, Brother Pulakos. This memorable meeting was presided by Brother C. D. Macris, who introduced the Supreme Governor of the District who acted as master of ceremonies, and also Brother Achilles Catsonis, the Supreme Secretary, who was the installing officer.

After the installation of the newly elected officers of the aforementioned chapters, Brother Catsonis addressed the audience, followed by Brother Pulakos, both delivering inspiring addresses, winning the applause of the audience. An address was also delivered by Reverend Ierotheos of Rochester.

The installation exercises were admirably conducted by the Buffalo Patrol under the leadership of Brother Smith. Large delegations of the chapters participating in the combined meeting were on hand to add further to the spirit and enthusiasm of the gathering. A well arranged musical program was tendered after the ceremonies in which Miss Janet Marcis, Mme. Pantopoulou, Mme. Georgetson and Mary Pulakos excelled.

TWO AHEPA CHAPTERS INSTALL OFFICERS IN JOINT CEREMONY

MORE than 500 Ahepans and friends attended installation exercises held by the Robert E. Lee Chapter No. 122 of Roanoke, Va., and the Woodrow Wilson Chapter No. 241 of Newport News, Va. Brother Spathey, the supreme governor of the district officiated.

The following officers will head the Norfolk Chapter during 1931: Christ Christopoulos, president; Salvatore Logaras, vice-president; Marshall Peppos, secretary; D. E. Condoyannis, treasurer; Theodore Baker, chaplain; Nick Asteris, warden; Louis Medas, captain of the guard; James Vallas, sentinel. The board of governors of the local chapter is composed of the following: George Pahn (chairman), George Pappas, Christ Phelomis, Peter Colias and James Plizoz.

Officers installed in the Newport News Chapter are: P. V. Stieffens, chairman; S. Lampros, vice-president; Richard J. Kassolis, secretary; John Paris, treasurer; Nick Zouplis, chaplain; A. Economou, warden; George Bourlakis, sentinel; Emanuel Lampros, captain of the guard. The board of governors of the Newport News Chapter is as follows: C. George Panastassakos (chairman), E. J. Koumar, H. Nichols and H. Hodges.

Following an impressive speech in which Brother Spathey appealed for continued support of the Ahepa and its principles, there was a reception and a dance for members and their families.

LOYALTY TO U. S. PLEDGED ANEW AT AHEPA DISTRICT MEETING AT KALAMAZOO

DECLARING that the members of the Order of Ahepa are now Americans and that the Stars and Stripes mean as much to them as to any American citizen, Brother Achilles Catsonis, the Supreme Secretary of the Ahepa, delivered the keynote address at the district banquet held at the Burdick Hotel, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Twelve speakers of prominence appeared on the brilliant Ahepa banquet program. Judge Henry S. Swosney, Detroit, was toastmaster. The banquet was preceded by an installation ceremony in which six Ahepa chapters in Michigan participated. The installation and banquet was attended by more than 500 distinguished guests and members.

Among the speakers at the banquet were J. Wesley Bean, vice-mayor of Kalamazoo; Dwight B. Waldo, president of W. S. T. C.; James F. Leakas, Dayton, Ohio, supreme governor of the district; Webster H. Pearce, Lansing, superintendent of public instruction; A. George Spannon, Chicago, supreme governor; George Welch, city manager of Grand Rapids; Achilles Catsonis, supreme secretary of the Ahepa; George B. Doliver, Battle Creek, grand master of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of Michigan; Francis Kulp, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, I. O. O. F.; William Otto, secretary of the Lansing Chamber of Commerce; and Charles S. Campbell, president of the First National Bank and Trust Company, Kalamazoo.

Dwight B. Waldo, president of Western State Teachers College, paid a glowing tribute to Peter A. Magas, who organized the Kalamazoo Chapter of Ahepa three years ago and retiring president this year, when he stated if 25 of Kalamazoo's most serviceable citizens were to be selected, Magas would be one of them. "If all members of Ahepa are like Peter Magas, you could put the 30,000 Ahepans against the 30,000 Communists said to be active in this country, and we would need have no fear of Communism," declared Waldo.

In his address, Waldo reviewed the history of Ancient and Modern Greece, and stated that the Greeks have more reasons to be proud of their ancestors than any other nationality. He marvelled at the fact that Greece went through four wars in 10 years, and emerged a progressive nation. He said the best thing about the Greeks is their spirit and leadership.

Webster H. Pearce, superintendent of public instruction, was designated by Gov. Wilber M. Brucker to speak in his absence. He expressed both for the governor and himself, appreciation of the work which is being done by the Ahepa. "You have brought to this country the very best that Greece has to offer," he said.

George Welch, Grand Rapids, told the banqueters that this country needs more organizations like Ahepa, composed of nationalities other than the Greeks, to give sincere consideration to the principles of Americanism.

Welch, city manager of Grand Rapids, invited the Ahepans to hold their next district meeting or convention in Grand Rapids.

A. George Spannon, Chicago, supreme governor Ahepa in Illinois, was another speaker. He mentioned that the Ahepa is doing much in welfare work for all persons, regardless of nationality, and that in Chicago 32

Greek organizations now constitute an unofficial arm of the government for relief work.

James Leakas, Dayton, Ohio, supreme governor of the Ahepa, gave a short talk, declaring the Ahepa was organized to elevate the character of men.

George B. Doliver of Battle Creek, grand master of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., offered a unique surprise at the banquet, when he arose and addressed the assemblage in the Greek language. He prefaced his remarks by stating that he had a message he desired to present to the Ahepans and that others "could listen or not, just as they desired." He then launched into a five-minute talk which only the Ahepans could understand.

When he concluded his talk he was greeted with deafening applause and was entreated to respond with a second talk, which invitation he declined. The Masonic grand master was received in Kalamazoo by a delegation of Kalamazoo Masonic officials, among them Clark McKenzie, past grand master of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of Michigan.

Francis Kulp, Battle Creek, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, I. O. O. F., responded to an introduction and extended greetings from the Odd Fellows to the Ahepans.

William Otto, secretary of the Lansing Chamber of Commerce, spoke for Peter F. Gray, mayor-elect of Lansing, who was a guest.

In the absence of Mayor S. Rudolph Light, Vice-Mayor J. Wesley Bean welcomed the Ahepans.

The afternoon was given over to an impressive installation ceremony for chapters from Kalamazoo, Lansing, Saginaw, Battle Creek, Muskegon and Grand Rapids. James T. Leakas, Dayton, Ohio, supreme governor, assisted by the Wolverine degree team of Lansing, conducted the installation ceremonies.

Musical numbers at the banquet were provided by Hugh Smith, Kalamazoo's "singing policeman," who presented two Scotch songs, and Prof. Louis Gregory, who played two violin solos.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΡΓΟΔΟΤΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ

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GOVERNMENT

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premier of honor of Westward ing business. The banquet was a grand success.

Following the banquet, Brother P. J. Dress, Treasurer of the order, presided at the first chapter meeting, to 250 members.

Brother Phoenix of Los Angeles, who presided at the meeting, presented to the order John Andrews, representative of the State Supreme Court, State Supreme Court, State Supreme Court, State Supreme Court.

Most of the guests were from the Phillis and were guests of the order. The order today are in a position to be able to supply the back of the order. Replying to the order, it had been a representative and origins. certain inherent Greeks are and true to their duty life form of government.

"The Greek of opportunity of freedom be Washington, freedom temp Lincoln and for the rights law.

"The Greek could do to would be to make the highest it been motivate give, not take every race an

GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA WELCOMES SUPREME PRESIDENT PHILLIES IN BANQUET GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY PHOENIX CHAPTER OF ARIZONA ATTENDED BY HIGH STATE AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

BROTHER GEORGE PHILLIES, Supreme President of Ahepa, was the guest of honor at a banquet held recently in Hotel Westward Ho and attended by 300 of the leading business and professional men of Arizona. The banquet at the same time was the inaugural social affair of the chapter in Phoenix.

Following numerous marks of welcome Brother Phillies delivered the principal address. This outlined the purposes and ideals of the order and told of its growth from the first chapter founded eight years ago in Atlanta, to 270 chapters in every section of the nation.

Brother Milton Stamatias, President of the Phoenix chapter, introduced L. A. Andrews, Los Angeles, Supreme Governor of the district, who was toastmaster. Welcome was extended to the banquet guests by Brother Andrews and to the guest of honor by Governor John C. Phillips and L. S. Neeb as representative of Governor-elect G. W. P. Hunt; Alfred C. Lockwood, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; the Rev. Joseph Vaughn, S. J.; the Rev. Edwin S. Lane, dean of Trinity Cathedral; Col. John G. Eager, representing the Loyal Order of Moose; E. W. Montgomery, Superintendent of Phoenix Union High School; Walter Martin, President of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce; R. William Kramer, former President of the Commerce Chamber. Other prominent guests introduced by the toastmaster were A. G. McAlister, Justice of the Supreme Court; I. P. Frazier, Secretary of State; Dudley W. Windes, Joseph S. Jenckes and M. T. Phelps, Judges of the Maricopa County Superior Court; John D. Loper, Superintendent of City Schools.

Most of the speakers welcoming Brother Phillies and greeting the order of which they were guests said they did so in full appreciation that some of the finest features of America today are based on the ancient Greek traditions, and some of the leading thought and energy in the development of the nation is being supplied by men of modern Greece having the background of Hellenic tradition.

Replying to the speakers Brother Phillies said the Order of Ahepa was honored because it had been able to bring together a group of representative citizen of many races, stocks and origins. "The people of every race have certain inherent traditions," he said. "The Greeks are distinguished for being steadfast and true to their duty. They have seen that their duty lies in supporting the democratic form of government.

"The Greeks have found America a haven of opportunity. They have found it a home of freedom born of reason and logic such as Washington, Franklin and Jefferson conceived, freedom tempered by the justice of Abraham Lincoln and governed by virtue of respect for the rights of others and support of the law.

"The Greeks thought the best thing they could do to show their great appreciation would be to marshal for the service of America, the highest ideals of Hellenism. They have been motivated by the thought they must give, not take. It is the duty of the people of every race and creed to contribute the best

and only the best to the furtherance of America and Americanism.

"Ahepa has just two basic principles: to make better Americans of its members and to give to America the best that we have of Hellenic tradition and background. Fraternal in nature, it is educational in scope. It teaches loyalty to America, obedience to law, respect of citizenship. It teaches its members to participate in every civic affair to which they may lend their energies. It teaches them always to exercise their prerogative of voting. It teaches its members to perform one good act daily, to care for their own people and prevent any of them from ever becoming public charges,

Gems of Wisdom

He who loves too much, hates in like extreme. — *Homer.*

The worst of slaves are those who are constantly serving their passions. — *Diogenes.*

Perfection is obtained by slow degrees. She requires the hand of time. — *Voltaire.*

The use of power shows the man. — *Pittachus.*

The mind that is much elevated and insolent with prosperity, and cast down with adversity, is generally abject and base. — *Epicurus.*

Satiety comes of riches, and contumaciousness of satiety. — *Solon.*

to further education through scholarships to deserving students.

"It is the hope of Ahepa that at some future date the golden age of Greece will dawn again and that there will appear an American Demosthenes, an American Plato, an American Socrates — the contribution of the Greeks of America to their nation."

During the program Mrs. Maria Mitchell sang a famous Greek Epic telling the trials and struggles of the nation for independence.

This splendid reception, as tendered to the Supreme President, the getting together of such distinguished citizens of Arizona in an assembly of understanding and fellowship, is a distinct achievement of the Phoenix Chapter.

In behalf of the Order of Ahepa we extend sincere congratulations.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Subscribe for your American friends. Give them the Ahepa Magazine as your gift to them for the New Year. See page 34.

GIVES AWAY 100 FREE MEALS TO POOR

ONE of the brothers of the Wheeling, W. Va., Chapter No. 68, Gus Maistros, of Bridgeport, Ohio, and Proprietor of the Belmont Café in that city spurred by the encouragement given him through the charity work of his chapter offered to give away 100 free meals each month to aid the King's Daughters and his chapter in its community relief work.

All Ahepans throughout the land, in tune with the brotherhood spirit of the order, are doing wonderful work towards organizing charity reliefs and towards supporting community charitable organizations in relieving the present unemployment crisis which is gripping the country. Our congratulations to Brother Maistros for his generous deed.

BROTHER AHEPAN APPOINTED DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

THE Hon. Wilbur M. Brucker, Governor of the State of Michigan recently appointed Brother Anthony A. Trupis, member of Icaros Chapter No. 163, as Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industry.

Brother Trupis is to be congratulated for his appointment and the Governor of Michigan is to be commended for choosing such a faithful, energetic and intelligent man for this office.

MASON CITY CHAPTER INSTALLS NEW OFFICERS

PUBLIC installation of new officers-elect of the Mason City Chapter No. 207 was held at the chapter's hall with deputy supreme governor for Iowa, G. P. Mavrelis, together with his delegation from Waterloo, in charge of the ceremonies.

The installed officers were: A. Woonas, president; Alex Caroufis, vice-president; J. J. Facklis, secretary; James Banos, treasurer; Frank Moutrichas, chaplain; A. Papagianopoulos, warden; P. Abazopoulos, captain; board of governors, B. Papantonis, J. Cazmas, G. Hatges, G. Papajohn, S. Kregiotis; T. Kalos, sentinel.

After the new officers were seated, speeches explaining the principles and ideals of the order were given by the installing officer, the president, and several of the new officers. After the ceremony, the national anthems of America and Greece were sung. Miss Virginia Farmakis played several numbers on the piano. After the ceremony refreshments were served to over 250 guests.

Complete Equipment for AHEPA CHAPTERS

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AHEPA IS LAUDED BY MAYOR OF CINCINNATI

*At Banquet Attended By Chief
Justice Marshall of Ohio —
V. I. Chebithes Main
Speaker*

PRAISE for persons and things Hellenic was uttered by speakers at a banquet of Library Chapter No. 127 at the Hotel Gibson while more than 400 members and their guests leaned back in their chairs and applauded.

It began with an address by Mayor Russell Wilson, who was initiated into the Order at a special meeting prior to the banquet, and in whose honor the dinner was given, and ended with an inspiring address by V. I. Chebithes, Past Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa.

In between there were speeches by Hon. Carrington T. Marshall, Columbus, Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court; Herbert Baker, member elect of the Ohio General Assembly, and James T. Leakas, Dayton, Ohio, Supreme Governor of the Eighth District of the Order. Throughout it all George Beam, President of Liberty Chapter, acted as toastmaster.

More than 400 citizens of Greek extraction, residents for the most part of Ohio Valley states, gathered at the dinner to honor Mayor Wilson. Among those who joined them were City Manager C. A. Dykstra, Service Director Edgar Dow Gilman, Professor Allen B. West of the University of Cincinnati, Judge Simon Ross of the Hamilton County Court of Appeals, and Judge Frances Hamilton of the same court, Judge Thomas H. Morrow of Common Pleas Court, Judge Fred L. Hoffman, Judge Alfred Mack, Judge E. J. Kautz of Hamilton, City Manager R. P. Price of Hamilton, Mayor H. R. Burke of Hamilton, Councilman Edward Imbus and others.

In praising the Order for its contributions to good government, Mayor Wilson asserted that unless similar organizations inculcated ideals of good government in the citizenry the cities of the United States would enter upon a period of decadence that would result in the fall of the Government.

"Unless we arrest the corruption in our cities our civilization is ultimately doomed," Mayor Wilson declared. He then referred to the work being done by the Order of Ahepa in combatting this corruption, and characterized the preamble to the constitution of the Order as one of the outstanding contributions to good citizenship.

Judge Marshall, who is a member of the Order, saw in it and similar organizations an antidote for the "wave of crime and radicalism that has the world in its grasp." He, too, praised the aims and purposes of Ahepa.

"No government of the people can rise higher than the average education, intelligence and enlightenment of its citizenry," the Chief Justice said.

"The foreign-born individual must not be fitted into a pattern considered as the typical American," Mr. Baker asserted. "America is a composite culture to which you gentlemen from Greece have much to offer. Strive to become better men and woman and better American citizenship will follow easily."

Brother Chebithes traced the growth of Ahepa and the struggles of Greek nationals at home and abroad since the discovery of America, while Mr. Leakas spoke on fraternalism.

Officers of the Liberty Chapter are: President, George Beam; Vice-President, Chris P.

Harritos; Secretary, John P. Harritos; Treasurer, William Pappas; Chaplain, Ef. Doukas; Warden, James Kappas, and Captain of the Guards, George Kalomeres.

In behalf of the Ahepa we extend sincere congratulations to the officers and members of the Cincinnati Chapter.

NEW CASTLE IN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY INSTALLS OFFICERS

ONE of the most impressive installation services ever held by the New Castle Chapter No. 87 was witnessed when the officers for the year 1931 were inducted, with an unusually large number of members and friends in attendance. The ceremony was held in the Ahepa Hall.

The installing officer was Brother Peter Katsafanas of Pittsburgh, Deputy Supreme Governor, with V. I. Chebithes, past supreme president, in attendance as a special guest. S. Marousis was installed as president of the chapter, with the following fellow officers: Vice-president, David Pappas; secretary, Anthony Askounes; treasurer, Gus Talaganis; chaplain, Charles Freeman; captain of the guard, Nich Askounes; governors, Charles Freeman, William Lestes, John Borovilos and George Giakoumakis.

The chapter felt honored in having Brother Chebithes present and his address was one of the finest.

AHEPAN SPEAKS TO ROTARY CLUB

CHRISS BERES, state Americanization officer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a progressive member of Chapter No. 234 of Peoria, Ill., delivered a forceful and patriotic speech before the Rotary Club of Peoria recently.

Mr. Beres is an authority on Americanization work and has been instrumental in encouraging and aiding hundreds in securing their naturalization papers.

He represented the Peoria Chapter as its delegate at the Boston Convention last year.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY AHEPA JUNIOR BAND

THE Ahepa Junior Band of Salt Lake City, Utah, elected officers at their last practice as follows: Chris Dokos, president; William Floor, vice-president; Frank Magdalin, secretary; William Dokos, treasurer. The election was held at the assembly hall of the Greek Church.

The band made two public appearances recently. It played at the Tribune Auditorium for the National Federation of Music Clubs, of which the band is a member, and at the armory, where a meeting was held in the honor of former President McKinley. The band will make another public appearance soon. Congratulations are in order.

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Διὰ Καλλιτέραν Ποιότητα
κατὰ τὴν Μεγάλην Τεσσα-
ρακοστὴν ἤρτετε ἀπὸ τὸν
Παντοπόλῳν σας

ΝΗΣΤΗΣΙΜΑ

"ΣΤΑΙΚΟ"

ΧΑΒΙΑΡΙ ΜΑΥΡΟ Ρωσσίας

ΤΑΡΑΜΑΣ Ρωσσίας

ΕΛΛΗΣ Μαύρες Σαλιόνων

» ΚΑΛΑΜΩΝ

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» ΑΛΦΟΝΣΟ

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ΜΕΛΙ Ὑμητιῶ

Καὶ πρὸ παντὸς μὴ παρα-
λείψετε ν' ἀγοράσητε

ΕΛΑΙΟΛΑΔΟΝ "ΣΤΑΙΚΟ"

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ELIAS JANETIS

(Continued from page 13)

capital stock of \$112,500, of which Brother Janetis is the founder and managing director, is a corporation established on lines similar to the Morris Plan Bank, operating accordingly. From the very beginning the Alpha Finance Corporation, serving the best interests of its clients, has met with success. In fact, the results obtained were so gratifying that the corporation is making plans to extend its activities to other cities in New England.

Brother Janetis, it will be remembered, was the commander-in-chief of the second excursion to Greece in the spring of 1929, and his able conduct of the excursion paved the way for a better understanding and appreciation of the work of Ahepa by the Greek people and officials abroad.

He has to his credit a distinctive record of distributing \$6,000 to several educational and charitable institutions in Greece without using a cent from the supreme treasury. Brother Janetis is also the author of that splendid book "Philiki Eteria,"

which every Ahepan should read. It is a worthwhile, informative and educational book portraying the romantic story of the founders of the Philiki Eteria which rendered such invaluable service to the cause of the Greek Revolution.

Brother Janetis hails from Naxos, the pearl of the Aegean Island, where he received the rudiments of his early education. He has traveled extensively in Russia, Rumania, Egypt, Italy, France and many other countries of the Continent. He is now established in Springfield, Mass., where he lives with his beloved family. He is highly respected and esteemed both by his compatriots and his fellow citizens.

He is a man of settled thoughts and habits and his wise counsel is often sought and appreciated by the Ahepa. At the last convention of the Order of Ahepa in Boston he was elected to the important office of trustee of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. When Brother Janetis' name is mentioned among Ahepa circles a feeling of reverence and inspiration penetrates the atmosphere and fills the hearts of the Ahepans.

CONVENTION PARADE MOVIE SEEN

THE Sophocles Chapter No. 106 of Providence, R. I., held its installation exercises on January 18th with brothers from Pawtucket, Boston, Lowell, Springfield, Chicago, Oregon and Canada attending the ceremonies. Principal among these was Supreme Governor Brother George Eleadis, who officiated.

One of the most entertaining events of the evening was the showing of a movie reel of the great parade held in honor and memory of George Dilboy at the last convention of the Order in Boston. The operator and director of this picture was Brother Peter Georges.

LOST TO AHEPA

THE Dayton Chapter, as well as the entire Order of Ahepa has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of one of its good members, namely Brother Evangelos Mitrakos, who passed away Friday, January 23rd, after an illness of about three months.

The Chicago Chapter No. 46 also lost a valuable member in the person of Brother Zesis Aronis, who passed away to the great beyond on January 29th.

May Providence rest his soul.

Ali Pasha and His War With the Suliots

(Continued from page 11)

The whole population had embarked, voluntary exiles, to the Ionian Isles. But the career of this modern Herod was now drawing to a close. Failing to submit himself to the dictates of the Porte and the Sultan, he was placed under the ban of the empire; unless within forty days he should appear at the golden threshold of the gate of felicity, to answer to the charge of high treason. Having thus failed, the Sultan ordered his armies against him, and Ali was besieged in his capital. For two years he resisted the imperial troops until he was finally assassinated through treachery, on the 26th of January, 1822. The fall of Ali was the occasion of high satisfaction and triumph to the Porte. The exhibition of his head at the imperial gate in February, 1822, and the triumphant conveyance into the capital of part of his spoils, excited a high degree of popular enthusiasm at a critical moment.

It appears pretty certain, that the rebellion of Ali Pasha determined, more than any other known event, the period of the extensive Greek insurrection, for which things had long been in a course of preparation; and it seems equally clear that the explosion was premature. Other circumstances had occurred to excite that fermentation, which led to the first irregular movements in the cause of Grecian independence.

Salesmen of Knowledge

(Continued from page 9)

This is what occurred in the ancient world, when the distance between the ignorant idolatry of the people and the refined systems of the philosophers was altogether impassable; and this is the principal reason why the Greeks and the Romans were unable to retain the civilization which they for a short time possessed."

I am not sure of Buckle's sweeping diagnosis of Greek and Roman decay, but I submit that his proposition is unassailable.

A dozen fields of thought are today congested with knowledge that the physical and social sciences have unearthed, and

the whole tone and temper of American life can be lifted by putting this knowledge into general circulation.

But where are the interpreters with the training and the willingness to think their way through this knowledge and translate it into the language of the street?

I raise the recruiting trumpet for the interpreters.

Ο ΑΦΑΝΙΣΜΟΣ
 THE "ΚΑΚΑΡΟΤΕΑΣ"
 PYX-LAX
 ROACH
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ΤΙΣ ΜΙΑ ΚΑΛΗΠΡΟΤΑ ΡΟΑΚΙΝΙΣ ΔΙΝΕΤΕ ΕΝΑ ΠΑΝΤΙ.
 "Όσοι έχετε απογοητευθῆ με τα συνηθισμένα φάρμακα. Σας προσφέρουμε το PYX-LAX ROACH POWDER. Το καλύτερο εις τον κόσμο. Διότι τα σπουδαιότερα Υλικά εισάγονται από τον μεγαλειότερον Χημικόν Οίκον της ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΑΣ και πακετάρουνται ένταύθα. Την έγγυομένην, αν δεν εξαφανίσει τας Κακάροτας από το σπίτι, Ρέστοραντ ή Ζαχαροπλαστείον σας, να επιστρέψωμεν τα χρήματά σας. Τιμάται \$1.25 το παύον. Δια ποσότητα 5 παύοντες \$6.00 και 1 Φυσικό Δωρεάν. Παράγγελίας αποστέλλωμεν παντού C. O. D.
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Ahepa Jottings

By MASTIX

THE months of January and February have been the months during which the duly elected officers were installed in their respective offices and officially assumed their duties. Banquets, open meetings, special ceremonies were in order, and there was not a single installation exercise that was not a complete success, as we are informed by our field scouts. One of the most encouraging facts of the installation ceremonies is that the once meek and timid souls who were afraid to face the public and express a word or two heretofore, have now blossomed into full-fledged orators. This is what the Ahepa imparts to those who join it; it gives them *confidence* and *self-reliance*, which nowadays amounts to something, believe me.

We always like to give credit where credit is due, and in this instance we wish to credit the Icaros Chapter No. 163 of Detroit for participating and contributing to the success of the Charity Ball given at the Statler Hotel, the night of November 1st, for the benefit of destitute Greek families of Detroit. This fact was not reported in a previous agenda, and the credit was given only to Alpha Chapter No. 40 of Detroit.

Beg your pardon — and we may justly say, "Bravo!"

The Golden Rule Chapter No. 101 of New Bedford, Mass., is to be congratulated for a pamphlet which it published in order, as they advised us, to create a better understanding between the American-born and foreign-born citizens of New Bedford. The pamphlet contains the main points of Hellenic contribution to American civilization, and sets forth the principal objectives of the Ahepa. Well done, boys, we congratulate you, and we hope that other chapters emulate your example.

Oh! What a Grand and Glorious time they all had! And the occasion — Brother Wallace's boy was christened "Peter-Nick" at the newly erected Church, "Saint Basil," of Stockton, with Bishop Kallistos of California officiating.

Fully 500 guests, mostly Ahepans, retired to the spacious laundry of Brother Wallace, in Stockton, which for the occasion was transformed into a banquet hall. You can imagine what a time they all had when you consider that fully 65% of those present were Ahepans. Oh, boy! didn't I miss it — particularly the red, red California w-i-n-e.

Congratulations to Brother John P. Harritos, President of Liberty Chapter No. 127 of Cincinnati, Ohio. He put out a fine educational circular, in which he gives a few

of the high points of Ahepa ideals and strikes the nail on the head when he states "the Ahepa was founded to impress the American public with the actual worth of the Greeks and to make model citizens of them." Atta boy, John, you have the right idea!

Brother P. H. Kosmos, Treasurer of Lincoln Chapter No. 166 of Lincoln, Nebr., delivered a sermon on the blessings enjoyed by the citizens of the United States, and which was printed in toto in the *Lincoln Evening Journal*. The views, as expressed by Brother Kosmos, contain high patriotic sentiment. We extend our sincere congratulations to you, Brother Kosmos. You have done a good turn.

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.

Again — we beg your pardon — and this time our apology to the officers and members of George C. Chase Chapter No. 128 of Lewiston, Maine. In a previous issue of the MAGAZINE we reported the organization of the Bangor, Maine, Chapter No. 271, but we failed to mention the fact that the organization of this chapter was principally due to the efforts and work of the officers and members of Lewiston Chapter. Our congratulations! The next time you help organize a chapter, notify us direct. The writer will be glad to hear from you, and how we like to print news of the organization of a new chapter! How about establishing one in Augusta, Maine?

Here is a good idea conceived by Brother Thomas N. Fisher of Ypsilanti Chapter No.

118 of Toledo, Ohio. He suggests that every chapter form an "Ahepa Booster Club." This club would not only boost the Ahepa at every opportunity it gets, but would also form an athletic team for the purpose of challenging and competing with other clubs and individuals during the picnics held by the Ahepa. We endorse Brother Fisher's idea. Haven't we given to the world the idea of athletics? Why, who knows but what such athletic groups formed in the Ahepa Chapters will not produce another London, another Dempsey, another Babe Ruth, Bobby Jones, or Bill Tilden! Those souls who are athletically inclined should take up this dare of Brother Fisher's and start the ball rolling. By the way, the writer just took up bowling, and oh, boy! how he "strikes" the duckpins!

Another good idea while on the subject — why not form glee clubs, and the larger chapters organize bands? When the idea of Ahepa Patrols was first broached, many sneered at the idea, but look at the accomplishments of the Lowell, Boston, Buffalo and other patrols! Those musically inclined should grasp the opportunity and start on the road to fame. Who knows, we may produce a Rudy Vallee, or a Fritz Kreisler! Take, for example, the Junior Ahepa Band of Salt Lake City. They are invited to play at important public functions — and do they make a hit? Well, ask Brother Marthakis, our Supreme Vice-President, and he will tell you!

Further "ideas and suggestions." I received a letter from one who signs "An Irish Friend," and do you know what she suggests? "I am not of Greek birth, but have associated with Greeks all my life and I must say you certainly live up to your traditions and most emphatically succeed. The most notable piece of work you have done in America was to form the Ahepa, and it is a great honor to you. But what I really want to tell you is why not conduct a Beauty Contest among the Greek ladies of America. I know there are lots of beautiful girls of Greek descent (you are telling me), and if Ahepa should conduct a contest of this nature, I am sure she will pick a world winner. Let the Greeks of America show to the Greeks in Greece that we have just as much beauty, charm and intelligence among the Greek women in America to win not only the 'Miss Europe' title, but even that of 'Miss Universe'! I dare you to take up this contest idea." Well, our good Irish friend, we have lots in common and we may in the very near future take up your dare. At the present time we thank you for your kind suggestion which is not bad at all — in fact it is splendid.

A young Greek lady of Worcester, Mass., writes to the Editor as follows: "I am very proud of my father for being an Ahepan, for through him I get the opportunity to read the AHEPA MAGAZINE." Space does not permit us to print her brief but highly

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patriotic article, but we shall do so in a forthcoming number of the MAGAZINE. Just now we congratulate her and tell her to keep up her spirit.

Brother E. T. Morisse, the intrepid Past President of Juan De Fuca Chapter No. 177 of Seattle, Wash., writes that the chapter is cooking up something which, when announced, will make the rest of the chapters in the country sit up and take notice. Brother Morisse, please don't keep us in suspense. We are anxiously awaiting the "works."

The Editor and Advertising Manager requested me to extend their appreciation and gratitude to the following Brothers for the splendid work which they accomplished in connection with the special numbers:

- Brother Harry Ambelides of New Haven, Conn.
- " Steve Cusulos of Sioux Falls, S. D.
 - " Zonars Brothers of Dayton, Ohio
 - " G. T. Georges of Lamont, Corliss & Co., New York City
 - " P. Kekenos, of Washington and Birmingham, Ala.
 - " Peter S. Stavropoulos of Brockton, Mass.
 - " James D. Jameson of New York
 - " Paul Costulas of Chicago, Ill.
 - " N. D. Spinou of Syracuse, N. Y.
 - " George Ellis of Santa Barbara, Calif.
 - " Charles Diamond of Detroit, Mich.
 - " D. Kakridas of Boston, Mass.
 - " C. M. Vlastos of Akron, Ohio
 - " James Vlahakis of Lansing, Mich.
 - " Aleck Zarbas of Duluth, Minn.
 - " James Demopoulos of Oklahoma City, Okla.
 - " Sam Poulos of Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 - " John Costas of Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 - " Chris Arthunas of Eureka, Calif.
 - " Nick Doukas of Tacoma, Wash.
 - " Andrew S. Andrews of Chicago, Ill.
 - " Tony Hadgi, of Charlotte, N. C.
 - " Chris Pappas of Charlotte, N. C.
 - " J. Kokenos of Charlotte, N. C.
 - " John Castros of Roanoke, Va.
 - " George Georgides of Price, Utah
 - Brothers Charonkas, N. Gaston, William Revis and Dr. Demas of Washington, D. C.

To the aforesaid Brothers and also to those Brothers who cooperated and helped us in putting out the special August and December issues, sincere thanks are extended. They have shown by their deeds that they are truly imbued with the Ahepa spirit.

Here is a tip to the newly elected officers of the chapters. Do you want to make a hit with your members and maintain their enthusiasm and interest and make your

meetings attractive? Just do this — every month give a social, a "soirée," that is, a musical and dance in your chapter rooms. Give them wholesome fun through song, music and dance. It is but human nature for one to mingle with his fellowmen. We know of no better way to keep the interest of young people alive than to provide wholesome amusement that stimulates and entertains. The more we can get together on such occasions, the better. It may be a musical, a dance, an impromptu concert, or just a "get together" hour for a chat. Keep this program every month and you will be surprised at the results and steady growth of membership.

On this page read the letter addressed by Reverend Chrisman to Brother Grekos. You will then realize how much you may help the Ahepa and the MAGAZINE by subscribing for your American friends. No doubt you will be receiving a letter similar to the one sent by the Reverend to Brother Grekos, and won't you feel proud and gratified! Now turn to page 34 and subscribe for one or two of your American friends. It will only cost you \$2.00 for a year, and what a valuable service you will render.

Sorry to keep you in suspense, brothers, but the three prize contests that we were to announce this month we have put off for announcement in our March issue. Better late than never, so, while we iron out the details, keep your wits and points sharpened for these contests will not only be interesting but the prizes will be lucrative indeed, for the winners.

We'll break the good news to you in March, and until then . . . keep guessing!

See you next month. Au revoir —

Letters to the Editor

THANK YOU, SIR!

Beckley, W. Va.

Mr. Apostolos G. Grekos,
Beckley, W. Va.
Dear "Paul."

You have been very kind in permitting me to read your copy of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE many times, and I have been very much impressed with the excellence of the MAGAZINE. Now you give me the December number, and I want to thank you again, for it is very interesting.

Naturally, as a minister, I was interested in the Christmas editorial, and was delighted with the strong and reverent message. I am not surprised that you are enthusiastic about Ahepa, for it is a wonderful organization, and the MAGAZINE keeps it on a very high plane.

Very sincerely yours,

WILSON P. CHRISMAN,
Rector, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Editor:

We wish to extend to you hearty congratulations for the excellent work you have done so far in THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. Both the English and Greek sections are unique in their treatment for a fraternal publication.

Hoping that every Ahepa reads every issue

with increased pleasure and profit, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

EUSTACE ELIOPUL,
Milwaukee Chapter No. 43.

Morgantown, W. Va.

I take this opportunity on behalf of the Col. Zackquill Morgan Chapter No. 124 to congratulate you and your staff for the successful and most interesting publications of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE.

Very sincerely yours,

J. C. CARAVASOS,
Chairman, Publicity Committee,
Col. Zackquill Morgan Chapter No. 124.

Manchester, N. H.

Let me congratulate you upon the wonderful issues of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. I know of no magazine that it can be compared to. Of course your editorials should also be mentioned, as they are truly constructive, full of common sense, and precisely to the point.

Sincerely yours,

CHRIS J. AGRAPOTOS,
Chapter No. 44.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

I wish at this time to thank you in behalf of our chapter for the wonderful MAGAZINE you are putting out. It is splendid.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN P. HARRITOS,
President, Liberty Chapter No. 127.

San Francisco, Calif.

There is not a single iota of doubt that the publication has taken immense strides, since its origin, and it is my sincerest desire to help in all ways possible, to make it take further steps of success and strength.

Very sincerely yours,

E. APOSTOLIDES, M.D.,
Past President, Golden Gate Chapter No. 150

Seminole, Okla.

I am writing these few lines in order to tell you that I am really proud of our AHEPA MAGAZINE reaching me in this lonesome corner of Mother Earth. I can easily realize now that we, the Ahepas, belong to an organization that is a real pride of the American Greeks. As for me, I believe that the Ahepa organization is a bright star that spreads its light to every Greek community in the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.

Brotherly yours,

GUST D. CHRONOS,
Member, Oklahoma City Chapter No. 240.

Beckley, W. Va.

Allow me to congratulate you for the December issue of the AHEPA. We really cannot live without the MAGAZINE; everyone who reads it admires it, and with it the Order.

Fraternally yours,

APOSTOLOS G. GREKOS,
Past First Secretary — Chapter No. 44.

New York City, N. Y.

Please allow me to congratulate you for the fine selection of articles which appear in THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. I find the MAGAZINE very entertaining. The selection of the subjects are indicative of the dignity of this monthly, which should be the pride of every Greek whether an Ahepa or not.

Sincerely,

ARCHIE PROTOPAPAS,
Architect.

φωση της γυναίκας πέρα από το δημοτικό θεωρείται ιδιαιτερά έκδηλη.

Μά στο μεταξύ μέσα στην ίδια άσπικη κοινωνία γίνεται μιά μεγάλη μεταβολή. Πολλά περιστασιακά, μεγάλα πολέμα, διάφορες οικονομικές συνθήκες έκαναν τη γυναίκα να βγεί έξω από το σπίτι και την έκαναν αυτότελη οικονομικό παράγοντα έτσι που να βάλει τη βάση για την ήθική της αυτότελεια και την κατάκτηση όλων των ανθρώπινων δικαιωμάτων. Το φαινόμενο είναι γενικό σε όλες τις χώρες που ζύν μέσα στο άσπικό καθίστος.

Έτσι προήλθε ο άγώνας της γυναίκας στη σημερινή εποχή για τον εξανθρωπισμό της με όλες του τις φράσεις προοδευτικές μορφές σ' όλο το 19ο και 20ό αιώνα.

Και το ιδανικό τέφμα του άγώνος της γυναίκας που διεξάγει είναι να μείνη η γυναίκα ιδιώτικο πλάσμα, διαφορετικό από τον άνδρα και έσωτερικά και έξωτερά μύ ανυχνόνας να γίνει τέλειος άνδρας όχι εξανθρωπισμός όπως παρεξηγήθηκε σήμερα αλλά εξανθρωπισμός της.

Για να έννοσηθί όμως καλύτερα ή σημερινή θέση της γυναίκας και οι άγώνες της, είναι ανάγκη να μελετηθί ή θέση της που πήρε ή γυναίκα στις διάφορες εποχές, να κατανοηθί καλύτερα ή μειονετικιστική της, που της έμκόδισε τον προοδευτικό της δρόμο καθώς και οι συνθήκες οι κοινωνικές, που αποτελούν αναπόσπαστο μέρος της όλης της ζωής.

Και πρώτα δε γνωρίζομεν την γυναίκα της αρχαίας Ελλάδας, της Ελλάδας του Όμηρου και της Ελλάδας του Ηρωκλέους, των δύο αϊτών μεγαλοπρεπών κίονων πάνω στους οποίους με τον πιο κομάρό τρόπο οικοδομήθηκε ο αρχαίος Έλληνικός πολιτισμός.

Η ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑ ΤΟΥ ΟΜΗΡΟΥ

Της πρώτης πληροφορίας δυο για τη θέση της γυναίκας βρίσκομε στο Όμηρο στα δύο άθάνατα έργα του την Ίλιάδα και την Όδυσσεια εκεί οι γυναίκες και οι θυγατέρες των άρχηγών απαλαίσων σβασμού και έχον πλήρη έλευθερία δυο για τις σχέσεις τους με τους άνδρες.

Η Έλένη παρακολουθείται από δύο άμαπόλους και περνάει έλευθερη από μέσα από τους δρόμους της Τροίας, και γίνεται το αντικείμενον θαυμασμού σε κείνους που την σιναντούν. Η Πηνελόπη διατηρεί την αλλη στην Ίθάκη στο διάστημα, που ο άνδρας της είναι μακριά από το σπίτι και είναι πρόσωπο σβαστό ακόμα στους ήθιστάς μηνηστήρες, που κάνουν ό,τι θέλουν με τους δούλους της οικογενείας, ο Όμηρος μάζ αφήνει να έννοσομε εκεί, ότι μολοντί ο Τηλέμαχος φαίνεται να είναι ο φείλας της μητέρας του, ή κυριαρχία της Ίθάκης θα περιέλη στο μνηστήρα εκείνον, που θα την πάρη όπως άκριβώς βλέπομε στην περίπτωση της Κλεταμνήστρας. Η Ναυσικά ή θυγατέρα του βασιλέως των Φαιάκων περνάει μέσα από την πόλη με τις υπηρέτρές της, που την ακολουθούν, και ή σημασηφορά της στον Όδυσσεά είναι πρότοπο παρθενικής εύγενείας. Δεν μπορεί να βρειθί εύγενέστερος τύπος από την Άνδρομάχη τη σύζυγο του Έκτορα. Η γνή ή Έκάβη ή γυναίκα του Πριάμου διατηρεί το σπίτι με βασιλική άξιοπρέπεια και είναι ο φίλος και ο σύμβουλος του άνδρα της. Η Έλένη βοττερα από την άλωση της Τροίας, αφού πέρασαν δέκα χρόνια, γυρίζει στο νακκοριό της στη Σπάρτη κοντά στον πρώτο της άνδρα, χωρίς να χάσει τίποτε από τη σβζυγακή πίστη και τη θέση της. Η τιμή όμως αυτή δεν μπορούσε να έπεκταθί και στις δούλες, που ήσαν τέτοιες, είνι εκ γενετής είτε από την τύχη του πολέμου.

Μιά θυγατέρα δυος ή Κασάνδρα ή ή Άνδρομάχη περιφέρονται στη κυριότητα του άρχιμολιστή των και δεν άπονέματα καμία τιμή ούτε σωντές ούτε στα παιδιά τους, έξαιρέσεις έπαρξουν δυος π.χ. ή Βροσής, ή Χρυσής, ή Τέταρτα παλλακίς του Αλαντος, που με την εβασα του κυρίου της ήφώνεται πάνω από τη δουλική της κατάσταση.

Μιά γυναίκα, που ο άνδρας έλασε ήδη γώντας τους άνδρες για την ήπυράση της πόλης, αποτελεί και αυτή μέρος της άγέλης των σπλάθων, που κάθονται στον άργαλειό ή φέρουν την στήμνα οι μιά ζένη κυρία, την κυρία του νεκρού. Μολοντί ή μονογαμία ήταν γενικό έθιμο τους Όμηρικούς χρόνους, οι σχέσεις με άλλες γυναίκες δίχως σύζυγια δεν έθεωρούντο τόσο επωνείδιστες για το άλλο Ίηος.

Ο Όδυσσεός που είναι έραστής της Κληροφής και της Κίρκης. Η Πηνελόπη δεν μέμφεται τον άνδρα της για τις άπιστίες του στην Όμηρική Ελλάδα δεν άκάρχει παράδειγμα βασιλικού χαρμού, όπως ίσχυροσθίζανε για το παλάτι του Πριάμου στη Τροία.

Ο ΓΑΜΟΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΟΜΗΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΟΧΗ

Ο γάμος ήταν νόμος για δυος, γυναίκες και άνδρες. Οι γονείς μπορούσαν να ήπανδρφέρουν τα τέκνα τους δυος ήθελαν ήσθζχαν όμως και οι συγγενικοί δεσμοί, που έμκόδζαν τον γάμο, αλλά γάμος με άνεγά ή με δέια μολοντί νόμος, όμως είναι σπάνιο οι χώρες ήφ' όσον είχαν ήλικία για γάμο μπορούσαν να παντρευτούν.

Η γυναίκα άγοραζόταν από τον άνδρα ο άνδρας έδινε σπώες γονείς της νέμης ένα ποσό από χρήματα ή ένα άλλο δώρο, δυος χρυσάρι, άργυρο, βόδια, σπία, σπλά-

δου. Η άμοκίη αυτή δυος φανερώνει ή λέξη εβδουα ήταν μιά άμοκίη στο πατέρα της νέμης για την άπάληα των ήπυρησών που παρξίζε ή θυγατέρα. Μικρές φροές έδιναν χρήματα στη νέμη για να έτοιμασθί για τη γαμήλιο γιορτή ή Άνδρομάχη και ή Πηνελόπη έτσι είναι έλλογοι πολέμορα.

Είναι εύκολο να καταλάβομε πως ένα δώρο και στα δύο μέρη μπορούσε να άντικαταστήση την καλή μορφή της παλήτωας και να δώση άφορη στο έθιμο της προίκας στη συνήθη εβασα της κυριότητας, που έχζεται με τη σύζυγο από την άσκονία της.

Έτσι διαγράφονται τα πράγματα δυο για τη θέση της γυναίκας στο νόμο του Όμηρου μιά ο Ήσίοδος μάζ δίνει κάττω άλλη εβασα της γυναίκας στην εποχή του και οι δύο εποχές δεν άνέχουν χρονολογικώς ή μιά από την άλλη.

Στα έργα του και τις μέρες του γράφει: «Όκον μίν πρώτιστα, γυναίκα τε, βόνν τ' άστέρτα.» Και ή άποψη αυτή του Ήσίοδου φαίνεται πιο άληθίστηρη γιατί ο μίν Ήσίοδος περιγράφει την εποχή του δυος αυτός την γνωρίζει, ενώ οι εβόνες του Όμήρου είναι χορματισμένες έτσι που να εύχαριστούν τους άραστής μέρους από τους βασιλικούς και τους κληρικούς του Όμήρου κοάζζον τους μισομικτικούς ήπατες.

Στον 6ο και 5ο π.Χ. αιώνα δυος μάζ πληροφοροσύν οι ήρωικοί ποικταί, ο έρως μεταξύ των Έλλήνων της εποχής έκαίνης μπορούσε να είναι όχι μονάχα καθαρός αλλά και ρομαντικός. Εξ την Δανάη του Σιμωνίδου παρουσιάζεται εικόνα μητρικού έρωτος άδραστη, δυος έπίσης οι ένα έλεγγραμμά του Σπυροχόου, ένα χορίται πθαίνει από τον έρωτα. Έπίσης από την Σακφό, την Κόρωνα και την Ήριονα βλέπομε πως οι σχέσεις των δυο φύλων ήσαν έλευθερες και περισσότερο ίσες έτσι τις βρίσκομε σε μεταγενέστερους χρόνους.

Ίσοι και εύτοχζεις γάμοι κρίνει και κατά την εποχή αυτή να ήφισταγται σε όλες τις κοινωνικές τάξεις και μολοντί τα μαρτύρια είναι έπιωά, δεν ήσοκολιούμασε να πιστέφομε πως και εις την εποχή αυτή τίποτε δεν μπορεί να είναι πιο γλυκό και άμορφο όταν μιά γυναίκα αγαπάη τον άνδρα της ως τα γράματα, και ο σύζυγος την γυναίκα του, και όταν μέσα στο σπίτι δεν ήπαρξουν γρόνιες μιά και από την άλλη μεριά ένας άνδρας που ήπανδρφεύονταν μιά πλούσια γυναίκα ήρπε να είναι δούλος της πρόικας της.

Η ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΣΠΑΡΤΗ

Στη Σπάρτη οι γυναίκες είχαν μεγαλύτερες έλευθερίες όχι μονάχα κεί αλλά δυο ήσθζχαν άνωτερες Έθνήτες περισσότερον εκεί ή γυναίκα ήπληων έλευθερίας παρά στη Ίωνία, δυο οι Έλληνες είχαν έποστη την έπιδραση των Άνατολικών Έθνών.

Στη Σπάρτη άγόρια και χορίται μπορούσαν να σιναντώνται έλευθερα δίχως περιορισμό τα χορίται γυνάζζοντο στην αγροή, στο δρόμο και πολλές φορές σιναγωνίζζοντο μαζί με τους νέους. Έπίσης στους άγώνες στο Στάδιο δεν ήπαρξοίτο να πηγαίνων, δυος συνίθαινε τοίτο σε σβδύμαες γυναίκες. Ο Ξενοφόν μάζ λέγει, ότι ο νόμος άπέβλεπε να κόνη τις γυναίκες όχι σπλάτες, που να κάθονται στο σπίτι, αλλά μητέρες χορηστών άνδρών.

Ελευθέρη πως ή έλευθερία αυτή στη Σπάρτη είχε ως αποτέλεσμα τα άσπρά ήθι αυτά, αυτό όμως δεν είναι σωστό ή άγνώτης των Σπαρτιατισών γενούς είναι άμοδωγημένη.

Έχομε πολλά παραδείγματα Σπαρτιατισών γυναικών για την άρασιση των σπώες σβζύγους των. Η σύζυγος δεν έθεωρείται



A SPLENDID TYPE OF WOMANLY CHARM OF ANCIENT GREECE AS DEPICTED BY DIANA OF GABU



What You Should Know About Income Tax

By **ANDREW C. ANGELSON**

*Certified Public Accountant
Enrolled to Practice Before the Treasury Department*

FOREWORD—No changes in the *Income Tax Law* itself were made during 1930, and Returns for 1930, filed in 1931, are governed by the *Revenue Act of 1928*. Numerous changes, however, have been made in the interpretation of the law, as a result of decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals, the Courts, and the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON INCOME TAX

QUESTION: Who must file a Return?

Answer: 1. Unmarried individuals and married individuals not living with wife (or husband) whose Net Income for the taxable year is \$1,500 or more.

2. Married individuals living with wife or husband whose Net Income amounts to \$3,500 or more.

3. Every individual having a Gross Income of \$5,000 or over, regardless of the amount of his Net Income.

4. In the case of a husband and wife living together and having an aggregate Net Income of \$3,500 or over, or an aggregate Gross Income of \$5,000 or over, each shall make a Return unless they file single joint Returns.

5. In cases where the husband and wife each have substantial separate incomes, it will often be found advantageous to file separate Returns so that each gets the benefit of the lower brackets of normal tax and surtax.

6. Fiduciaries must file returns for individuals for whom they act. A Trustee must make a Return for an estate or trust, the Net Income of which is \$1,500 or over, or the Gross Income of which is \$5,000 or over, regardless of the amount of the Net Income.

7. Every partnership must file a Return regardless of the amount of the Net Income.

8. Every corporation (except those expressly exempt) must make a Return regardless of the amount of the Net Income.

Question: When must Returns be filed?

Answer: Any time after January 1, but not later than March 15, in each year. If, however, the Return is based on a fiscal year, it must be filed on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of that year.

Question: Where shall the Returns be filed?

Answer: With the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which you reside, or have your principal place of business.

Question: Where can the blanks be obtained upon which Returns are made?

Answer: At the office of any Collector of Internal Revenue.

Question: What is Gross Income?

Answer: Everything received during the taxable year in gains or profits, or as compensation for services rendered (not including exempt income—see exempt income). That is, salaries, wages, professional fees, and commissions, profits from business operations or the sale or exchange of property; income from stocks and other securities, interest on notes, royalties, dividends,

etc., whether income is in cash or property is immaterial.

Question: What is Net Income?

Answer: Net Income is the total income from all sources (except items exempt) less the deductions allowed by the law. In computing net income, "deductions" should not be confused with "credits." The former are used in computing taxable net income; the latter are used to reduce net income in computing the amount subject to normal tax.

Question: What income is exempt from Tax?

Answer: The following items are not subject to Tax and need not be included in reporting Income for the Year:

1. Alimony.
2. Allowances received under the War Risk Insurance and the Vocational Rehabilitation Acts or the World War Veterans' Act, 1924.
3. Bequests (cash or value of property received through).
4. Christmas gifts.
5. Commutation of quarters of Army officers.
6. Compensation of state or municipal officers or employees.
7. Damages received in personal actions (libel, slander, alienation of affections, breach of promise, and personal injuries).
8. Dividends on stock of Federal reserve banks, Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, national farm loan associations.
9. Dividends (or interest) from building and loan associations to the amount of \$300 per year.
10. Dividends paid from corporate earnings accumulated prior to March 1, 1913.
11. Earned income received from sources without the United States by an individual citizen of the United States who is a *bona-fide* non-resident for more than six months during the taxable year.
12. Fees of state and municipal employees (notaries, county surveyors, state court receivers).
13. Gifts, whether of cash or of property.
14. Inheritance (value of property acquired by).
15. Insurance proceeds (accident, health or workmen's compensation).
16. Interest (or dividends) from building and loan associations to the amount of \$300 per year.
17. Interest on bonds of the United States (issued before September 1, 1917), and its possessions and territories.
18. Interest on Federal farm loan bonds.
19. Interest on Liberty bonds not in excess of exemption.
20. Interest on municipal bonds.
21. Jury fees.
22. Life insurance proceeds received by reason of the death of the insured.
23. Pensions received from State.
24. Pensions received from the United States for services in war.
25. Profit from sale of municipal bonds.
26. Rental value of dwelling house furnished to minister as part of his compensation.

27. Salaries of teachers in Alaska and Hawaii.

28. Salaries of United States judges.

29. Soldiers' bonus (State and Federal).

30. Stock dividends and rights.

31. Subsistence allowance received by soldiers.

32. Treasury bills issued after June 17, 1930, gain from sale of.

Question: Who may be considered as a head of a family within the meaning of the law?

Answer: An individual who actually supports and maintains in one household, under a moral or legal obligation, one or more individuals who are closely related to him by blood or marriage, or by adoption. However, in certain cases the continued actual residence together is not necessary in order to establish the status of a head of a family.

Question: What is meant by the credit for Dependents?

Answer: A taxpayer (non-resident aliens excepted) receives a credit of \$400 for each person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon and receiving his chief support from the taxpayer, regardless whether related to him or not and whether living with him or not, provided, of course, the dependent is either (a) under eighteen years of age, or (b) incapable of self-support because defective. The status of the taxpayer on the last day of his taxable year determines his right to this credit.

Question: What are the normal tax rates?

Answer: The rates of normal tax for the calendar year 1930, on individuals are as follows:

For citizens or residents:

First \$4,000 in excess of exemptions and credits, 1½%.

Next \$4,000 in excess of exemptions and credits, 3%.

Balance of net income, 5%.

For non-resident alien individuals:

Normal tax on all net income in excess of exemptions and credits, 5%.

Individuals having net incomes of over \$10,000 are also subject to surtax ranging from 1% to 20%.

Question: What is the rate of Income Tax for corporations?

Answer: A flat rate of 12% on the net income, after deducting credits allowed under the law.

Question: What are the credits allowed corporations under the Act of 1928?

Answer: If the net income of a domestic corporation is \$25,000 or less, it is allowed as a credit against such net income before computing the tax the sum of \$3,000 plus the amount of interest upon obligations of the United States. A foreign corporation is not entitled to the credit of \$3,000. In case the income is between \$25,000 and \$25,250, the tax shall not exceed the tax which would be payable if the \$3,000 credit were allowed.

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The Sons of Pericles

BIG DOINGS OF THE LITTLE ONES

Impressive Activities of the New York Chapter of the Sons of Pericles

THE Renaissance Chapter No. 5 of the Sons of Pericles of New York, the largest Chapter of the Junior Order, nicknamed the "Chapter that produces Supreme Presidents" held many impressive social and organization activities in the year past.

Principal among these was the following: Three fraternity dances, three outings up the Hudson River to Indian Point, an impressive inter-Chapter debate with Paterson Chapter of New Jersey, the organization of an athletic council sponsoring baseball, swimming, basketball teams, track teams, etc., the organization of a Greek Language Class and an active Glee Club as well as a Dramatic Society, a literary committee, an orchestra committee, a welfare and a social committee, and a very active publicity and good-will committee.

The Renaissance Chapter held many interesting meetings in the year past where many distinguished leaders of New York, including physicians, priests, athletes, explorers and professors participated.

The Renaissance Chapter, the largest chapter of the Sons of Pericles, is living up to its name and reputation by doing such active organization and social work and its example should be followed by the other Chapters of this Junior Order.

The newly-elected officers of the Renaissance Chapter chosen to govern its activities for this new year are as follows: Harry Pappas, president; Louis Dukas, vice-president; James Supolas, treasurer; Peter Dejernis, secretary.

BROCKTON SONS OF PERICLES INSTALLS OFFICERS

BROTHER GEORGE MIHOS, president-elect of the Brockton Chapter of the Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of Ahepa, was installed in his office at the impressive installation ceremony held in the presence of 350 members of the Greek community and representatives of chapters of Ahepa of the nearby communities.

Other officers installed were: Vice-president, Michael Pappas; secretary, Anthony Marandos; treasurer, Napoleon Fields; master of ceremonies, Christos Soucarides; high priest, Theodore Mitrakas; high guardian, Terry Georgandis; outer guard, Vas Papageorge; inner guard, Daniel Propas; assistant secretary, John Jamilas.

The initiation ceremony was conducted by Socrates Chapter's degree team with Theodore Kirios, past archon begistan of the chapter, as presiding officer. He was assisted by James Vasilopoulos, Charles Adrias and George Chipouras, officers of Socrates Chapter; George Roland and Andrew Milton of the advisory board of Socrates Chapter, and Michael Kirios of Aristides Chapter No. 50 of Lynn. Peter Rounakis acted as master of ceremonies.

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ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

March 1931

Volume V

Number 3



VOL. V, NO. 3

MARCH, 1931

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Διὰ νὰ εἶσθε ὅμως ἀπολύτως βέβαιοι ὅτι ἀγοράζετε τὴν ἀνωτάτην ποιότητα Φέτας ποῦ εἰσάγεται εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικανὴν, ζητεῖτε

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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 V

MARCH, 1931

NUMBER 3

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

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

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

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

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

¶ 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. MELETTIADES, Editor and Managing Director; ELIAS JANETIS and PETER SIROKIS, 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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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 V

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Number 3

Motives of People Long Gone

By GEORGE E. PHILLIES

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

CIVILIZATION, in its various stages, has revealed certain motives, characteristic of people who have played an important rôle in its growth from age to age. In the history of Persia we find the soldier rushing to war and the civilian of that race offering to sacrifice himself in peace, but only when driven by the terror of a whip which, at the king's command, is administered to him. That was his motive.

The Illyrian, the Gaul and the Hun of Attila's army would scorn such a stimulus and bear the punishment of the whip, but he would blindly obey the instigation of his own rapacity, of his pugnacity or vengeance. That was his motive. He receded as soon as that individual sentiment was either satisfied or overcome by fear.

The Romans and the Carthaginians of Hannibal, bravely rendered services, yet, only under the banner of the lustful Emperor and for his self-aggrandizement or for their own material recompense. That was the motive.

What, then, is the motive of the Hellene and the stimulus differentiating it from others? Peering through the transparency of historical facts we find it clearly defined, and it is none other than love to serve either a great ideal or the fellowmen. Idealism, it may be termed. Doing something for others, or for posterity, had certain sportsmanship, certain enchantment for the Athenian or the Spartan. Grote in his famous history of Greece wrote:

"It is the Greek soldier alone who feels himself bound to his comrades by the reciprocal and indissoluble — who obeys neither the will of a king, nor his own individual impulse, but a common and imperative sentiment of obligation — whose honour or shame is attached to his own place in the ranks, never to be abandoned nor overstepped."

The impulse of the classic Greek flowed from the spring of altruism, and it was nurtured by its refreshing waters. It fructified the valley of sublime virtues.

The disciples of Socrates learned to admire the beauty of sacrifice and to loathe the deformity of selfishness, and it was with this lofty sense that they endeavored to create, and fought to preserve. The duty to an ideal, be it the welfare of homeland or the happiness of fellowmen, was ever first; it was paramount. Typical of this is the case of Prometheus, who, actuated by the desire to give light and fire to humanity, surrendered his body as a daily repast to the ravaging vulture. In the devotion of Damon and Pythias we fully realize the height of unalloyed friendship. We find Pericles, the sceptre-holder, sharing his power with the people (the Demos) instead of concentrating it and himself wearing the crown. When we think of the 300 Spartans cheerfully sacrificing

themselves at the altar of Thermopylae, we at once feel the sublimity of valor and the intensity of love for country. The Spartan mother, sending her son to war, commanded him to return with his shield, or upon it (*tan e epi las*). He was taught to fight for honor, country or comrades — not for himself nor for kings. Altruism, by the Hellenes, was expressed in its highest terms in contrast to the self-indulgent actions of other people.

The ancient Greeks would do more than merely give material service. To uplift the intellect and ennoble the soul was their main purpose. Worshiping the many Deities was but a reflection of a pious and kind soul. In their fine and cultured minds they deified abstract ideas, wove life in conceptualistic notions, made corporate the incorporeal, rendered tangible the illusive and gave reality to the imaginative. Everything was symbolic of truth and beauty and a reminder of some moral obligation to others. This idea was vividly depicted in their myths and folklore. The tasks of Hercules and the achievements of Theseus, with their allegorical background, not only immortalized the virtue of heroism and gave force to the potency of human strength, but they also purposed to free the people from superstition, ignorance and the fear of supernatural danger. The Deity alone is supernatural and omnipotent, and that alone cannot be conquered by the human mind and strength.

These legends were intended to give people confidence that intellect was the master of life and its creations. With this confidence and faith in his Deity we find that, with the outpouring of love, the entreating Pygmalion instills feeling and motion in the marble statue of Galatea. Relying upon the powers of intellect, Phidias and Praxiteles breathe life in their stone creations; Socrates scales the great unknown and therefrom plucks the undefiled realities of subjective life; Plato, the profound, explores the divine realms and, mundanely searching the celestial mysteries, discerns truth and after it he fashions the road to living thought.

It is uncontrovertible that the thinker or the builder of the classic period attained the high watermark within the realm of his aims — but not without the virtue of self-denial; not without the ever-pervading thought of creating something for others. That was the motive of the people and one of the principal reasons why ancient Hellenic civilization and the race have survived.

Honors achieved far exceed those that are created.

— Solon

Philike Heteria

By HARRIS J. BOORAS

Supreme Counsellor of the Order of Ahepa



AN association of Greeks, styling itself as Philike Heteria (Society of Friends) was formed in Odessa, Russia, in the year of 1814, under the leadership of three great patriots named Scoufas, Tsakalof and Xanthos. The liberation of their country, which had long been the cherished object of the Greeks, settled in foreign countries, was the project to which the members of the Heteria bound themselves by oath to devote their lives and fortunes. The principal oath, or form of adjuration, contained the following clauses:

"In the presence of the true God, spontaneously I swear, that I will be faithful to the Heteria in all and through all; I will never betray the slightest portion of its acts or words; nor will I ever in any manner give even my relatives or friends to understand that I am acquainted with them. I swear, that henceforward I will not enter into any other society, or into any bond or obligation; but whatever bond, or whatever I possess in the world, when compared with the Heteria, I will hold as nothing. I swear, that I will nourish in my heart irreconcilable hatred against the tyrants of my country, their followers and favorers; and I will exert every method for their injury and destruction." (Thence, after two or three clauses binding the members to acts of friendship and mutual assistance, and referring to the introduction of others into the society, it proceeds.) "I swear that I will ever so regulate my conduct, that I may be a virtuous man; I will incline with piety towards my own form of worship, without disrespectfully regarding those of foreigners; I will ever present a good example; I will aid, counsel, and support the sick, the unfortunate, and the feeble; I will reverence the government, the tribunals, and the ministers of the country in which I may be residing. Last of all, I swear by thee, my sacred and suffering country, I swear by thy long endured tortures, I swear by the bitter tears which for so many centuries have been shed by thy unhappy children, I swear by the future liberty of my countrymen, that I consecrate wholly to thee; that henceforth thou shall be the scope of my thoughts, thy name the guide of my actions, thy happiness the recompense of my labors."

The aspiring Heterists naturally cast their eyes on Russia for aid, — and which aid never came except at the end of the war, — since there was a religious bond between the Russians and the Greeks, and since the Russians and Turks were mortal enemies, and since, moreover,

they were encouraged to hope for such aid by a great Grecian nobleman, who was the private secretary and minister, as well as an intimate, of Emperor Alexander — Count Capo d'Istrias. In the year of 1819, the count visited Corfu, his native island, to strengthen the status of the Heteris, and his journey excited intense interest and sanguine expectation on the part of the Heterists, who regarded him as their great patron and protector, and were ready to hail his appearance as the hour of their redemption. Capo d'Istrias, however,

allayed the effervescence thus unintentionally excited, and prevented any premature insurrectionary movement, by the publication of a singular document through which he inculcated the necessity of an entire devotedness to the Greek Church, and of doing nothing except through the medium and with the concurrence of the priests. The publication had its intended effect. Everything remained tolerably quiet till the period of the rebellion of Ali Pasha, a year later. A new fermentation was then perceived throughout Greece, and springs

of the Heteria were once more put in motion. The hour had instantly come for the explosion of the glorious Greek Revolution.

The First Year of the War (1821)

The time originally fixed by the Heteria for carrying its great enterprise into execution, is said to have been in the year of 1825. The quarrel between Ali and the Porte, the seditious attitude of Serbia, and the discontent in Wallachia and Moldavia — both Turkish provinces north of the Danube — which, in February, 1821, had broken out into open acts of violence, were the chief circumstances which led to the firing of the train. In February, of 1821, therefore, Prince Alexander

Ypsilanti, a distinguished general in the Russian army, descended from an illustrious Greek family and son of a former governor of Wallachia,

entered Moldavia with a Greek corps. At Jassy, the capitol, he raised the standards of insurrection, to which flocked the whole Christian population of the province. Close to twenty thousand soldiers were soon enrolled under the standard of the liberator. Ypsilanti then attempted to excite the Serbians to revolt; but his papers were intercepted by the Turkish authorities at the passage of the Ada on the Danube, and discovered his designs.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia, moreover, then at the Congress of Laibach, convened to put down revolutionary ideas, was extremely angry at the conduct of Ypsilanti



Greek stamp issued in commemoration of Centenary of Greek Independence, depicting the Declaration of the Revolution by the Archbishop of Patras, Germanos, at the monastery of Aghia Laura, March 25, 1821



PATRIARCH GREGORIUS! The martyr of the Greek Revolution

and his followers, and against all expectation, stood aloof. The Czar, having thus disavowed the proceeding, the issue of the attempt could not long be doubtful. After a most heroic encounter with the Turks, Ypsilanti was compelled to retire into the Austrian dominions, where he was seized by the government, and thrown into a dungeon. He was released from prison in 1827, and a year later he died at Vienna.

This apparently successful revolt produced an immense enthusiasm throughout Greece, the inhabitants of which now took up arms. On March 25, 1821, Germanos, Archbishop of Patras, openly raised the standards of independence at the monastery of Aghia, Lavra. This was immediately followed by a manifestation at Patras, and the Turkish garrison was forced to shut itself up in the castle. The Maniates, descending from their rugged mountains speedily occupied the plains of Laconia and Messenia. In a few days the Turks occupied nothing in the Morea, but their fortresses. Before the end of April, a senate had assembled at Kalamata, the islands of the archipelago hoisted the standard of the Cross; and the strongest of them, Hydra Psara and Spetzia, armed and sent out cruisers to prey on the commerce of the enemy. Like a spark hidden in ashes, the revolt instantaneously burst to flame and was carried to every corner of Greece. In a short space of time the entire country was enveloped in this flame.

At Constantinople the news of the insurrection excited both consternation and rage. Orders were immediately transmitted by the Porte to all the pashas, instantly to disarm all the Greek population; and the signal for a war of extermination was given by Sultan Mahmoud. On the 22nd of April, being Easter-day, the greatest of the Greek festivals, Gregorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, the head of the Greek Church, was seized and hanged before the patriarchal church in which he had been officiating; and, as a consummation of ignominy in the eyes of the Greeks, his body was delivered to the Jews to be dragged through the streets. The atrocities which the Turks now inflicted have scarcely ever been equalled in horror. The Christian churches were entered and sacked. At Adrianople the Patriarch was beheaded, with eight other ecclesiastical dignitaries. In ten days, thousands of Christians in that city were butchered, and their wives and daughters sold into slavery; while five archbishops and three bishops were hanged in the streets. There was scarcely a town in the empire where atrocities of the most repulsive kind were not perpetrated on innocent and helpless people. In Asia Minor the fanatical spirit raged with more ferocity than in European Turkey. At Smyrna, a general massacre of the Christians took place, and thousands were mercilessly slaughtered; fifteen

thousand fled to the islands of the Archipelago to save their lives. The Island of Cyprus, which once had a population of more than a million, reduced at the breaking out of the revolt to seventy thousand, was nearly depopulated; the archbishop and five other bishops were ruthlessly murdered. The island, one hundred and forty-six miles long and sixty-three wide, was converted into a theatre of rapine, violation and bloodshed.

All Greece was now aroused to what was universally felt to be a death struggle. There was no thought of mediation or compromise. It had become a "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." No quarter was asked or given.

The people eagerly responded to all patriotic influences, and especially to war songs, some of which had been sung for more than two thousand years. Certain of these were reproduced by the great English poet, Lord Byron, who, leaving his native land, entered heart and soul into the desperate contest.

"Then manfully despairing
The Turkish tyrant's yoke,
Let your country see you rising,
And all her chains are broke.
Brave shades of chiefs and sages,
Behold the coming strife!
Hellenes of past ages
Oh, start again to life!
At the sound of trumpet, breaking
Your sleep, oh, join with me!
And the seven-hilled city seeking,
Fight, conquer, till we're free!"



The marble statue of Emanuel Xanthos, the well-known member of the Philike Heteria, now standing in the Kolonaki Square, Athens, dedicated in his memory by the Dodecanesian colony of Egypt.

Those who now took the lead in the Peninsula were Petros Bey, better known under the name of Mavromikhalis, who had been nominated Bey of Mania by the Sultan; Constantinos Kolokotronis, in person an Ajax, who like his father, had long been a capitano, and had held military rank in both the Russian and the English service; Demetrius Ypsilanti, who like his brother Alexander, was an officer in the Russian army; and Alexander Mavrokordatos, of a distinguished Fanariot family. Demetrius, who bore a commission from his brother, appointing him general in chief of all the forces in Greece, assumed the command of the patriot army before Tripolitza.



ALEXANDER YPSILANTI
An outstanding hero of the Revolution

LIFE

YOUTH is a candle that
burns by an altar,
Age is a wind that
blows out the light,
Love is a curtain across
a great window,
Filled with gay colors
that shine in the light.
Years are the small deadly
moths on the curtain,
Gnawing the threads
where the pattern is gold,
And the strength of the
cloth is the length of
the flame,

When the candle goes out, MAYVA RAPTIS,
then the altar is cold. Chicago, Ill.

American State Flags Presented to Greece

American Legionnaires, representing every State in the Union, pilgrimage to Greece to honor Centenary of Independence

By MAUDE HOWE ELLIOTT

ON the 15th of August of the Centennial year of Greek Independence 1930 I sailed for Phaleron as the guest of honor and "Honorary Chairman of the Excursion of the American Legion." Our departure from New York was a memorable one and an auspicious opening for the great adventure. I brought with me a letter from Governor Case of Rhode Island to President Venizelos together with the flag of my state. I was met on my arrival in New York by Mr. George Raptieu of Detroit and Mr. Harry Karakalis of New York.

My nephew, Captain Henry Marion Hall, was my companion on the voyage; he was the only grandson of my father, Samuel Gridley Howe, who was able to be present at the solemn and glorious celebration. We were most delightfully entertained at the Hotel Dixie. In the afternoon my friends, the two Legionnaires, already mentioned, called for us and took us to the City Hall for the reception tendered to the Excursion by the City and Mayor Walker. The scene was an impressive one. On the steps of the City Hall stood the Archbishop of the Greek church in America, in his picturesque robes. Before him were gathered the Legionnaires carrying the flags of the different states. The speech, with which Mayor Walker welcomed the Legion and wished us all godspeed, was a model of aptness and brevity. The Mayor presented our leader with a letter to the President of the Hellenic Republic.

We sailed at midnight on the Cosulich steamer *Salarnia* and during the perfect voyage it was my pleasure to make friends with many of the members of the Excursion, which included Dr. Callimachos and Mr. Demas, the companion of Admiral Byrd on his Arctic and Antarctic voyages. Our arrival at Phaleron in the early morning was the second great event in the programme. We were greeted by representatives of all the branches of the Government, of the American Legion in Athens, of the Veterans Association of Greece, and by several ladies, who brought beautiful flowers to welcome us.

Our first greeting came from the air, where three military planes flew over and about us. At seven o'clock the committee came aboard to welcome us, the Mayor of Piræus, representatives of church, state, army, navy and foreign affairs. My old hand was never so kissed before. There were several ladies

bearing great sheaves of roses, gladioli and tuberoses — such splendid masses that I could not, myself, carry them.

As we landed from the special motor launch with the Captain of the Port of Piræus a band played the Greek and American National anthems. The Mayor of Piræus welcomed us with an eloquent speech and presented me with a superb bunch of dahlias. The square was crowded with people, who cheered and clapped as the Boys of the Legion and the rest of us entered the waiting motors and drove off to Athens. A charming young man, the representative of the Foreign Ministry, told my nephew and me, that we were the guests of the Greek Government, and that the fine motor, in which we had driven from Phaleron, was at our disposal during our entire stay. I was much moved by this demonstration and the contrast to the landing, from the small sailing ship, of that young American boy, Samuel Howe, my father, more than one hundred years ago. All these honors we owe to him.

We found Athens splendidly decorated with Greek and American flags and welcoming signs

for the Legion and their guests, ourselves, Demas and Callimachos.

On the morning of August 30th we drove early to the Artillery Barracks on Kiphisia Street to take part in the ceremony of laying the foundation or corner stone for the new building of the American Legion in Athens. The Greek Government has given the land for the Legion's future home, a very valuable plot of ground, perfectly suited to the proposed building. A prettily decorated platform had been arranged with an altar, before which stood the Archbishop of Greece and two other priests in gorgeous vestments.

All the different branches of the Government were represented. The Minister of War, the Minister of Marine, the Vice President of the Chamber, the Mayor of Athens, and many other important dignitaries were there in person. The guard of honor was formed by the Evzones, the crack regiment of Greece, wearing the beautiful old uniform, the fustanella, embroidered jacket and fez, a sort of glorified example of the dress of the soldiers of the Greek Revolution, which my father wore for several years. The ceremonies began with religious exercises, the priests intoned the service and sprinkled the



American Legionnaires turning over to the Evzones the flags of the 48 States of the Union, sent to Greece by the respective Governors as a proof of friendship and goodwill

corner stone of glistening white Pentelic marble and the by-standers with holy water, distilled from rose leaves, using for the act of sprinkling, a bunch of fresh, green herbs, marjoram, basil and thyme. The stone was covered by the Greek and American flags. Some of the speeches were in Greek and some in English. The Minister of War spoke first and other Greek dignitaries, then our friend, Harry Mauricides, and after him, the companion of our voyage, Mr. John Sfakianos. In the absence of the American Minister, the Consul General, Mr. Morris, made an excellent address. I was given, at the close of the beautiful ceremony, the bunch of herbs, with which we had been sprinkled. The day was so hot that the few drops that fell on my cheek were very welcome. I pressed the herbs carefully and placed them between the leaves of my journal. It is my hope to return to Athens for the dedication of the building, but they must not wait too long in raising the money and finishing the work, so well begun, or I cannot hope to be there to see it all.

The American Legion building will be used as an American centre in Athens, accessible to all Americans visiting Greece. Its large auditorium, which will have a seating capacity of about 4,000, will be available for conferences of a national and international character, for lectures and social gatherings. I understand that this building will be erected by contributions from Americans and Greek Americans.

Mr. Mauricides, who has been so active in the movement, is well fitted to carry out the details of the money raising for turning his great ideal into a living vital factor in the life of the new Greece, a country of ever growing importance in the world, and one very closely knit with our own land. Mr. Mauricides is the Adjutant of the Athens Post of the American Legion. He is a man of vision and of action, as all those who have knowledge of the history of the Monument to the American Philhellenes can testify.

As far as I have ever been able to learn Samuel Gridley Howe was the first American boy to cross the seas and volunteer to fight for freedom in any European country. He was a pioneer in this as in many other things. During the World War, when I watched the troops of young soldiers and reservists drilling, marching, preparing for their share in the terrible world conflict, I always saw, with the eyes of the imagination, the picture of that handsome boy, my father, marching in the van of that great army of men, among whom were the sixty-five thousand American soldiers of Greek blood, who proved so important a factor in our victorious army.

On the 30th of August last I was present at the unveiling of the monument to the American Philhellenes of the War of Independence, erected in Athens, in one of the most conspicuous spots in the city, near the ancient Arch of Hadrian, at the junction of the Boulevard Amalia and the Boulevard Olga, between the monuments to Lord Byron and to Melas. The occasion was deeply moving. Poets and statesmen, generals and veterans of the Greek army, priests and men of

the American Legion surrounded the monument, which bears the portrait of my father and the three other most famous American Philhellenes, Edward Everett, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

The guard of honor was formed of the Evzones, picked men of fine appearance. At the given moment Harry Mauricides, the prime mover in the splendid movement, drew back the veil and displayed the monument, which but for his vision, enthusiasm and devotion would never have become an accomplished fact. Speeches were made by the Dean of the University, the President of the Greek Academy, Mr. Costi Palamas, the American chargé d'affaires Mr. Carl A. Fisher, the Mayor of Athens, and Dr. D. Callimachos.

My nephew, Captain Henry Marion Hall, grandson of Samuel G. Howe and myself, his daughter, represented the descendants of all those American Philhellenes, whose names are written in gold upon the monument. It was one of the great moments of my life, and I am thankful that I have lived long enough to receive the great honors done me by the Greeks in Hellas and in America, which I only deserve as the representative of a man, who loved and worked for Greece all his long life.

On Sunday, August 31st, the third of the great functions was held at the Stadium. In the United States we build our stadiums of brick, mortar, or cement; in Athens they use the glittering white marble from Mt. Pentelicus. The scene that Sunday afternoon made an indelible impression on all who took part in it. The noble lines of the Stadium were broken against the perfect blue sky by a circle of tapering pine trees. The marble benches were filled with an enthusiastic throng of men and women. In the seat of honor, enriched by scarlet velvet

cushions and draperies, sat the Minister of War, Themistocles Sophoulis; I was placed at his right hand.

On the drive to the Stadium I was much moved at seeing our boys, the Greek Americans or the American Greeks, marching in good form, my nephew, Henry Hall, in the front rank between two officers of the Legion. At the end of the procession came the silken flags! They made a superb effect, as the boys marched through the streets of Athens. On my arrival at the Stadium I was received like a royal personage, the dear Evzones presenting arms and the band playing the national airs. It all seemed like a glorious dream. The ceremonies began with several addresses, both in Greek and English. The art of oratory is still at its height in Athens, and so expressive were the orators that, though I could only understand a few words here and there, I feel sure that I got the sense of what they were saying. But the real eloquence was in the rustling of the silken banners. Just below the Minister of War and his party our boys lined up, facing a row of the Evzones. When all were in place a man, with the voice of a clarion, called out the names of the states one by one. As those names of our great sovereign states rang out in the Stadium

(Continued on page 34)



Monument erected in Athens by public subscription in honor of Americans who helped Greece during the War of Independence, 1821-1828

America's State and City Officials Honor Greece on Her Centenary of Independence

Presentation of State Flags Unfurl America's Goodwill and Friendship for Greece

State of Arizona
Phoenix, Arizona

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

Your Excellency:
ON the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of Greece, the people of the State of Arizona, mindful of the great contribution which the Greek nation has made to humanity through its struggle for liberty and through its achievements in the field of literature, arts and sciences, are this day sending to you and your nation a symbol of their love and admiration for Greece, the flag of our State. This will carry to you and to your people their congratulations on this One Hundredth Anniversary of your Independence, our best wishes for the progress and prosperity of your nation and our prayer that the friendly relations which have existed during the past one hundred years between our two countries may continue.

We have within our borders thousands of your countrymen who have established homes here and who have become valuable citizens of our republic. Our state shall do her part in maintaining the friendly relations between our countries.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. PHILLIPS,
Governor of Arizona.

State of Georgia
Executive Department,
Atlanta

To The Right Honorable
Eleutherios Venizelos,
Premier, Republic of Greece,
Athens, Greece.

Your Excellency:
THE centenary of Greek Independence offers the opportunity to me, as Governor of the State of Georgia, to present to the Government, and the good people of Greece, through the gracious hands of Your Excellency, my most cordial greetings and felicitations on that auspicious event.

We firmly believe that, as long as liberty is cherished on earth, mankind will feel and owe an obligation for the ideals of government handed down to us by your great leaders of antiquity.

As evidence of the affectionate regard of our people for the splendid people of the land of Aristotle and Plato, I have the distinguished honor and privilege of presenting to your Excellency,

on behalf of the Greek Government, through our very worthy and highly esteemed friend, Doctor Augustus E. Constantine, President of the local Chapter of the highly honorable Greek Order of Ahepa, a banner of the State of Georgia, which, I am pleased to hope, may ever serve as a reminder of our very high estimation of our citizens of Greek origin.

Most respectfully yours,
L. G. HARDMAN,
Governor.

State of Delaware
Executive Department, Dover
Hon. Eleutherios Venizelos,
Premier of Greece.

Greetings:
THE wise philosophy of striving to honor the land of your adoption, but forgetting not the land of your nativity, is beautifully illustrated in the pilgrimage of the Sons of Greece, who, true to their noble ancestry and their best traditions, have honored America by participating in the World War under the Stars and Stripes, to the land of their nativity on the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of Greece.

Coming from a strong, virile and prosperous race, the people of your country who have domiciled in the State of Delaware, are proving their worth and adding their influence to the preservation of the priceless heritage that has been handed down from our forefathers.

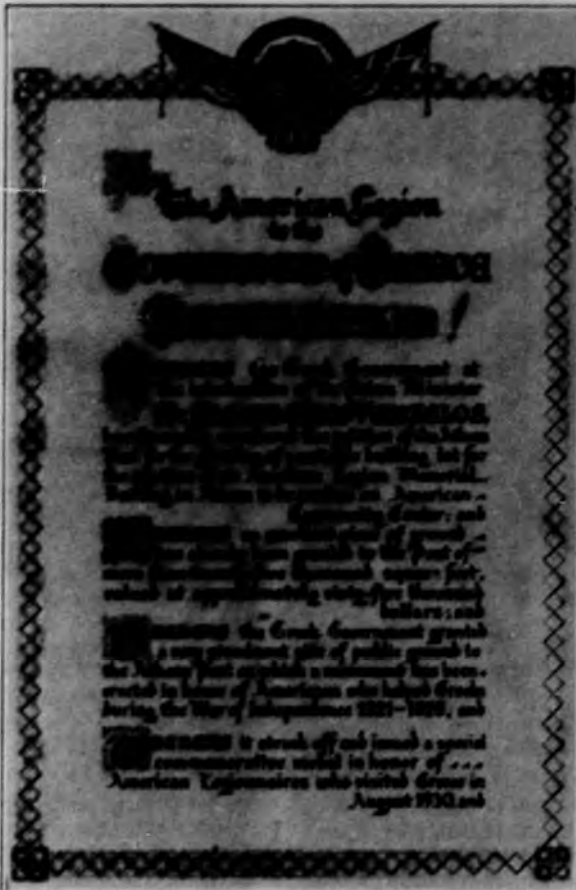
On behalf of the people of the First State in the American Union, it becomes my pleasure as Governor of Delaware to forward to you and the people of Greece, the flag of our State, a symbol of their goodwill and best wishes for continued progress and prosperity. May it convey the feeling of deep gratitude that is ours to the Grecian contribution to the history of the Ages.

C. D. BUCK,
Governor.

State of California
Sacramento

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

Your Excellency:
THE State of California is fortunate in numbering among its citizens many splendid sons and daughters of Greece. Many Americans visit your country every year and are inspired not only by your glorious past, but by the bright promise of your future. The ties of friendship that already bind our country to yours



First page of resolution passed by the American Legion recording its deep appreciation to Prime Minister Venizelos and to the Greek Government for the grant of a suitable lot for the erection of an American Legion Memorial in Athens

will be strengthened by the visit to Athens of a fine group of American Legionnaires. The occasion of their voyage, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of Greece, seems to be a fitting occasion for the people of the State of California to exemplify the friendship which they have for the people of your nation.

Accordingly, I am very happy to send to you in the care of this group of American Legionnaires, the State Flag of California. I trust that you will accept it as a symbol of our gratitude for the contribution your nation has made to present day civilization, and of our wishes for your continued progress.

Yours very sincerely,
C. C. YOUNG,
Governor.

The State of Colorado
Executive Chambers, Denver

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

My dear Premier Venizelos:

It is a great deal of pleasure for me as Chief Executive of Colorado, to present to you with my compliments, the State Flag, to be used together with the flags of the other States of the Nation by veterans of Greek ancestry, who are planning a pilgrimage to the historic City of Athens.

I also wish to express at this time my sincere thanks to the people of Greece for the extremely high type of citizenship that they have contributed to our State and Nation.

With kind personal regards, I am
Respectfully,
WM. H. ADAMS,
Governor of Colorado.

State of Florida
Tallahassee

George Dilboy Post No. 697,
The American Legion,
New York, N. Y.

Attention: Mr. N. J. Cassevetes.
Gentlemen:

It gives me pleasure to send you under separate cover a Florida State Flag for presentation to the Greek people on the occasion of the Centenary of Independence.

I am myself an American Legionnaire and my very best wishes accompany the Pilgrimage and if I may add also, greetings to the Officials of the Greek Nation.

Cordially yours,
R. A. GRAY,
Secretary of State.

State of Illinois
Office of the Governor,
Springfield

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

Dear Sir:

ILLINOIS is proud to send to you its State Flag to be placed in the American Legion home at Athens. Coming from the home of Abraham Lincoln it symbolizes the ideals of world fellowship which inspired him in his struggle for liberty for all men.

May you and your people accept it in a spirit of world brotherhood and in the knowledge that your and our ideals are one and the same.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION
IN behalf of the Order of Ahepa and the people of Greek origin residing in the United States, I consider it a high privilege and a distinct honor to express to the Governors of the States, to the Mayors of the Cities, and to the American Legion and Department Commanders, my sincere and heartfelt appreciation and gratitude for their kind thoughtfulness in remembering and honoring Greece on the Centenary of her Independence. The presentation of State Flags to the Greek Government and people on the occasion of the Centenary of Greek Independence at a special function held at the Panhellenic Stadium is a symbol of mutual friendship and understanding highly cherished by us. We will constantly endeavor to maintain and perpetuate it. May it forever be so for the welfare and progress of the two Republics.
Respectfully,
GEORGE E. PHILLIPS,
Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa.

Illinois is proud that many of your countrymen have seen fit to make our State their adopted home. Almost without exception they have become useful citizens, striving to perpetuate the principles of liberty upon which this country is founded. In return we have extended the hand of fellowship to them offering to them the opportunities for successful and happy lives.

Permit me to hope that the bonds of friendship now existing between our nations will be cemented even more firmly in the years to come as we reach a fuller understanding of the aims of each other.

Very truly yours,
LOUIS L. EMMERSON,
Governor of Illinois.

State of Indiana
Executive Department, Indianapolis

To the President of the Greek Republic:

THE contribution of Greece to the civilization and culture of the world is inestimable. Its sons have been found in the ranks of every nation on earth battling for freedom and carrying Greek ideals to every clime. Indiana is grateful for the part they have played in her history and takes this means of expressing her gratitude.

You are to be congratulated upon the achievement of one hundred years of independence. May you have the sacred privilege of working out your destiny without let or hindrance from outside influence.

Respectfully yours,
HARRY G. LESLIE,
Governor.

State of Iowa
Executive Department,
Des Moines

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

My dear Premier Venizelos:

I AM pleased to forward to you and the Greek Nation a flag of the State of Iowa, one of the great group of republics making up the United States of America.

I have come to know and admire your people who have become citizens of America. In this country they become interested in good government and education, and we are indebted to you for this group.

Through this flag and as a token of appreciation I desire to convey a message of friendship and goodwill for Greece, not alone for myself but for the people of Iowa as well.

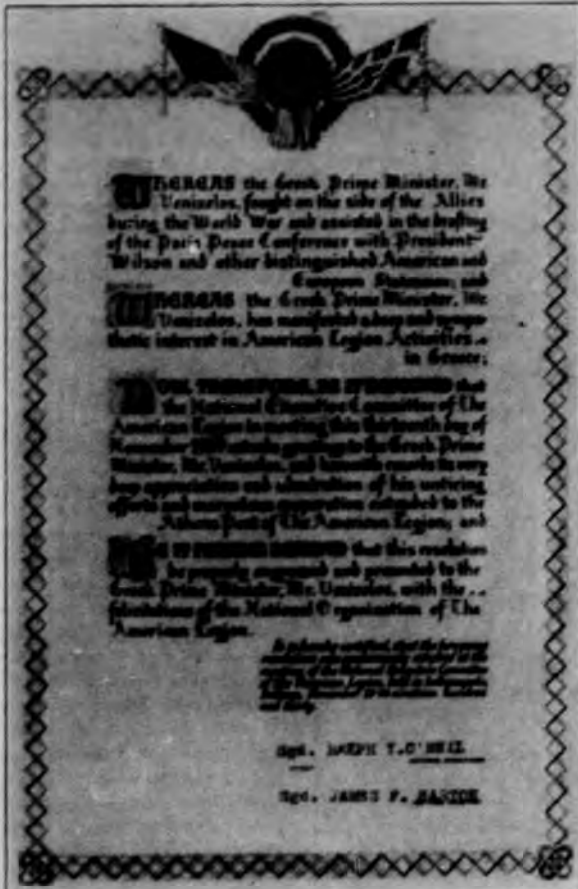
Believe me,
Sincerely yours,
JOHN HAMMILL,
Governor.

State of Kansas

Office of the Governor, Topeka
Mr. George Poulson,
Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

IT is an honor and a pleasure for me as Chief Executive of Kansas to delegate authority to you to carry the flag of our State to Athens, Greece, and there present it to the Government of Greece on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the American Legion Home in Athens



Second page of engraved resolution passed by the National Organization of the American Legion extending felicitations to Greek Prime Minister Mr. Venizelos in recognition of his sympathetic interests in the American Legion activities in Greece

and of the unveiling of the marble busts of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Samuel Gridley Howe, and Edward Everett.

It is my earnest hope and trust that this occasion may prove most successful. I know that you will represent Kansas in the most admirable way.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

CLYDE M. REED,
Governor.

Commonwealth of Kentucky

Frankfort

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

Your Excellency:

WITH all free peoples of the earth I extend felicitations to you and your Government upon the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of Greece.

Kentucky is proud of its citizens of Greek birth and descent, and shall see that each one of them is afforded fair opportunity in the land of the Stars and Stripes.

Sincerely,

FLEM D. SAMPSON,
Governor.

State of Louisiana

Executive Department,
Baton Rouge

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

Your Excellency:

ON the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of Greece, the people of the State of Louisiana, mindful of the great contributions which the Greek Nation has rendered to humanity through its struggles for liberty and through its achievements in the field of letters, arts and the sciences, are this day sending to you and to the Greek Nation a symbol of their love for Greece and admiration for her contributions to civilization, the flag of their State, which will carry to you and the Greek people congratulations for your first One Hundredth Anniversary of Independence, the best wishes for progress and prosperity of the Greek Nation and the prayer that the relations of friendship that have existed during the last one hundred years between the two countries may not only continue but also be strengthened.

We have in our midst thousands of Greek nationals who have established themselves in our State and in our country and who are becoming very valuable citizens of our Republic.

Yours very sincerely,

HUEY P. LONG,
Governor.

State of Michigan

Executive Office, Lansing

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

My dear Premier Venizelos:

IT is a privilege to forward to you and the Greek nation a flag of the State of Michigan, one of the forty-eight republics making up the United States of America. It is an honor to us and to our State that it is carried to the birthplace of civilization and liberty by sons of Greece who have become heroes of this new republic so far from their homeland. It gratifies our people that these sons of your nation and citizens of ours are privileged to bring this flag to you at the time of rejoicing over the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Freedom of Greece from a foreign and oppressive yoke.

To Greece more than to any other nation the United States of America as a nation are under a deep spiritual obligation. The democracies of ancient Greece furnished the inspiration for American liberty. They supplied the pattern for the town

meetings which were the organizations that were federated through the principle of representative government into the states and ultimately the federal government. To modern Greece we owe an incalculable debt for the thousands of her sons who have come to our shores, have become good citizens in times of peace and heroic soldiers in times of war.

It will be an inspiration to our children to know that our State flag is among those kept by Greece as symbols of liberty.

Respectfully yours,

FRED W. GREEN,
Governor.

State of Mississippi

Jackson

Honorable Alexander Zaimis, President,
The Republic of Greece,
Athens, Greece.

Sir:

IT is a distinct pleasure to me to place in the hands of A. K. Demas, Post Commander of the Preston Hudson Post No. 10, of the American Legion, Durant, Mississippi, the flag of the State of Mississippi, for presentation to your Excellency, with cordial official greetings from the State of Mississippi to the Republic of Greece.

Our nation and Mississippi hold an honored relationship with your country, brought about by many of your people, adopting America as their home. I have many personal friends among your countrymen in Mississippi. They are progressive, energetic and good citizens.

Wishing you and your Republic prosperity and happiness, I have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

WALKER WOOD,
Secretary of State.



Evzones, the crack soldiers of Greece, triumphantly parading the flags of the 48 States of the United States handed to them by the American Legionnaires representing the Governors of their respective States after a special function held at the Philhellenic Stadium

State of Montana

Office of The Governor,
Helena

His Excellency Eleutherios Venizelos,
Premier of Greece, Athens.

Sir:

THROUGH the good offices of the George Dilboy Post No. 697 of the American Legion, New York City, the State of Montana, one of the younger in the great Sisterhood comprising the United States of America, is enabled to present to you and through you to the people of all Greece the flag of our Treasure State.

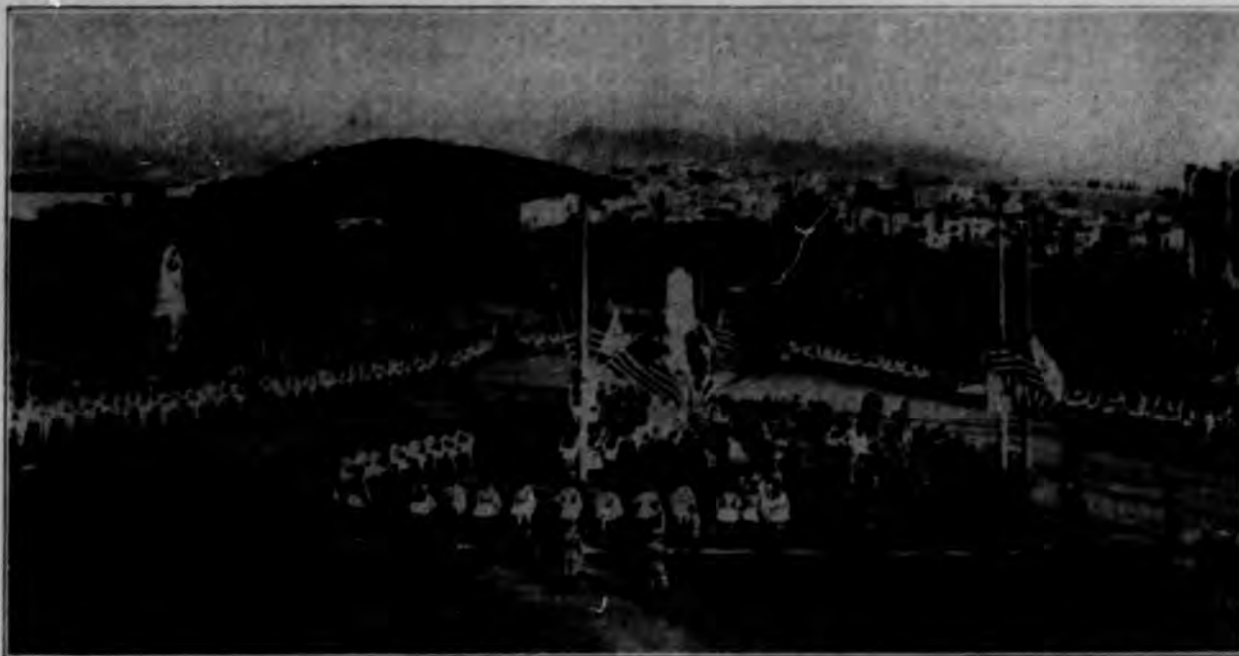
It seems especially fitting that this emblem of one of the federation of commonwealths that has been builded in North America should go to you on the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of Greece. Ours is a liberty-loving people, and the roots of our democracy go back to the days of ancient Greece, that historic land whence we have derived and are still deriving inspiration. Our countries are closely knit together by ties of blood and friendship—a condition with which, it is devoutly to be hoped, nothing may ever be permitted to interfere. Many thousands of the sons of Greece have made their homes in America and have contributed to the welfare of our country in times of peace and done their patriotic bit when called to the colors of the Nation.

We are proud to have the flag of Montana presented to Greece upon so auspicious an occasion in your country's history and trust that it may ever remain a symbol of warmest friendship between our respective countries.

With every assurance of goodwill, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

J. E. ERICKSON,
Governor.



THE BRILLIANT DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT ERECTED AT ATHENS IN HONOR AND MEMORY OF AMERICANS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE CAUSE OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE, 1821-1828

State of Nevada

Executive Chamber, Carson City

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

Your Excellency:

ON the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of Greece and on the occasion of the sailing to Athens of American Legionnaires to bring to your government and your people the greetings and the goodwill of the people of America, the people of the State of Nevada, mindful of the great contributions which the Greek Nation has rendered to humanity through its struggles for liberty and through its achievements in the field of letters, arts and the sciences, are this day sending to you and to the Greek Nation a symbol of their love for Greece and admiration for her contributions to civilization, the flag of their State, which will carry to you and the Greek people congratulations for your first One Hundredth Anniversary of Independence, the best wishes for progress and prosperity of the Greek Nation and the prayer that the relations of friendship that have existed during the last one hundred years between the two countries may not only continue but also be strengthened.

We have in our midst thousands of Greek Nationals who have established themselves in our State and in our country and who are becoming very valuable citizens of our Republic.

With assurances of my highest esteem, I am

Very cordially yours,

F. B. BALZAR,
Governor.

State of New Mexico

Executive Office, Santa Fe

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

My dear Premier:

I DEEM it an honor to have the privilege of sending you a flag of the State of New Mexico to be displayed at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the freedom of Greece.

This flag will testify that New Mexico rejoices with Greece in her triumphant victories; it will also serve as a symbol of the tie existing between your ancient country of glorious history and this new far-away land of New Mexico. Many of our best citizens are of Greek ancestry. These sons of Greece who have established their homes with us are industrious and law-abiding in time of peace and they are loyal and brave in time of war.

Assuring you of my affectionate esteem, I am, my dear Premier,
Cordially yours,

R. C. DILLON,
Governor.

The Commonwealth of Ohio

Office of the Governor, State House, Columbus

To the President of the Hellenic Republic:

I AM happy, on the part of the people of Ohio, to extend greetings and best wishes to the valiant soldiers of Greece in connection with the pilgrimage which is to be taken by Lieutenant Constantino J. Rorris, a member of the Thirty-Seventh Division, Signal Corps, and also of the American Legion Post No. 82, Columbus, Ohio, to take part in the dedication of a Memorial to all Greek Veterans of the World War.

The State of Ohio is proud to send its flag and a message of greetings to be placed with those of other States in this Memorial.

The people of Ohio ever hold in imperishable remembrance the courage and devotion of their Greek Allies during the memorable days of 1917 and 1918.

Very respectfully,

MYERS Y. COOPER,
Governor.

State of Oregon

Salem

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

Your Excellency:

ON the occasion of the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of Greece and also the sailing to Athens of many American Legionnaires to bring to your government and your good people the greetings and goodwill of all the people of America it affords me great pleasure to be enabled to extend to you the well wishes of the great State of Oregon.

The people of this wonderful State are ever mindful of the great contributions which the Greek Nation has rendered to the world through the many years in the fields of arts, letters and sciences.

We have in our midst thousands of Greek Nationals who have made their homes in this country and are making valuable citizens of our State and of the United States. It is likewise true that thousands of our countrymen visit your classic country every

year. From this association I am sure that the ties of friendship between the two countries will continue to grow and become strengthened.

This flag of our beloved State of Oregon will carry to you and the people of Greece the congratulations of the citizens of Oregon upon this the first One Hundredth Anniversary of your Independence. May Greece have great prosperity and may the splendid friendly relations between the United States and Greece continue.

Cordially yours,

A. W. NORBLAD,
Governor.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Governor's Office, Harrisburg

Mr. N. J. Cassavetes, Commander,
George Dilboy Post No. 697,
The American Legion,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Cassavetes:

WILL your commission be good enough to convey to the officials and people of the Greek Nation congratulations from me personally and as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the completion of a century of growth and development under the ideals of modern democracy. Greece is once more attaining the position among the nations of the earth which rendered her name so glorious and illustrious in the centuries gone by.

We of Pennsylvania are especially interested in the national life of Greece because so many of her people have come into our midst and now form a large and influential part of our population. The Greeks have readily adapted themselves to our form of government and our customs of living. They occupy honorable stations in every calling. While becoming thoroughly Americanized, they have not lost any of their love for the mother country and her marvelous traditions. We welcome them as an invigorating transfusion into our life, and through them we transmit to the parent country those democratic ideals which have exalted our Nation. May the next century bring to Greece continued growth, increased prosperity, and a greater measure of happiness and contentment to her people.

I have the honor to remain,

Very cordially yours,

JOHN T. FISHER,
Governor.

State of New York

Executive Chamber, Albany

Mr. N. J. Cassavetes, Commander,
George Dilboy Post American Legion, No. 697,
New York City.

Dear Commander:

I AM embodying in this note the greetings of the people of the State of New York to the people of Greece and my good wishes to every member of the Pilgrimage of American Legionnaires, Greek War Veterans and other friends of Greece. May I ask you to carry the flag of the State of New York and my message to the Greek people?

The Pilgrimage of American Legionnaires to Greece, "the Fountainhead of Culture," is a modern Odyssey in the sense that it embraces a long journey by sea, but in all other respects it is a mission of goodwill and peace. It is most fitting that America and Greece again clasp hands across the sea at this time when Greece is observing the centennial of her independence, America having recently completed the celebration of the sesquicentennial of her independence. Well may our countries mutually rejoice, thereby cementing for all time their traditional friendship.

Over and above the legacy of culture which America, like all the other countries of the world, received from Greece, the first great Democracy, other priceless gifts, notably the art of popular government, have been given us by the Mother Country of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and other magnificent Intellectuals which the passing ages only serve to brighten. Accordingly, we are grateful, and upon this pilgrimage devolves the obligation of giving concrete expression of this sense of debt.

Our blessings are upon your pilgrimage and our affections are placed in your trust to be borne back to the people of Greece.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
Governor.

State of North Carolina

Governor's Office, Raleigh

M. Eleutherios Venizelos,
Premier of Greece,
Athens, Greece.

Your Excellency:

MAY I take this occasion to avail myself of the opportunity of presenting through you to the Greek Nation a flag of the State of North Carolina. And may I, at the same time send to your great Nation greetings and expressions of goodwill from the great State whose people I have the honor to serve as Governor. Civilized people of all times will ever owe a debt of gratitude, which cannot be paid, to the Greek Nation and to its people for the contributions which they have made to world civilization.

The State of North Carolina numbers among some of its best citizens many men and women of Greek Nationality, who have found within the borders of our State a hospitable welcome. Cognizant as they are of the glories of their adopted land, they are ever mindful of the great Nation from whose land they sprung.

It is my earnest hope that the ties of friendship so long existing between this great country and yours may be enlarged and strengthened as the years go by.

Respectfully yours,

O. MAX GARDNER,
Governor.

State of Rhode Island

Executive Chambers, Providence

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

Your Excellency:

AT the dedication of the statue to those heroes of the United States who were members of the "Foreign Legion" assisting in the achievement of the Greek independence the State of Rhode Island is happy to be represented by Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, a citizen of Newport, Rhode Island, the daughter of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, one of those heroes to whom the Greek Government is paying tribute in these splendid dedicatory exercises of this beautiful statue.

Mrs. Elliott is carrying with her the flag of the State of Rhode Island, as a token of the goodwill and admiration of Rhode Island for Greece and for the contributions of the people of Greece to the advancement of the civilization of the World. Mrs. Elliott's father, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, was a member of the Foreign Legion, a graduate of Brown University in the Class of 1831 and in the words of the former President of his University, "an educator, liberator, and philanthropist, a personality so original, virile, and intrepid that his power was at once acknowledged by all whom he touched."

Rhode Island is happy to be so graciously and ably represented on this occasion by his daughter who brings the personal greeting of the citizens of her beloved State.

NORMAN S. CASE,
Governor.

State of South Carolina

Office of the Governor, Columbia

Mr. P. Papaflippou,
240 Meeting Street,
Charleston, South Carolina.

My dear Mr. Papaflippou:

I AM very glad, as Governor of South Carolina, to give to you this letter of greetings to be carried by you along with the flag of South Carolina on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the home of the American Legion Post of Athens and feel that you as well as the State of South Carolina are honored by being thus represented in the historic city of Athens.

The Grecian people have always been in the forefront, in culture, commerce, art, literature and patriotism. They have played an important part in the life of the United States both in time of war and in time of peace, and numbered among the best citizens of America are many of those who came to our shores from Greece.

May I extend, through you, my Greetings and those of the



GREEK EVZONES WAVING THE AMERICAN STATE FLAG UNFURL THE GOODWILL OF THE TWO NATIONS
(Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott is shown in picture with Dr. Callimachos, Editor of the *National Herald*)

nearly two million people of South Carolina, to the President and the people of Greece?

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN G. RICHARDS,
Governor.

State of Vermont

Executive Department, Montpelier

Honorable E. Venizelos,
Premier of Greece,
Athens, Greece,

Honorable Sir:

GREETINGS from the State of Vermont in the United States of America!

May I congratulate you on the celebration of the centenary of Greek Independence, and wish you and the citizens of your country joy and prosperity in the years to come.

On June 23rd last, a fitting ceremony took place in this City when the Vermont Ahepa Chapter decorated with a wreath a memorial not far from the State Capitol in honor of John P. Miller, a volunteer in the Greek Army in 1824.

Respectfully,

JOHN E. WEEKS,
Governor.

Commonwealth of Virginia

Governor's Office, Richmond

To the Government and People of Greece

AS Governor of the oldest State of the American Union allow me to extend to you my hearty congratulations on the centennial of your independence. Virginia was the home of George Washington under whose leadership the American States gained their independence and since that time our people have taken

peculiar interest in all the peoples of the earth who have struggled for the blessings of liberty.

Many citizens of Greece have become residents of our State and it is with great pleasure that I, as Governor, testify to the fact that they have been a good, law-abiding people who have endeared themselves to Virginians. I desire to thank the people of Greece for their contribution to the upbuilding of our State.

Permit me to send with this message a flag of our beloved State.

JNO GARLAND POLLARD,
Governor.

State of Wisconsin

Executive Department, Madison

To the Government and People of the Greek Republic

ON the One Hundredth Anniversary of the independence of Greece, it affords me great satisfaction, as Governor of Wisconsin, to tender in behalf of the people of this state hearty congratulations and good wishes, and through the American Legion members of Greek descent, to present to your nation a Wisconsin State Flag, as a token of respect and good will.

The civilization of Greece is one of the most ancient, and American and European culture is to a large extent Greek in origin.

Not content, however to rest upon the laurels of a history which has been glorious both in times of prosperity and of national adversity, the Greek people are today imbued with a youthful vigor of action and of intellect which makes them a leading factor in the modern world.

Wisconsin, like most of her sister states in the American Union, has thousands of people of Greek descent, who by reason of their useful part in our social and economic life and by their good citizenship, constitute a valuable factor, and at the same

(Continued on page 34)

American Press Lauds Centenary of Greek Independence

Reprint of a Few of the Editorials of the Nation's Editors

Washington (D. C.) Post:

GREECE celebrated the 100th anniversary of its independence. It was under the heel of the Turk from 1456 until 1830, and even at that date only a part of the Hellenic homeland was redeemed. Americans have little conception of the rigors of Asiatic rule as practiced by the Ottoman Empire upon Europeans under their sway. The Greeks were so ground down that there seemed to be no possibility of their resurgence as a nation. Only the ancient undying spirit of liberty was left to them; but with that they won.

The sympathies of liberty-loving peoples were with the Greeks. Americans ardently hoped for a restoration of Grecian independence. The sight of a great republic in the west, which had won its liberty against the strongest power in the world, doubtless encouraged the Greeks. But mainly they remembered their glorious past, and resolved to break their chains or die.

America has welcomed many sons of Greece, and thousands of them are prosperous citizens. They are hard-working, ambitious, and law-abiding. They contribute a share of artistic genius to the American make-up. Their help and counsel, sent back to their relatives in the old country, establish sympathetic ties between the two republics. Now that the Hellenic nation is self-governing, the world hopes that its light will never be quenched, that under liberty of body and mind the Grecian people will again delight the world with beauty and eloquence.

Christian Science Monitor:

THERE is no doubt that the friendliness which was expressed for Greece at the time her people won independence has been maintained in the United States throughout the ensuing century. Nor is there question that Americans rejoice that, after weathering several serious and exhaustive wars, Greece should now under the leadership of Venizelos be engaged in building up her industrial and commercial strength at home, and in developing her country within the borders which have been set to it by international consent. It is a larger country than it was when it won its independence. It is a smaller land than it thought when it was reaching out for territory on the mainland of

Asia Minor. But it is stabilized and has absorbed into its population the great masses of refugees driven by the Turks from lands which they long had inhabited. More populous than ever, wiser, we believe, politically than ever in its history, enjoying the good wishes and friendship of all nations, and matching a past glorious for its attainments in art and literature, by a present in which its achievements in succoring and maintaining its people, freed from the wrath of an enemy, challenge the world's admiration. Greece may well feel that it enters upon its second century of independence with every possible prospect of renewed international greatness.

Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md.:

IT is difficult to reconstruct that fervor which the War of Greek Independence provoked in this country, as it did throughout all Christendom, a fervor which inspired



The laying of the corner stone of the American Legion Memorial and Community Center in Athens in the presence of the Greek War Minister, Mr. Sophoulis, the Minister of Marine, Mr. Botsaris, and American Legion officials

appeals for intervention and called for volunteers. Its effect upon the popular imagination at that time remains in place names — Memphis, Athens, Delphi and our own modest little Timonium in Baltimore county. It remains in the refined classic porticos and façades of old "neo-Greek" houses on Mount Vernon Place, Cathedral and Franklin streets, the last gestures of Grecian architecture before the onslaught of Eastlake, jigsaw and brownstone front.

The spirit of the time still stands out brilliantly around the life and works of the greatest of the Philhellenes, Byron.

St. Louis Post Dispatch:

OF the rich record that is Greek history, only a brief chapter at the end of the scroll tells the tale of modern Greece. The nation with a heritage of more than 3000 years celebrated its first centenary of independence. After the end of the glory that was Greece, after the fall of Rome and the decay of the Byzantines, there followed centuries of darkness under the Turk. There were sporadic rebellions, but it was not until March 25, 1821, that the revolt against Ottoman rule really began. A long and bloody struggle followed, which all Europe viewed as symbolic of the struggle between civilization and barbarism, of freedom against tyranny. It was ended by recognition of Greek independence in the London protocol of Feb. 3, 1830.

There are 500,000 persons of Greek descent in the United States. Apart from this fact, the bond between America and modern Hellas is strong because this country was the first to give official recognition to its cause. President Monroe in his message to Congress in 1823, renewed inspiration of the Greek patriots.

Modern culture owes an unrepayable debt to the ancient Greeks. In language, architecture, science, art, poetry, drama and philosophy, the classical inheritance is the foundation. No nation of ancient times put itself on record more completely than the Greeks. From their writings man has been best enabled to trace the development of his mind since history began.

Cincinnati (O.) Inquirer:

IT was in the month of March, 1821, that the Greeks raised the standard of revolt. The struggle against Ottoman might was epic in character, but the result was realization of Byron's



HARRY MAUCOIDES
Adjutant of Athens Post The American Legion

poetic dream, a "Greece once more Free."

The American and Greek Revolutions were akin in motive; each gave a new birth of liberty to the world; our own revolution inspired and heartened the men of ancient Hellas to win back again the inheritance transmitted by Miltiades, to give again to the world in the rejuvenescence of freedom the thought of Socrates, Aristotle, Plato, Sophocles.

Immortal history and tradition are associated with the Hellenic land. The world of today is indebted to it more deeply than it can realize. Much of our life, religion, science, customs, ideals have descended to us from the race who heard Pan's pipings afar in beechen shades, whose sons fashioned and erected the Parthenon, who carved in marble a majesty and beauty that has delighted the soul of men through all succeeding centuries. Theirs was the day when Art was mistress of the highest civilization that the world to that time had known.

It is a great centenary. There is spiritual affinity between Greek and American patriots.

There are a half million loyal citizens of Hellenic descent in the United States. They are a bulwark against Communist influence and persuasion. They have reason to realize what liberty and independence mean. They know the story of their forebears and they know the living facts of today. They have become assimilated with our national life. We rejoice with them in this celebration and the recalling of glorious memories.

Providence Journal, Providence, R. I.:

THE epic struggle of the Greeks to throw off the Turkish yoke was given an accentuated romantic flavor by the participation of Lord Byron. At the conclusion of his stormy, spectacular career, Byron threw in his fortunes with the Greek revolutionists in the summer of 1823. At the

end of that year he joined their army, and he was, as a commander, successful in military organization and in developing the morale of his troops, although he never had an opportunity to lead them into action. His devotion to the cause of the oppressed made him a national hero in Greece, and the sunset months of his life may well be appraised as its most creditable period in revelation of character.

San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif.:

IN the hundred years since March 25, 1830, when she emerged an independent nation on the stage of modern Europe, Greece has played a part in international affairs quite beyond her population or material resources. This is partially accounted for by her strategic position flanking the lines of communication between the great Western powers and the Levant. But a powerful contributing factor has been the aggressive character of the Greek people and the ambition of Greek statesmen fired by traditions of ancient Hellenic greatness



Medal struck off and issued by the Greek Government in honor of the American Legionnaires, who visited Greece in August 1930

and by inherited antipathy to Moslem despotism.

Greek strategy and Greek ambition have been greatly sustained by the sentiment of Western nations conscious of their debt to the ancient Hellenes as the source of those principles, "exempt from mutability and decay," upon which European civilization is founded. It was that same consciousness which brought to the help of Greece at the crisis of her struggle for independence from the Turks the enthusiasm and the material aid of forces of which Byron was a symbol.

Yet neither the mountains nor Marathon, the Persians' grave nor the memory of burning Sappho, would have availed had not the Greek people themselves carried on the long fight with incredible pertinacity. Without the unquenchable spirit of the modern Greek the appeal to the ancient memories would have been but "blown dust of bones."

The blood of Markos Bozzaris fertilized the seed of the London protocol which eventually guaranteed Greek independence.

Modern Greece has had many vicissitudes in her one hundred years of national life. Heroism has redeemed her impetuous hazards. Out of the mael has come one of the greatest of modern statesmen — Eleutherios Venizelos. Greece is entered on a constructive era that promises to develop solidity of foundation and durability of fabric.

Eternal summer yet gilds the Isles of Greece and their sun, which has never set even in their darkest hour, is, the world has reason to believe, moving in a new arc toward a higher place in the international sky.

The Greeks have a right to celebrate.

Palm Beach Times, Palm Beach, Fla.:

IT is 100 years ago that the symbol of independence was raised in Greece, following 400 years of Turkish rule. These were centuries marked by struggles for freedom by men and women unwilling longer to live under the hand of an oppressor. Heroic struggles and the fire of intense patriotism marked this winning of independence no less in Greece than it had 50 years before when the American colonies wrested their freedom from England.

The people of today forget, some have not known, the intense interest that was the world's in this conflict between Greek and Turk, the one to gain freedom, the other to deny it. But it engaged brilliant minds of the world, of poets, of statesmen, of rulers.

Fifteen months later the Greeks once more were free, and the whole world, with the exception of Turkey, was delighted that the nation that gave to the world its earliest forms of high learning, profound thinking, and artistic craftsmanship, once more came into the flush of freedom.

The world will rejoice with the people of Greece. A nation that can produce a Socrates should be free.

(Continued on page 26)



Greece honors the American Legion



Topics of the Editor



March 25th the Anniversary of Greek Independence

It is fitting that the Greeks throughout the world will be celebrating the Independence of Greece. A country which has given to the world some of its outstanding genius in every department of human endeavor, is entitled to freedom and to celebrate that fact, to continue its career in the interest of a better civilization in Mankind, as her records indicate it did in the past.

Greece, the beacon light of civilization, is free and a republic, and the entire world rejoices with her on this fact.

Kaleidoscopic has been the development of Greece for the past 100 years, and miraculous, to say the least, its achievements of progress. Almost obliterated by the ruthless despot of the Orient, it rises today with confidence, like another Phoenix, proud of her past, faithful of her present, and hopeful for her future. After innumerable wars and constant strife and sacrifice, which would have taxed the resources of larger and stronger nations, Greece today emerges from the struggle victorious, breathes easier with the blessings of a free government, and under the leadership of an able Statesman she is on the road to a steady progress. When one considers the stress and storm Greece has gone through during the last 500 years at least, and observes her present healthy condition and thriving progressiveness, one cannot help but be filled with profound admiration and hopefulness in her future greatness.

There are signs, indisputable signs, that Greece is on the road to revive once more the glory that was Greece and become once again a leader in creating a better world in which to live.

To that end we all wish her success.

We Are Grateful ON the pages of this issue you will find reprinted several letters of Federal, State and City executive officials addressed to the Greek Government and people extending congratulations on the Centenary of Greek Independence and expressing highest sentiments and best wishes in behalf of the American people for the progress, and welfare of the Greek Republic. The happy thought on the part of the State Executives to accompany their congratulatory letters with their State flags to be presented to the Greek Government, as a symbol of appreciation and acknowledgment of her valor for the cause of liberty and freedom, is a memorable event, reaffirming once more the sincere friendship and understanding enjoyed by the people of the two republics and expressive of the desire to perpetuate the cordial relations ever existing between them.

The words also expressing high praise of the citizens of Greek descent who have established themselves in the cities and states of the United States, and the appreciation by the executive officials of their loyalty, industry and good citizen-

ship, is highly gratifying. To this condition, in behalf of good citizenship and loyalty, the Order of Ahepa has very much contributed and it will continue to contribute. We are proud of the fact that we are of Greek origin, and devoted and loyal American citizens, and we shall endeavor at all times to live up to the expectation and concur in every respect with the splendid sentiments as expressed by the high State and City officials in our behalf. We shall always be with them to make this land a better and bigger America.

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We Thank the American Press

THE editorials which appeared in the American press, several of which are reprinted in this issue, contributed by the leading editors of the nation, are a fitting tribute to the Greek people and highly complimentary to the American press. The editorials in question sound a pæan for the cause of liberty and freedom. The epic fight of Greece for independence and the cruel and unequal struggle under which a liberty-loving people desperately strove to free themselves from the yoke of an Asiatic despot, readily found its champion in the American press, the ever alert in the cause of liberty and freedom.

We extend, therefore, our congratulations and heartfelt appreciation to the American editors, and assure them that in us, the sons of glorious fathers, they will find also worthy descendants, ready to defend, offer our fortunes, and shed our blood to perpetuate that which gives purpose and value to life, the freedom and liberty of a free people.

Ahepa's Contribution to the National Historical Museum

IN the pages of this publication you will read a letter addressed by the Greek Minister at Washington, Hon. C. Simopoulos, to the Supreme President of our fraternity, Brother Geo. E. Phillis, acknowledging receipt of a check for two thousand dollars which the Ahepa Convention at Boston pledged as its contribution for the building of the National Museum Hall to house the relics of the Greek War of Independence. This is a noble gesture on the part of Ahepa to preserve for posterity the remains of an epic struggle which not only won independence for Greece, assured her state among the free nations of the world, but also has given her the opportunity to revive the glory that is Greece.

This worthy deed on the part of Ahepa will not only be highly appreciated by the Greek people, but will also gratify the members of the Fraternity for being able to participate in such a project in behalf of the Motherland.

The American Legion Memorial Hall

ONE of the outstanding buildings in Athens shall be the American Legion Memorial Hall, the foundation stone of which was laid with fitting ceremonies last August. In the November, 1930,

issue of this MAGAZINE we gave the details of this building, explaining at the same time the service which it shall unquestionably render in cementing and maintaining a feeling of cordial relationship and friendship between the American and Greek people. The project is of such magnitude that it requires the expenditure of large sums of money, but the good work it shall accomplish will be of immense value. Anyone who desires to contribute to this project may address himself to Mr. Mauricides, in care of the National Bank of Greece, 51 Maiden Lane, New York City, or in care of Athens Post, The American Legion, 4 Stadium Street, Athens, Greece.

Thank You IN connection with the reproduction of the letters of the Governors and Mayors and American Legion Commanders on the Centenary of Greek Independence in the pages of this issue, it is proper that we extend our appreciation to Mr. Nicholas J. Cassavetes, Commander of the American Legion George Dilboy Post of New York, under whose auspices the American Legionnaires Excursion to Greece was organized, and the presentation of State flags took place at a special festival held in honor at the Athenian Stadium, and also to Harry Mauricides, Commander of the Athens Post of the American Legion, for having so kindly furnished us with the required data.

Ahepa Renders Distinct Community and National Service

Declares Tampa Daily Times in Editorial Friday, January 9, 1931

IT IS not customary for local banquets to be referred to on this page. But there was held one on Wednesday night which was so notable that it deserves preferential treatment. It was the one given by the Ahepa chapters of Tampa, St. Petersburg and Tarpon Springs in honor of George E. Phillies, Buffalo, N. Y., Supreme President of Ahepa, who was visiting this section. This banquet was everything that good banquets are — good fellowship, good dinner, good music, good speaking. But it was different. The speaking was notably different. It was all with a definite purpose.

Ahepa, you know, is a contraction of American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. Expressing its purpose in a single word the much over-worked one of Americanization must be used. It is not invidious, and is certainly far from hyperbole, to say that President Phillies' speech was a gem. It was eloquent, educational, inspirational. This would be a much better country could some group of citizens listen to it or one of its character every night. But utterances of the kind are not delivered every night. It was distinctly im-

pressive to note how responsive the assembled Ahepas were to it and to every note of better citizenship sounded by the speakers. It is seldom that so much spontaneous applause displays itself upon such occasions. It was very evident to those present that the Greeks foregathered there are in serious earnest regarding Americanization and good citizenship.

This is not surprising. It has long been known by those willing to know that among those of Grecian ancestry resident in Tampa and this section of Florida are some excellent citizens. It is far less surprising to one who recollects a son gassed in France during the hell of 1918 who was picked up and carried to safety and succor by a Greek comrade enlisted as a volunteer American soldier in that terrible conflict.

The Ahepas rendered a distinct community service, if not a national one, when they gave their banquet and furnished President Phillies opportunity for making his address. It is a pity that thousands could not have heard it, instead of the hundreds that did. It was calculated to give a better understanding and deeper appreciation of our Greek citizens.

Marching With No Band

By GLENN FRANK

President of the University of Wisconsin

"I ONCE knew," says H. L. Mencken, "an old colored woman, born in southern Maryland, who lived miserably in one room of a shack in an alley in Baltimore. When asked why she did not go back to her village, where she would have at least better food and more air, she replied very simply that there were never any parades in the country."

Aunt Mandy is not the only one who feels the need of parades to make life interesting and livable. Most of us are pathetically dependent on things outside ourselves for happiness.

Most of us have never mastered the art of being alone with ourselves. We work our finger nails to the quick to gain leisure and overlook the importance of learning what to do with leisure after we get it.

We live in an age of "good fellows," but forget to become "good fellows," by which I mean men and women with good minds, rich spirits, men and women who know how to enjoy themselves without wearing themselves out chasing hither and yon after bought-and-paid-for diversion.

We have to have parades to amuse us. Fifth Avenue and the alley in Baltimore are alike in this. Perhaps the art of life consists in learning to march without a band. We should be able to march by the music that is in our own minds and spirits.

"The more a man has in himself," said gloomy old Schopenhauer, "the less he will want from other people."

It is a fine thing to know how to relax from the tension of hard work by playing mah jong or bridge, going to a ball game, or sitting under the spell of the theatre, but it is tragic when we get to the point where we do not know how to escape boredom without resorting to things outside ourselves.

An ancient sage put his finger on the real trouble when he said, "How miserable are the idle hours of ignorant men!"

The ignorant man has nothing in himself, so he must look elsewhere for happiness whenever he has a spare hour. And, in this matter, we must remember that even college graduates may be very ignorant men.

The happiest man is the man who has the most sources of pleasure in himself.

When we go in quest of society, diversion, amusement, and luxury, it is good for us to ask ourselves whether we go because we really need relaxation or because our own minds and spirits are empty and must be filled from the outside.

If an evening alone with yourself bores you, it is time to take an inventory of your mind. Your internal riches are running low.

Who's Who in the Ahepa

NIKITAS D. DIPSON

Brother Dipson's Struggles and Achievements a Lesson and Inspiration

[Editor's Note. — On this page we aim each month to give a short outline of the lives of outstanding successful business and professional men of the Order of Ahepa. This month we have chosen Nikitas D. Dipson, President of the Genesee Theatrical Enterprises, Inc., whose story of his early struggles and achievements in the theatrical industry reads like a fairy tale adventure.]



BROTHER NIKITAS D. DIPSON
Prominent member of Warner Bros.
Theaters, Inc.

BROTHER DIPSON was born in Sparta, Greece. His father, a very influential man of that country, had hoped that his son would enter the diplomatic service. But a genius knows no bridle, for, after graduating from the University of Athens, the Military School at Corfu and serving as an officer in the Greek Army, Brother Dipson decided that America would offer greater opportunities, so with his bride of a few months we find him in this country as early as 1910, casting his lot with thousands of other immigrants, who, fired with ambition to better themselves, struggled up the difficult road of success.

Brother Dipson's first venture in the theatrical business was in Jeanette, Pa., where he started operating a small moving picture theatre. In 1914 he went to Batavia, N. Y., where he now resides, and first obtained the Family Theatre, later taking over the other two motion picture houses in that city. During 1915 he spent most of his time as a representative of the Greek Government purchasing supplies for Greece. After completing that work he devoted all of his time to the development of his theatrical interests. He gradually purchased theatres in other cities until he acquired one of the largest independent chain of theatres in that section. Recently he sold a large percentage of these theatres to Warner Bros. Theatres, Inc.

Many elements go to make a successful man and one of these is foresight, a high quality of which has so characteristically marked every enterprise of Brother Dipson's. At the time Vitaphone was first introduced by Warner Bros., Brother Dipson was one of the first to recognize the tremendous possibilities of this innovation and demonstrated his faith in it by signing contracts for the installation of Vitaphones in three of his theatres, at a time when practically everyone was skeptical of the possibility of sound ever proving successful. In fact, he was among the first ten to sign contracts for Vitaphone installations. Developments have justified his judgment and foresight.

At present Brother Dipson is recognized as one of the outstanding theatrical men in the country. He still retains several theatres in New York, Ohio and West Virginia and also holds an executive position with Warner Bros. Theatres Inc., in New York City.

Opportunity alone does not spell success. When Brother Dipson came to these shores in 1910 there were numerous opportunities in diversified fields for anyone who had the foresight to see them and the confidence and courage to develop them. Today this country offers more, bigger and better opportunities, but the formulas of success remain as simple as ever, namely, hard work, perseverance, courage in one's convictions and the will to succeed, a lesson so ably recited by Brother Dipson.

Culled Comments

When two men ride on a horse,
one must ride behind.

A politician without patronage
is like a cat without claws.

A fit of anger is as dangerous to
dignity as a dose of arsenic is to life.

It is fair to derive instruction
even from enemies.

More flies can be caught with a
drop of honey than with a barrel of
vinegar.

Oil and water, woman and a
secret, are hostile properties.

GALEN, THE GREEK, A FASHIONABLE PHYSICIAN OF ANCIENT TIMES

GALLEN is one of the great figures in the early history of medicine. Many authorities rank him as the greatest in Greek medicine with the single exception of Hippocrates.



He was born in Pergamon in the year 130 A.D.

His father was a wealthy architect by the name of Nikon.

Nikon decided to have his son study medicine, so ancient records tell us, because of a dream in which he was apparently urged by the gods to do so.

Galen started the study of medicine at the age of 17. He studied in the famous medical school at Alexandria. He also traveled extensively and studied at other medical centers.

On his return to Pergamon he was made the official surgeon in charge of the gladiators.

In 162 A.D. he went to Rome. At Rome he gave public lectures upon anatomy. In time, he became famous not only as a lecturer but as the most fashionable physician in all Rome.

He was called in to treat the emperor, Marcus Aurelius, who was suffering from indigestion as a result of having eaten too much cheese.

His fees seemed to have been rather good, but they must not be considered exorbitant, for his patients included the wealthiest and most powerful citizens of Rome. In one case, his fee amounted to about \$2,000 of our money.

In his writings, Galen tells of having been called in to treat a fashionable lady of Rome. He could find nothing particularly the matter with her.

He engaged her in general conversation and found that her pulse quickened at the mention of an actor by the name of Pylades.

He concluded that her malady was one of the heart in the figurative sense and that she had fallen in love with the actor.

Galen accompanied the emperor on his journeys into Germany.

But despite the extent of his practice, he found time to carry on original research in anatomy and to do considerable lecturing.

His death occurred in the year 200.

Galen's writings were extensive. Studies have been made of them by many authorities, one of the most recent by Prof. Lynn Thorndike of Columbia University, formerly of Western Reserve University.



Fraternity News

SUPREME PRESIDENT PHILLIES AND SUPREME GOVERNOR SALIBA VISIT TAMPA, ST. PETERSBURG AND TARPON SPRINGS

By MRS. G. S. SMITZES

IT was my pleasure to be a member of the party of the Supreme President during part of the time when he and Supreme Governor Saliba were the guests of the Ahepa Chapters located in Tampa, St. Petersburg and Tarpon Springs, Florida. Florida was delighted to have the Supreme President and the Supreme Governor on a visiting tour, and the three chapters just mentioned had a full program for them. Deputy Governors G. S. Smitzes and Jerry Bacalis kept them very much occupied during the two days they were in the Tampa section, namely, on January 6th and 7th.

On the morning of January 6th, there was an early start made for the City of Tarpon Springs for the purpose of being present at the Epiphany Ceremonies which are celebrated in this city each year, thereby drawing thousands of strangers to the city for the annual event. Among these visitors to Tarpon Springs each year for the Cross Day ceremonies are citizens of every state in the Union who are wintering in Florida. On each January 6th, they trek to Tarpon Springs to gather at Spring Bayou where there is always a vast throng to witness the final ceremonies of Epiphany. The little Greek Orthodox Church is entirely inadequate to accommodate the numbers of worshippers who gather there very early in the morning, and who do not leave until noon. Hundreds are obliged to stand on the outside thankful if they are within hearing distance. There are always many church dignitaries in attendance at this time, and among them the head of the Greek Orthodox Church in the United States is a preëminent figure. This year, His Grace, Archbishop Damaskinos, was present for the first time, and endeared himself to all. There was an immediate bond between him and Supreme President Phillies in that both came from the City of Corinth. After the services at the Church, the procession moves to Spring Bayou, led by a band, which is followed by the church dignitaries, the children's vested choir, and then the mass of worshippers. This year, Archbishop Damaskinos was accompanied by Supreme President Phillies at the head of the procession, while surrounding them and following, were the men wearing the red fez of the Ahepa, which gave the impression that the Ahepa was the guard of honor. At the Bayou, after the litany is completed, a pure white dove is liberated, and a gold cross is thrown into the waters of the Bayou by the Archbishop. The Greek diver who recovers the gold cross is given the special blessing of the Archbishop, which is an augury of prosperity for the diver throughout the coming year.

At the conclusion of the Cross Day ceremonies, the Ahepans gathered to hear an ad-

dress by the Supreme President. In the course of this address, President Phillies expressed the unique thought that the City of Tarpon Springs could be compared to the little town of Bethlehem where Jesus was born. Exemplifying this thought, he referred to the sponge fishermen of Tarpon Springs, and to the fact that Jesus chose fishermen to be His honored Disciples. Supreme Governor Saliba had the further happy thought that the City of Tarpon Springs was a most fitting place for the location of a religious shrine, which would be a monument to the Order of Ahepa, and a means of solidifying the Greek Orthodox religion, and which would provide adequate facilities for the proper observance of Epiphany.

Ahepa Banquet

On January 7th, President Phillies visited St. Petersburg, and in the evening, he was the honored guest of the three Ahepa Chapters of Tampa, Tarpon Springs and St. Petersburg, at a banquet given at the Tampa Terrace Hotel in Tampa. There were two hundred Ahepans and their friends in attendance at this banquet and it was an entirely satisfactory occasion in every respect. Among the distinguished guests who favored with addresses were His Grace, Archbishop Damaskinos, Mayor D. B. McKay of Tampa, the Rev. Dr. Lacey of the Episcopal Diocese of Brooklyn, New York, United States District Judge Alexander Akerman of Tampa, Judge E. J. Phillips of Tarpon Springs, Commander Joe Clark of the American Legion of St. Petersburg, and Judge Raleigh Petteway of Tampa. All of these addresses were notable in that each speaker stressed the fine spirit of desire for closer cooperation and deeper understanding. Archbishop Damaskinos earnestly urged the citizens of Greek birth to ally themselves closely with the best interests of this country, and to make of themselves the finest citizens possible. He referred to the United States as being a wonderful country, and one to be proud of, and worthy of a devoted allegiance. Supreme President Phillies gave the final address of the evening, and it was a most stirring address. Mr. Phillies made the most of his gift of oratory in a plea for understanding of the principles of the Ahepa, and for better mutual appreciation between American born and Greek born citizens of the United States. The keynote of all the addresses was the high policy of reverence for country and right living as understood by the best elements of both the Greek and American civilizations, and promulgated by the Order of Ahepa. At the conclusion of the addresses, Toastmaster Saliba, Supreme Governor of the Fifth District, invited all who so desired to participate in dancing.

On Thursday, January 8th, President

Phillies, accompanied by Supreme Governor Saliba and Deputy Governor Bacalis, motored to Jacksonville, where he was successful in reviving the Ahepa Chapter there which had been dormant for some years. The visit to Jacksonville completed the journey around the rim of Florida, President Phillies having gone first to Miami, then to Tampa via the Tamiami Trail, then returning to Jacksonville. Following the Jacksonville visit, Mr. Phillies was scheduled for a big time in Savannah, Georgia, on Friday, January 9th.

The visit of the Supreme President was an inspiration to the Florida chapters of the Ahepa. These chapters do not have a large membership, but they are striving to exemplify the principles of the Order, and the visit of Mr. Phillies will long be remembered with profit to the southern membership and to the Order of Ahepa as a whole.

U-40

U. S. IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER JOINS THE AHEPA

BROTHER LUTHER WEEDIN, U. S. Immigration Commissioner for the district of Seattle, following the third annual banquet of the Juan de Fuca Chapter No. 177 of Seattle, Wash., was initiated into the regular membership of the order by Supreme President George E. Phillies, during his recent visit to that city.

Brother Weedin, speaking at the Ahepa banquet, gave ample evidence of his broad-minded understanding of the responsibilities and duties of his office, when he likened the Greeks of today to the pioneers of the middle West in the early days. He said: "It does not matter whether the American citizen of today is born in this country, or whether this is his country by reason of adoption, if he loves our Constitution and promotes the welfare of its institutions. The American of today is a mixture of many races. You people here of the Greek race, in my opinion, are as pioneer in spirit as those settlers who settled the middle West in the early days. You are as truly pioneer in spirit as those who traveled by ox team to the Pacific Coast. It is only those, who are daring and enterprising, who establish homes and seek fortune in an unknown land where an unknown tongue is spoken. People who will do that are truly pioneer. . . . I have attended a number of your installations, and have been much impressed with the ideals that you teach in your organization, and if you continue to teach such ideals we need not fear for the future of our institutions."

U-40

"Fraternally yours,
R. E. Byrd."

ADMIRAL BYRD sent a letter to the president of the Sioux Falls Chapter, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., expressing his thanks for a floral gift sent him by that chapter. He signed the letter "Fraternally yours" and the Sioux Falls Chapter is very proud to have received the letter and have added it to the archives of the Chapter.

AHEPA ESTABLISHES TWO NEW CHAPTERS IN NORTHWEST

Yakima and Wenatchee Added to the List of Washington State Chapters

THE well-known "Delicious," "Spitzenberg," "American Beauties," and the other kinds of famous apples with which the state of Washington has been supplying the world, are now grown within the realms of Ahepa, since the apple growing regions of Yakima and Wenatchee have gone over fast and strong into the folds of its domain.

Brother Tom Lentgis, the district's ever active Deputy Supreme Governor, was again the apostle. He sowed the seed at planting time last year and visited the belt again at blossomtime this spring.

The two chapters established in Yakima and Wenatchee bring up to ten the number of the Ahepa chapters in the state of Washington, six of which, besides the Vancouver Chapter, were established by Brother Lentgis in the course of the past year. Their membership at the end of the year reached the thousand mark.

The officers elected by the two chapters are the following:

Yakima chapter: Harry Carras, president; George Karamanos, vice-president; Jim Demson, secretary; and Tom Penokis, treasurer.

Wenatchee chapter: Tom Polison, president; Andrew Chornos, vice-president; Christ Carantzas, treasurer, and Wm. Sperry, secretary.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY MARKS INSTALLATION OF ERIE CHAPTER OFFICERS

THE installation ceremony of the officers of the Erie, Pa., Chapter No. 107 was held at the K. of C. Hall recently, marking a high point of ceremonial exercises ever taking place in that city.

Brother Chaconas acted as master of ceremonies and after the installation of officers introduced Brother Pulakos, the supreme governor of the district, who addressed the members in a most inspiring manner.

One of the outstanding features of the meeting was the presentation by Brother Marcopoulos, past-president of the Buffalo Chapter, of the past president's jewel to Brother A. Galanis in recognition of services rendered by him to his chapter. Large delegations from sister chapters of Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania were present and participated in the exercises.

The installed officers for 1931 were: James Chacona, president; John Tsagaris, vice-president; John Chiamardas, secretary; and Hercules Chacona, treasurer.

A merry dance followed the installation exercises and was immensely enjoyed by all.



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COLUMBUS CHAPTER IN- STALLS AND FEASTS

COLUMBUS Chapter No. 139 of Columbus, Ohio, held its annual banquet recently and installed its newly-elected officers for the year 1931.

The banquet, as reported to us, was a very successful affair and the public installation of the officers held jointly with the Dayton, Middletown and Springfield Chapter on the 18th of January was one of the outstanding social successes in that section of our domain. Over 300 persons attended the affair.

Brother A. J. Nelson, past president of the Columbus Chapter, was presented with a jewel in appreciation of services rendered. Mayor James Thomas of Columbus and many other high officials were present as guests of honor. The beloved Brother C. T. Marshall, chief justice of Ohio supreme court was the master of ceremonies.

It is gratifying to read that public officers and many prominent Americans are invited and do attend the social affairs given by our Chapters. This get-together endeavor on the part of our Chapters so successfully performed by the Columbus Chapter serves as one of the best means for disseminating the principles of Ahepa and informing our American neighbors of the good works of our order. Let every chapter make it a point to invite some prominent official or American business men of their community to participate in their social affairs. The things that are seen are more quickly appreciated than the things that are read. Let us not be afraid to "Show Off."

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY MARKS ANDERSON IN- STALLATION

EVERY member of Anderson Chapter No. 198, of Anderson, Ind., together with over fifty visiting members from Indianapolis, Kokomo, Marion, Muncie and other sister chapters, attended the impressive installation ceremony held at the Fraternal Order of Eagles Home in Anderson recently.

Brother George Borriss of Muncie, deputy Supreme Governor of the district, acted as installing officer. Brother William Zilson, president of Indianapolis chapter, spoke on fraternalism; Rev. John Vasilades of Indianapolis, delivered the principal address of the meeting. The meeting was one of the largest and most successful ever held by Anderson Chapter.

New officers installed were as follows: John Lambros, president; Gus Pancol, vice-president; Pete Pancol, secretary; George Janitos, treasurer; Thomas Marianos, chaplain; Jack Mungos, warden; George Glonaris, captain of guards; Thomas Cochifas, inside sentinel; Thomas George, outside sentinel; Eli Alatzas, chairman of board of governors; Andrew Blassaras and Thomas Cotter, members of board of governors.

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MAGNIFICENT PUBLIC IN- STALLATION HELD BY WHITE PINE CHAPTER

THE White Pine Chapter No. 188 of Ely, Nev., held its public installation exercises on January the second. The following officers were installed: P. H. Marvis, president; Tom Subaniotis, vice-president; Alexander Flangas, treasurer; Gus Constantine, secretary; Gus Papastamos, captain of the guards; Louis Zesemopoulos, chaplain; Nick Pappas, warden; Steve Fotinakas, inside sentinel; Tom Karpis, Tony Koppas, John Vilos, Jim Katsaros, Cris Romios, board of governors.

The installation ceremony was conducted by Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, Brother C. E. Athois of Magna, Utah, accompanied by the deputy Supreme Governor N. Cotro-manis. A capacity crowd attended the exercises and were entertained by interesting speeches and a specially prepared musical program which included vocal solos by William Coleman, the Hellenic American tenor who sang in both Greek and English. All present voted the occasion as the most interesting and most entertaining ever held by this chapter.

THESSAUM CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

AT a regular meeting held in their rooms in Elks' Hall, the members of Thessaum Chapter No. 248 of Dover, N. H., elected their officers for the year 1931. The new officers being as present: N. F. Colovos, president (re-elected); E. Janetos, vice-president (re-elected); Athan J. Costarakis, secretary; George Markos, treasurer; board of governors, V. Constantopoulos, chairman (re-elected), F. Demopoulos, A. Raizes, J. Gima, and J. Angelopoulos; S. Koromilas, captain of the guard; S. Kretsepis, chaplain; G. Kototas, inner sentinel; J. George, outer sentinel.

BEE HIVE CHAPTER INSTALLS LOCAL ATTORNEY AS PRESIDENT

N. J. COTRO-MANES, local attorney, was installed as president of the Beehive Chapter No. 146 of Salt Lake City, Utah, by C. E. Athas of Magna, Utah, supreme governor of the Eleventh District, at a public installation.

Other officers installed were: M. Pappanikolas, vice-president; George Comarell, secretary; Geo. Cayias, treasurer; George Strike, chaplain; James Komkos, warden; and Harry Pharselos, captain of the guards.

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NEW ORLEANS WELCOMES SUPREME PRESIDENT

THE Andrew Jackson Chapter No. 133 and the Greek community of New Orleans had the good fortune of having in their midst for two days January 18th and 19th, our Supreme President, George E. Phillis, who is making a tour of the Ahepa chapters of the southern districts. The Ahepans of New Orleans being at such distance from Supreme Headquarters had not had the opportunity of meeting any of the high officials of the Supreme Lodge since the visit of Brother V. I. Chibithes four years ago. Therefore the visit of Brother Phillis was an event that was looked forward to by all.

The Supreme President arrived in New Orleans Sunday morning January 18th, coming from Pensacola, Fla., and was met at the station by a Committee from Andrew Jackson Chapter. From the station he was taken to Jung Hotel where he made his headquarters. Brother Phillis then attended the Sunday morning services at the Hellenic Orthodox Church, the oldest Orthodox Church in America. The church was appropriately decorated and was filled with a capacity congregation. At the conclusion of the services the Supreme President was presented with a valuable gift from the Greek Community as a reminder of his visit to New Orleans. Brother Phillis then made a wonderful address in Greek to the congregation, particularly stressing the historical significance of the Greek element in New Orleans which dates back to 1766.

Sunday night the public installation of the officers of Andrew Jackson Chapter was held at the Jung Hotel. Upwards of 1,000 people including the Mayor of New Orleans and many other notables witnessed the ceremony of installation which was brilliantly performed by Supreme President Phillis with the able assistance of Brother C. Pelias, Past Supreme Governor, J. N. Bleatus, Past President of Omaha Chapter No. 147, and H. Chrysovergis, Captain of Guards. The officers installed are: George Nicolaides, president; A. E. Couloheras, vice-president; Paul P. Hope, secretary; James Poulos, treasurer; I. J. Gauthier, W. Manos, G. Castrinos, J. Vamvoras and Louis Baffes, governors; Angelos Arnos, chaplain; Jerry Germentis, warden; H. Chrysovergis, captain of guards; V. Colovos, sentinel.

After the ceremony the following addressed the audience: Paul P. Hope, retiring president; Very Reverend William Ness, of the Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal); Alfred Danziger, pontentate of the Shrine; Edward Parsons, president Louisiana Historical Society; Dimitry Castrinos, president of Greek community; His Honor T. S. Walmsley, mayor of the city of New Orleans; George E. Phillis, Supreme President of Ahepa.

Brother I. J. Gauthier introduced the various speakers. The retiring president, Paul P. Hope, was presented with a past president's jewel and Mrs. Hope, mother of our retiring president and Mrs. Nicolaides, wife of our president, were presented with flowers. Dancing then followed until after midnight.

Monday afternoon the Supreme President was entertained by the Andrew Jackson Chapter at the Fair Grounds of the Louisiana Jockey Club, one of the most beautiful and most famous racing courses in the country. The "Ahepa" Trophy was given to the winner of the fourth race, Brother Phillis making the presentation. (Here Brother Phillis broke one of his resolutions by betting on the



Our Supreme President Brother George E. Phillis is here shown at the beautiful Fair Grounds of the Louisiana Jockey Club presenting the "Ahepa Trophy" to the owner of Strongheart, the winner of the fourth race

races. However this was not his lucky day and he lost the only bet he made.)

Brother Phillis spoke over the radio, Station WSMB, Monday, Jan. 19, from 5:30 to 6:00 P.M. making a splendid address, from which he received quite a few responses.

Monday night a meeting of the Andrew Jackson Chapter was held at which a number of candidates were initiated by Brother Phillis. He left for Houston, Texas, late that night.

A. E. C.

OVER 150 MEMBERS AND GUESTS ATTEND BILLINGS CHAPTER BANQUET

MANY members and guests of the Billings Chapter No. 237 of Billings, Mont., as well as members and guests from Casper and Butte Chapters and many friends from Sheridan, Wyo., attended the recent successful banquet given by the Billings Chapter.

The principal speaker of the evening was Father Erimeso from Chicago, who talked of the brotherhood of Hellenism, extolled the virtues of the Grecian race and explained the influence towards civilization, education and the fine arts that ancient Greece has had upon Christian nations.

Brother Geo. P. Poulos of Butte Chapter No. 206 acted as toastmaster and talked briefly on the accomplishments of the fraternity.

NOTABLES ATTEND FLINT CHAPTER BANQUET AND INSTALLATION

THE Flint Chapter No. 141 held its annual banquet recently with over 250 members and guests attending, of whom many were out-of-town visitors from Saginaw, Pontiac, and Lansing Chapters.

Hon. Judge Paul V. Gadola was the able toastmaster who addressed the banqueters and introduced the speakers. Hon. Judge James S. Parker, Hon. Judge Edward D. Black, Harvey J. Mallery, the Mayor of Flint, J. B. Pangelly, City Commissioner, John Edy, City Manager, and also Brother V. I. Chibithes, past Supreme President, were the principal guests.

The audience was splendidly entertained by a special orchestra. Miss Coala Chronis, a talented musician, rendered several selections on the piano and young Satiropoulos sang a number of popular songs. Brother Tom Petru was chairman of the committee of the banquet and deserves credit for its success.

Past president Brother George Polites was the officer who presided over the ceremonies held in installing the following newly elected officers of the Flint Chapter:

J. Stamos, president; Nick E. Katis, vice-president; W. Mantos, secretary; Gust Collias, treasurer; Sam Poulos, chaplain; George Farah, warden; Christ Trahos, captain of the guards; George Polites, J. Joseph, Angelus Chronis, Pete Gemas, T. Stamos, governors.



Ahepa Jottings

By MASTIX



NOW that our readers have learned that Brother Janetis is the one writing under the nom de plume of NAX, we wish to state that we are extremely happy to know that his contributions are eagerly read and appreciated by our readers.

The score of fan letters received unanimously acclaim and highly praise the talent of the author and his particular aptitude in writing short stories pertaining to Greek-American life.

We may justly state that, indeed, Brother Janetis' short stories, particularly the one about "Korgios" and "The Grave of the Virgin," are of such high calibre that they may be classed among the best that the modern Greek literary world may offer.

They speak very highly of their literary excellence and add a glorious page to the literary history of the Greeks in America. They are, so to speak, masterpieces.

Brother Janetis may be ranked among the pioneers in the short story writing field in America. Particularly his recent short story "The Grave of the Virgin," which, if you read carefully, will convince you of what we are talking about.

Brother Janetis, of course, since you know who Mr. NAX was, will sign from now on under his real name of Elias Janetis.

TURN to page 27 and carefully read about the several contests we are announcing. Oil your typewriters, sharpen your pencils, stimulate your wits, and go to work to win the prizes offered. Let us see how well you can write and express your thoughts. Who knows, there may be a literary genius hidden in your brain — bring it out for the good of yourself and your people.

THE two chapters in Detroit, Icaros Chapter No. 163, and Alpha Chapter No. 40, are cooperating admirably. They are issuing a small monthly bulletin for the benefit of the two chapters. Cooperation spells success, and on that our best wishes are extended.

The Detroit chapters also cooperated in the reception and grand ball which was given in honor of "Miss Europe," and did they have a good time? Ask Brother Diamond, he will tell you!

BROTHER JOHN STAMM, the good Secretary of Allentown Chapter No. 60, writes that the chapter extended the privilege to Brother Stathius to raise \$300 among its members to be disposed for the benefit of brothers unemployed and in distress. The same chapter, through the efforts of a number of its members, collected the sum of \$200 to be awarded to the students of Cedar Crest College for meritorious work

in the Greek play which is to be presented next June. You are doing fine work, brothers, and may other chapters emulate your example.

SPRING is at the door, and a sure sign of it is the betrothal of Brother Gust Grapsas of Pullman Chapter No. 205 (Chicago, Ill.) to Miss Penelope Thoma; and of Brother Paul Lambros to Miss Marie Banou. We join the Pullman Chapter in extending to the newly-weds our best of wishes for a happy married life.

IT is catching, Cincinnati, this time, not wishing to be outdone by other cities, has invited and was host to "Miss Europe," on February 19th, when she delivered a splendid lecture to the enjoyment of all.

LECTURES at the Chicago Chapter No. 46 are in order. Our good Brother Dr. Soter was the speaker on Thursday, February 19th. His theme was "My Impressions from My Trip Abroad." A very large attendance was on hand, which enjoyed the lecture immensely. Congratulations, Brother Soter.

BROTHER ERNEST GIORES, Past President of Spartan Chapter No. 26 of Philadelphia, Pa., is a good Ahepan, for he writes, that although he has retired from the presidency, yet he will continue with added zeal and interest to serve his chapter. Good for you, Brother Giores — that is the spirit!

BROTHER GEORGE STEPHANO, President of the Sioux Falls, S. D., Chapter No. 190, tells us that they are very much alive in that part of the woods. You don't have to tell us, Brother Stephano; we know it! By the way, Admiral Byrd was very much impressed with the reception you rendered to him.

WELL, well, well! What do you think? The New Orleans Chapter No. 133, on the occasion of the visit of the Supreme President to their fair city, decided to offer a prize to the winner of the fourth race, which was run as the "Ahepa Trophy" race at the Fair Grounds, and which horse do you think won the prize — Strongheart! if you please. It was a fitting victory — all Ahepans are Stronghearts, that is why they are winners.

THE Seattle community has adopted a resolution to not in any way seek or accept donations from outside organiza-

tions, secret or otherwise. Furthermore, it requests that members in the community who have served in the past, or are now serving, as officials in other organizations, should abstain from mixing up with the affairs of the community. The idea behind this resolution is that the officers, and of course, the community, be left alone to solve their own problems. We believe they have expressed a good thought for many things can be accomplished when everyone minds his own business.

THE principles and ideals of the Ahepa were on the air! Our good Brother Teddy Kallis, President of the Pueblo, Colo., Chapter No. 160, was the broadcaster of a program sponsored by the Cosmopolitan Club of Pueblo, and did he eloquently explain all about the Ahepa? Ask those who heard him, as well as Brother Kersey, for he writes, "Brother Kallis deserves a lot of credit for the good work he has done and is doing." Congratulations, Brother Kallis, actions speak louder than promises.

INSPIRATIONAL, to say the least, is the first official circular issued by the new administration of the Denver Chapter No. 145. Read the following: "It is the social contact, the atmosphere of a big family, and the spirit of good fellowship that draws the members to the lodge room and interests them in its activities. And unless one is imbued with the fraternal spirit; unless he wishes the companionship of the brotherhood, why, he's just a member. Now, brother, wouldn't you rather be an Ahepan instead? And last but not least, remember that our next meetings will be held at — our own new home in the Odd Fellows Temple — Hurrah! Hurrah!" Brother James G. Dikeou and Brother Mitchell N. Chris are to be congratulated.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mrs. Calogeras, the talented wife of Brother Calogeras, former Supreme Governor of the Ahepa, are very much in order. Mrs. Calogeras is director of the Cuno College of Music, a pupil of which has recently won the Fourth Annual Atwater-Kent Soprano Singing Contest for Colorado. Plenty of credit is due to Mrs. Calogeras in producing such outstanding pupils.

BROTHER SAM BUSHONG, President of Air Capital Chapter No. 187, is an enthusiastic admirer of our Supreme President. He writes that he feels mighty proud because he had the opportunity to shake his hand at the banquet given in his honor at Oklahoma City. It is a pleasure to see Brother Bushong so inspired, for we need men who can be inspired and enthused.

ALL the Supreme Governors, without any exceptions, have been busy attending banquets and installation ceremonies, and in creating further enthusiasm and activities in the Ahepa chapters. This is a healthy and most encouraging spirit.

BY the way, the MAGAZINE needs advertising. Won't you help the Advertising Manager along? Remember, THE AHEPA MAGAZINE has the largest circulation, and the most dependable one, at that. Won't you secure the advertisement of a merchant or a manufacturer? Not only will you serve THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, but also the merchant and the manufacturer in getting him acquainted with a large lucrative field.

BY the way, don't forget to subscribe your American friends to THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. Why not subscribe a relative or friend in Greece? THE AHEPA MAGAZINE is making a hit, and your friends and relatives will be highly pleased to receive it monthly. Turn to page 3 and get busy, right now!

The invoices for chapter subscriptions are on their way to the chapters. Please see that the remittances are promptly taken care of. Also note that subscription blanks are now ready and shall be mailed out to the chapter secretaries. You can have a subscription blank by asking your secretary, to solicit and secure subscriptions to THE AHEPA MAGAZINE among non-Ahepan friends. By doing so you will help the Ahepa as well as yourself, for we extend a worthwhile commission for your efforts. Get busy — let us put the MAGAZINE over big this year! How do you like the front cover design? We hope you like it as well as we do. We are getting better and better every day, aren't we? Well, au revoir — see you next month.

PROMINENT WOMAN DIES AFTER ILLNESS

MR. LAURA CROKER VASSARDAKIS, wife of Dr. Cleanthes A. Vassardakis, prominent in many social and intellectual circles, died Sunday morning, February 1st, at her home, 154 Hope Street, Ridgewood, N. J., after a prolonged illness. She had been a resident of Ridgewood for nine years. Mrs. Vassardakis was the daughter of Judge Timothy Doan Croker, one of Ohio's most noted jurists. Through her mother, she was descended from James Otis of Revolutionary fame.

LOYAL AHEPAN PASSES AWAY

THE Furniture City Chapter No. 196 and the Ahepa at large mourns the sudden death of Brother Thomas E. Rodis, past president and chairman of the Board of Governors of that chapter. Brother Rodis was born in Patras, Greece, in 1891 and came to this country thirteen years ago, which time he has spent industrially in building his business and serving his friends and brothers.

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Letters to the Editor

Savannah, Ga., February 11, 1931.

Dear Brother Editor:

I am pleased to inform you that every member of our chapter is highly pleased with the MAGAZINE and greatly enjoys reading its contents.

In behalf of Solon Chapter No. 5 I wish to extend to you our congratulations for the wonderful issues of the MAGAZINE.

Fraternally yours,

ANDREW LAMAS,
Secretary of Solon Chapter No. 5.

Minneapolis, Minn., February 22, 1931.

Dear Editor:

I am inclosing herewith a check for two dollars (\$2.00), for one year's subscription to THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, to be mailed monthly to the Governor of the State of Minnesota.

I have always believed in advertising the good work of our great Fraternity to the highest authority of every State of the Union and the only medium of frequent contact with the high officials of our States would be none other than the monthly MAGAZINE.

Kindly accept my heartiest congratulations for your efforts and the splendid work you are performing for THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, I earnestly believe that it serves its purpose in every respect.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS N. CHRISTIE,
Past President, Demosthenes Chapter No. 66.

St. Louis, Mo., February 24, 1931.

Dear Brother Meletiades:

I want to avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate you for the wonderful type of magazine that you are putting out of late. I have noticed many improvements. I have always had faith in the MAGAZINE and I am very glad to see that it is coming along nicely. It is becoming more and more interesting and that is due to your zeal and efforts. You are to be congratulated.

Thanking you for the cooperation you have given me during my administration.

Cordially and fraternally yours,

C. JOHANNIDES,
Past President, St. Louis Chapter No. 43.

Price, Utah, February 9, 1931.

Dear Brother Meletiades:

In my estimation THE AHEPA MAGAZINE does a great work among the brothers of the Fraternity and the outsiders. I want to congratulate you on the great work that THE AHEPA MAGAZINE is doing for the Brothers in general; therefore, I want you to send us fifteen extra copies each month to the Price Chapter No. 185 and send us the bill for same.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE C. KARASOULOS,
President, Price Chapter No. 185.

Dayton, Ohio, February 16, 1931.

Dear Editor:

Just a few lines to express my thanks to you and through you the Order of Ahepa for the splendid material in THE AHEPA MAGAZINE pertaining to the Hellenic Race. My brother and myself, although receiving our education in this country, feel it contains sufficient material to educate ourselves of the Hellenic traditions.

Sincerely yours,

RENEA LEKAS.

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Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΘ

Διὰ τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου ὁ ἀναγνώστης εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὰ μυστήρια τῆς γιγαντιαίας Ὄργανώσεως τῶν Φιλικῶν, ἡ ὁποία ἐπέθεξεν ἡ κινήθησις δυνάμει, ἡ μαχητικὴ σὰ τὸ δούλον ἔθνος κατὰ τὰς μαύρας ἡμέρας τῆς δοκιμασίας του, ἀφικνίσασα καὶ ὠθήσασα αὐτὸ ἀποφασιστικῶς πρὸς τὸ ὑπεράνθρωπον μεγαλόσχημα τοῦ 21. Ἡ Βαθμολογία, ὁ Μέγας Ὄρκος, αἱ Μυσθεῖς, τὸ Κρυπτογραφικὸν Ἀλφάβητον, τὰ Μετωπικῶν Λεξικῶν καὶ γενικῶς τὸ Λειτουργικὸν τῆς Ἐταιρίας ἀποτελοῦν ἓνα σύνολον θούλον καὶ ἔθνικης μυσταγωγίας. Ἡ πίστις καὶ ὁ φλογερὸς πατριωτισμὸς τῶν Φιλικῶν περιγράφονται λεπτομερῶς εἰς τὸ ἔξοχον καὶ πιστότερον σύγγραμμα, ἀποτελούμενον ἐκ 300 περίπου σελίδων, ἀρίστου χάρτου καὶ πλείστον εἰκότων. Εἶναι ἔσοχον δῶρον διὰ μαθητὰς ἢ φίλους σας. Ἀποστέλλεται εἰς οἰκονήποτε μέρους τοῦ Κόσμου ἀντὶ δύο δολλαρίων. Ζητοῦνται πωληταὶ δι' ὅλα τὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χωρῶν μετὰ καλὰ ποσοστὰ.

Γράψατε:

ELIAS L. JANETIS
Chapin National Bank
Springfield, Mass.

ANNOUNCING 3

SONS OF PERICLES — BASKETBALL TEAM DEFEATS G. A. P. A. JUNIORS

ON Monday, January 19th, the basketball teams of the Steel City, Chapter No. 49, Sons of Pericles of Pittsburgh, Pa., defeated the G. A. P. A. teams, consisting of G. A. P. A. members and G. A. P. A. Juniors. The senior team of the Sons of Pericles composed of Demosthenes Katsafanas, forward; Charles Bonaros, forward; Sam Theofilos, center; Soterios Kotsenas, guard, and John Petrides, guard; defeated the G. A. P. A. Senior Team, 17-13.

The Junior Ahepa Team composed of: Nikos Katsafanas, forward; Aristotle Cope-tas, forward; John Cacheris, center; William Katsafanas, guard, and George Parros, guard; defeated the G. A. P. A. Juniors, 13-2.

PUBLIC INSTALLATION AT WATERBURY, CONN., A GALA EVENT

BROTHER JOHN ANGELOPOULOS, one of the six members of the Mother Lodge, installed the officers of Chapter 48 of Waterbury, Conn., at the Hibernian Hall recently. Guests from all parts of Connecticut gathered to greet the visitor, who spoke on the growth and ideals of the Ahepa.

One of the features of the program was the greeting by Brother Angelopoulos of Brother Nicholas Anastos, the first resident of Connecticut to become a member of the Ahepa.

The officers installed were all reflected at a meeting held some weeks ago, and were: President, Peter Stavros; vice-president, Harry Mihalakos; secretary, James Anton; treasurer, Louis Chronis; board of governors, Nicholas Anastos (chairman), George Stavros, Abraham Walsam, John Kiriakopoulos and James Makris.

Guests at the installation exercises included the officers and members of chapters in Bridgeport, Danbury, New Haven, and New Britain, Conn. During the meeting many of the visiting officers paid glowing tributes to the Waterbury chapter and to the untiring work that the members of the Brass City group have done to foster the work of the Ahepa in that State. Many local members spoke on the fine work of the officers who were reflected.

A MESSAGE FROM UNCLE STAMOS

BROTHER S. J. STAMOS, member of the Mother Lodge and Past Supreme Governor of the Seventh District, otherwise generally known as the "Uncle of the Ahepa," wishes to extend to the officers and members of the Seventh District his sincere and heartfelt appreciation for the earnest cooperation which they have extended to him during his tenure of office. He further expresses the wish that the Seventh District will not only render similar cooperation to the present Supreme Governor of the Seventh District, but that it will at all times strive to maintain its prestige and record in the ranks of the Ahepa.

AHEPA IN CANADA

ANOTHER STAR JOINS THE GALAXY OF CANADIAN CHAPTERS

THE very progressive Greeks of Saskatoon, Sask., Canada, inspired by the presence to their city of the Supreme President of Ahepa were initiated en masse in the Order of Ahepa.

The initiation was performed by Brother George E. Phillips, Supreme President of Ahepa, assisted by Brother George D. Vlasis, Deputy District Governor.

The following officers were elected: President, Jim Frangis; vice-president, Andrew Peters; secretary, Louis Argyros; treasurer, B. Georgoulis; chaplain, Tom Kelly; warden, James Georgas; captain of the guard, N. Papas; governors, Sam Sinis, A. Marinos, John Leric, John Rose and Michael Sukis.

We welcome the new chapter into the domain of Ahepa and sincerely wish them a successful career.

IMPRESSIVE INSTALLATION CEREMONIES AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO

THE Maple Leaf Chapter No. 3 of Hamilton, Ontario, recently held their installation ceremonies conducted by the esteemed Supreme Governor Brother H. J. Booras. The affair was very successful. Representatives of the surrounding district Chapters attended this meeting.

The following brothers were elected to direct the growth of this progressive chapter in Canada for the year 1931: Nicholas Cooper, president; Peter Christopher, vice-president; William Bolus, secretary; Steve Kapogines, treasurer; Ernest Boulos, chaplain; Alec Athon, captain of the guard; Nicholas Christopher, sentinel; Mike Jones, John Bolus, George Athon, Christopher Leontarites, Steve Spiropoulos, board of governors, and Theodore Eleftheron, warden.

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 3.

American Press Lauds Centenary of Greek Independence

(Continued from page 17)

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle:

IN 1821 the Greeks formally proclaimed their independence of Turkey. The celebration which was held in Athens—the "first garden of Liberty's Tree"—has a world interest that is vastly enhanced by the fact that the Turkish Minister and all his suite, by authorization of president Mustapha Kemal in Angora, took part in the demonstration.

Post-Herald, Beckley, West Va.:

THE half million or more Greeks in America led by the ability and intelligence of the Ahepa membership—one of the most patriotic organizations in the country—are being molded and founded in the principles of Democratic citizenship by an impassioned devotion to the cause of human liberty that promises well for the future of this republic.

Greek independence was won as American independence was won, and Americans contributed moral and material support in the struggle to be free from Turkish slavery.

Every educated man knows his ancient Greece, but too few have any intimate knowledge of these later days, whose heroisms, struggles and conquests well compare with those of her former glories.

Greece today, though small, is entitled to be called a great country in every true sense of the term's meaning. Greeks in America love their native land, but they subordinate that love to their love for America, where their children through generations will become pillars of the government that gave welcome, hope and opportunity to their sires.

Grand Rapids Herald, Grand Rapids, Mich.:

GREECE today is free, and self-governing. In all history Greeks never had truer right to pride and hope. Greece today faces realities. She determinedly has shouldered the responsibilities of self-government; and, in the land which was powerful and glorious 500 years before Christ, the solid foundation of democracy is being laid. Greece has been ruled by Roman Caesars, Byzantine emperors, Turkish sultans and Greek kings. It now is ruled by the Greek people. The centennial celebration of its independence need not look to the immortal past for inspiration. The future promises even more, because what it produces will come up from the people themselves.

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Ahepa Prize Contests

FOR THE BEST MANUSCRIPTS ON ~

First:

"WHAT AHEPA MEANS TO ME"

Get out your pens and oil your typewriters. Here is an easy subject for every ambitious writer to prove his ability and win a prize. What does Ahepa Mean to You? Think it over and write your thoughts in an article not to exceed 800 words in length. Write carefully — write neatly, and send your manuscript to us. For the best three articles on this subject The Ahepa Magazine offers:

PRIZES

1st \$20. 2nd \$10. 3rd \$5.

Contest closes May 30th.

*** **

RULES

1. Manuscripts may be submitted on any of the three contests in either the Greek or the English language.
2. Every one is eligible for all three contests — excepting employees and the staff of the Magazine.
3. All manuscripts will be submitted to a board of contest judges and their decision will be final.
4. Write your name and address plainly on the upper right hand corner of the first page of your manuscript.
5. Write on one side of paper only.
6. Use typewriter or pen.
7. Write carefully and neatly. Neatness will count a great deal in determining the winners.
8. Do not write more than 700 to 800 words for any subject.
9. Manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied with a 2c stamp and a self-addressed envelope.

Second:

"WHAT AMERICA HAS DONE FOR ME"

America — the land of opportunity! What has America Done for You? In the way of business success — in the way of education — of enlightenment! Write down your thoughts in a short article not to exceed 800 words. You stand a good chance of getting your name in print and of winning a good prize:

PRIZES

1st \$20. 2nd \$10. 3rd \$5.

Contest closes May 30th.

*** **

Third:

FOR A SHORT STORY ON "GREEK LIFE IN AMERICA"

Fiction writers attention! The Ahepa Magazine will pay a good prize each month for the best and second best short story that deals with Greek life in America. Choose your own subject but keep the story down to 1500 words in length. This is a monthly contest. Winners will be announced in each month's issue.

PRIZES

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SEND MANUSCRIPTS TO CONTEST EDITOR

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AHEPA MAGAZINE

UNITED PUBLIC INSTALLATION

ONE of the most distinctive public installation ceremonies given this year by the Ahepa Chapters was held on Monday, February 2nd, by the following chapters of Chicago and district. 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 Logan Square Chapter No. 260. The ceremonies were held in the beautiful Aragon ballroom.

The following list of the most prominent Ahepa leaders aided, officiated and supervised the installation of the newly elected officers. William J. Russis, temporary chairman; A. George N. Spannon, supreme governor District No. 9 Chairman; George E. Phillis, supreme president; Peter S. Marthakis, supreme vice-president; Peter G. Sikokis, past supreme vice-president; Constantine G. Pulakos, supreme governor District No. 3; James T. Leakas, supreme governor District No. 8; Michael D. Konomos, supreme governor District No. 10; Dr. S. Demosthenes Zaph, past supreme governor District No. 9; Stelianos J. Reckas, past supreme governor District No. 9; Michael N. Lambros, vice-chairman; Adam S. Porikos, secretary; Peter Alevizos, treasurer; Gust Kilavos, chaplain; Peter Matsukas, warden, and William T. Christakes, marshal.

The following brothers were elected to guard the destinies of their Chapters for the year 1931:

Chicago Chapter No. 46: Spiro Sparrison, president; Constantine N. Chioles, vice-president; Mark Mamalakis, secretary; Tom Paganis, treasurer; Frank Karagianis, Steven Kostakos, George A. Chronis, Theodore Kostopoulos, and Christ Zees, governors.

Woodlawn Chapter No. 93: James Regas, president; Christ Ganas, vice-president; Andrew S. Andrews, secretary; Alex Paziotopoulos, treasurer; Arthur H. Peponis, James Anton, Emanuel Miller, John Page and Gust Pappas, governors.

North Shore Chapter No. 94: Dr. George Tsoulos, president; George Pappas, vice-president; William G. Gergiou, secretary; Peter Kontominas, treasurer; John Brown, Paul Costulas, George Aliferis, Peter Kallas and George Betzelos, governors.

Oak Park Chapter No. 104: John A. Koliopoulos, president; Lew Blatz, vice-president; Christ G. Panagos, secretary; Kostas Gianopoulos, treasurer; Emanuel W. Demeur, Themios G. Patrinos, Nicholas Dedakis, Peter L. Limbers and Thomas L. Harris, governors.

Hellenic Center Chapter No. 202: Dr. Peter N. Hatzis, president; John Vorigias, vice-president; Thomas P. Orphan, secretary; Gust Athanson, treasurer; Peter Peterson, Thomas J. Gatzioles, James Mouzakiotis, Michael Nikolatseas, and James Sedares, governors.

Garfield Chapter No. 203: Vasilios Lambros, president; Peter Kyriazopoulos, vice-president; Louis Mitchell, secretary; James Panagakos, treasurer; John Karampelas, Tom Sherman, Tony Stratis, Peter Kaperonis, and James Harvalis, governors.

Evanston Chapter No. 204: George Clouras, president; John J. Limperis, vice-president; Peter J. Tatrolos, secretary; Peter Georgousis, treasurer; Charles Limpert, Mike Thimios, Charles Kazakis, Demetrios G. Pitselis and Constantine N. Pappas, governors.

Logan Square Chapter No. 260: Nicholas Ganas, president; George Svolos, vice-president; Thomas Lazaros, secretary; William Cotseones, treasurer; C. Pal. Mammou, James Bempas, John Athas, Alex Castritsis and John Pappas, governors.

COLORFUL CEREMONY MARKS NEWPORT INSTALLATION

THE recently elected officers of Newport Chapter No. 245 of Newport, R. I., were inducted into office by Supreme Deputy Governor, George Eliades, of Lowell assisted by Deputy Governor Stephen Johnson of New Bedford and by the retiring captain of the guard, Paul Apostolides, and the members of his guard, Messrs. Stephen Mellikas, John M. Karras, Zacharias Vouzas, Louis Karalexos and Peter Maltezos, whose work called forth the praise of not only the supreme deputy governor, but all of the others, who after the installation addressed the meeting.

The other officers installed were: Vice-president, Samuel Stanvep; secretary, Charles Kotsorides; treasurer, Peter Pappas; Captain of the Guard, Theodore Mellikas; Chaplain, Arthur Rizos; Warden, Charles Petropoulos; Sentinel, George Mathepos; Board of Governors, Frank Pavlins, Angelo Forteles, Gregory Hoot and Xenophon Constant; Chairman of the Board of Governors, A. B. Cascambas.

WICHITA CHAPTER INSTALLS OFFICERS IN OPEN MEETING

THE open meeting recently held by the Air Capital Chapter No. 187, of Wichita, Kans., during which the newly elected officers were installed in their respective offices, met with a success and marked a high point of Ahepa activity in Wichita.

State, county and city officials were in attendance to witness the installation ceremony, as well as many delegations of Brothers from neighboring sister chapters.

Master of Ceremonies was Brother Poutson, the ever active spirit of Ahepa in Wichita, who delivered a wonderful address explaining in detail the work and objectives of Ahepa.

The newly elected president of the Wichita Chapter, Brother S. Bushong, introduced by the master of ceremonies, made a rousing speech also, and thanked, in behalf of the Air Capital Chapter, not only the distinguished Americans who honored the meeting with their presence, but also the members of the community and the chapter and pledged himself to carry out the duties of his office with faith, courage and loyalty and to strive by all means to be equal of the expectations of the entire citizenry of Wichita.

AHEPA SUBSCRIBES FUNDS FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

THE local Red Cross drought relief fund of Manchester, N. H., contributions to which had begun to lag, was considerably enlivened by a contribution of \$25.00 from the Manchester Chapter of Ahepa which helped to swell the total and encourage other contributors to give more towards raising a much needed quota to help alleviate the drought conditions in that section of the country.

WASHINGTON CHAPTERS AND SONS OF PERICLES INSTALL OFFICERS IN OPEN MEETING

THE open meeting which Washington Chapter No. 31, Capitol Chapter No. 236, and the Sons of Pericles Chapter of Washington, D. C., held the night of January 13th at the Odd Fellows Temple for the purpose of installing the officers elected for 1931 by the respective Chapters, marked a high point in Ahepa activities.

Over six hundred persons were present in the hall when the ceremonies began, representing the members of the Washington chapters, their friends and guests and large delegations from Baltimore, Wilmington and Richmond. Dr. Charles J. Demas, the retiring president of Washington Chapter No. 31, acted as master of ceremonies and introduced Reverend Spathey, Supreme Governor of the Fourth District, who installed the officers of the two chapters as well as the Sons of Pericles, and delivered a most inspiring address upon the subject "Why I Am an Ahepan."

The main speaker of the evening was Brother Milton E. Meltiades, the editor of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, who spoke in Greek on the subject "Ahepa and Her Goal." In fluent Greek and in a most comprehensive manner he presented his subject and analyzed the causes which made the organization of the Ahepa imperative, the accomplishment of its original objective, its activities during the last several years, and the rôle which it is bound to play in the life of the Greeks in America as well as in the very life of America by its present trend of activities. All in all he presented the Ahepa as a dynamic force and impressed his audience with the very necessity of the existence of Ahepa, thus winning many an admirer to its cause. He was roundly applauded.

Reverend Smith was the next speaker presented, who spoke in behalf of the Washington Community Chest Fund and appealed to the generosity of the members of the Ahepa and of the community in general to respond to this most worthy cause. His appeal was well taken and no doubt our people in Washington will respond generously to the Chest Fund.

Brief remarks were made by the installed presidents, Brother S. Nicholson of Chapter No. 31, and A. Sioris of Chapter No. 236.

Brother Gus Placos, Captain of the Patrol team, conducted the exercises in a most admirable manner.

Music was rendered by Brother George Lampros and his "Athenian Trio" who delightfully entertained the audience.

After the installation ceremonies a merry dance followed to the enjoyment of all.

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ΤΟ ΕΞΑΓΩΓΙΚΟΝ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΟΝ

ΜΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ ΤΟΥ κ. ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ Ε. ΦΙΛΗ, ΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ, ΔΗΜΟΣΙΕΥΘΕΙΣΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ "ΠΑΤΡΙΔΑ" ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΑΣ 28 ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 1931.

«Λαμπτή «Πατρίς».

ΜΕ πολὺ ἐνδιαφέρον ἀνέγνωσα τὸ κείμενον ἀρθρον σας περὶ τοῦ «Ἐξαγωγικοῦ Ἐμπορίου».

Ἐὰν τοῦ σοβαροῦτάτου τούτου θέματος ἐπιθυμῶ νὰ μοὶ ἐπιτραπῇ νὰ ἐκδηλώσω μερικὰς σκέψεις μου, τὰς ὁποίας ἄλλως τε ἀνευκόνησα καὶ εἰς μερικὸν πολιτικὸν μου φίλον κατὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀθήναις διαμονήν μου ὡς ἀρχηγὸς τῆς Γ'. Ἐκδρομῆς τοῦ Σωματείου Ἀχέπα.

Αἱ ἐπιδείξεις καὶ παρατηρήσεις σας ἐφίσεσκον καρὰ τοὺς διανοημένους καὶ τοὺς ἐμπόρους μας ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἀπέχτησαν τῶν ἰδίων ἀντιλήψεων καὶ σκέψεων ἐπὶ τοῦ ζητήματος τοῦ Ἐξαγωγικοῦ ἔμποριον τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἰδίᾳ ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν.

Ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐτών, ὡς ἐκ τοῦ δικηγορικοῦ μου ἐπαγγέλματος, ἰδιαιτέρος δὲ κατὰ τὰ τελευταῖα δύο ἔτη ὡς Ὑπάτος Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἀχέπα, εἶχον τὴν εὐκαιρίαν νὰ μελετήσω τὴν θέσιν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Ἐξαγωγικοῦ ἔμποριον καὶ νὰ ἀντιληφθῶ ὅτι ἐν δὲν ληφθῶν δεραστικά μέτρα, τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ προϊόντα θὰ ἐκλείψουν ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀμερικανικὴν ἀγορὰν.

Ἀστυχῶς, κατὰ τὰς δύο μου τελευταίας εἰς Ἑλλάδα ἐπισκέψεις μετὰ τὴν Α', καὶ τὴν Γ', ἐκδρομῆν τῆς Ἀχέπα, παρετήρησα ὅτι ὁ ἐν Ἑλλάδι Ἐξαγωγὸς δὲν ἔχει συνείδησιν τῆς ἐπιβαλόντος θέσεως τοῦ Ἐξαγωγικοῦ ἔμποριον. Ἀπαρανοήτως ἀμερικανικὰ ἀντιλήψεις ἐπικρατοῦν. Πρωτόγονοι μέθοδοι καλλιέργειας καὶ σκευασίας ἔξωκολληθῶν νὰ ἱκανοποιῦν τοὺς παραγωγούς μας. Καὶ ταῦτα καθ' ὅν χρόνον παντὸς καὶ ἰδίᾳ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἡ ἐπιστήμη, ἡ ἐμπειρογνομοσύνη καὶ μία νῦν ἔμπορικὴ νοοτροπία ἔχουν ἀνατρέψαι τελείως τὰς παλαιὰς ἀντιλήψεις καὶ τὰ ἀπαρανοήτως συστήματα.

Μοὺ κάμνει ἰδιαίτερος ἐντύπωση βαθτεία ἡ εἰς τὴν παράγωγος τοῦ ἀρθρον σας, ἡ ὁποία ἐποδεικνύει μίαν σοβαρὰν λύσιν τοῦ προβλήματος.

Ἐὰν πρόκειται νὰ ἀργανωθῇ τὸ Ἐξαγωγικὸν ἔμποριον, πρέπει νὰ ἐξετάσωμεν τὴν κατάστασιν, μὴ ὅσον τὴν ὁμοίτητα ποὺ παρουσιάζεται. Καὶ ἀρχίτως πρὸς τὴν μεγίστην ἀνάγκην τῆς οὐσιαστικῶς ἔμπορικῶν οἰκονομικῶν μέσων, πρέπει νὰ ἐνεργηθῶν ἀνθρώποι, ἀνθρώποι ἰδεολόγοι, ἔμπορικοὶ ἀπόστολοι, οἵτινες ν' ἀναλάβουν τὸ βαρύτερον ἔργον τῆς εἰς τὸ Ἐξαγωγικὸν ἔμπορικὸν μας ἑστῆως. Καὶ ὅχι μόνον ταῦτα, ἀλλὰ ἀνθρώποι γνωρίζοντες ἐν πόσῃ λεπτομερείᾳ τὴν γεωγραφικὴν καὶ ἔμπορικὴν

καὶν κατάστασιν τῶν κενρωτέρων τοῦ ἐλαίου ἐξαγωγικῶν εἰδῶν μας ἀφ' ἑνὸς, καὶ τὴν κατάστασιν καὶ τὰς ἀντιθέσεις τῆς ἐξῆς ἀγορᾶς, ἅτις θὰ εἶναι οἱ αἰτίαι τοῦ πηλοῦ ἁράσεως, ἀφ' ἑτέρου. Διότι δὲν πρόκειται περὶ τοῦ τίτλου ἀπλῶς τοῦ Ἐμπορικοῦ Ἀντιπροσώπου καὶ τῆς εἰς λίσαν ἀντιθέσεως του. Ἀλλὰ πρόκειται ὅτι ὁ

μέ πόσῃ ἀξίᾳ, πὺς θέλει τὰς ἐλαίας, εἰς πόσον βαθμὸν ὁμοιότητος κλπ.

Ἦρκειαν ἡ Κυβέρνησις νὰ καλέσῃ εἰδικούς ἐξαγωγίτας μεγάλων Ἀμερικανικῶν ἐξαγωγικῶν οἰκῶν, οἱ ὁποῖα νὰ μελετήσουν τὰ προϊόντα μας, νὰ γνωμοδοτήσουν περὶ τοῦ τρόπου τῆς καλλιέργειας, σκευασίας, σκευασίας κλπ. τῶν προϊόντων μας, ὥστε ταῦτα νὰ ἀποστέλλονται εἰς Ἀμερικὴν ἐφόδια τῶν παρακρίων προϊόντων ἄλλων χωρῶν. Δὲν χρειάζονται χημικοὶ, ἀλλὰ πρακτικοὶ, εἰδήμονες ἄνθρωποι τοῦ ἔμποριον, τῆς πρῆξις.

Ἐπιτρέψατέ μοι νὰ ἐπιβάλλω εἰς τὴν Σεβαστὴν Κυβέρνησιν διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας «Πατρίδος» τὰς εἰς τὴν συστάσεις:

Νὰ διορισθῇ ἐπιτροπὴ ἐξ Ἑλλήνων εἰδήμων καὶ νὰ κληθῇ εἰς ἡ πλείονες Ἀμερικανικὰ εἰδικὰ περὶ τὴν κατανάλωσιν ἰσοδύμων ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἐν μεγάλῃ κλίμακῃ. Ἡ ἐπιτροπὴ αὕτη ἀφορᾷ μελέτησιν τὴν ὅλην θέσιν τῶν προϊόντων μας, πάντοτε ἐν σχέσιν μετὰ τὰς ἀπαιτήσεις καὶ τὰς ἀνάγκας τῆς τε Ἑλληνικῆς καὶ Ἀμερικανικῆς ἀγορᾶς ἐν ταῖς Ἠνωμέναις Πολιτείαις, νὰ ἐπιβάλῃ τὸ πόσομα τῆς εἰς τὴν Κυβέρνησιν. Ὅστω κατηρησιν καὶ ἐπιδοσιν ἡ Κυβέρνησις μετὰ ἐπιστημονικὴν καὶ πρακτικὴν διάγνωση τῶν ἐλλείψεων καὶ ἀναγκῶν τοῦ Ἐξαγωγικοῦ μας ἔμποριον καὶ μετὰ τὴν γνωμοδοτήσιν τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς περὶ τῶν ληπτέων μέτρων, θὰ δινηθῇ νὰ προβῇ εἰς τὴν λίσαν μέτρων συστηρίων διὰ τὸ Ἐξαγωγικὸν μας ἔμποριον.

Δὲν παραλείπω νὰ ἀναφέρω ὅτι ἡ Ἰαπωνία ἠκολούθησε πρὸ τινῶν ἐτών τὸ σύστημα τοῦτο τῆς δι' εἰδικῆς ἐπιτροπῆς μελέτης, τῆς συμμετοχῆς ἐμπειρογνομοστῶν Ἀμερικανῶν ἐξαγωγῶν καὶ ὡς ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς τοιαύτης ἐνεργείας ἡ Ἰαπωνία σήμερον ἤρπαιε ὅλην τὴν ἰσοπαράγωγικὴν χωρῶν εἰς τὴν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ κατανάλωσιν ἐλαίων.

Τελειῶν θέλω νὰ τοιαῦτα ὅτι ἀνάδοξοι ἐπιτροπὴ ἐπιστημονικὴ καὶ Κυβερνητικὴ δὲν θὰ ἦσιν πρακτικὰ ἀποτελέσματα ἂν δὲν κληθῇ τοῦλάχιστον εἰς Ἀμερικανῶν ἐμπειρογνομοστῶν ἐξαγωγῶν νὰ ἀποτελέσῃ τὴν ἐπιτροπὴν μας, ἐποδεικνύον ποῖα καὶ πόσον εἰδῶς, πρακτικῶς καὶ σκευασίας προϊόντα θέλει εἶναι ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ ἀγορὰ.

Εἰς τὸ βέβαιον ταῦτα, τὸ ἐνέχον πόνον ἡθικὴν σπουδαιότητα, τὸ ἀρχηγῶν τῆς Ἀχέπα ἤθελε προθέτως συμβάλλει, ἐὰν κληθῇ νὰ ἐπιδοθῆσιν τὸ ἔργον μᾶς τοιαύτης ἐπιτροπῆς.

Διατελὼ μὲθ' ἐπιλήψεως,
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Ε. ΦΙΛΗΣ
Ὑπάτος Πρόεδρος Ἀχέπα.

ΣΥΝΕΙΣΦΟΡΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΣ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΕΚΑΤΟΝΤΑΕΤΗΡΙΔΟΣ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΙΑ
ΕΝ ΟΥΑΣΙΓΚΤΩΝΙ

Ἀριθ. Πρωτ. 366
Τῆ 27 Φεβρουαρίου 1931

Πρὸς τὸν Ἀξ. Πρόεδρον τῆς Ἀχέπα κ. κ. Γεώργιον Ε. Φίλην.

Φίλε Κύριε Πρόεδρε,

Ἐλαβον τὴν ἐκ δύο χειρῶν δωληριῶν ἐπιταγὴν ἣν εὐχρηστέθητε νὰ μοὶ ἐγγχειρήσῃτε ὡς συνεισφορὰν τοῦ ὑπὸ τὴν ὑμετέρην προεδρείαν σωματείου ἡ **ΑΧΕΠΑ**, ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἀνεγερθησομένου Ἐθνολογικοῦ Μουσείου τῆς Ἐκατονταετηριδος. Σᾶς παρακαλῶ νὰ δεχθῆτε τὰς θερμότηας εὐχαριστίας μου, ἅμα δὲ νὰ δεχθεῖσῃτε ταύτας καὶ πρὸς τὰ μέλη τῆς Ἀχέπα. Ἕτινα τῶσον προθύμως συμμετέσῃον ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔργου τούτου.

Τὸ ὡς ἄνω ποσὸν κατατεθήσεται μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν εισφορῶν εἰς τὰς ἐν **Νέξ Γόρρη Τραπέζας Ἐθνικῆν καὶ Ἀθηνῶν.**

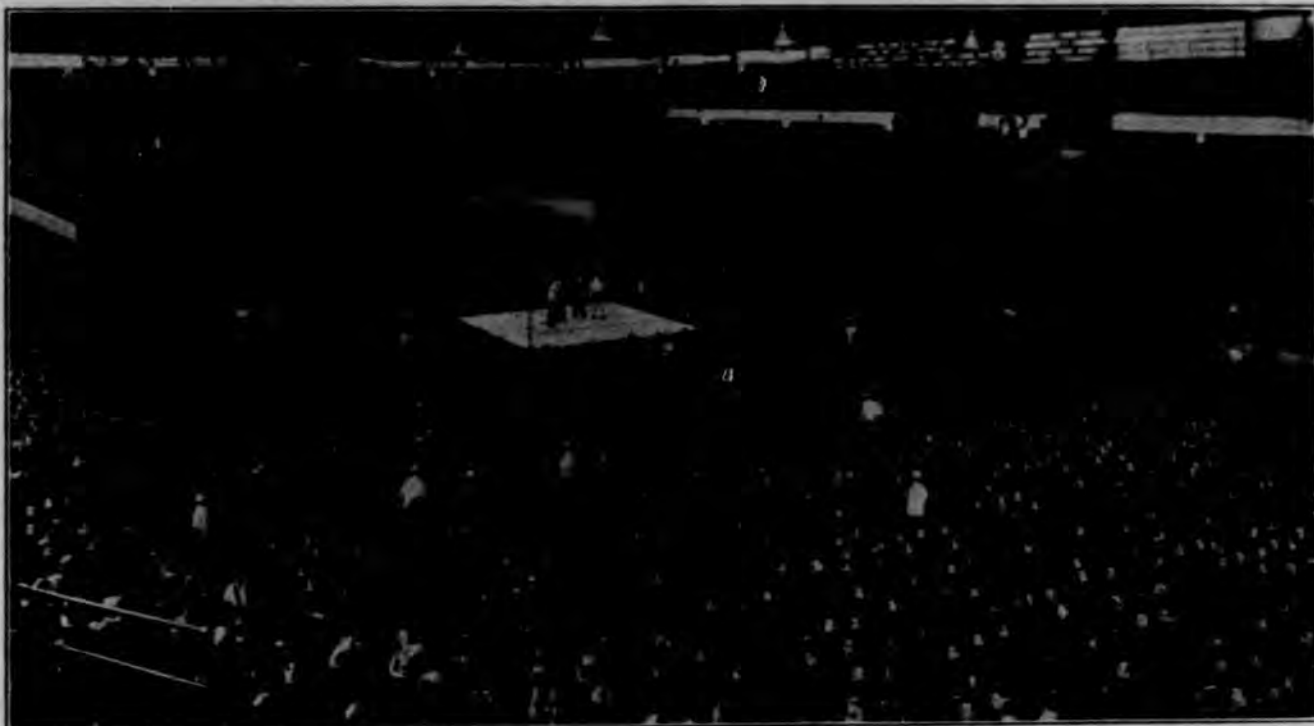
Μετ' εὐχαριέτου ὑπολήψεως,
Ὁ Πρεσβευτὴς
ΧΑΡ. ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ.

ἀντιπροσώπος αὐτὸς πρέπει νὰ γνωρῆσιν καλὰ τὸν κερτὸν καὶ τὴν σταθίον καὶ τὸ ἔλαον κλπ.

Χρειάζεται μελέτη τῆς καταστάσεως τοῦ εἰδῶν, οἱ ὁποῖα νὰ γνωρίζον ὅλας τὰς λεπτομερείας τῆς παραγωγῆς. Εἰδικὸν οἱ ὁποῖα νὰ ἠξέτερον πὺς λ. γ. ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ ἀγορὰ θέλει τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ προϊόντα σκευασμένα, πὺς θέλει τὰ ἔλανα διυλισμένα καὶ

πρῆξις καὶ σκευασίας προϊόντα θέλει εἶναι ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ ἀγορὰ.

Εἰς τὸ βέβαιον ταῦτα, τὸ ἐνέχον πόνον ἡθικὴν σπουδαιότητα, τὸ ἀρχηγῶν τῆς Ἀχέπα ἤθελε προθέτως συμβάλλει, ἐὰν κληθῇ νὰ ἐπιδοθῆσιν τὸ ἔργον μᾶς τοιαύτης ἐπιτροπῆς.



Twenty-two thousand persons watch the match for the World's Heavyweight Wrestling Title between Jim Londos, the World's Champion, and Jim McMillen (the contender), Former Illinois University Football and Wrestling Star, standing in the ring in Madison Square Garden at the start of the Match, which lasted 49 minutes and 15 seconds, with Londos the victor

ΑΘΗΝΑΪΚΑ ΣΚΙΤΣΑ

ΤΟ ΤΑΞΕΙΔΙ ΤΟΥ ΓΙΩΡΓΟΥΛΑ

Υπό ΣΩΤΗΡΗ ΣΚΙΠΗ

[Πρόσωπα: Ο Γιωργούλας επιλογίας των γυμνασίων και διάφοροι φίλοι του, που τον υποδέχθηκαν στο σταθμό.]

Κάποιος. Καί δε μάς, λές, Γιωργούλα, πού είσαι τόσον καθό; **Γιωργούλας.** Μην τὰ ρωτάς, κι μὴν τὰ γυρεύεις. Μ' ἔστειλε ἡ Βασιλομήτωρ στὰ λουτρά γιὰ θηρασία. Ἀπὸ κει πάησα στὰ Παρίσια! Ὡχ, μανίτσα μ' ἔγινε! μόλις μ' ἀγνάντησαν ἀπὸ μακριά νὰ ξεπροβέρουν.

Ὅλοι. Τι ἔγινε, Γιωργούλα; **Γιωργούλας.** Χαλακώσ' Κυρίον! Ἄσ'τα νὰ πᾶν στὸν διάολον; Ἄλλο μὲ τήραγαν ἀσπαρδαμνχτεῖ, ἀλλοὶ διὰ τοῦ κανθοῦ τοῖν οὐφθαλμῶν, κι δὲ μὲ χόρτιναν. Ὅποιον κι νὰ πατοῦσ' ἡ τσαρονχάρα μ', εἶπε οἱ βουλιεβάρτοι, εἶπε οἱ μπαρτοῖρια, εἶπε οἱ πάγκοι, εἶπε οἱ μαγαζι, ἔστραβουλαίμαζαν γιὰ νὰ μὲ πιάξουν κ' ἔλεγαν ἀπ' ὄθεν πρηνόσα: Βουλιεβάρτοι εἶναι εἶδ' ὄν ντὲ λά Γκρές; ἔβρις τι θά πῃ αὐτὸ πού ἀνάθημα σι, γηδοτούμαρον;

Κάποιος. Ἐχεις πολλὲς κατακτησῆς, Γιωργούλα, στὸ Παρίσι;

Γιωργούλας. Ἄμ' τί θάρρας, σὲ ζαγάφ' πῶς σὲ Γιωργούλας μόνον στὸν πόλεμον ἔχ' κατακτησῆς; Οἰφ' κ' ἀγνοεῖς ἑξαλακλήρον πῶς κι στὴν ἐρήνην εἶχα κ' ἔχον τόσες κι χερσῆς;

Κάποιος. Γιὰ διηγῆσον μας λοιπὸν καμιά ἀπ' τίς ῥομπεῖς σου περιπέτειες.

Γιωργούλας. Οὐ πρότως μ' ἔρωτας εἶταν μὲ μὰ οὐδερῆτσα. Ἐχον χαλάσ' τὰ τσαρονχάρα μ' μὲ τὸν τρῖψ-τρῖψ στὰ τροτουῖρια τῶν Παρισινῶν βουλιεβάρτοι.

Ρωτάον τοῦλοπόν: Οἰφ' βατραχουφαγάδες; δὲ μὲ οὐρηνεῦτι κατὰ πού πέφτον τ' ἀπλατῆδ'κα; Ὅμως κανεῖς δὲ μ' ἰννοῦσι τῆθ'λα νὰ πῶ. Κάνου ἔτα' τόνις κι ἀγναντεῖου ἕνα τρανὸ παπουτῆθκοι. Ἦ, σὲ θεοῦλη μ' ἔτηαν ἔκινου τοῦ πράμα! Παλάτ' σαστό. Ἄμοσιέμ τοῦλοπόν μέσα. Μιά καλλιπῆδα σὺν τῷ κρῶν τοῦ νερό, σπεῦδι νὰ μὲ παρῶσ' τὰς πρώτας βοσηθῆας. Τι θέλεις; μὲ λῆει γαλλιστί. Κι ἰγὼ τῆς χαμιονγλιάνο γαλλιστί καὶ τῆς ἀποκρίνομη ἑλληνιστί καὶ οἱ καρπεισιώπων ἰδίωμα μάλιστα: «Τσαρονχά-κια θέλου, ὁμορφα σὺν τὰ μαγοσιέμα σ'



Georgoulas, the amorous Evzone

τὰ κάκωνα κι μὲ φουῆτες σὺν τοῦ κατασφουδι σ' τοῦ μαλλί'σ. Τότε κι ἐκείνη μὲ χαμουγγέλιος ἑλληνιστί κι μ' εἶπα νὰ καθῆσον στὴν πολιοθρόνα. Κάθουμ. Ἐκείνη τότενις δὲν χάνει τοῦν καρὸ κι μ' ἀράτῃν' τοῦ πουδάρι μ' γιὰ νὰ μὲ τὸν καταμτῆσ'... Ἀγρόθ'κα οὐ ἔρωτος! Γιὰ ν' ἀπονομιπῆσαι τοῦ πράμα... τῶρριζα στὰ γέλια κι τῆς εἶπα: «Ἄσ'τον κι τοῦ πειθάρ' κι τοῦ μέτρον γιὰ γαργαλέμ εἰκονία!» Κι τοῦ ἰννοῦσα ἡ τσαχπινούδα κι ἀποτραβήχτηρα διὰ πᾶν ἰνδὲ χῆκωνεν... ἀλλὰ προσισηρινῶς, γιὰ τοῦ ἴδιου τοῦ βράδ' τὴν ἑτήρα ἀλλὰ μπαρτοῖτα κι πῆγαμ ἐποῦ φαιῖ λά μπόμπε.

Κάποιος. Μπόμπε εἶπες, Γιωργούλα; **Γιωργούλας.** Μπόμπε βέβαια... ἀπὸ γίνα κι ἐκπεροσοκρότησ'... Ἄσ'τα νὰ πᾶν στὴν ἡσῆ τοῦ κυρίου!.. Ἄμ' τί σοῦ πῆρασι κατὰ διάνοιαν, σὲ θεοσοκοιτομῆς; ἔβρις τι θά πῃ ἡζωνιάς;... Κι λάφρα ἕνα σασρό.

Κάποιος. Τιποτε μόνιχρη; **Γιωργούλας.** Οἰφ' τί μανιχερῆζεις, κοπιάβ' τοῦ διαόλ! Ἰγὼ οἱ κοπιαντάζου γιὰ τῆς εἰρήνης τὰ λάφρα κι σὺ μὲ λῆς μάνιχρη. Λάφρα σὲ ἀπὸ ἐρωτικῆς κατακτησῆς. Ἄνοιξι τὰ στραβά σ' νὰ ἰδῆς ἰδῶ!... Τὰ βλέπεις αὐτά; Τὰ βλέπω νὰ λῆς καὶ νὰ οἱ πέφτον τὰ σῆμα.

Κάποιος. Καλὲ, γυναικεῖς καλ' τοῦ δῆτες!

Γιωργούλας. Καὶ μεταξοντῆς μάλιστα. (Τῆς μωρῆσι). Μωσοκοβουλιάν οἱ ἀφῶ-τιμς!

Ἔνας μικρὸς, στὸ δρόμο, ἔχασε τὴν μητέρα του καὶ κλαίει. Κάποιος τὸν βλέπει καὶ τὸν ρωτᾷ τι τοῦ συνέβη.
 — ἔχασα τὴν μητέρα μου, λέει ὁ μικρὸς.
 — Γιατί δὲν τὴν κρατοῖσες ἀπὸ τὸ χεῖρ;
 — ἔχει κρῶνα στὰ χεῖρα τῆς.
 — Γιατί δὲν τὴν κρατοῖσες τότε ἀπὸ τὸ φουστᾶν;
 — Δὲν ἔφθανα... ὡς ἐκεῖ πάνω!

America's State and City Officials Honor Greece on Her Centenary of Independence

(Continued from page 15)

time reflect credit upon the great nation from which they are sprung.

The celebration of a century of Greek independence is an important and memorable event, not only to the Greek nation but to lovers of liberty throughout the world, and we look forward to an even more glorious future for the Hellenic people, to whom we wish peace, prosperity and happiness.

WALTER J. KOHLER,
Governor.

State of Washington Olympia

The Honorable Eleutherios K. Venizelos,
The Premier of Greece,
Athens.

Your Excellency:

IN behalf of the people of this State, I am happy to say that we are proud to have opportunity to deposit a State flag of Washington, U. S. A., in one of the sacred chambers of the American Legion Building to be erected in the beautiful City of Athens. With it, we extend the goodwill of the people of this commonwealth.

We hope that this anniversary of the independence of Greece may mark the opening of an era of continued health, happiness and prosperity for the Grecian people.

Sincerely,

ROLAND H. HARTLEY,
Governor.

Commissioners of the District of Columbia Executive Office, Washington

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos,
Athens, Greece.

Your Excellency:

ON the occasion of the first pilgrimage to Greece of the George Dilboy Post of The American Legion to participate in the ceremonies commemorative of the first centenary of Greek independence, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for themselves and for the people of the District, wish to convey to Your Excellency and to the people of Greece their greetings and best wishes for the continued success and progress of the Greek people whose ideals, aims and aspirations you have been so ably interpreting to the world during the last two decades.

Classic Hellas has contributed so abundantly to her culture to all the world, and much of the best thought of its philosophers, statesmen and artists permeates the civilizations of today. Modern Hellas has, during the first one hundred years of its independence, demonstrated a tenacious adherence to and a faithful exemplification of those virtues that made your ancestors stand as conspicuous beacons along the path of time. We rejoice with you in this your jubilee year, especially when we recall that in the early days of your struggle for independence, America was able to render even a small measure of assistance toward your success.

In recent years many of your countrymen have come to us. We have been happy to welcome them as worthy representatives of a great race. Many of them have assumed our citizenship and have shared our burdens and responsibilities. A very large number served with distinction under the American flag in the World War. A good many will be visiting your shores this year. It is a privilege to extend through these American citizens and soldiers of Greek ancestry the heartfelt wishes of the people of the District of Columbia for the continued independence of the Greek Nation and the happiness and prosperity of its people.

Very respectfully yours,

L. H. REICHELDERFER,
President.

To the Association of Greek Reserve Officers and the Greek Disabled Veterans

Greetings:

IT is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity of sending to you, our Allied comrades in arms, the goodwill, the friendship and the best wishes of the 850,000 members of The American

Legion. Out of the great World conflict in which we engaged for an ideal common to both the people of Greece and to the people of America, there was renewed the bond of comradeship, and mutual love for our native lands, which will continue to grow stronger with time. Friendship is based upon mutual understanding, and your people, who have come to America, and our people who go to your beloved Greece, are bringing about a closer understanding of our different problems, our different ambitions, our various customs and ideals. Your service to your country, and our service to our country, in the great war was a service to all humanity, and in that service, together, we found a comradeship which will be everlasting. May I express the hope that, throughout our lives, and the existence of our organizations, we will continue our service together, as only those who fought together, shoulder to shoulder, for a common cause, can understand and appreciate. May that service continue for the promotion of peace for all time to come, that our peoples, and our nations, will progress along the road of justice, freedom and happiness. Comrades, I salute you!

O. L. BODENHAMER,
National Commander, The American Legion.

It will be an omission on our part not to mention the fact, since space does not permit us to reprint the whole, that letters extending congratulations and expressing the highest of sentiments to the Greek Government and people on the Centenary of their Independence, were addressed by the following State and City executive officials also: Hon. William Tudor Gardiner, Governor of Maine; Hon. Charles W. Tobey, Governor of New Hampshire; Hon. Ernest Lackey, Mayor of Paducah, Kentucky; Hon. Riley C. Bowers, Mayor of Montpelier, Vermont; Hon. T. Semmes Walmsley, Mayor of New Orleans, La.; Hon. William F. Sullivan, Mayor of Nashua, N. H.; Hon. Logan Meredith, Mayor of Owensboro, Ky.; Hon. W. B. Harrison, Mayor of Louisville, Ky.; Hon. James J. Walker, Mayor of New York City, N. Y.; Hon. George W. K. Forrest, Mayor of Wilmington, Del.; Hon. Charles Bowles, Mayor of Detroit, Mich.; Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, Mass.; Hon. John B. Rodes, Mayor of Bowling Green, Ky.; Hon. W. C. Frailie, Mayor of Ashland, Ky.; Hon. John R. Sewer, Mayor Pro Tem of Frankfort, Ky. Also letters were received from the following American Legion Posts and Departments: George B. Greenough, County Commander of N. Y.; A. K. Demas, Commander of Preston Hudson Post No. 10, Durant, Miss.; Robert D. Morrow, Dept. Adjutant, Jackson, Miss.; M. Bijur O'Sullivan, Commander, Jefferson Post No. 15, Louisville, Ky.; Harvey White, Dept. Commander, Louisville, Ky.

American State Flags Presented to Greece

(Continued from page 9)

of Athens, I was moved to tears, and so were others. I can never think of that scene without emotion. Colorado, California, New York, Massachusetts, how noble they sounded! I never knew before how beautiful the names of our sister states are. As each name was called the Legionnaire who carried the flag of that state handed it to the Evzone standing opposite him, who took it and held it as if on parade. There were more speeches and then the Evzones marched away through the Stadium, the great flags fluttering above them. Rhode Island's flag, with the blue anchor of Hope on the white silken ground, was one of the handsomest.

While the flags were still close to us M. Sophoulis, the Minister of War, presented me with a beautiful gold medal, struck off for this occasion, and a handsome diploma, bearing my name engrossed under a spray of laurel. I have never in my life seen anything so beautiful in the way of pageantry as that dramatic presentation of the flags. I believe it to have been as original as it was thrilling. I have known of the exchange of flags between reconciled nations after a war, but have never heard of anything comparable to this moving occasion, when the American Greek soldiers, from every state in the Union, brought back to their mother country the banners of the commonwealths that now claim them as citizens. The flags were a gift from the several states to the President of the Hellenic Government, Venizelos, that great and renowned figure in the world of today, and they have now found their home in the presidential palace at Athens.

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++ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS ++

AHEPA MAGAZINE

Official Organ of the Order of Ahepa

VOL. V



NO. 4

MILTON E. MELETIADES, EDITOR

APRIL 1931

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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. PHILLIS, 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 \$2.00 per year in advance. Subscription to Canada and Foreign countries \$3.00 per year in advance. Subscribers must notify us at once of any change of address, giving both new and old address.

Copyright, 1931, by The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Co., Inc. 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

→ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS ←



TO ΕΛΛΙΟΛΑΔΟΝ ΣΤΑΙΚΟ

Υπερέχει όλων.

Ἐχει ἀναγνωρισθῆ ὡς
τὸ κατ' ἐξοχὴν ἐκλεκτὸν
Ἐλαιόλαδον.—

Προτιμᾶται ἀπὸ ὅλους
ποῦ ἐπιζητοῦν τὸ καλλίτε-
ρον.—

Ἐτιμῆθη μὲ τὰ Μεγαλή-
τερα Βραβεῖα εἰς τὰς δύο
Νεωτέρας Διεθνεῖς Ἐκθέ-
σεις, Βρυξελλῶν, Βελγίου
καὶ Φλωρεντίας, Ἰταλίας.

Εἰς τὴν τιμὴν ὅμως, τὸ
"ΣΤΑΙΚΟ" δὲν κάμνει με-
γάλην διαφορὰν ἀπὸ τ' ἄλ-
λα Λάδια.—

Ὁ καθένας δύναται νὰ
τὸ ἐξῆ, ἀρκεῖ νὰ ζητήσητε:

ΕΛΛΙΟΛΑΔΟΝ

ΣΤΑΙΚΟ

Πωλεῖται εἰς ὅλα τὰ
κατὰ Παντοπωλεῖα.—

STAIKOS BROS.
458 Pearl St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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OPPORTUNITY AND OUR ASSETS

By GEORGE E. PHILLIES

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

INDUSTRIAL evolution and economic reconstruction are rapidly writing history these days. From it we gather that individual merchants or groups of them, engaged in small businesses, cannot long withstand the onslaught of syndicate force and volume consumption. Buying power virtually holds the market by the throat. The theory of the giant mergers is that better and cheaper service can be rendered to the consumer by the larger units. Overhead is reduced, the quality of the product is improved and financial assets are always available for replacement and modernization of plants and equipment. In addition, the restless times, the rapid changes in industrial methods loudly cry for readjustment in operation; they beckon leaders of moderate enterprises to retrench and reorganize for their own self-preservation. The situation is one that demands foresight and collective action.

In an article by W. S. Cousins, financial editor of the International News Service, we read:

"New York, March 12 (1931). — Adjournment of Congress apparently provided utilities just the opportunity they have been seeking to rush their projects before the next session gets under way. In New York State, this will undoubtedly take the form of a gigantic hookup of the gas and hydroelectric enterprises serving the largest and richest metropolis in the world as well as a chain of growing communities whose requirements for lighting, heat, power, etc., are increasing by leaps and bounds.

Power Concentrated

"The Consolidated Gas, United Corporation, Niagara Hudson Power and Public Service of New Jersey corporations provide the leverage for the concentration for the forces of the Morgans, Mellons, Drexels, Schoellkopfs and other powerful capitalists whose influence easily tops that of any other combination the world has ever known. The captains of finance of a generation or two ago are pigmies compared with these financial giants who juggle million-dollar corporations through the financial markets without batting an eyelash. In other important sections of the country similar combinations are being worked out on the theory that the larger the area served by a single gigantic unit or a combination of corporations uniting under the same control, the cheaper the service to consumers."

It is interesting to know what Morgan and Mellon are doing, and, are not their activities indicative of the trend of the times? Are they not suggestive?

Statistics show that members of the Ahepa operate ap-

proximately 9,000 restaurants and 7,000 confectionery stores in the United States and that many more among them belong to the group of moderate businessmen. This is a gigantic chain of stores, unquestionably the biggest in the world but it is a chain without links.

The objective lessons of cooperation learned from the Ahepa are numerous. As a result of our combined efforts and teamwork within the short period of eight years this organization has grown to phenomenal power; it has attracted to its ranks and has within its sphere of influence many of the leading people in America. Ahepa is constantly urging us to greater accomplishments for the good of our glorious nation and the promotion of mutual helpfulness, better fellowship and stronger friendship among its people. The relation of teamwork was rarely considered by our people until the advent of this organization. As progressive men and as men who are determined to contribute their best efforts to the betterment of the commercial life of this land, it behooves us to harness the present tide for cooperation, with its resistless motive power, to the worn and obsolete business policies prevalent in some of the industrial enterprises. It would supply much of what is needed for the advancement of our economic interests.

The purpose of this organization is not alone to unite us academically, or sentimentally. We have been taught by the Ahepa to cooperate fraternally and socially but the opportunity is offered to do even more constructive and lasting work. We have occasion to make more contacts, to exchange views and to apply to other spheres of activity the great lessons learned. As practical men we might bear in mind that it is not sufficient to rival our fellowmen in the abstract ideals of brotherhood, patriotism and American culture, but equally so in things more positive. We must emulate the more methodical and aggressive businessmen in their particular science as traders and organizers. This is our challenge, as members of a progressive association, and now is the time to act. In the remote future it may be too late or many to cooperate advantageously along business lines.

As a result of their contact the members of the Ahepa have been inspired with perfect faith in each other and upon their merits they have gained the confidence of the people. The principles of cooperation should be put to further service in the effort for material success as well as they have been for our spiritual and social elevation. It is time to center energies, to conserve assets and marshal these forces in the active service of your best advantage. It will pay manifold to combine your material and intellectual resources on a

business basis compatible with your best interests. Division, in some cases, spells desolation.

In order to achieve success one must adjust his business methods to present-day standards. There is danger in trying to operate an enterprise by archaic system and to fight economic battles with limited resources. Observing the career of retail stores one notices that as soon as the plant and equipment become antiquated the goodwill dwindles and the owner might as well close up shop. Strength lies in union and safety in modernization. If we have attained eminence in the constellation of American fraternities by faithfully applying our principles, if we have made an impression as worthy citizens of the greatest nation in the world, we can

be equally effective in the economic structure of the land by coordinating our business acumen, actions and resources wherever possible.

By our achievements we have proven ourselves to be desirable citizens, real Americans on the field of honor and in the forum of peace. We have elevated Hellenic prestige to a high pinnacle; the nobility of our heritage and character is appreciated, but it is also sure that material progress and success in business will increase our power as a factor in this nation. It will reflect credit and vastly enhance the admiration, confidence and esteem of the people. In this accomplishment Ahepa's mission is clearly defined, and, to the glory of our order, beckons willing members.

SIGNIFICANT DECLARATION, CONCERNING THE ORDER OF AHEPA, RECENTLY MADE BY HON. CARRINGTON T. MARSHALL

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio at the Liberty Chapter's Banquet in Cincinnati

IT WAS less than a year ago that I was invited to become a member of this organization which I was glad to accept. I accepted because of the principles of this order, as set forth in the preamble to your constitution. I belong to a number of civic organizations, to patriotic associations, but I say to you frankly that I know of no organization to which I belong. I know of no organization within the length and breadth of this land, that has formulated higher principles, more patriotic principles, better expressed, than those contained in the preamble to your constitution. I heartily compliment this Order, not solely for its fraternalism, although this is always commendable among all people as instrumental to good government. I find in this preamble this expression: "Encourage its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participate in the political, civic, social and commercial life of the United States." I repeat that I look upon this organization and others of like character, as instrumentalities of good government. Good citizens that are something more than the mere matter of good behavior, obeying the law and keeping out of jail. They embody the knowledge of the purpose of government, the machinery of government, active participation in the means whereby the purpose of government shall be preserved and the machinery

be made to function. No government of the people can rise higher than the average education, intelligence, and enlightenment of its citizenship.

I HAVE YET TO FIND THE EQUAL OF THE AHEPANS

Declares Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the Brave Explorer, in a Recent Interview Granted to Louis P. Maniates of Louisville, Kentucky

DOES the Supreme President write to all the chapters to extend me such cordial greetings and welcomes that I have received from the Ahepans in almost every city I have visited, or is it that the Greeks are so firmly united and their coöperations so evident, they have swept me off my feet? Their welcomes are so cordial and sincere, that I cannot but admire them and predict success for their every undertaking in this country. They are remarkably well suited to reach the heights of their ambition. In my tour of the United States and observations from other fraternities and organizations, I have yet to find the equal of the Ahepans. They are considerate beyond the average, inasmuch as they take less of my time and require of me less than other organizations. I find the Ahepa is closely knit, well established and ever ready to promote good fellowship throughout the country.

Will you write to the Supreme President and tell him I am in debt to the Ahepans throughout the United States and that I have nothing but words of praise for them?

NOTABLE

It is not customary for local banquets to be referred to on this page. But there was held one on Wednesday night which was so notable that it deserves preferential treatment. It was the one given by the Ahepa chapters of Tampa, St. Petersburg and Tarpon Springs in honor of George E. Phillies, Buffalo, N. Y., Supreme President of Ahepa, who was visiting this section. This banquet was everything that good banquets are — good fellowship, good dinner, good music, good speaking. But it was different. The speaking was notably different. It was all with a definite purpose.

Ahepa, you know, is a contraction of American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. Expressing its purpose in a single word the much overworked one of Americanization must be used. It is not invidious, and is certainly far from hyperbole, to say that President Phillies' speech was a gem. It was eloquent, educational, inspirational. This would be a much better country could some group of citizens listen to it or one of its character every night. But utterances of the kind are not delivered every night. It was distinctly impressive to

Editorial, the Tampa Daily Times, January 9, 1931

note how responsive the assembled Ahepas were to it and to every note of better citizenship sounded by the speakers. It is seldom that so much spontaneous applause displays itself upon such occasions. It was very evident to those present that the Greeks foregathered there are in serious earnest regarding Americanization and good citizenship.

This is not surprising. It has long been known by those willing to know that among those of Grecian ancestry resident in Tampa and this section of Florida are some excellent citizens. It is far less surprising to one who recollects a son gassed in France during the hell of 1918 who was picked up and carried to safety and succor by a Greek comrade enlisted as a volunteer American soldier in that terrible conflict.

The Ahepas rendered a distinct community service, if not a national one, when they gave their banquet and furnished President Phillies opportunity for making his address. It is a pity that thousands could not have heard it, instead of the hundreds that did. It was calculated to give a better understanding and deeper appreciation of our Greek citizens.

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Tomorrow The Child Will Be King



By
HON.
RAY
LYMAN
WILBUR

Secretary of the Department of the Interior

THE boy or girl without a family pet to care for has a real handicap. The domestic cow has trained more boys into those regular habits requisite for success than any other force outside of the immediate family circle.

There is no greater folly than to have children freed from all tasks that the parents once found disagreeable.

Our durability in a biologic sense depends primarily on our attitude toward childhood. We are more conscious of the importance of maintaining life than we used to be. There is a growing conception of the fact that the one great possession of the human race is its germ plasm and that on this possession the whole of the future depends. The only thing the human race possesses is life. In many ways it is the only real thing we control, and yet our hold on it is fleeting. The recognition of its value is dawning on us and childhood is assuming a new importance.

There is no more striking chapter in modern community living than that of public health. In the whole problem of public health nothing compares in importance with the welfare of the child.

Those problems do not all have to do with health. Easily accessible automobiles in the garage and the good highways have, to some degree, made the home a distributing center for its members rather than an assembling point.

The duty of citizenship, of each one's holding his end instead of leaning for support upon his neighbor, must be driven home.

The democracy can be held together only by having a contributing, responsible, educated, obedient, loyal, and interested citizenship where each thinks for himself but merges his independent efforts with those of his neighbors. This idea must be got to the youth of the nation.

It is then vital to our future to assist our women in the maintenance of homes of such a character that in them the boys and girls will go through those experiences which lead to their development as contributing citizens.

Men and women are usually at their best as parents. Everything that is good in the human being is brought out in the relationship of parent and child.

† Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, the Secretary of the Interior and former President of Stanford University, as an educator of national reputation is eminently fitted to speak with authority on this most important subject of Child Welfare and Education. To us of emigrant stock the problem is much more important and complex perhaps than to the native born. For this reason it is imperative that the parents of the new Americans be extremely careful in the rearing of their children, for if we are to maintain our democracy and derive its benefits, we must have a responsible, obedient, loyal and interested citizenry, . . . each thinking for himself but ready to merge his independent efforts with those of his neighbors. In other words our children must not only know themselves, but they must come to know, respect and appreciate their neighbors.

The great difficulty with parenthood is that it requires constant discipline of the parent in order to be fair, reasonable, and consistent in dealing with children.

My sympathy ordinarily goes out to the child who must live with his parents.

There are 45,000,000 of these children. At least a million and a half of them have communicable diseases. Three to five million are suffering from handicaps — deafness, blindness, crippling or mental deficiencies — much of which could have been prevented or maybe ameliorated. Eighteen thousand a year die of accidents. Two hundred thousand annually pass under the judgment of courts. Thus it becomes apparent that the problems relating to these children are many and varied. Obviously they are the most vital problems of the nation.

In July of last year, three months after his inauguration, President Hoover set out to fulfill what he considered his obligation to the voiceless and voteless citizens of this nation, who, for the most part, are unaware that the Government concerns itself with their welfare, other than to provide schools for them and arrest them when they break the law — in short, to the citizens of tomorrow. He called a conference here in Washington to consider solely the rights and welfare of our forty-five million children. That conference has just been down to Washington, has deposited the wealth of its findings, and has gone away.

We are beginning to amass much knowledge on the actual waste of child life, our most vital and precious human asset. Through the application of preventive measures, diseases which once took heavy toll among children, such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, smallpox and malaria, have been forced down, and those that remain at the top of the mortality list are diseases which we have not yet learned to control. We seem to be just at the threshold of such knowledge and have yet to apply even that which we already have.

We are beginning to understand some of the things of child's nature, or in his environment, or in his parent's way of dealing with him — too much spanking, too much putting in dark closets, too many don't's — that cause youngsters to grow up mentally warped, ne'er-do-wells and malcontents.

We are finding out that the same method of education for all types of children is just as far from sound as putting the same kind and size of clothes on all children just because they are the same age. There are bound to be misfits.

Not only must our children have the advantages of education and training of a character that will fit them to meet life's problems and be protected from the ravages of communicable diseases, but they must be given such opportunity for economic advancement as their physical and mental capacity entitles them to. One of the greatest handicaps to the advancement of the race is poverty.

We know much that is not put to common use. We have done a lot of changing in our ways of living in this great country of ours, and every time we change things we affect the lives of children. We've contracted our living space — from prairies and plains and plantations and farms to city lots with bandbox houses, and squeezed from bandbox houses to pillbox apartments. Children need space. What's happening to them in this cramping?

Home-made entertainment, the spelling bee and the church social, candy pulls and charades, hay rides and all the things most of us grew up with — homely, unsophisticated, if you will, but calling something out of ourselves — initiative, give and take — have given way to the ready-made, the movie and the motor, yes, and the radio — the same as our one-time home-made clothes now are mostly store bought. And that's doing something to children. Isn't it time, asked the President, that somebody finds out the why and what and the how of these things that concern us so deeply — more deeply even than we know?

The first call to lay the ground work of the conference was to twenty-seven experts, who gathered in Washington in July, 1929 — experts interested in the training, protection, education, physical and mental care and study of children.

They charted paths of procedure. But the original group was not enough. The job was too big — others were called in until 1,200 were at work — 1,200 actual committee members, working all over this country like a hive of bees, gathering the honey of knowledge — some of them in scientific laboratories, some in school rooms, some in the human laboratories of the home. They have knocked on front and back doors, in cities, small towns, far off in rural districts, asked questions, questions that mothers felt no one else in the world could possibly be interested in. But, someone else was. Right here in Washington. How much milk the three- or four-year-old drinks, does he feed himself, has he been examined by the doctor, how often is he spanked? All of these questions and the answers pieced together are making up a picture of American childhood — a physical picture, a mental and social, and, we hope, in some measure a spiritual picture.

It was one of the wisest of philosophers who said, "Know thyself." We haven't known ourselves here in America. Things have happened too fast to make that possible. The White House conference is going to make self-knowledge, knowledge of ourselves, our national life as reflected in our children, more nearly possible than it has ever been before.

This conference has been one of the most stirring things that has ever happened in this country. Its committees, composing four sections, were made up of twelve hundred members, that means members of official committees. Besides that there have been unnumbered committees, not registered, with literally hundreds of thousands of workers scattered all over this country. It has been, in every sense of the word, a people's conference. The findings of the experts will return to the people of the nation; they will filter out all over this country, we hope, in the next few years until gradually those appalling figures of unnecessary deaths, of needless accidents, of mental misfits, unnecessary poverty; of the square pegs that industry has tried to fit into round holes, will, little by little, diminish and disappear. Parents will begin to understand their children better, be better trained for their jobs because the scientific knowledge and fruits of experiments which have been locked up in laboratories and file indexes will be made widely available.

When the Witches Awaken

By GLENN FRANK

President of the University of Wisconsin

THREE years ago, Salem, home of the picturesque but perilous delusion of witchcraft, celebrated its 300th year.

A study of Salem witchcraft days has point and pertinence still.

It is difficult for us to realize how the eminent and scholarly Cotton Mather could set his name and give his confirmation to the following assertion about Bridget Bishop, who was executed as a witch, and whose original death sentence has been hung in the office of the clerk of the Courts in Salem:

"As this woman," said the distinguished clergyman, "under a guard, was passing by the great and spacious meeting house, she gave a look toward the house and immediately a demon, invisibly entering the meeting house, tore down a part of it, so that though there was no person to be seen there, yet the people, at the noise running in, found a board which was strongly fastened with several nails transported into another quarter of the house."

I have before me as I write many more gruesome and thrilling and absurd accusations launched against supposed

witches in old Salem, but I take this because it was made by a scholarly and cultivated gentleman of the time.

We are likely to content ourselves with either pitying or poking fun at Cotton Mather, but we might better search our hearts to find whether any of the spirit of the witch burners and witch hangers of old Salem remains in us.

I suspect that an honest self-examination would seal our lips from laughing at the superstition and intolerance of our Salem forbears.

Our Salem fathers accused harmless old women of poisoning bodies of children.

We accuse honest searchers after truth of poisoning the brains of youth if their findings vary from the duly stamped and standardized opinions of the herd.

Our Salem fathers hunted witches.

We hunt heretics.

Our Salem fathers robbed their victims of their lives.

We adopt the refined cruelty of taking from men who refuse to echo the crowd their reputations and their jobs.

Maybe, after all, we are only witch burners with manners.

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HISTORY OF THE GREEK REVOLUTION

In Serial Form, By HARRIS J. BOORAS, Supreme Counsellor of the Order of Ahepa

The Battle of Valtetzí and Doliana



Petrombey Mavromikhali, one of the Heroic Leaders of the Revolution in Peloponnesus

KHOURSHID PASHA, the Vezir and tyrant of Peloponnesus, was, at the commencement of the revolt, in command of the imperial armies that were besieging Ali Pasha at Ioannina. Unable to retire to Morea personally and quell the insurrection, he despatched thither an immense army in charge of his able lieutenant, Moustafa Bey.

Upon his arrival to Tripolitza, Moustafa Bey learned that a company of 845 patriots, under the leadership of Elias and Kiriakos Mavromikhali were entrenched at the distant town of Valtetzi. With an army of 12,000 foot and 1,500 horse, he immediately set out and attacked. A fierce engagement ensued and was carried on for two days. The patriots at length, being reinforced by Kolokotronis with 700 men and Plapoutas with another 800, set the enemy to flight and pursued them to the very walls of the capital. Six hundred Moslems were slain, and many wounded, and a great part of their baggage, ammunition and arms, which were thrown away in the flight, fell into the hands of the conquerors. The Greeks lost four men and seventeen were wounded. The victory produced immense enthusiasm in the ranks of the patriots, who were now eager to march out and meet the enemy in open battle. This occurred on the 12th of May, 1821.

In order to redeem himself from this disgraceful defeat, on the evening of May 18, Moustafa Bey, with 6,000 men, made a surprise attack on a band of 200 Greeks near Doliana, who were commanded by the famous Nikitas Stamatelopoulos, better known as Nikotsaras. The battle lasted for eleven hours, when finally the brave patriots repulsed the attack and put the enemy to flight.

Athanasios Diakos and His Heroic Death

As in the Morea, so in Thessaly and Epirus, the insurrectionary movement rallied many a brave soldier to the banner of liberation. One of these was the immortal Athanasios Diakos, who, warlike from early childhood, although ordained to the priesthood, stripped himself of the clerical robes and joined the ranks of the klephtai. In April of 1821, he raised the standard of the cross and reduced to submission the Turks of Livadia. He thence proceeded to blockade the city of Ipaty, which he had brought to the point of capitula-

tion, when intelligence reached him that an immense Turkish army, in command of Omer Vrioni, was proceeding from Lamia to Phocis. He immediately abandoned the blockade of Ipaty, and retired thither to impede the march of the enemy.

He encountered the Moslems at the bridge of Alamana, near the historic Thermopylae, where a fierce battle was waged. So overwhelming was the number of the enemy that his little band of 48 men that remained was surrounded on all sides. There, like Leonidas and his Spartans, they fought to the last man, and Diakos, mortally wounded, fell in the hands of the Moslems. Omer Vrioni offered him the amplest reward and honors if he would become a Moslem, holding out the horrible alternative of being flayed alive. The response of brave Diakos was similar to that of Leonidas to the Persian Emperor: "Hellene I came to earth, and Hellene I shall die." Thus did this great patriot give his life for the liberation of his fatherland, and like a true stoic, without sign of pain or agony, he suffered the horrible torture of death by flame and fire! This occurred on the 23rd day of April, 1821.

The Battle at the Hanie (Inn) of Gravia

The progress of Omer Vrioni was finally impeded by the brave and famous Capitanos, Odyseas Androutsos, on May 8, 1821, at the Hanie (Inn) of Gravia. This brave Klepht, with 117 palikaria, shut himself up in an inn on the road of march of Omer Vrioni, and there encountered the great army of infidels. The Moslems made repeated attacks on the stronghold and were forced to action by the force of whips from their officers, but they were severely repulsed with great losses. At length night came, and the Turks encamped to renew their attack on the morrow. The brave Androutsos, perceiving that both ammunition and supplies were failing him and that it would be impossible to hold out longer, marched his army in the stillness of the night, clear through the Turkish camp and escaped to the mountains. Omer Vrioni fearing the unsafeness of his position, abandoned his campaign and retired to Lamia. In this heroic encounter, the Greeks lost four men, while the Turkish dead and wounded surpassed one thousand.

The Capture of the Fortresses of Malvasia and Navarin by the Patriots

In the meantime, important events occurred which greatly enhanced the cause of independence. The strong fortresses of Malvasia and Navarin, surrendered to the patriots in August. The former, situated on the eastern coast of Laconia, was a place very difficult to reduce, being built on rock washed on every side by the Aegean Sea, and communicating with the continent only by bridge. The Greeks had kept it closely blockaded both by land and sea since April; Prince Cantacuzene, an Italian nobleman in the service of the great cause, arrived in the camp about the middle of July, and took command. Famine had already made a dreadful havoc amongst the Mohammedans, and they finally opened negotiations to capitulate. Consequently, on the 3rd of August, the gates were opened to the besiegers.

Navarin, also, soon after surrendered to the patriots. Well fortified, and possessing a fine harbor, this city was built in the immediate vicinity of the ancient Pylos. The siege was conducted by the famous Cephalonian, Tipaldo, and it was his presence that chiefly induced the Turks to treat about a surrender. It was while negotiations were being carried, that the news of the Patriarch's murder, and that of the Greek clergy at Adrianople, together with the profanation of the Christian churches throughout the empire, spread through Greece; the fury of the troops, worked up to madness, was, therefore, vented on the garrison of whom a considerable number perished.

In the meantime, Samos and most of the islands of the Archipelago had followed the example of Hydra, and the presence of Ottoman garrisons reinforced from Anatolia alone kept Lesbos, Rhodes and Chio or Scio in subjection. Ten thousand Syrian troops were also transported to Cyprus, and the horrible atrocities committed there formed a counterpart to those of the capital.

In the month of June, the Greek marines, under the command of the famous admiral, Jacob Tombazi, emboldened by their many successes and particularly the burning of the large Turkish frigate at Mytilene in the month of May, were meditating an attack on Smyrna, when intelligence was brought to them that Haivali was menaced by the Turks. The contest which followed, by which that opulent and flourishing town on the Asiatic coast was reduced to a heap of cinders, forms a melancholy episode in the history of the Revolution.

The Investment of Tripolitza

The capture of Navarin and Malvasia was followed by the investment of



The Departure of Athanassios Diakos, the Hero of Alamana and One of the Martyrs of the Revolution

Tripolitza, the capital of Peloponnesus, of which Kolokotronis, Ypsilanti and Mavromikhali undertook the superintendence. This place was built on the southern edge of a long and elevated plain surrounded with the bleak and rugged mountains anciently known as Mount Maenalus, about half way between the ancient Arcadian cities of Mantinea and Tegea. The city was well fortified by walls, a citadel on the western side, and demi-towers at different points where cannon were placed.

Besides its own population of 25,000 persons, Tripolitza now contained an influx of Turks from all quarters. In addition to these the city was garrisoned by between three to four thousand men, half of them Albanians under command of Khourshid Pasha. The Greeks were inferior in number and many of them scarcely armed; they had no cavalry, and their artillery consisted of only five or six cannon and two mortars managed by European adventurers.

The hopes of the besiegers depended on cutting off the supplies of the town; but their opponents had a formidable cavalry which prevented the Greeks from occupying the plain. Kolokotronis bravely managed to ruin the Mussulman cavalry and the patriots were enabled to render the blockade closer by posting themselves in the hamlets around the city. Provisions soon began to get scarce, and the besiegers having cut the pipes that conveyed water to the city, the distress of the garrison and the other inhabitants became excessive. An epidemic disease committed great ravages and symptoms of mutiny were discovered among the Albanians. At length, the Ottomans began to make some indirect overtures of capitulation, while the Albanians were secretly treating with Kolokotronis, who allowed them to return to Epirus and enter the service of Ali Pasha.

On the 5th of October, a sudden assault was made on the walls of the northern side, and the whole besieging army soon rushed into the city. For two days, the city was given up to the unbridled fury and vengeance of the retaliating victors.

The Arcadian peasants, who had long suffered every species of outrage and indignity from the haughty Moslems of Tripolitza, showed themselves both cruel and relentless toward their fallen oppressors. About 7,000 Turks are said to have perished, and some thousands were made prisoners, while numbers escaped to the mountains.

The fall of Tripolitza was an occasion of great joy among the populace, because, not only was the city, as the capital of Morea, a very strategic point, but it surrendered to the Greeks innumerable stores of ammunition and supplies that were wanting in the ranks of the patriot army.



Odyseas Androutsos, the Hero of the Hanie of Gravia, One of the Bravest Klephts that Ever Carried a Kariofilli

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"And furthermore, indulging in your good nature I shall continue to, etc."

Several Ways to Kill a Banquet

By STRICKLAND GILLILAN

ONE time in the large village which overflows the island that cost the Dutch \$24 in merchandise, I was scheduled to give a humorous address at a banquet. The purpose of a humorous address is to enliven a too-heavy program of entertainment and inject frivolity into an occasion otherwise over-solemn. Here is what happened:

The chairman introduced the toastmaster in about 4,000 not-too-well-chosen words all intended to be highly facetious. The toastmaster then relieved his system of such material as he had always regarded as humorous. Having done this, he introduced Lotta Wiggles, the dancing girl.

When she had done her bit, the toastmaster introduced a member of their own organization who had been wisecracking around the main office and slaying stenographers with his wit. He lasted forty minutes and was positively killing—that is, he killed the banquet so far as accomplishing its purpose was concerned.

After that another dancer appeared, followed by a song

leader with whom those who could hear him sang "Sweet Adeline." It was then 11:30. Many suburban trains were leaving at 11:42.

The toastmaster rose again.

"Ladies and gentle-mun," he said. "I now have the pleasure of introducing to you a man, etc.," ending with a triumphant mispronunciation of my name which he had never heard until that evening.

Nobody heard what he said, but there were loud cries as I rose, of "never heard of him." They were right. They haven't heard of me yet. There was nothing any person could have added to that dinner. I talked at random and without purpose except to collect my fee, for fifteen minutes during which nobody even wondered what I was saying.

A Speaker Quite Unknown

Did anybody get anything out of my being there to "lighten the tedium of heavy speeches?" Only the booking agent and myself. The event did nothing to hurt my reputation because nobody except myself ever knew I was there.

But I wonder what that banquet did to the organization that sponsored it. As nearly as I can make out, a banquet is an event featuring food and oratory at which some enterprise

is supposed to be given a boost upward and onward.

But that banquet didn't boost anything. It was hopefully planned, expensively arranged, elaborately staged, well attended (at least at the beginning) and yet it died a horrible death. It was dragged to that death just as surely as if it had been tied to a cart-tail drawn by scared wild horses.

I have seen banquets murdered in this and other ways more often than any kindly human eye likes to look upon slaughter. I have seen banquets whose menu consisted of fricasseed humming bird livers en brochette with appropriate Lucullan accompaniment and whose partakers were "drenched with Falernian wine," converted into veritable death chambers for the enterprises they were expected to advance. And I have seen banquets at which the celery was stringy, the olives bitter, the potatoes cold, the meat tough and the ice cream sloppy, prove such an impetus that for years the business felt their acceleration in the right direction.

What is the difference?

The program, old dear, the program.

If the food is not actually poisonous, it will do far less damage to the cause the banquet is supposed to espouse than a four speaker program. There are few deadlier doses than that. Quality of speeches is less important than number. A banquet with one very short and very bad speech is far better in its effect on a business than one at which seven Demostheneses have orated. The worst speech in the world is much less bad, if short. The longest speech is a flop, no matter how good it may be. I have seen more banquets butchered by too-long programs than by any other cause. Either the committee selected too many speakers or the speakers were selected for their names rather than for the goods they could deliver. Or else, another mistake, the committee undertook to put on a full vaudeville bill and a speaking program the same evening. It can't be done, son, it can't be done.

Overshadowing the Speaker

Sometimes a committee is given *carte blanche* and told to go as far as it likes in getting talent. Then the god of successful banquets weeps copiously.

Unless the members of this committee have almost super-human canniness, that banquet is cooked. They go to the theatrical manager of the town and find out what he has on the vaudeville bill that week. From this talent they select a few entertainers to take up an hour or so more after the celery has been removed. By the time they are done the speaker of the evening might just as well fold up his tentative remarks and silently steal away.

An "Only" Speaker

Sometimes he can tell in advance that this is to be so. Other times it comes as a distinct shock. Just the other night I was told I was to be the only speaker at a banquet given by a mercantile association. That was fine. As the only speaker I

† Mr. Gillilan, widely known as a humorous writer and lecturer, made his first after-dinner speech in 1899. Hidden between the humorous lines of this article the readers who find themselves on banquet committees will discover some very worthwhile and interesting tips on the best ways and means of conducting a banquet successfully. Mr. Gillilan, who has been averaging as many as 100 after-dinner speeches a year, may certainly be looked upon as an authority to tell us just why some banquets are good, some bad and some just too bad.

would have a chance to strut my stuff.

The banquet was to begin at 7. From 6:30 to 8:15, the head table guests communed in an ante-room with pink ones. At 8:15 they sat down at the chairman's table. When the meal was ended, the president of the organization arose and made an address of welcome. It was 9:25 when he quit. His closing sentences introduced the toastmaster.

This gentleman arose, trying vainly to keep his face straight in spite of his consciousness of how funny his typewritten remarks were, and spoke until 10:30. Now and then one could hear the plaudits of those out front:

"Pre-war, my eye. That's been cut ten times."

"Try this, Bill. You need it. You haven't had one for five minutes."

In closing, the toastmaster introduced another gentleman just to "stand up and greet

them." He did — for ten minutes and perhaps more.

Then songs were interspersed.

Then another man was introduced to be greeted by the crowd. He replied for fifteen minutes. By that time, many were getting up and rambling out into other parts of the hotel to see if they could find a dinner where something interesting was going on.

The toastmaster then called upon a former president to stand up and be greeted. There was a sly purpose behind this introduction for the new president was to be given a testimonial. The former president spoke ten minutes about undying affection, respect, esteem, admiration, love, regard, gratitude, and what am I offered.

The recipient stood up and, to my great amazement, said: "All I can say is, 'I thank you.'"

The Crowd Bolted

The toastmaster arose again. Seeing him the crowd arose almost to a man saying audibly:

"There must be another speaker."

They started to the door as he was introducing me. I was the only speaker of the evening!

But the committee is not always at fault. Almost as frequently it is the toastmaster. A too-glib toastmaster is banqueting's chief curse. A stupid one — that is, a timid one, that knows he is stupid — can make a rare and lurid mess of an introduction. But the chances are he will quit soon, thus avoiding the worst of all toastmaster faults — the too-long approach.

Not long ago, I spoke at a banquet in Washington. The toastmaster was one whose acquisition had caused the management to be warmly congratulated. He was himself an orator. I did not share the enthusiasm. In my mind's eye I saw that the banquet was butchered long before the butchery was to begin.

The toastmaster arose with a huge manuscript before him. He had been inspired by his selection to the place. A million things had occurred to him that needed to be said at that

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WHAT is Easter to us of the West? A day of the first spring flowers, of churches filled with their fragrance and beauty, a day of glad music, of brave messages of spring and hope, a day of new frocks and gay bonnets! This is the meaning of Easter to us of the West.

But in the faraway land of Greece, where the blue waters of the Aegean croon to the russet hills as they have crooned through the ages past, where Olympus lifts its snowy peak in sparkling majesty, Easter is as real, as vivid as that first Easter of long ago when Mary Magdalene, upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning came unto the sepulchre and found the stone rolled away, the body gone and the Christ risen.

The first frail anemones are blooming on the russet hills when the forty days of Lent begin. No gaiety is there now among these gayest of people. Boiled vegetables and meatless days are their portion, and the churches are never without their burning candles as the forty days creep past and Good Friday is upon them.

That day all of Greece mourns. The nation's flag hangs at half mast, the streets are deserted. It is a day of death as it was long ago when the Christ took His last long way over the steep hill to Calvary.

All day in the blazing sun the Christ had hung there, upheld only by the pitying eyes of the women who had remained faithful even to the foot of the cross; futile, faithful women. His was not even the dignity of dying alone. His disciples had fled, His cup of bitterness and agony was full. At the ninth hour He had cried with a loud voice, "Father into thy hands I commend my spirit." The long day was over. The Christ was dead and at the sinking of that fateful sun, Joseph of Arimathea, a godly man and just, and the women who had loved Him in heartbreak and silence took the poor broken body from the cross. They bathed it and wrapped it in cloths of fine linen and as the

AN EASTER IN GREECE

† Miss Elinor Wood Moose in her descriptive story of Easter time in Greece has splendidly succeeded in portraying that spirit which is so picturesque in Greece. The answer to the reality of an Easter Festival in Greece more than in any other part of the world, may be perhaps found in the fact that Christianity was nurtured, reared and maintained in the land for the last 2000 years and the best of its ideals have molded themselves in the very soul of the people. Easter time in Greece can be compared to Thanksgiving time in America when that unexplainable something of divine joy, of appreciation, of contentment and satisfaction becomes a happy part of our very lives.

shadows of night deepened they bore Him away in silence and laid Him in the tomb. The door was sealed with a mighty stone and the mightier arms of the Roman Empire and they left Him there on that Friday of long ago.

It is as vivid, as real as if it were yesterday, and the nation mourns. The Greek night falls swiftly, and now over all Greece each church, no matter how large or how small, in village or city, makes ready the funeral procession of our Lord. Not in silence and secrecy now, for all the people, high and lowly, tonight are marching in His train.

Far down the avenues of Saloniki one catches the first wailing notes of the funeral dirge. It is the procession of Saint Sofia, largest church of Macedonia. The lights of myriads of candles gleam fitfully on the brass instruments of the band which marches first, and from which come the wailing notes of the dirge. They gleam on the wreathed cross, borne aloft by the surpliced acolyte and on the notables of the city who follow — the Governor General of Macedonia, the Mayor, all are there.

To and fro, to and fro swing the incense pots in the hands of the Metropolitan and his bishops, dressed in their ceremonial robes of scarlet and gold. Very patriarchal they look with their flowing white hair and beards, very much the prophets of old.

But the eyes of the onlookers do not see the priests or hear the wailing of the dirge; they are fixed on the casket of the Christ. No lowly casket this, but a throne triumphant, hung with heavy silk curtains, lighted with thousands of miniature lights and glittering with gold. In this throne is borne the ikon of Christ as He might have looked

when the compassionate Joseph took Him down from the cross. All eyes are upon it until it has passed from view, and behind it walk the entire congregation of Saint Sofia, each bearing aloft a lighted candle — an endless procession of fireflies.

The band ceases its dirge which is taken up by the choir and flung from a thousand throats — a wailing, haunting thing filled with the sadness of a nation that has known only grief. Slowly, majestically the procession wends its way to the church, which tonight is the tomb. The doors are open and reverently the favored few place the casket within. The doors are closed — the tomb is sealed. No one may enter for the Christ is dead. Very softly the bells of Greece take up their tolling.

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The Famous Cathedral of Corinth Which Was in Danger of Destruction During the Recent Violent Earthquakes in Corinth

Blossom Time in Washington

By
LUCIA
RAMSEY
MAXWELL

POTOMAC PARK, always beautiful, is of especial interest to Washingtonians, as well as tourists, when the cherry blossoms, like beautiful pink clouds, burst suddenly into life, attracting thousands of visitors who revel in the magic witchery and delicate loveliness of their bloom. It is the mecca of the Japanese from the different cities, who make pilgrimages, as it were, in remembrance of the cherry blossom festival of their homeland.

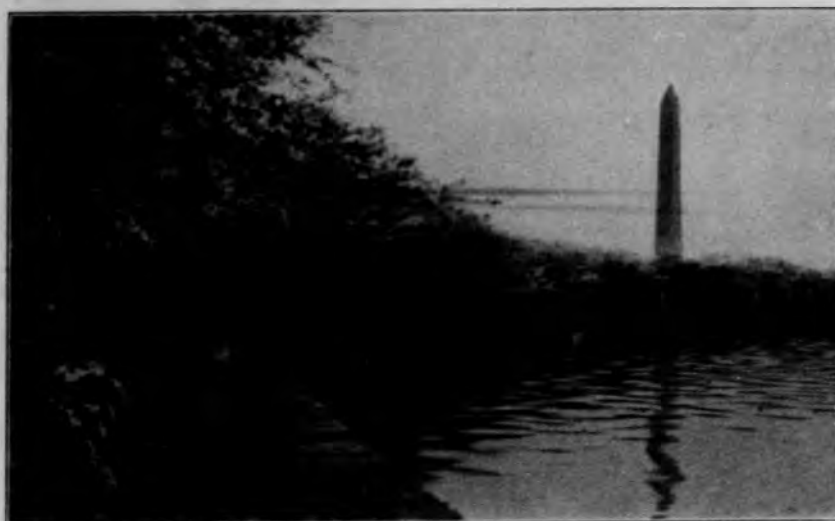
The cherry blossom trees in Potomac Park are at the height of their beauty from about the middle of April until the middle of May. This wonderful display of bud and blossom is a veritable pageantry of beauty, delighting the hearts of many blasé, thrill-fed Washingtonians as well as the tourist within the gate. These trees were the gift of the Japanese Government to the Nation's Capital under the Taft régime.

In November, 1909, the municipality of Tokio, Japan, presented to the city of Washington, as a token of its good will and esteem, 2,000 Japanese cherry trees. The trees arrived in Washington in January, 1910; but upon careful inspection by experts in the United States Department of Agriculture, they were found to be infected with the root-gall worm and other insect pests and with certain fungous diseases. This necessitated their being destroyed, which was done by burning.

In February, 1912, another shipment of trees was made from Tokio to replace the trees destroyed. This shipment arrived in March and consisted of 3,020 trees, including several varieties of single and double bloom.

These trees were in splendid condition and were immediately planted, most of the single flowering in west Potomac Park and most of the double flowering in east Potomac Park. The first tree was planted personally by Mrs. Taft, who was at that time the "First Lady of the Land," in the presence of the Japanese Ambassador. At the invitation of Mrs. Taft, the Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, planted the second tree.

"It Is as If the Fleeciest Masses of Cloud, Faintly Tinged by Sunset, Floated Down from the Highest Heavens to Fold Themselves Around the Branches"



Professor Inokichi Kuwana, director of the Imperial Plant Quarantine, was the official who took actual charge of the propagating and raising of the second consignment of cherry trees for Washington.

This shipment was prepared for transplanting on a southern slope or hillside near the Okitsu Horticultural Experiment Station. The soft clayish loam was never before used for a nursery stock. Dr. Manabu Miyoshi selected the general plan of varieties, and to assure the correctness of these varieties the scions were taken from the cherries planted on the river bank of Arakawa Kohoku-mura. Two or three varieties were added on account of the condition of the mother trees, on the advice of Mr. Seisaku Funatsu, and so as to give a combination and succession of bloom during the season.

The Somei-Yoshino is the most famous of the ornamental cherry trees, and it is that variety which is pictured with the Washington Monument in the background. It is distinctive for its single flowers, which in the beginning are a beautiful pink but gradually fade until, as the Japanese would say, they are "the snow which never touched the sky." This is a hardy variety, with outspreading branches and is commonly called Yoshino. Its flowering period is brief. The flowers bloom and fade almost simultaneously.

The Skirajuki is another single variety, named by Dr. Miyoshi. Its branches grow upright and its bark is a deep violet black in color.

The Fukurokuju, which means happiness, is perhaps the most beautiful of all with its flowers double and deep pink, while the Jo-Nioi, the Taki-Nioi, and the Surugadai-Nioi, add to the beauty of the single-white flowers, garlanding their wide spreading branches, with the additional charm of fragrance as well. The Gyoike, with its slender spreading branches, is unusual in

its "Yellow Gown," its flowers being double and of a distinctive light greenish-yellow hue.

This combination of color, fragrance and beauty bordering the driveway of Potomac Park is so irresistible that it is impossible to motor around the Tidal Basin without joining the procession which must proceed at a snail's pace on account of the congestion of traffic.

The Imperial Festival of the Cherry Blossoms has been celebrated for over a thousand years in the Isle of Nippon. It is a gala affair and extends over the entire period of the blossom, which lasts from the beginning of April in southern Japan up through May in the northern boundaries, and the date of the festival depends entirely upon the season.

During the cherry blossom festival there are feasts and dances and masquerades, like our New Year or Halloween celebrations. Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, give the cherry blossom garden party each year in their palace, in which high officials of the government, members of the Imperial Diet, and prominent citizens, as well as the Diplomatic Corps and other outstanding representatives of foreign nations, are invited to participate.

The wonderful cherry blossoms have long been the inspiration of song and story of Japan, and thousands of poems, beautiful, brilliant, romantic and tragic, have been written with the "Cherry Blossom" as the theme.

One poem which was very popular with the Japanese, but whose beauty would be lost in translating it into English, is of especial interest. The story goes that over 800 years ago Hachimantaro Yoshiie, the head of the clan, was commissioned by his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, to take his troops north to put down a rebellion. On his way north to subdue this

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of Corinth
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Agriculture in Greece

By M. E. AXEARLY



Currants Drying in the Sun in the Valley of Nemea

GREECE has all the advantages of a Mediterranean climate; spring rain with summer drought, with plenty of sunshine all the year round. Its climate, however, differs very considerably from district to district, especially with regard to the quantity of spring rainfall.

The extremely mountainous nature of the country lends a great variety of temperature due to altitude, and additionally creates the hillside slopes so beneficent to the cultivation of Macedonian and other Greek tobaccos, as well as of the currant vineyards, which thrive on the gentle sea breezes of the northern and western coasts of the Peloponnesus. These two commodities form, through their export, an all-important part of the national income of a country which is essentially agricultural.

The mountainous nature, however, of the land, which confers the high excellence of quality of these two commodities, has, of necessity, its serious drawback, for it has been a barrier to communications and ramifications in railways and roads, thus preventing acceleration of development in other agricultural districts, through the handicap of heavy transport charges, and especially the difficulty of territorial concentration, which might allow regular export shipping services to become an economic proposition.

Productive Development

A very vast alteration is actually taking place, and it should result in a great addition to the produce and wealth of the Greek agricultural industries. This is due to two main causes:

First, the settlement of the refugees on the land, for of the million and a half newcomers to Greece from Asia Minor, about one million have been established as rural population, and are already proving themselves a valuable source of national revenue.

Secondly, the productive works in the course of execution, of which the draining and reclaiming of the Vardar and Struma valleys, in Macedonia, and the construction of new roads are the most important. A British firm has also just secured a contract for several reclamation schemes in Epirus, Thessaly, Crete and elsewhere, and there are many other State or municipal minor drainage schemes being planned, or in course of execution, throughout the country. The size of these schemes can be gauged when it is stated that the reclamation schemes of Macedonia alone are reckoned to increase the national wealth, when completed, by over 90 million pounds.

Greece at present only produces about half of the cereals that she requires for consumption, but it is expected that the

+ The development of agriculture has made rapid strides in Greece for the last ten years. The influx of refugees from Asia Minor and the subsequent increase in population made necessary the cultivation of every available tract of land. American concerns have been engaged in reclaiming large tracts of land in Macedonia. With the introduction of scientific methods and implements it is predicted that the agricultural problems of Greece will be solved and enough products produced to sustain the rapidly increasing population.



Currants Ready to Pick

new schemes will make her self-sufficing in this respect.

Agricultural Products

Besides the tobacco and currants mentioned above, the chief agricultural products are olive oil, raisins, figs, cotton, silk cocoons, wine, and deciduous and other fruits. The Government has adopted an agricultural policy, and the formation two years ago of an Agricultural Bank, with the purpose of providing loans for the growers at reasonable rates of interest, is an example. A post-war development of significance is the formation of agricultural cooperative associations, of which over 4,000 are now in existence.

The Central Currant Office

In the currant industry, the cooperative associations have not only grouped themselves into unions of association, but have gone further, and a centralized organization was formed in 1925, known as the Central Currant Office. This organization has more than local interest, for it is not

only unique in Greece, but is one of the most, if not actually the most, developed example of today of rationalization in industry. The Government has made this organization self-governing, and delegated powers to it making it competent to deal with all matters pertaining to the industry.

Whereas the basis on which it is founded are the associations of the currant growers, almost 1,000 in number, it also embraces all phases of the industry, and has on its board of management representatives of the Chambers of Commerce from the currant-growing districts, as well as representatives of the pertinent ministries, and a representative of the National Bank of Greece. The Currant Office issues enforceable regulations as to cultivation and preparation of the commodity, as well as with regard to the hygienic conditions of work, and, generally speaking, acts in *loco parentis* to the whole industry; one of the salient features being its educative campaign on economic and modern methods of cultivation, as well as making such dissemination of knowledge fruitful, by providing the implements, fertilizers, etc., on wholesale and advantageous credit terms. The education of the grower is followed up by the provision of advertising campaigns for propagating the knowledge of the article among the consuming and potentially consuming markets.

The striking success of the organization is seen in the work done by the efficient centralized laboratories and Agricultural Institute that have been established, and which are not only concerned as experimental stations, to examine possible vineyard pests and how to fight them, but also to interest themselves in the welfare of the growers, to the extent of having nurseries of other cultures than vines, so as to encourage the change from the prevalent monocultural system to the insurance of polyculture. During the last few years, when the world production of dried fruit of the grape variety has been far in excess of the demand, the protection of the Central Currant Office has been an invaluable

element of stability during the crisis that has ensued.

Other Agricultural Industries

Many agricultural and industrial interests are now being organized, with the Currant Office as their model, though, unfortunately, the most important economic crop of Greece still lags behind in this respect, for the tobacco industry has established three separate offices for the protection of its production, with spheres of activity in Macedonia, Thrace and Thessaly. These offices, unlike the Currant Office, have no real jurisdiction, and what is more, though they may be able to work in harmony, in so

far as internal matters are concerned, they should learn, for their foreign interests, the immense advantage to be derived from a united front.

Stock breeding is not particularly suited to Greece, and is, therefore, but little developed, though during recent years favorable increase is to be noted in the statistics.

At present, agricultural produce forms about 85 per cent of Greek exports, and this percentage does not seem likely to diminish. Even the industries in Greece are primarily connected with agriculture, in manufacture of agricultural implements, or of chemical fertilizers.

An Easter in Greece

(Continued from page 14)

Saturday dawns. There is suppressed excitement in the air. Full well each believer knows the old, old story and the yearly miracle of resurrection that comes to pass with the blooming of the anemone. Each household makes ready. The lamb, that has been bleating its heart away in the back garden, is sacrificed. Though there will be no food for the family this day, the kitchen is filled with tantalizing odors of roasting meats and baking cakes.

Men talk endlessly in the coffee houses and turn their beads. Children play unheeded in the streets. Small boys throng the sidewalks, selling trays of brightly colored Easter eggs and the hot cross buns and raisin rolls of the season.

Night closes like a blue curtain over the land. Protesting children are led away to bed, for the day has just begun. Very busy now is the housewife, setting her table for the feast. All is in readiness long before the lazy hands of the clock mark eleven. Then from out of the darkened doors stream the faithful on their way to the tomb; for it was very early in the morning — on the first day of the week that Mary Magdalene came unto the sepulchre.

The church is open and gleaming with candle light. But what is the Metropolitan

saying? "The body is gone! The body of Christ is not here! Where is the body?" A cry goes up as one after another lights a candle and plunges into the darkness of the night to join in the search. For who would dare remain within with the Christ neither in heaven or on earth, when all the furies of Hell are loosed.

The night is full of dancing points of light as they search, but the body is not there and as the midnight bells toll over the waters of the bay they gather back at the tomb. The Metropolitan is coming out, his step is proud; his voice, deep and resonant, is heard above the multitude.

"Why seek ye the living among the dead? The Christ is not dead, He has risen."

From the multitude rises the cry; the choir forgets its dirge and bursts into a paean of thanksgiving. The people go delirious with joy and embrace friend and stranger alike, crying, "Christ has risen, He has truly risen."

The ancient bells of Saint Sofia ring maddeningly, deafeningly and every church bell in Greece joins in the clamor. The guns from the ancient citadel of Yedi Kuli give to this day the twenty-one guns. All have gone deafeningly, joyously mad.

Still the Metropolitan is standing and in his hand is a lighted torch symbolical of the sacred fire of Jerusalem. From this torch fresh candles are lighted, passing from hand to hand. It is over, though the bells keep up their clamor. It is long past midnight and one by one the faithful turn homeward, laughing, calling, until their candles are mere points of dancing light. There is laughter and song in the night as stranger lights candle from stranger, for to him who burns his candle to the end with the sacred fire is prosperity in the coming year.

At home the feast awaits them. There will be the cracking of Easter eggs, end to end, and the making of wishes. There will be many meats after the weeks of boiled vegetables. There will be sweets, and always the thick, black Turkish coffee.

The last light has vanished, the last bell ceased its clamor, and another Easter has passed. For still Easter is as real, as vivid as that first Easter morning when Mary Magdalene upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, came unto the sepulchre and found the stone rolled away, the body gone, Christ risen.



The Greek Farmers Generally Live in Villages and Go Out to Cultivate Their Fields

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TOPICS OF THE EDITOR

MUST THEY STARVE? FROM official circles notices were sent to the several employment organizations, organized to meet the unemployment emergency throughout the country, instructing them not to lend assistance to people living among us who do not happen to be American citizens.

Much as we may sympathize with the attitude of these officials, we believe they are throwing to the four winds the best traditions of Americanism — traditions which have caused America to be respected by the entire civilized world — a fact which every right-thinking American appreciates, that is, that America, the humanitarian, never failed to answer the call of people in distress.

When Russia was overcome by famine, and in Poland and Germany the children were dying by the score because of lack of milk and nourishing food, when Belgium was devastated by the marching armies of the enemy leaving hunger in its wake, when China was starving and Japan stricken by earthquakes, we did not hesitate; in fact, we were happy to dispatch our present President, Mr. Hoover, with shiploads of food to alleviate the suffering of the stricken populace and save them from starvation and death. There was not a single American, proud to call himself such, who failed to respond to the call of the needy. Bank accounts were loosened, food stores were opened, transportation companies offered their services free, church and State joined hands to render needed help. From east and west, from north and south there was a steady stream of money and foodstuffs to reach the American ports to be loaded on ships and sent to feed the hungry and needy.

America was the Samaritan, and what a glorious thing it was while it lasted. How many mothers with their lisping babies offered prayers in behalf of America? Was America any worse after she helped feed the hungry and received their blessings?

Now in America, because we are undergoing an exaggerated depression, our officials, representing important departments, send out notices to their subordinates to refuse their help and assistance to people, whom, in the past, the government permitted to land on our shores and perhaps failed to impress adequately with the necessity of citizenship.

Was it the fault of an unfortunate immigrant laborer, who reached our soil with faith and belief in America, to seek shelter and sustenance and a chance to make an honest living, and, who, ignorant of our customs, of our language, of our traditions, laboring day and night in order to make both ends meet, had not the time and no one offered to give him a helping hand to better himself, that he shall now, while amongst us, be denied the right to live, but like an outcast, left alone to starve?

It is hunger which makes criminals and gangsters, and when we deny these hungry and destitute people the most fundamental human duty, then we are driving them to the things which we decry, namely the poorhouse, to the madhouse, and most of all to the prisons.

That is how demoralization of a society began its deadly work, sapping little by little its very healthy structure and existence.

But this is not the point we intended to bring out. The point which we desire to make clear is that Ahepa, for eight years, foresaw the necessity of citizenship; in fact, it has been one of its fundamental principles and has taken it upon itself to preach to aliens the necessity and the importance of citizenship; for we understand and know what a glorious thing it is to become an American citizen and participate in the things for which America stands for — more than all, for the splendid humanitarianism which America has displayed in the past, and we feel certain will continue to display in the future.

AHEPA A FACTOR IN AMERICANIZATION

TO many interested in Americanization, the social and political assimilation of the immigrant appears as a process of education. Teach the foreigner the English language, educate him about American standards, inform him about American political institutions, impress him with the opportunities afforded to him by the United States, preach to him about the moral codes of the American people, make him feel his responsibility toward America; these are the ways and means by which we expect to achieve the task with which we are daily confronted.

While no one would venture to discount the value of the educational processes outlined above, they imply a thoroughly developed educational system, leisure time during which this educational program can be carried out and a mental and physical receptivity in the immigrant attained through a favorable economic and social environment.

To assume that education without adequate control of environment will accomplish the assimilation of the immigrant groups is to fail to realize the value of direct, personal contact as against bookish and oratorical forcible feeding.

With housing conditions often unsuited for the attainment of the American ideal of home life; with low wages, irregularity of employment, bad working conditions, absence of or inadequate insurance against sickness, death, accident, and unemployment; with an enforced sectionalism prompted by national and racial discrimination and the constant and entirely too obvious effort to Americanize consciously or unconsciously, prompted by a sense of fear or a sense of superiority on the part of the native element, we cannot expect a sudden change of mind in the immigrant without reservation and with full confidence in the honesty of purpose of those most active in Americanization work.

The social agencies which have fought against child labor, which have made every effort to improve living conditions, the organizations interested in the promotion of social insurance, and all the other societies, organizations, and agencies working toward the improvement of living conditions in this country, have done more in the past and will continue in the future to do more toward the Americanization of the foreign born than the leagues, societies, committees, commissions, boards, etc., could do under the most favorable circumstances. Americanization without social amelioration is futile; assimilation without friendly social service is inconceivable. That is exactly where Ahepa enters

(Continued on page 25)

OR



WHO'S WHO IN AHEPA



DR. JOHN CONSTAS
The First Greek Scientist to Graduate from an American Medical College

AFTER an adventurous career which urged John Conostas from his native town of Gargaliani (Greece) to Algeria, Russia, Turkey, Asia Minor, the Holy Land, Abyssinia, Zanzibar, Portugal, Spain and other near and remote places, he finally landed in New York and shortly afterward in Washington, D. C. But John Conostas was not "just another" immigrant boy. He was ambitious and anxious to make his mark in the world. Solely through his own efforts and ingenuity he found ways and means to attend Columbia College, now George Washington University, and shortly afterward the Georgetown Medical School from which he graduated with honors in 1904.

His brilliant work in the medical college attracted attention and he was soon appointed instructor in anatomy in the above medical college, which position he held for two years. He later received the following appointments: general demonstrator in anatomy; assistant professor of operative surgery; professor of surgical pathology; associate professor of surgery and genito-urinary surgery. He was also appointed associate surgeon in Garfield Hospital. He claims the distinction of being the first Greek to graduate from an American medical school and to subsequently hold a position on the teaching staff of the same institution. His contributions to medical science are too numerous to mention. Suffice it to say, his medical work, especially in surgery, has made his name familiar in the professional records of the country.

Dr. Conostas has willingly and unstintingly offered his counsel to all who have sought it. Along with a few other leaders, he was instrumental in organizing what was probably the first American Society composed of Greeks. He is respected by high and low alike and has been honored

HON. RUSSELL WILSON, MAYOR OF CINCINNATI, JOINS THE AHEPA AND SPEAKS AT BANQUET GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY LIBERTY CHAPTER OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE Liberty Chapter No. 127 of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave a banquet on December 4, 1930, in honor of the Mayor of Cincinnati, Hon. Russell Wilson, who was made an honorary member of the Order of Ahepa and who delivered the following speech:

"I am somewhat taken by surprise because our chairman with whom I have had a delightful conversation during dinner, has called upon me out of batting order. I was prepared to relax in my seat after a very delightful dinner and listen to another gentleman more eloquent than myself. But now that I am called upon, I rise to the occasion physically, even if I cannot rise to it oratorically.

My friendship with the Order of Ahepa, began over a year ago. At that time I had occasion to deliver a speech to them upon the abstract principles of good government, with some concrete illustrations, and I never had a more responsive audience. I never felt the inspiration passing from audience to speaker to so great a degree as I did that evening. Because of the inspiration of the audience, I for once became eloquent. I always look back upon that speech delivered to the Order of Ahepa, with pride, and I give the entire credit for it to the Order, because when an audience inspires a speaker, to the audience should go the credit.

Last February, after I became Mayor, I was honored with an invitation to attend an annual meeting, which was held in this hotel in the ballroom. Never have I seen the ballroom so attractive, such a riot of color, never have I seen better looking men, in their modern Greek costumes, which they adopted for that evening. Never have I seen fairer women, and I remember the Sons of Pericles marching to martial air, and they seemed the embodiment of the Athenian oath which we were taught in our schools. I heard a speech delivered by the Supreme President of the Order, and I heard more patriotism in that speech than any I had heard delivered by any American, or man of American birth. So you see I naturally had a kindly feeling towards the Order of Ahepa, and I had a Fraternal feeling, long before I had the privilege of calling the members

with distinctions from the American Government, which he represented at four international congresses.

During the World War Dr. Conostas was commissioned as a major in the Army Medical Reserve Corps, which is probably the highest rank attained in the military service of this country by any native-born Greek.

After the World War Dr. Conostas was invited by the Greek Government to organize the hospitals of Greece on the



HON. RUSSELL WILSON
Mayor of Cincinnati and a brother Ahepan

brother, and tonight you have done honor to the Mayor of Cincinnati by making him a member of the Order of Ahepa, and the Mayor expresses to you his appreciation, both officially and personally.

Now I am seated this evening between two American citizens, one born near Sparta, the other on an island called Icaria. These men have come a long distance to perform fealty to the Stars and Stripes, which symbolizes the work of this organization. The organization receives the young men of Greek extraction, who were born across the seas, on these classic islands, and educates them into becoming American citizens. Not only American citizens, but good citizens. In other words, this movement is for good government in the

(Continued on page 26)

American plan, a task which he performed effectively. On the occasion of his visit to Greece he was intrusted with an important diplomatic mission and appointed Commissioner of Emigration in Europe by President Harding, whose physician Dr. Conostas was while Mr. Harding was in the Senate. He is one of the pioneer members of the Washington Chapter No. 31, Order of Ahepa.

The Washingtonians are happy to have Dr. Conostas in their midst.



FRATERNITY NEWS

SOLON CHAPTER HOST TO SUPREME PRESIDENT PHILLIES IN BRILLIANT BANQUET

Mayor of Savannah, High Officials, Distinguished Artists and Clergymen, Guests of Honor

SOLON Chapter No. 5 of Savannah, Ga., tendered to Supreme President Phillies a splendid reception.

As expressed by Mayor Saussy of Savannah, who welcomed the Supreme President, members of the Ahepa in Savannah did something different from the usual order of such programs. It was a gathering for mutual regard, educational, and filled with patriotic resolves and ideals, a veritable intellectual meeting.

The occasion was a decidedly happy one in many respects. The head of the Ahepa was given a rousing reception which made him feel very graciously inclined and express himself very aptly. He had been introduced by the mayor of the city, had received the greetings of the supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias through Jacob Gazan, himself a member of high rank in that order, had listened to the praise of ancient and modern Greece from Judge A. B. MacDonell, who spoke in the place of Judge Peter W. Meldrim, and had heard a fine exposition of loyalty and fraternalism from Mr. Gazan.

Dr. Gabriel M. Saliba, Supreme Governor of the Fifth District, presided. The spacious hall in Odd Fellows Home where the large assembly gathered was beautifully decorated and both American and Greek flags were hung in many places of vantage. Special guests of the evening were seated in semicircle on either side of the presiding officer and the distinguished guest of the evening. Dr. Saliba introduced them very graciously to the audience, and in true Ahepa style they were received most generously.

This pleasant change from the usual program was made by a special introduction of George Peters. He was referred to by some of the speakers as the "Nestor" of the American-Greek citizens of Savannah, a pioneer who had blazed the way in Savannah for citizens of Greek nationality to come here and to succeed.

Mayor Saussy emphasized the prerogatives of citizenship and its worthy attributes. He gave Brother Phillies a warm welcome to Savannah and praised those ideals for which the Ahepa stood and their practical application.

Judge MacDonell was taken somewhat unawares when he was told he must respond for Judge Meldrim, who was unable to attend because of illness. But being a Greek scholar and knowing Greek history, both modern and ancient, the young jurist acquitted himself in most pleasing fashion.

Mr. Gazan's talk on loyalty and fraternalism was a splendid effort in behalf of a better conception of citizenship.

Rt. Rev. F. F. Reese, Bishop of Georgia,

had asked the invocation, in which he prayed for the Presidents of the two republics, the United States and Greece, their constituted authorities, and for the cementing of those practices in life and government that add to the peace of the world and the betterment of the human race.

Rev. P. Theofrastou, pastor of the Hellenic Orthodox Church, in Charleston, S. C., and Peter Demos, president-elect of the Ahepa in that city, were present as guests. There was a delegate from Jacksonville also.

The stringed orchestra of the Apollo Club, seated on a rostrum to the side of the speakers' table, played the Star Spangled Banner and the Greek National Anthem.

MEMPHIS GREETSS SUPREME PRESIDENT

Federal Judge Anderson and Bishop Gailor, Cuests of Honor, Address Ahepans

ADAY when an American Pericles descended from Greek immigrants, perhaps today smilingly wiping a polished restaurant counter on some wide street of a big city, will usher in an age of human culture yet undreamed, was envisioned from the speakers' table as the Memphis Chapter of Ahepa entertained the Supreme President, Brother George Phillies, and an array of distinguished Memphis citizens.

Brother Phillies, born in the city that gave the world Corinthian architecture, proved that the fire of Demosthenes has not disappeared as a trait of his people. His address, following those of Bishop Gailor and Federal Judge Anderson, fired the audience of more than 200.

Greek patriotism and the Greek's determination to achieve economic independence were his theme.

Declaring the privilege of addressing a Greek audience a compensation for his boyhood struggles with Xenophon, Bishop Gailor recalled his visit to Athens some years ago on March 25, the Greek Independence Day, and spoke feelingly of his emotions as he stood on the Acropolis and gazed toward Piræus.

"I hope that the Greeks will bring to America the sunshine, optimism and courage of their glorious ancestors," he declared.

"I welcome tonight, as federal judge, my only opportunity to meet my fellow citizens of Greek origin," began Judge Anderson. "In five years on the bench I recall only one Greek prisoner in my court!"

He paid especial compliment to the Greek-American soldiers in France.

W. R. Herstein, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who followed Brother Phillies, paid a business man's tribute to ancient Greece.

"The ruins in Athens make our vaunted modern material world shrink," he said. "Those things accomplished in Athens in Pericles' day make us wonder if we are so great after all."

Charles Neely, attorney, was toastmaster and Brother Spero J. Zepatos, president of the local Ahepa chapter, presided. Others at the speakers' table were Commissioners Jackson, Walsh and Kreuger, County Trustee Frank H. Gailor, Judge Phil Wallace and Dr. A. B. Williams.

NEW CHAPTER ESTABLISHED IN ALBUQUERQUE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

TRUTH and brotherly love as exemplified in the teachings of our Order is not diminished by distances.

In the sunny lands of New Mexico hundreds and hundreds of miles from here we are more than pleased to hear that our brothers in the fair city of Albuquerque, N. Mex., have tuned in on the splendid principles and ideals of Ahepa and under the direction of the Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, Brother Athas, as well as with the assistance of Deputy Supreme Governor, Brother Ade, and the members of Gallup Chapter No. 265 of Gallup, N. Mex., a new chapter has been established. Judging from the reports we have received and the enthusiasm that marked the formation of this new stronghold of Ahepa, this chapter will live and grow and flourish under the banner flag of Ahepanism.

SACRAMENTO HOST TO 700 AHEPANS IN DISTRICT SESSION

THE annual entertainment and district session of the Order of Ahepa for the California and Arizona Chapters, held recently in Sacramento, was attended by more than 700 members.

Staged under the auspices of the Sacramento Chapter No. 153, the entertainment in the Elks Temple was a brilliant affair with Brother G. E. Zamm, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, presiding, and Roy Hamilton, radio singer, acting as the master of ceremonies.

MAYOR BIDWELL SPEAKS

Mayor C. H. S. Bidwell welcomed the visiting Ahepans. Among those present was Brother P. J. Andrews of Los Angeles, Supreme District Governor. He spoke in response to the Mayor's welcome.

After the business and initiation sessions, dinner was served to the visiting officers and members.

The meeting aroused great enthusiasm among the members and helped quicken the plans for future activities in the district.

The following composed the Entertainment Committee, in addition to Brother Zamm: Brothers P. C. Phillips, George J. Triphon, A. S. Nicholson, George Stevens, Ted J. Triphon, Joe N. Kovell, Gus J. Demas, James Demas and Thomas Panotes.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Boston

to

San Francisco

THE Supreme Lodge announces a Membership Drive Contest among the chapters of the Ahepa, terminating on the last day of July, 1931. While the contest begins immediately upon receipt of this notice, in awarding the prizes, credit will be given to the chapters for all new members reported to the Headquarters any time during the fiscal year, August, 1930 to July 31, 1931.

The following prizes will be awarded:

To the first fifteen chapters,

beautifully engrossed certificates of commendation, bearing the seal of the Fraternity, and signed personally by all members of the Supreme Lodge.

To members who shall have brought five or more applications during the period of the drive,

smaller certificates of commendation, bearing the seal of the Supreme Lodge and signed personally by the Supreme President and the Supreme Secretary.

In order to be eligible for the individual certificates of commendation, a member must be recommended to the Supreme Lodge by his Chapter.

Help your Chapter get one of these certificates.

Get one for yourself! You will feel prouder of your Ahepa membership by working for the Ahepa.

ALPHA CHAPTER OF DETROIT THANKS THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN

IN a resolution passed February 16th by the members of Alpha Chapter No. 40 of Detroit, Mich., the Governor of the State of Michigan was formally thanked for appointing Brother Trupis as Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industry, Department of Michigan, as follows:

"Whereas, we feel proud of Mr. Trupis as a citizen and member of Ahepa, he and it is hereby resolved that the Alpha Chapter No. 40 of the Ahepa, expresses its appreciation to Honorable W. Brucker, Governor of Michigan, and the Secretary of the Chapter is hereby directed to send a copy of said resolution to Honorable W. Brucker and a copy to THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, official organ of the Order of Ahepa."

CITY OFFICIALS COMPLIMENT THE WORK OF AHEPA

Supreme President Phillis Speaks at Tulsa City Banquet

THE mayor of the city of Tulsa, Hon. George Watkins, and the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, William Holden, as well as Judge Harry S. Haley, speaker in behalf of the American Legion, Judge Clendenning and Judge Randolph complimented our Supreme President at a banquet given recently in Tulsa, Okla., in answer to his concise speech explaining the principles and objectives of the Order of Ahepa.

Supreme Governor C. R. Nixon was toastmaster and local officers of Tulsa Chapter, Theodore Zappas, President, George Mavris, Vice-President, and Louis Bereolos, Secretary, together with various committees are to be congratulated on the splendid manner in which this banquet was conducted.

Although the Supreme President had but a short time to spend in Tulsa the affair was very well conducted and it left an indelible impression on the community.

SENATOR BULOW AND JUDGE DOUGHERTY ADDRESS SUNSHINE CHAPTER AT IMPRESSIVE INSTALLATION CEREMONY

Supreme Governor Konomos Presented With Ten Gallon Hat to Commemorate His Visit

SOLEMN ceremonies of installation of officers of Sunshine Chapter No. 190 kindled patriotism and Americanism in those of Hellenic birth and rekindled the same feelings in those of American birth at the public installation held Thursday evening, January 29th, at the Cataract Hotel. More than 200 took part in the ceremonies conducted by Brother M. D. Konomos of St. Louis, supreme governor of District No. 10. Brother H. C. Panagos acted as master of ceremonies; James Corisis as captain of the guard and Bob Ganachios, Angelo Politis, Sam Grillas, Phot Parris, John Krantzias and Gust Paulis as guards.

Officers installed were: George A. Stephano, president; Tom Pappas, vice-president; Steve Cusulos, secretary; Peter Coris, treasurer; Harry Panagos, chairman of the Board of Governors; Tom Kascoutas, Pete Curtis, Gust Dariotis and William Chioros, members of the Board of Governors; Bob Ganachios, Angelo Politis, Sam Grillas, Phot Parris, John Krantzias and Gust Paulis, guards.

A five-course dinner opened the evening. Dean E. B. Woodruff acted as toastmaster in charge of the program which followed the installation of officers. Music for the occasion was offered by Mrs. C. S. McDonald and Richards W. Dennis, who entertained with vocal solos, and Richard Guderyahn with violin solos accompanied at the piano by Miss Laura Fisher.

Brother Stephano outlined the principles of Ahepa, the American accomplishments of those of Hellenic birth and the work being carried on by the organization to assist the United States during the present time.

Brother Konomos in an unusual flow of oratory traced the tide of civilization from Greece and showed that patriotism is a fun-

damental part of all Greek thought and culture. He showed how Ahepa not only assisted those of Greek ancestry to become citizens in every respect, but was reaching thousands of those who are not of American birth.

Judge Ray Dougherty outlined present world tendencies and showed that Ahepa acted as the dam which held in check these tendencies in the United States. Miss Gladys Farason, Americanization officer, told of her work with those of Greek birth, their sincerity and adaptability.

W. J. Bulow, senator elect, gave his appreciation of the new Americans' patriotism and stated that with such a group teaching Americanism and patriotism, the United States was safe from all teachings which were in opposition to the country, its government and all it stood for. C. F. Lockhart, state commander of the American Legion showed the similarity of precepts of the Ahepa and the American Legion and assured the audience that the two, working in conjunction, would soon create a 100 percent Americanism.

At the close of the ceremonies, Brother Konomos was presented with a "ten gallon" hat in commemoration of his visit to the Sunshine Chapter.

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ANTHRACITE CHAPTER'S INSTALLATION IMPRESSES NEWSPAPER MEN

THE Anthracite Chapter No. 109 of Pottsville, Pa., held an open meeting and under the direction of Deputy Governor, Brother Constantine Contos from Reading, Pa., and with the assistance of Brother George Polos from the Mother Lodge and officers from the William Penn Chapter, the following officers were installed: President, Thomas Christos; Vice-President, Nick Carres; Secretary, Theo Seriopoulos; Treasurer, Mike Morrell; Governors: John Retsios, Gust Catsampas, Gust Kleto, Peter Wood and Nick Demas.

The installation ceremony held in Pottsville, Pa., was well attended by Ahepans and invited friends from the towns of Schuylkill County as well as from Reading and Shamokin. Newspaper men, invited from these different towns, were very much impressed with the speeches given at these exercises and were very praiseworthy in the write-ups they gave of the affair to their different papers.

One very important duty of every chapter when holding open meetings or any other interesting public affair is to take steps to invite public officials of the city as well as newspaper men so that the affair may be given direct publicity, thus helping to acquaint the community with the splendid principles of Ahepa.

DEPUTY SUPREME GOVERNOR PARIS MAKES ENCOURAGING REPORT

DEPUTY SUPREME GOVERNOR C. G. PARIS of the Fourth District in his recent visit to Hopewell, Norfolk and Newport News, Va., reports that the affairs of the chapters in these cities are in excellent condition with an abundance of good Ahepa spirit directing every effort. He finds the management of the chapters to be in good hands and conducted in very good manner. Members of these chapters are all in harmony and pulling together for their own betterment and for the betterment of their communities.

Congratulations are in order. Keep up the good work, brothers; it pays plentiful dividends.

ROCK SPRINGS HOLDS INSTALLATION

IN the presence of a large gathering, the Rock Springs Chapter No. 181 of Wyoming, held its installation exercises, with the Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, Brother C. E. Athas, officiating.

Large delegations from Green River, headed by Deputy Governor Brother C. E. Ballis, were present and participated at the exercises. Appropriate addresses were made both by the Supreme Governor, the Deputy Governor, and the past and present officers.

After the ceremony refreshments were served followed by a dance.

The following officers were installed: Mike Apostolakis, President; Sophocles Nicoloudis, Vice-President; Louis A. Gianopoulos, Secretary; Nick Manatos, Treasurer; Board of Governors: C. E. August, Chairman; John Digalis, Mike Gaviotis, Gust Davis and Kosmas Vlahogiannis; Chaplain, Mike Kostakis; Captain of the Arms, Gust Panigiris; Warden, Efthimios Karahalios; Sentinel, Bill Manatos.

GAY CARNIVAL AT WEIRTON, WEST VIRGINIA

WEIRTON, W. Va., is a small town, but we have news of big doings there. On February 21st and 22nd the Hancock Chapter No. 103 held a well-organized annual carnival dance and over 400 Ahepans and friends attended and enjoyed a jolly good time. Aside from the music, a dance and a beautiful banquet, one of the outstanding affairs of the evening was the prize contest offered for the most beautifully dressed couple. Miss Esther Patsley won the first prize for the most beautifully dressed lady and Brother George Pandelios as the best dressed man.

It seemed that the entire community took an interest in Hancock Chapter's carnival which emphasizes the fact that the best way to increase membership in a chapter or to maintain the interest of the old members is to occasionally break the routine of chapter activities with a little song and dance. When good fellows laugh together they usually stick together.

GEMS OF WISDOM

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous. — Confucius.

They who cross the seas change their sky but not their disposition. — Horace.

Nothing astonishes men so much as common sense and plain dealing. — Emerson.

Listen not to a tale-bearer or slanderer, for he tells thee nothing out of goodwill; but as he discovereth of the secrets of others, so he will of thine in turn. — Socrates.

STAMFORD CHAPTER'S STRICTLY AHEPAN INSTALLATION

STAMFORD Chapter No. 99 held its strictly Ahepan Installation on January 22nd, with Supreme Governor, Brother George C. Eleadis, as the chief installing officer.

Delegations from Danbury Chapter, headed by its President, Brother Couchumbas and District Deputy M. Nicholson; from Bridgeport Chapter, headed by its President, Dr. Vriones, and Deputy J. Sentementis; and from Springfield, Mass., represented by P. P. and F. D. D. Brother Prembas, were present as guests.

The doors were closed at 8:30 P.M. sharp, and the installation began. Brother Eleadis performed the installation in a befitting manner.

Immediately after he finished installing the officers, he began his speech, which touched every member. He brought in the present conditions and the past. It was an eloquent speech, and we could not help but notice the pleasant satisfaction registered on every man's face.

Second to speak was Brother Nicholson. His remarks were interesting and brief.

A few remarks were made by Brother Dr. Vriones.

Brother Anestis of Danbury spoke short and sweet.

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President Couchumbas, also of Danbury, thanked Stamford Chapter for the invitation to the affair.

Our past president and again elected president, Angelas Caras, spoke of the importance that the members should attend the meetings and assist in every way possible.

Brother A. Stamieten, as captain of the guards, performed his duty in an excellent manner.

Brother Eleadis presented the past president's jewel to Brother P. Maryanopolos, who thanked the lodge in an excellent manner and closed by saying that he was happy that he has still to serve the lodge as a governor.

Brother Sentementis' remarks were that he has attended Stamford Chapter so much that he has come to regard it as his second home.

Greek refreshments were served. A grand march was led by Brother Anestis to the Ahepa tune, which then broke into one large circle of Greek dance till 1:00 A.M., with H. Fanos and Karukas as "Tom Tomers."

LONG ISLAND CHAPTER INSTALLS NEW OFFICERS

THE Long Island Chapter No. 86 of Jamaica, Long Island, elected the following officers to guide the destiny of this growing chapter for the ensuing year. President, Sam Poulos; Vice-President, Michael Babouras; Treasurer, Chrestos Katis; Secretary, Spiros Sotirion; Board of Governors: Evangelos Stamoulis, Nicholas Lambadakis, John Cheliotis, James Liveris and Peter Leftakis.

The combined installation ceremonies of the Long Island Chapter No. 86 and the Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 170 took place on January 8th and were conducted by the following dignitaries: George Stathis, Supreme Governor Second District, Thomas Lewnes, Deputy District Governor, Arthur Syran, Past President of Delphi Chapter and Thomas Themelis, Past President of the Brooklyn Chapter.

After the ceremonies a banquet was given to members and their friends and a splendid time was enjoyed by the entire attendance.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER TO GIVE BENEFIT DANCE

BROTHER JOHN A. POLITES, secretary of Washington Chapter No. 156 of Washington, Pa., announces that a benefit dance and entertainment will be given at the George Washington Hotel on Thursday evening, April 16th. A good hot orchestra, splendid entertainers and a variety of song and dance skits are scheduled to be on the program promising a real good time to one and all.

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**PATRIOTISM AND GOOD
CITIZENSHIP KEYNOTES AT
AHEPA BANQUET AT CHEYENNE**

**Seven Hundred, Including
Members of Wyoming Legis-
lature and Prominent State
Officials and Educators,
Guests of Cheyenne Chapter
Supreme Secretary Achilles Cat-
sonis Guest of Honor and Principal
Speaker**

BRILLIANT addresses of a patriotic tenor featured the third annual banquet and dance of the Cheyenne Chapter No. 211, at which more than 700 members and guests of the local chapter filled the dining room of the Consistory Temple the night of February 16, 1931.

Among those present were many members of the Wyoming legislature and prominent state, county and city officials and educators.

The dinner was one of the finest, as well as the largest ever held in the Wyoming capital. Large delegations of Ahepans from chapters in Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska participated in the affair.

Brother P. T. Kisciras was the able toastmaster of the banquet, who, with brief and appropriate remarks, introduced the various prominent speakers. Outstanding among the speakers was Brother Achilles Catsonis, the Supreme Secretary, especially invited from Washington for the occasion, and who brilliantly and forcefully, brought out the fact that through the traditions and ideals of the Greek race, the Greeks of today have many qualities which make them staunch American citizens. The charm and sincerity of Brother Catsonis' speech left an indelible impression upon all those who had the good fortune to participate in this memorable banquet.

Brother P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Vice-President, spoke in a similar vein also, and Dr. A. G. Crane, President of the University of Wyoming, discussed the subject of citizenship from the viewpoint of an American educator. Other prominent speakers on the program, who also spoke impressively, were: C. E. Athas, of Magna, Utah, Supreme Governor of the district; Mayor Hon. Cal. Holliday of Wyoming; Mrs. Katharine A. Morton, state superintendent of public instruction, and Leslie A. Miller, president of the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Miller stated that at the convention of Ahepa at San Francisco next August, he will officially invite the convention of Ahepa to Cheyenne.

The officers of the Cheyenne Chapter, which has written such a glorious page in the Ahepa annals of the West, are the following: G. T. Kisciras, President; Andy Triplis, Vice-President; Dan Diamandopoulos, Secretary; Steve Sheonis, Treasurer; Victor Nichols, Chaplain; Clearchos Pappas, Captain of the Guards; and Pericles Chirooulos, Warden. The Board of Governors is made up of P. T. Kisciras, chairman, Victor Nichols, P. K. Petridis, Sam Ellis and John Kontos.

The committee on arrangements for the banquet and dance which followed were: P. T. Kisciras, chairman; Victor Nichols, Arthur Captain, Bill Triantos, Theodore Anderson, Sam Galiotos and Dan Davis, who are to be sincerely congratulated for their untiring efforts to make the affair an out-standing event in the annals of Wyoming's capital.



Brother Achilles Catsonis Was Given a Rousing Reception in a Typical "Hands-up" Fashion by Our Cowboy Brothers of Cheyenne Chapter in the West

**An Inspiring Message
from President Hoover**

*The White House,
Washington, D. C.
February 17, 1931.*

*P. T. Kisciras, President,
Order of Ahepa, Chapter
No. 211,
Cheyenne, Wyo.:*

Sir:—

I have frequently had occasion to express with pleasure my deep appreciation of the loyalty and high civic ideals of our citizens of Greek origin and will be obliged if you will reiterate this sentiment upon my behalf to the members of the Cheyenne Chapter of the Order of Ahepa.

**HERBERT HOOVER,
President,
United States of America**

**BROTHER RICHARD E. BYRD
ELECTED AS HONORARY
PRESIDENT OF MANCHESTER
CHAPTER**

ON February 16th Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd appeared before 1,400 people in Manchester in the Practical Arts Auditorium and gave a graphic description of life and conditions in Little America and the Antarctic. The lecture was held under the auspices of the Thimble Club of Manchester, an organization composed of the most prominent ladies of Manchester. On this occasion Manchester Chapter No. 44 of the Order of Ahepa, through their president, Brother Soterios Docos, and Brother Louis P. Benezet, superintendent of the Manchester Schools, presented Brother Byrd with a beautiful traveling bag inscribed in gold letters as follows: "To Rear Adm.

Richard E. Byrd, with fraternal greetings from Manchester Chapter No. 44 of Ahepa." The president of the chapter was in turn congratulated by Mayor Arthur E. Moreau, who is a great friend and booster of Ahepa, saying that it was a very beautiful thought of the Manchester Chapter to place Brother Byrd in their ranks and present him with such a token of appreciation.

**MARATHON CHAPTER COMES
TO THE FRONT WITH
SPLENDID INSTALLATION
CEREMONIES**

THE Marathon Chapter No. 2 of Charlotte, N. C., held its installation ceremonies recently, and managed to make the affair very successful and impressive. It was attended by a large number of brothers and their families and friends, as well as the prominent officials of Charlotte, N. C. Under the energetic direction of Brother S. S. Spathy, Supreme Governor of the Fourth District, ably assisted by Deputy Supreme Governor, Brother Tony Hadji, the following officers were installed: President, Chris Pappas; Vice-President, Thomas Kerhoulas; Secretary, James Kokenes; Treasurer, J. J. Kambis; Chaplain, John Ropoulos; Captain of Guards, James Elliott; Sentinel, Tom Stratos; Warden, Michael Varsamis; Board of Governors, George Gatsinos, James Veras, Nick Dongus, James Karras and Louis Kostakopoulos.

Brother Chris Pappas made a wonderful speech, in which he urged the members to give their support to make this year a bigger and better year for their chapter.



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Ahepa Jottings

By MASTIX



THE Mastix extends sincere congratulations to Brother Nicholas J. Cassavetes for the singular distinction bestowed upon him by the Greek Government by the award of the Silver Cross of Phoenix. You fully well deserve it.

+ + +

OUR Brother Christ J. Colocousis, president of the Lord Byron Chapter No. 57 of Brockton, Mass., hit the nail on the head when he announced in his brief bulletin the following "Officers and committees may come and go, but the Ahepa goes on forever, always better and bigger." You have the right idea Brother Colocousis. Important things are the Ahepa and its cause as a whole, and not individualities.

+ + +

OUR good Brother Alex Zorbas, secretary of the progressive Duluth Chapter No. 267, who is also poetically inclined, sends us the following:

"Love Ahepa and you'll gain, if hate her you lose,
Let us drop all vain things and let us Ahepa choose.
Ahepa is my friend, my guide; for her sake must I get busy,
I can't afford to lose my time and be like others lazy.
I am now a plain member with only a glad hand;
I think the honors shall follow me if I stick to the end.
As soon as I do my duty, and to egotism refuse to bend
I'll then climb up the steps and be a president."

That is the idea, Brother Zorbas. Leadership requires faith and work.

+ + +

ANOTHER optimistic report from good Brother P. G. Cosmos, president of the Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 170 of Freeport, N. Y. He writes: "Our last meeting was an extraordinary one. Good sportsmanship and the finest spirit were demonstrated. Whatever we may have to say, it will not be an exaggeration, judging by the large attendance we had at the meeting. We are proud to say that this administration will have the moral support of every member." That is the spirit, Brother Cosmos. Keep it up. We wish you success.

+ + +

IN the organization of the rapidly progressing Lexington Chapter of Kentucky, further credit is due, and is hereby acknowledged, to our good Brothers Louis Constant and Peter Orphanos, both of Lexington and charter members of the Chapter.

SPEAKING of Lexington, there took place recently an important event, that of the presentation of the flag of the Republic of Greece to the Governor of Kentucky. Full details of this stately event will appear in the next number of our **MAGAZINE**, together with a splendid editorial which appeared in the *Herald-Post* of Louisville, Ky., commenting on it.

+ + +

FULL credit for this notable event goes to our ever faithful and energetic Brother Louis Maniatis of Louisville, Ky., who, with his accomplishments, is making a name for himself.

+ + +

"**MISS EUROPE**," we now learn, is in sunny California letting the boys admire her charms and beauty. Who knows, she may join the moving picture colony at Hollywood. Does she possess the qualifications of a star? Our answer — rather, and decidedly so.

+ + +

OUR Editor was invited by the Worthington Chapter No. 36 of Baltimore the other day to deliver a lecture on "Ahepa — A Dynamic Force." Did he make good? Ask Brother Agnew, for he states the brothers are still talking about the points our Editor brought out. The result of the Editor's visit to Baltimore has been a renewed activity. I honestly believe that other chapters should invite Brother Editor to speak along the same lines. They will derive real benefit.

+ + +

MOST encouraging, indeed, is the financial status of the Upper Manhattan Chapter. They are 9,000 "iron men" to the good. Good work and congratulations.

+ + +

WEDDING bells merrily rang for Brother and Mrs. James Millas, *nee* Helen Stillano. Brother Millas is a beloved member of the Trenton Chapter. We wish him and his bride a happy married life.

+ + +

STOCKTON Chapter contributed \$50.00 to the Community Chest, thus winning high commendation for their public-spirited act. It always pays to pay for good causes.

+ + +

BROTHER ACHILLES CATSONIS, our beloved Supreme Secretary, on his recent visit to Cheyenne, was held up by a group of cowboys on the outskirts of the city. Was it a fake hold-up? It didn't look like one to Brother Catsonis, until the money which he was compelled to turn over to the "bandits" was returned to him by the leader with a hearty handshake and laugh. It was a fake. But, oh how real it

looked for as long as it lasted. Was Brother Catsonis scared? Ask him.

+ + +

BROTHER C. E. ATHAS, Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, has been on the go. Active in installation ceremonies in Pueblo, Walsenburg, Santa Fe, Gallup, Ely, Nevada and points west. While in New Mexico, he invaded the city of Albuquerque and won them over to the domain of Ahepa by organizing a new chapter. Congratulations, Brother Athas. Keep up the fine work.

+ + +

OUR best wishes for the success of *New Hemera*, a weekly started by Brothers Andreas B. Kimon, Michael Antonakopoulos and Salvator N. Stella of San Francisco. It is a worthwhile paper and contains many interesting articles and topics.

+ + +

GLAD news has reached our office — the Prometheus of San Francisco, which had temporarily suspended its publication, reappeared again on the journalistic horizon in dazzling fashion. Our best of wishes for a continued success are herewith extended. May you prosper and serve with courage, impartiality and justice, befitting your station and program.

+ + +

MANY were the congratulations received at our offices concerning our new cover. They came in via telegrams, air mail, special deliveries, and all sorts of communications, praising our new cover. We humbly thank each and everyone for their encouraging congratulatory remarks. We knew it would make a hit. Now do you like our new form of the **MAGAZINE**? With your cooperation and encouragement, we are intent to make it a leader in every respect and particular.

+ + +

THIS is how you can cooperate with us for the further progress and growth of the **MAGAZINE**: First, secure a subscription to it from an acquaintance — American or Greek. Second, subscribe for an American friend or acquaintance. Third, have a brother subscribe for an American friend or acquaintance. Fourth, subscribe or have somebody else subscribe for a relative or friend in Greece. Fifth, help us secure advertisements. You will help the merchant get acquainted with 23,000 live-wire prospects. Sixth, boost **THE AHEPA MAGAZINE** all the time, from the contents, advertising and circulation end of it.

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Seventh, make suggestions for its betterment. In brief, let us work together for a bigger and better MAGAZINE! Your secretary can now furnish you with subscription blanks and helpful data. Ask for them.

WATCH for a special announcement in the next number, whereby you can secure a complete file containing all the editions issued to date of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. A veritable Ahepa encyclopedia nicely bound, with your name engraved in gold, at a nominal price. You can write to us at once before waiting for the announcement. A very limited number is available.

OUR contest was announced in the March number, pages 26 and 27. Read it carefully and start the ball rolling. You never can tell, you may win a prize. Get busy!

WE wonder what our good Brother Bill Essaris is doing. We have not heard from him for a long, long time. Nor from Brother Kyriacopoulos of Chicago. And by the way, the Editor was announcing in the last issue, a request for the Supreme Governors and Deputy Supreme Governors to send in their pictures and biographies for publication. Get busy, worthy brothers, and send in your pictures and biographies, for all the members want to see what you look like, learn of your qualifications, and the good work you are doing, besides you deserve to be known to them as devoted workers of the Ahepa.

See you next month.

DR. N. S. CHECKOS ESTABLISHED IN SEATTLE

DR. N. S. CHECKOS, well-known physician and surgeon, formerly of Portland, Oregon, has recently established himself in Seattle.

Dr. Checkos has been serving the Ahepa for the last two years as Supreme Governor of the Thirteenth District, where he has created an enviable record, and under his leadership the Thirteenth District has made rapid progress.

His establishment in Seattle, Wash., is welcomed by a host of his friends and admirers, where the opportunities for service and achievement are plentiful.

We are confident Dr. Checkos, capable and public-spirited as he is, will distinguish himself in Seattle also. To that end we wish him success.

Topics of the Editor

(Continued from page 18)

the picture and by direct, personal contact effects social amelioration and helps in the process of gradual assimilation through friendly service and education. It will be worth your while to carefully and conscientiously study the structure and operations of the Ahepa. It may not be perfect but it is plenty good and efficient.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS

THE Syracuse Chapter No. 37 of Syracuse, N. Y., recently passed the following resolution of thanks:

"Pursuant to a resolution duly made at a regular meeting of the Syracuse Chapter No. 37, Order of Ahepa, January 13, 1931, it is hereby resolved:

"(1) That the Syracuse Chapter 37, sends its heartfelt thanks to the chapters that participated in the recent group installation held under the auspices of the Syracuse Chapter 37.

"(2) That this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of same chapter, and

"(3) A copy be sent to all the Chapters concerned and a copy published in THE AHEPA MAGAZINE."

OLYMPIC CHAPTER INSTALLS OFFICERS

PRIVATE installation of officers was held recently by the Olympic Chapter No. 178 of Tacoma, Wash., and its auxiliary chapters of the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athens, with Brother Nicholas Vavuris, Past President of the Chapter, as the installing officer.

The officers installed for the Olympic Chapter are as follows: Sam Scafturon, President; Sam Petropoulos, Vice-President; Nick Dugas, Secretary; Nick Vitos, Treasurer; M. Taularides, L. Hallis, S. Phill, N. Xideas, Governors; Philip Sgouros, Chaplain; Chris Tsutis, Warden; Paul Gerontis, Captain of Guards, and George Plegas, Sentinel.

PETER BOOTH, PIONEER AHEPAN, CONDUCTS INSTALLATION AT PITTSFIELD

THE Pythagoras Chapter No. 112 of Pittsfield, Mass., with Brother Booth of Fort Worth, Texas, a pioneer Ahepan known for his untiring efforts and for his loyalty to the Order, officiating, held its annual installation exercises and the following officers were duly installed:

President, Gabriel Gregory; Vice-President, James A. Karras; Secretary, Alexander A. Vomvilas; Treasurer, Peter Plumbides, Chaplain, Charles S. Gifto; Warden, Gus Zotos; Captain of Guard, James Chakas; Inside Sentinel, William Kallogian; Board of Governors, Nicholas J. Marin, Peter Garivaltis, James Makes, George Arlos and Aristides Karnegis.

IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER ALEX ALEXOPLIS, member of Aristoteles Chapter No. 34 of Pittsburgh, Pa., a loyal Ahepan and one whose memory will long be remembered, passed away on February 22nd.

ΔΗΛΩΣΙΣ

Δηλώ προς τους 'Αδελφούς Ahepans ότι απεχώρησα από το Πρακτορείον ή «Φάρος».

"Ότι ουδέμίαν έχω ή θα έχω σχέση ή συμφέρον με το έν λόγω Πρακτορείον έν 'Αμερικη ή έν Εύρωπη.

N. J. KASSABETHS

Advertisement

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Letters to the Editor

Huron, S. Dak.

Dear Editor:

Please send me the Magazine of your organization. As an admirer of the push and downright ability of the American Greeks whom I know, I want the Magazine on my reception table.

Sincerely,

Edward Benedict Taylor, M.D.

Dear Editor:

In behalf of the Heart of America Chapter No. 73, we wish to extend to you and your staff our congratulations for the splendid editions of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. Every member of our chapter is highly pleased and enjoys reading it. Assuring you of our cooperation, we are,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SIMEON A. AGNOS.

Secretary Chapter No. 73, Kansas City, Mo.

ALFANGE THE SECOND BAPTIZED

PAST SUPREME COUNSELLOR George C. Vournas, of Washington, D. C., officiated as godfather in the baptismal of the son of Past Supreme President and Mrs. Dean Alfange on February 22nd. The boy was named Dean Alfange, 2nd. Miss Martha Taylor, sister of Brother S. Gregory Taylor of New York, acted as godmother. The Minister of Greece, Mr. Simopoulos, and a few friends and near relatives were present at the ceremony, Reverend Lazaris officiating. May this youngster add additional laurels to his prominent father.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

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Φωνόγραφα καὶ Δίσκους
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Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

ΥΠὸ ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΘ

Διὰ τοῦ διβλίου τούτου ὁ ἀνα-
γνωστὴς εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὰ μυστή-
ρια τῆς γιγαντιαίας Ὀργανώσεως
τῶν Φιλικῶν, ἡ ὁποία ὑπῆρξεν ἡ
κινήσις δύναμις, ἡ μαγνητίσα-
σα τὸ δούλον ἔθνος κατὰ τὰς μαύ-
ρας ἡμέρας τῆς δοκιμασίας του,
ἀφηνύσασα καὶ ὠθήσασα αὐτὸ
ἀποφασιστικῶς πρὸς τὸ ὑπεράν-
θρώπον μεγαλόφυλλον τοῦ 21. Ἡ
Βαθμολογία, ὁ Μέγας Ὄρκος, αἱ
Μνήσεις, τὸ Κρητογαλακτικόν
Ἀλαφάβητον, τὸ Μετωνυμικόν
Λεξικόν καὶ γενικῶς τὸ Λειτουργι-
κόν τῆς Ἐταιρίας ἀποτελοῦν
ἓνα σύνολον θρύλων καὶ ἔθνικῆς
μυσταγωγίας. Ἡ πίστις καὶ ὁ
φλογερὸς πατριωτισμὸς τῶν Φιλι-
κῶν περιγράφονται λεπτομερῶς
εἰς τὸ ἔξοχον καὶ πρωτότυπον σύγ-
γραμμα, ἀποτελούμενον ἐκ 300
περίπου σελίδων, ἀρίστου χάριτος
καὶ πλείστον εἰκόνων. Εἶναι ἔξο-
χον δῶρον διὰ μαθητὰς ἢ φίλους
σας. Ἀποστέλλεται εἰς οἰκονόμους
μέσως τοῦ Κόσμου ἀντὶ δύο δολ-
λαρίων. Ζητοῦνται πωληταὶ δι' ὅλα
τὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τῶν
ἄλλων χωρῶν μὲ καλὰ ποσοστά.

Γράψατε:

ELIAS L. JANETIS
1653 Main St.
Springfield, Mass.

Who's Who in Ahepa

(Continued from page 19)

United States. And that is the great problem that we have in our cities at this time. Unless we can arrest the corruption and crime in our cities, our civilization ultimately is doomed. Unless organizations such as this mobilize and inculcate the principles of good government, our cities are going to enter a period of decline. Unless the majority of Americans, and those living in the cities constitute the majority, unless they organize to combat this condition, our republic must fall. So we have a serious duty. You have a serious duty, and I have a serious duty. Tonight I feel as one inspired, rededicated to the cause of good government, because I have been made a brother in the Order of Ahepa, which has upon its Magna Carta, the same American principles as our Constitution. Read that page and live by that page and you are an American no matter what may be the place of your nativity. I thank whoever wrote that for giving me the inspiration, which every American needs and which every American will profit by. And no better example of this quality of citizenship of men and women born in Greece can be found than in the story of George Dilboy. I became interested in this story last summer when I happened to be in the state of Maine. I read about the dedication of a monument to George Dilboy at Somerville, Mass. Senator Walsh from that state read the address. George Dilboy was born under the Greek flag, came to this country and settled with his parents in Somerville. He enlisted under the Stars and Stripes and fought in Belleau Woods, cleared out a nest of German gunners unaided, and in subsequent fighting attempting a deed of equal heroism, was killed by the enemy and buried in Smyrna, according to the wishes of his parents. Later, after the war was over, the United States sent a warship to Smyrna and had the body of George Dilboy brought home and buried in Arlington, in the soil for which he had given his life. That is an example that can be an inspiration to all of us.

"I greet you brothers and sisters of Hellenic ancestry, brothers and sisters of George Dilboy, American brothers and sisters, I greet you as Mayor of a great City, and again thank you for calling me brother."

**Blossom Time in
Washington**

(Continued from page 15)

rebellious clan, he passed the famous gate of Nakoso-no-Seki. He was riding on horseback at the head of his army and on seeing the cherry trees in bloom, stopped to enjoy this wonderful springtime loveliness, where he composed his famous poem which is ranked among the best in the Japanese literature. The outstanding tragic thought in the poem was that the cherry blossoms in full bloom, shaken by the spring breezes, fluttering to the ground, were an omen of how his troops would fall in the storm of contending forces on the battlefield of the oncoming fight.

Two years ago Washington inaugurated the custom of the Cherry Blossom Festival under the auspices of the National Memorial Foundation, which, it is hoped, will become an annual event.

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Book Review
**THEODORE P. GIANAKOULIS
EMERGES AS A LITERARY LIGHT**

His Book "Fairy Tales of
Modern Greece" Reveals the
Latent Ability of This Young
and Coming Author

Publishers: E. P. Dutton, Inc., New
York. \$2.50.

OUR country is prolific with beautiful fairy tales which in the varied themes depict with humor, drama and tragedy the poetry and the sentimentality of our people. From lullaby days onwards, the lives of the Greeks are charmingly intermingled with a diversified variety of fairy tales that originated centuries ago, but which still live to serve as similes, beautiful comparisons and striking contrasts in our modern lives.

Theodore P. Gianakoulis, a young writer who a few years ago began to try his literary prowess in verse and finally culminated in his recent book, "Fairy Tales of Modern Greece," written in collaboration with Georgia H. MacPherson, proves that separation from one's own clime and soil does not handicap one in writing or creating works pertaining to his own country if he has the ability and the burning desire and the spark of genius within him. This book which is rapidly gaining popularity among hundreds of Americans and Greeks in this country is in our estimation certainly worthy of the author and prophetic of heavier literary material that surely must come from one who has shown the ambition and the courage to develop a fine poetic talent in this fast-moving industrial country.

"Fairy Tales of Modern Greece" needs little or no reviewing to give to the reader a knowledge of the quality and type of its contents. It deals principally, to quote the review of the *New York Times*, "with the dryads, oreads, naiads, graces and muses of the ancient myths. There is beauty in the pictures suggested by these stories of strangely beautiful maidens dancing and singing in the moonlight or appearing from a forest pool, a glint of green in their bright hair, of cloudlike chariots and blue-lighted caverns, but in the actual retelling they lack the poetry that we find, for instance, in the collections of Celtic tales made by Yeats, James Stephens and Ella Young." The book is certainly a worthy addition to the fairy tale shelves particularly because of the interest its contents has for children who are already familiar with the Greek myths.

All power to young Mr. Gianakoulis and may this book enjoy a sufficient success as to inspire him to continue in the development of his talent and bring us without undue delay another brain child as charming as this one.

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CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT TOPICS

Restaurant Dining Has Advantages

By J. G. GEISLER, Sc.D.

Director Research Laboratories Food Investigation Service, internationally known authority on food chemistry; formerly, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Michigan; chemist for New York State Dairy Department and New York State Department of Agriculture.

NO longer is there any reason to pity the business man or woman who is forced to dine at a restaurant at least once a day. In every city in the U. S. there are restaurants where one may eat food of the very highest quality amid surroundings that are both pleasant and sanitary. The restaurant of the present day is an institution which will survive many years, only if the food served there can successfully compete with the cooking of the housewife.

It is well for the people to beware the restaurant which has changed hands too often, or has failed from its beginning to serve fine food. The educated public cannot be fooled long by the unscrupulous restaurateur. The unclean, carelessly managed establishments will eventually show the customers the dangers that may lurk in such places. There is no economy in purchasing cheap food and more and more people are realizing the utter extravagance of endangering their health for the sake of a few pennies.

Look into the kitchen of the restaurant you patronize. Consider the reputation of the restaurant's proprietor. Do not rely entirely upon the outer appearance of the dining room or the windows. It is just as important that you exercise care in your choice of a restaurant as it is that you be careful in the selection of a radio or a motor car. More so, for the quality of the restaurant and the food it serves has a bearing upon the most important factor in our lives — good health.

Within the boundaries of every city there are so many eating establishments that the city health inspectors are faced with a gigantic task to keep every one of them rigidly inspected. The integrity and pride of the proprietor is necessary for the proper conduct of a restaurant. It is a great temptation for careless and unscrupulous restaurants to serve with sauces and various other disguises, food that is spoiled and only fit to throw away. It is well for the public to beware of such dishes.

St. Moritz Chef Wins Grand Prix

HARDLY had Brother S. Gregory Taylor opened his newest and most pretentious hotel, the St. Moritz-on-the-Park, which was dedicated by Mayor Carl Nater of St. Moritz, Switzerland, when another foreign Government recognized this continental hotel by awarding the Grand Prix of the Société Culinare Philanthropique to Otto George Waldner and Henri Darrieux, the famous chefs who preside over the delectables which St. Moritz patrons thrive on. It was the crowning touch for the newest of New York's smart hostels.

If any of the new modern hotels in New York will go down in history as being famed for their food creations, surely the new St. Moritz will be the modern counterpart of the old days of Mouquin, the Hoffman House, Delmonico and other noted eating places of a generation or two ago. For Gregory Taylor virtually assured his St. Moritz of culinary fame when he imported from Europe the famous Rumpelmayer, here in person to cater to the countless thousands of Americans who had visited the world-famed Rumpelmayer salons in London, Paris and the Riviera. Ever since the doors of the salon, designed by the noted Winhold Reiss, were opened in the St. Moritz, Rumpelmayers has done a land office business with overflow tables being placed in the lobby of the Hotel virtually every day of the week to accommodate the large crowds.

Following almost on the heels of this avalanche of restaurant business for the Rumpelmayer salon, came the award of the Grand Prix, the St. Moritz chefs win-



Helen Twelvetrees, famous movie actress, appraising culinary prize shown her by famous chef of St. Moritz

ning handily over the Pierre, Waldorf, Delmonico, Sherry's and other famous places in New York. At once the dining salon business of the new hotel on Central Park began to show the effects of the new honor. Dishes which were known abroad, and were fragrant in the memory of the older epicureans in New York society, began to have a decided vogue in the St. Moritz Continental Grill.

So, with the Rumpelmayers, the winning of the Grand Prix, and the opening of the Sky Salon, Gregory Taylor has furnished a continual row of successes for his new hotel, facing New York's "greatest front yard," Central Park.

Careful Buyer

A restaurant proprietor in an eastern city who has survived 30 years in business, when complimented upon the freshness of his sea food, said: "It must be strictly fresh, otherwise I would not serve it. I could buy cheaper scallops, for example, but my dealer knows I demand and will only pay for the very best. I have customers who have eaten here regularly since I first established this place." The final sentence tells the result that comes to a restaurant that is careful of the food it serves. Such restaurants are assets to public health and a credit to the community they serve.

There are restaurants in every city that exercise as much care in the selection of the food they serve as any housewife would. They are the establishments that survive for years because of the high quality their name stands for. More and more, the better restaurants of the country are using scientific methods in the preparation of the foods they serve. Their rations are properly balanced to give your system all the various elements that are necessary and vital.

Patronize only the restaurants that you know are doing the right thing in the right way. Then you may be certain that your health is being protected as carefully as it is humanly possible to do so.

Several Ways to Kill a Banquet

(Continued from page 13)

dinner. The fact that some of the speakers might have planned to say some of them never phased him. He made a fine speech. It took half an hour. Then in a few thousand well-chosen words, he introduced a speaker who really needed to say little after that.

But he had prepared a speech and he read it. Then the toastmaster thanked him extensively and voiced several thoughts that had occurred to him while the speaker was relieving his surcharged system of the prepared speech. Then another introduction. Thus the evening wore on — wore on everybody until they went home or went to sleep.

The poorest possible way to select a toastmaster is to give the job to the man who wants it most. He is frequently a man seldom in the limelight but who craves it from afar — until he gets it.

Wrong Words Come Naturally

I have sat beside many such a trembling and miserable one. He would call me Jillian to start with. I would gently but firmly correct him. He would repeat the name correctly, but when he arose paralyzed, he would, in his delirium, introduce me as Jillian. And, if there is one thing in the world above all others that would toss a spray of discord into the atmosphere or throw a large Stillson wrench into the speaker's works, this man will say it — an unerring instinct guides him.

I recall a time when James Whitecomb Riley and I were on the same banquet program. The amateur toastmaster arose to introduce Riley. He spoke at length. He spoke at greater length, and Riley, leaning behind him said to me:

"Strick, he's a pale, gray ass."

Eventually Riley was introduced. When he had ended his remarks and the toastmaster was laboring an introduction of me, I leaned across.

"What do you mean, 'A pale, gray ass'?"

I asked in a whisper. Riley leaned over.

"One who has been an ass a l-o-n-g time."

There is another scurvy trick banquet builders play. They prevail on Whoosis, the notorious figure, to speak to insure a big attendance. They do not inquire if he can speak. They do not realize that a big name can draw a crowd but can't hold it.

But not all dinners are botches. I have attended some where the toastmaster or presiding officer knew exactly what the speaker's name was, where he came from, what he represented in this world, why he was there, and not only knew these things, but knew how to say them in the fewest possible words. There are such men, but they do not merely arise and speak. To say exactly the right thing in three or four short sentences, that will give the speaker a

running start instead of putting high hurdles in his path, takes study and study and rehearsal.

Where Brevity Is a Virtue

Any fool can get up and ramble for fifteen minutes but a toastmaster should confine himself to a few terse, but respectful sentences and then efface himself from the scene. That is the way speakers like to be introduced and that is the way I introduced myself, when, in Chicago, I had the peculiar job of toastmaster and the only speaker.

When the time came for the entertainment, I arose and said:

"Gentlemen, it is not often that I, as a seasoned toastmaster, have the privilege of introducing a speaker who has my full confidence and approval; of whom I can say the most extravagantly complimentary things and know he will live up to them; a speaker on whom the vials of praise cannot be too lavishly poured. I have the extreme pleasure of introducing to you that peerless platform orator, that sidesplitting laugh-maker —" and so on.

After seating myself, I arose and said:

"Gentlemen, it is seldom indeed that I am introduced by a toastmaster of such consummate tact and faultless judgment; a toastmaster who knows exactly what to say and how to say it; who tempers his enthusiasm with guarded encomium and uses so skillfully the art of understatement. I am indeed glad he did not rise to fulsome heights in introducing me, but modestly stuck to facts and let the compliments be implied by his intelligent hearers."

Naturally all speakers cannot introduce themselves but there is no reason at all why all toastmasters cannot introduce speakers as they hope to be introduced. Giving banquets is not a lost art, as witness the long line of notable dinners given by the Gridiron Club in Washington which runs on a tight and dependable schedule — through rehearsal; and the annual Automobile Chamber of Commerce dinner in New York — you could set your watch by the beginning or the end of any stunt or speech.

Nor does the entire responsibility rest with the committee or the speakers. Part of it belongs to the guests. Of course any banquet in the course of which a sober guest gets up to go out and ramble around the cloakroom or corridor is a failure but those guests who are not sober should expect to be excluded.

Two Jobs That Don't Agree

I hold that a man, on a banquet night, if addicted to both customs, ought to do one of two things — he should get drunk or go to the banquet. He ought not to do both in the same evening. A banquet certainly does interrupt the even tenor of a job of serious drinking, while an earnest debauch just as certainly plays havoc with a banquet.

A banquet ought to begin around 7 o'clock. The eating should require an hour. The toastmaster should be on his feet at 8

and no service should be conducted — even the removal of tableware — after that moment. The entertainment — music can be going on through the meal — should begin at once with a brief — meaning brief — introduction by the toastmaster. If there is more than one speaker, the singer, if any, should give a short selection. If encored, he should give a shorter one. The serious speaker should be snappily but courteously presented, then whatever there is in the way of a lighter address, to let the banqueters go home happy. A banquet beginning at 7 should end by 9:30, by 10 at the latest. And every minute of it should be interesting.

Lately, I attended such a banquet. I was an innocent bystander so I speak without prejudice.

The two speakers were persons of national importance. I wondered if they would gum up the works by dividing the time disproportionately or refusing to divide it at all.

The dinner began at 7 — schedule time. The chairman introduced the toastmaster by saying:

"We have as our toastmaster this evening, gentlemen, a man whom you know and who is your friend. I shall not introduce your friend, to you or you, his friends, to him. I shall merely present him and turn the gavel over to his capable hands — Mr. Soandso."

Mr. Soandso arose, took the gavel, bowed to the chairman, greeted the guests and, in about five sentences, each courteously clarifying, presented the first speaker, getting his name and his position in life exactly right.

This speaker, beginning his speech at 8:15, told these unwearied guests he was glad to be there, then delivered in twenty minutes his address which he did not make too technical or heavy.

The toastmaster then rose, complimented the speaker, congratulated the guests on having heard such a message. Then he introduced the next speaker, briefly and skillfully describing him in an unembarrassing way. This took four minutes.

The final speaker talked to a still-awake audience for about twenty-five minutes, doing his level best under the best possible circumstances.

At a few minutes after 9 the banquet was ended and everybody was remarking what a fine affair it had been, instead of beefing because it had dragged on so late.

That was as it should be. Banquets should be happy, from the lively beginning to the not-too-long-deferred end. They should not be instructive, except entertainingly. They are primarily to foster good will and friendly enthusiasm. They are not night schools or business conferences.

(Courtesy Nation's Business Magazine.)

A GOOD TIP

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καὶ τὴν νε-

λασαν ὅλοι
... ἢ ὅποια
... ἂν ἐξηγή-
... κα θεομῶς
... τῆς φιλο-
... τῆς τιμῆ-
... τρωμενῶ
... καὶ
... πού εὐρί-
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... ὄν συνεχά-
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Δ. Ποῦλον.
... Εἰς τὸ Βελ-
... Γαλάττην. Κ.
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ν τιμῆα τοῦ
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May 1931

Volume V

Number 5



VOL. V, NO. 5

MAY, 1931

PRICE, 25 CENTS



**The American Legion
to the
GOVERNMENT of GREECE
RESOLUTION!**

WHEREAS the Greek Government at the introduction of its Prime Minister, **Mr. ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS**, has favorably considered the petition of the 13th and 14th Divisions for the granting of a suitable building, lot for the erection of an American Legion Memorial, building in Athens to be used as an American Community Center, and

WHEREAS an excellent piece of ground, 1000 sq. ft. has already been granted to the 13th and 14th Divisions for the erection of a suitable building, lot for the erection of an American Legion Memorial, building in Athens to be used as an American Community Center, and

WHEREAS the Greek Government granted a very prominent site of public ground to the 13th and 14th Divisions on which a monument has been erected in honor of Americans who helped Greece during the War of Independence 1821-1829, and

WHEREAS it struck off and issued a special commemorative medal in honor of . . . American Legionnaires who visited Greece in August 1930 and



WHEREAS the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Venizelos, fought on the side of the Allies during the World War and assisted in the holding of the Paris Peace Conference with President Wilson and other distinguished American and European Statesmen and

WHEREAS the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Venizelos, has manifested a deep and genuine interest in American Legion activities in Greece,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Executive Committee of the American Legion in meeting this thirtieth day of November 1930 extend greetings to the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Venizelos, and through records its very best appreciation and admiration of his untiring efforts and his zealous cooperation extended to the 13th and 14th Divisions of the American Legion, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be properly engraved and presented to the Greek Prime Minister Mr. Venizelos, with the sanction of the National Organization of the American Legion.

(It is hereby certified that this resolution was adopted and unanimously carried at the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on November 30, 1930, at 10:00 o'clock, P. M.)

W. H. HARRIS, Secretary
J. W. HARRIS, Treasurer

Prime Minister of Greece honored by the American Legion. Athens Post presents Resolution of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion to Venizelos in recognition of his work for the Allies during the World War. In the center, Prime Minister Eleutherios Venizelos. At the right, the Minister to Greece, Robert P. Skinner. Insert, Alexander Zaimis, President of the Greek Republic.



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AHEPA MAGAZINE

Official Organ of the Order of Ahepa

VOL. V



NO. 5

MILTON E. MELETIADES, EDITOR

MAY 1931

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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. PHILLIS, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; ANDREW JARVIN, Secretary-Treasurer; MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor and Managing Director; ELIAS JANETIS and PEYER SIKOKIS, 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.

Copyright, 1931, by The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Co., Inc. Advertising Rates Furnished on Request. Entered as second class matter, August 28, 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
"REVIVING TRUE HELLENISM WITH GOOD AMERICANISM"

Ahepa an Instrumentality of Good Government

By CARRINGTON T. MARSHALL

Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Ohio

I NEED not tell you it affords me great pleasure not only to be a member of this great organization, but to be one of your guests on this most auspicious occasion. The Ahepans have honored the Chief Executive of your city by tendering him membership in this organization and he has likewise honored the organization by accepting that membership.

It was less than a year ago that I was invited to become a member of this organization, which I was glad to accept. I accepted because of the principles of this order, as set forth in the preamble to your constitution. I belong to a number of civic organizations, to patriotic associations, but I say to you frankly, that I know of no organization to which I belong, I know of no organization within the length and breadth of this land, that has formulated higher principles, more patriotic principles better expressed, than those contained in the preamble to your constitution. I heartily compliment this order, not solely for its fraternalism, although this is always commendable among all people as instrumental to good government. I find in this preamble this expression: "Encourage its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participate in the political, civic, social and commercial life of the United States." I repeat that I look upon this organization and others of like character as instrumentalities of good government. Good citizens who are something more than mere models of good behavior, obeying the law, and keeping out of jail. They embody the knowledge of the purpose of government, the machinery of government, active participation in the means whereby the purpose of government shall be preserved and the machinery be made to function.

We are living in a period of turmoil, a period of adjustment and unrest. A period of high cost of living, high taxes, and more recently the dangers that come with unemployment.

● **"No other civic or patriotic organization in the length and breadth of this land has formulated higher principles, more patriotic principles, than those contained in the preamble of the Order of Ahepa."**

So declared Hon. Carrington T. Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in a recent address delivered at the banquet tendered by the Liberty Chapter No. 127 of Ahepa, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in honor of the Mayor of Cincinnati, Hon. Russell Wilson, on the occasion of his initiation as a member of the Order of Ahepa. This significant address is reprinted herewith in its entirety.

problems of government and seek to weigh and measure the responsibility of the citizenship in government, the relation of the citizens to the law. The private citizen has an important part to play in this government, he has certain duties to perform. The Mayor, I think, will agree with me that the public official, unaided by the private citizen, could no more successfully function than the commander of an army could successfully win a battle without the aid of his soldiers. Nor could the builders and manufacturers successfully operate without the aid of skilled and unskilled labor. Ask any great military captain and he will tell you the soldiers really win the battles. Ask any captain of industry and he will tell you that the skilled and unskilled laborers are the real economic producers. And by this same token the private citizen is the real maker of good government. No government of the people can rise higher than the average education, intelligence and enlightenment of its citizenship. The point of contact between the private citizen and his government is the ballot. We boast of our government, we say it is the best on the face of the earth, and to this you will all agree. You do not have to lose pride in your own country to look upon this country of your adoption as in many respects better governed than your own from which you have forsworn allegiance. When I say that of you, I can feel the response in your hearts as I say it. I know what I am talking about, be-

We have crime and radicalism. It seems to have the whole world in its grasp. Business men have become alarmed at this situation. We are seeking through such instruments as this order and other civic orders, clubs, and associations, to bring about better governmental stability. In times of prosperity we give little heed to this subject, but in times of stress, in the passing, becalmed conditions, this present period of crime and radicalism, we study the

cause it hasn't been very long since my ancestors forswore their allegiance to the English government, and this is true of every American. The American citizen is a composite. As Mr. Rawlinson, the great historian truly declared, a mixed race is superior to a pure race. It seems to me, with my limited study of the subject, that this great American composite is superior, for just one reason, we have taken the best from each race and seem to have lost none of the good qualities of any.

I heard the Mayor of our own city, Columbus, boast some time ago that Columbus had fewer foreigners than any other city of its size. I followed him on the program and I rebuked him for that remark. I told him he had lost a great opportunity. Except for the great immigration, this great influx of a million and a half a year, and its contribution to our character, we would not have been so truly great a nation. As an official of our state, I welcome this new influence in our citizenship. One of the great sins of the American people is the fact that they have attracted people from foreign lands and then have not met them halfway, have not assimilated them in the proper way. The Greek nationals have taken that in their own hands, meeting us more than halfway, doing the things which the Americans should have been doing for years. We heartily welcome this influence. It has not been so many months ago that a great treaty was made, creating a new era of brotherhood throughout the nations.

You have not only sworn in this great Order of Ahepa to bring about a better relationship between foreign-born and native-born, this splendid influence of fraternalism, but I remember the splendid words of the pledge that has been so recently taken by your Mayor, and by myself a few months ago. I think I can say without reserve, without hesitation, that I know of no pledge to good government, good citizenship that is so splendid as that oath, and I recall to your minds the remarks made by Mr. Wilson earlier in the evening, that if every American lived up to that oath, observed that obligation, he and I would both be out of a job.

There is a great weakness in our government today. There is a failure to properly observe those laws which we ourselves have directly or indirectly helped to make. We are unfaithful to those laws for which we are directly or indirectly

responsible. There is nothing so interesting to any nation as its history, and nothing so precious as its traditions. You bring into our citizenry those splendid qualities, those Athenian cultures, art, music, poetry, and we should welcome that influence in our American composite citizen.

Brother Wilson earlier in the evening referred to an address he had heard a few months ago, which inspired him and made him realize the desirability of this new influence in our citizenship, this patriotism shown by our Greek brothers. I was privileged to hear Achilles Catsonis, the Supreme Secretary of the Order of Ahepa, recently. I have always considered Greeks of this generation as being more than twenty centuries removed from those great characters, but as I listened to Mr. Catsonis I thought surely he must be a descendant of Demosthenes. Never have I heard more eloquence fall from human lips than on that occasion. What a great thought, what a comforting thought, what an inspiring thought it must be to the Greek nationals when you can look back on Alexander the Great, Pericles, Socrates or Plato who said, "I thank God I was born a Greek, not a barbarian, a free man, not a slave, a man not a woman, and above all that I was born in the age of Socrates." And then Homer that great poet of whom it was said, "Seven cities claimed Homer dead, where Homer living begged his daily bread." Homer who was without doubt the greatest of all poets. Then, Diogenes, that cynic philosopher who went forward in broad daylight seeking an honest man. When I went to school in the city of Columbus, we were taught that Columbus crossed the Atlantic to discover whether or not the earth was round. Why the Greeks discovered that seven centuries before Christ was born and proved it. Then there was Ictinus, that great architect, builder of the Parthenon. What a splendid heritage you have. I wonder how you choose which one of those ancient ancestors to follow. As I look upon the faces of the Greek nationals here tonight, and then compare them with those great characters, whose faces I have seen sculptured, I think I can see those same faces. I thoroughly appreciate the honor of belonging to this order and I thank you. My citizenship has been improved, as must everyone's who takes the oath. I thank you for the privilege of this occasion.

Knowledge Humanized

By GLENN FRANK

President of the University of Wisconsin

THERE has been in circulation a series of little books called "The Humanizing of Knowledge Series."

James Harvey Robinson is the editor of the series.

The purpose of the series is primarily "to give in vital form for daily use the discoveries and conclusions of men great in their respective fields, which might otherwise be veiled in scientific language for years."

I hope the circus will live up to the street parade.

I hope the books will carry out the promise of the blurb.

At any rate, I hail the scheme as a happy answer to the plea I have been making on the platform and in the press for the last six years, that we need to have done for modern knowledge something similar to what Denis Diderot and the encyclopedists did for the knowledge in the eighteenth century.

Diderot and his associates tried to make the results of scholarship readable for the man in the street, pulling together

the results of learning that men might use them in the regulation of life.

I hope that, under Mr. Robinson's able and human guidance, a group of men will go, with conscientious care, through the findings of modern biology, psychology, anthropology, experimental ethics, genetics, economics, sociology, chemistry, physics, through the findings of all the natural and social sciences, pulling out, tabulating, and translating into easily understandable language the net contribution that each of these adventures of the modern mind has made to the wiser management of modern life.

This would give us an inventory of the raw materials of renewals which are ready to hand to be used by us in building a saner and sounder social order.

The building of family life.

The practice of politics.

(Continued on page 28)

ALEXANDER



The Greatest General

✦ In the short and wonderful life of Alexander The Great, a new national spirit appeared in Greece, the first hint of what we may call "aggressive culture." A highly civilized race should not be satisfied with its own superiority, but should attempt to lift its neighbors to an equal plane by force, if necessary, spreading at the point of the sword its institutions, modes of government, ways of organizing life, which had been heretofore its own exclusive possession. Previously the East was to be attacked in order to enrich the victorious Greeks, or to repel invasions; it is with Alexander that we get the first project of attacking the East in order that it may be remodeled after the Greek likeness. Alexander was the author of Pan-Hellenism, resembling what we now call Pan-Anglo-Saxonism. First the sword, then the school. Perhaps some day the United States of America will embark on such a project in the direction of the regions lying south, for the benefit of the people who inhabit these regions and where civilization is in a still backward stage.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE

THE greatest fighter that the world has seen — and the greatest, let us hope, that ever will be seen — was Alexander of Macedonia, born three hundred and fifty-six years before the birth of Christ.

His father, Philip, trained his Macedonian army carefully. And Alexander used that army to conquer the world.

All other fighters, even the great Caesar and Napoleon, seem like children in comparison with the work done by Alexander. He took his little handful of Macedonians, speaking a rude dialect, sturdy peasants. He led them all over Asia, and when he died, thirty-two years of age, he ruled everything.

Such devotion as his Macedonians gave to Alexander the world has never seen, nor such leadership as Alexander gave his men.

Toward the end of his life, when the thought of simple, old-fashioned Macedonia bored him, when his mind was with the Asiatics and his great Asiatic empire, and he planned to send the old Macedonians home and be free from their importunities, they rebelled against him. We get an idea of his work in the speech full of rage that he made to his mutinous soldiers. Here are some extracts:

"My father Philip found you poor and vagabond, clad in skins, feeding a few sheep on the mountain-sides, and fighting to protect these from the neighboring Thracians and Illyrians. He gave you a soldier's cape to replace the skins, settled you in cities, gave you laws and manners, made you masters instead of slaves of the barbarians about you."

"From my father I received in inheritance a few gold and silver goblets, a treasury containing less than sixty talents, and five hundred talents of debts. I borrowed eight hundred more, set forth from a land that afforded subsistence not even

for you, and opened you a way across the Hellespont, that the Persian masters of sea controlled.

"The satraps of Darius I overwhelmed at the Granicus, Ionia, Aeolia, both Phrygias and Lydia I overran, and the fruits of victory came to you. The blessings of Egypt and Cyrene fell into your lap. Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia are your possession. Babylon and Bactra and Susa are yours; the wealth of the Lydians, the treasures of the Persians, the stores of India, the great outer sea, all are yours. From among you come satraps and generals and taxiarchs. And what have I from all these spoils except it be this purple and this diadem?"

The most intelligent fighter, the most extraordinary general and strategist, the bravest individual in savage hand-to-hand fighting was this Alexander. And he interests every civilized man today because the ambitious rulers in Europe have studied him, and they have him in their mind's eye as they plan for conquest and the rule of other nations.

When he talked to his mutinous soldiers there was not one, as he boasted, that could show the wounds his body bore.

"Come now, who of you has wounds, let him bare himself and show them, and I will show mine. No member of my body is without its wound. No kind of weapon whose scars I do not bear. I have been wounded by the sword, by the arrow from the bow, by the missile from the catapult; I have been pelted with stones and pounded with clubs while leading you to victory and to glory and to plenty, through all the land and the sea, across all the rivers and the mountains and the plains."

In every battle Alexander led the fighting and risked his own life over and over. Before each fight he talked to his soldiers, to the leaders whom he knew personally, and to the masses of men.

Twice he fought his way to the great chariot where Darius, the Persian ruler, sat in State, driving that monarch from his throne in such haste that he left his crown, and his sacred bow and arrow, and his wife and his children behind him.

To conquer the whole world and be recognized as king of the entire world was the object with which he fought. And ultimately, to the disgust of the simple-minded Macedonians who had fought with him, he began to take seriously the story circulated by his own mother that he was the son of the god Jupiter and not of quiet King Philip of Macedonia, and he began to demand the honors due to a god.

When he was a lad, if he had gone to Athens where men were educated and spoke good Greek, he would have been ashamed of his rough Macedonian dialect and his rough ways. His wise father brought Aristotle to him to teach him, and would not allow his son Alexander to be discouraged by the apparent greatness or knowledge of others.

To realize how this youth changed his Macedonians from shepherds to rulers of the world, read part of the letter that he wrote to the great ruler of Persia after the first great defeat of the latter. It sounds a little like the letter we might expect to read from some one or more of the present great fighters — if their victories happen to stretch out year after year marvelously.

The great Darius thought that he had written sufficiently humbly when he treated Alexander, the ignorant Macedonian, as an equal and offered to be his ally. But he did not know the ambition or vanity of that youth who wrote to him:

"Now that I have conquered in battle, first your generals and satraps, then you and your army, and am by gift of the gods in possession of your country, I am giving protection to those of your men who escaped from the battle and have taken refuge with me, and they of their own accord stay with me and have joined my army. As, therefore, I am Lord of all Asia, come to me; but if you are afraid you may be harshly treated in case you come, send some of your friends to receive pledges of safety from me. Come to me, then, and ask for your mother and your wife and your children, and anything else you will. You shall have it. Nothing shall be denied you that is just. And for the future, whenever you send, send to me as the King of Asia, and do not address me as an equal; but if you have need of aught, speak to me as one who is Lord of all your possession. Otherwise, I shall conduct myself toward you as an evil-doer. But if you dispute my right to the kingdom, stay and fight on for it; do not play the runaway, for I shall march against you, wherever you may be."

We ask ourselves if it is possible for a few men to conquer a great many.

For an answer read the description of Alexander at the battle of Issus.

He was a lad twenty-three years old. He had about thirty thousand Macedonians back of him, and he faced Darius's army of six hundred thousand fighting men.

With his little band of fighters from the northernmost corner of Greece, Alexander was in Asia like an island in the ocean. He was cut off from his own people, his enemies were on all sides of him. But he was not disturbed. He beat them,

took their country, made them his subjects. No man stood against him as long as he lived on the earth.

He knew how to make the natives his friends and get them in his armies as he traveled along. He obeyed and praised the laws, the religions and the gods of each country.

In Egypt he offered sacrifices and bowed down to the sacred ox, Apis — the Persian rulers had killed and eaten the sacred ox.

In the land of the god Belus he erected temples and built new altars to that god, and assured the priests that he had a very high opinion of him.

We talk of desperate fighting today. But we do not hear of the kings fighting their way through the soldiers with a spear-thrust in the thigh, or jumping down from the walls of a besieged city with only two companions, as Alexander did, to be carried out again with an arrow four inches wide sticking in his lungs, or personally keeping of the fight long after dark, giving up the killing only when it was impossible to see longer.

The incidents of modern warfare went with the wars of Alexander. Cities were destroyed — Thebes, for instance — in a spirit of vengeance.

The palace of Xerxes was burned by Alexander at the request of a young lady named Thais, who said to Alexander in the midst of a boisterous celebration that she was amply repaid for the toils of following the camp all over Asia, that she could this day revel in mockery of the haughty palace of the Persians. But, she

added, it would give her still greater pleasure, if, to crown the celebration, she might burn the house of Xerxes, who once reduced Athens to ashes, and might, with her own hands, set the fire under the eyes of the King; so the saying might go forth among men that the little woman with Alexander took sorer vengeance on the Persians in behalf of Greece than all the great generals who fought by sea or land.

Never to show fear, always to take the lead, never to accept anything but absolute and unlimited conquest, that was Alexander's rule.

Before Alexander captured Tyre — which you read about in the Bible — Darius, the unfortunate Persian King, had sent to Alexander offering to pay him ten thousand talents — about thirteen million dollars, to give him a vast part of his dominions and his daughter in marriage.

Alexander's wise adviser, Parmenion, said to the conqueror, "If I were Alexander, I should be glad to secure peace on these terms and end the continual risk." Alexander replied: "So should I, if I were Parmenion; but, as I am Alexander, my answer is what it is."

And the answer was, "I am the ruler of Asia and of the whole world. And you can only come to me as a suppliant on your hands and knees."

And as he fought and lived, so this fighter died.

He got as much as sixty-five millions in loot at one time — never kept anything, used it all to buy the good will of his own men or of conquered populations.

He was generous and kind-hearted where his own vanity or interest were not at stake. But he killed his best friend,

(Continued on page 28)



The Battle Which Won for Alexander the Empire of Asia



LETTERS AND ART

The Greek of Toledo

By ANGELOS J. MANOUSOS, M.A.

University of Washington

UNIQUE in the history of art El Greco cannot easily be classified as belonging to any school. He has for that reason and many others remained a mystery, an unsolved riddle as puzzling to the artist as to the layman. We are concerned here, not so much with the technique of El Greco, which after all, the pictures themselves best explain, as with the temperament of the artist, the effect his surroundings had upon him, the atmosphere in which he created his strange and beautiful pictures. Born in Candia on the island of Crete around the years 1540-1550, Domenicos Theotocopoulos (later to be widely known in Spain and Italy as El Greco and Il Greco) from his earliest youth came into contact with the Byzantine school. Although most biographers disclaim any knowledge as to the reason for his departure from Crete, I believe that Miss Virginia Hersch's explanation is by far the most logical. Miss Hersch in her charming book, "The Bird of God," says that El Greco left the monastery in which he was a member of those who had taken their preliminary vows. He painted ikons for the churches, but was soon discovered to deviate from the orthodox representation of the saints and apostles. The holy fathers at this period (1565?) could not brook any deviation from the set rules when their liberty and religion were being attacked on all sides by the victorious Turks. So the young artist, because of his genius, went to Venice where there was a colony of Greek artists who had followed the Byzantine traditions throughout the last few centuries and had built the Cathedral of Saint Mark and many of the Doges' palaces along the Grand Canal.

In Venice the Cretan studied under the great Italian masters Titian and Tintoretto and came under the influence of Julio Clovio, the miniaturist. Through Clovio he came into contact with Cardinal Alessandro Farnese of Rome who was Clovio's patron. The Cardinal gave El Greco his support and in return the Farnese palace is now graced by three of El Greco's paintings that show



Burial of Count d'Orgaz, Painting by Domenicos Theotocopoulos (El Greco), Which Shows the Influence of the Byzantine School on the Master

the Italian influence more than any other of his pictures. Clovio at the time when El Greco met him was quite old and unable to work with the genius of his youth, so it is not strange that when Philip II of Spain asked him to come to Spain to work at the Escorial he encouraged the young Greek to try his fortune at the court of the Spanish monarch.

The early work of the artist under the monks in the Cretan monastery now came to the surface, as will the traditions of one's motherland. The influence of Titian and Tintoretto left but a fleeting imprint on his style. Renaissance Italy had no place in the stern Toledo of the Inquisition where he now painted. He ignored contemporary opinion, was scornful of criticism, followed no school; he stands alone, out of favor with King and Court, isolated by his genius, his independence, and his stormy spirit.

Quite comprehensible is his abandonment of the traditions of the Venetian school soon after his arrival in Spain, but inexplicable and mysterious are the mannerisms which he afterwards developed. It is this peculiar

individualism which caused the controversy as to whether he was mad, astigmatic, a disciple of the Byzantine school, or a Toledan mystic. Visible to some extent in his earlier works these mannerisms become very marked as he reaches his last period. The most notable thing in this change is, perhaps, his tendency to lengthen certain of his figures until they are entirely out of proportion, mounting into the air like thin vapors. That El Greco had mastered the technique of figure drawing is not to be doubted. Why then did he resort to this deliberate distortion of the human form? The question was answered after his death by the laconic designation "mad." Though this idea of insanity persisted for many years as a popular belief, it is, of course, without foundation. Another solution of the problem has been suggested by the oculists, who now assert that the master was afflicted with astigmatism, a defect which grew upon him with his increasing years, altering his vision and perspective, causing him to draw figures of great height and slenderness.

How Modern Is Our Modern Education?

By ANNA L. NEWSOM



At a parent-teachers meeting last year was discussed or debated the subject, "What Is the Most Important Thing in the Life of the Child?"

The first speaker was a nurse, and according to her idea, health is the most important thing in the life of the child. Without health there can be nothing in life but disappointment and misery. Ill health is like a blackened lens through which one sees the world and all in it black and distorted. It is a nightmare from which there is no waking. The nurse told us about families she had known, who raised their bread at the foot of the bed while it was occupied by human beings, or placed it in the bed which was still warm from the bodies of the occupants. She told many other revolting things which are practiced by the ignorant, who know nothing of sanitation and health measures. She said that persons who have ill health cannot be happy, and that ill health is due largely to ignorance. Her talk was convincing. We could see that the most important thing in the life of a child is good health.

The president of the school board insisted that a healthy body without mental training, corresponds to a fat, sleek cow or a magnificent race horse. Even the race horse has a something that tells him how to use his developed body to the advantage of man. As human beings, he said, we have no use for perfect bodies except that the body is the temple wherein the real man — mind — dwells. Why have a fine physique, he said, if one cannot read, write, figure, enjoy music and art? Why have beautiful hands if they do not cooperate with the mind in doing some useful or artistic thing? If the human being had only perfect health — a

perfect body — he would be of no more use in the world than an animal in a cage. We need perfect bodies only because with them it is more nearly certain that we shall have perfect minds. And we were thoroughly convinced that he spoke the truth.

The minister was the next to speak. He pleaded for the moral and the spiritual need of the child. Without training along these lines, he said, life for the human being is not worth the living. He pointed out that a perfectly healthy body is often more likely to go wrong than the less healthy one. He cited that it is a known fact that many of the most cunning criminals ever known were men with super education. Criminals aren't happy; they do not get the most out of life. Partly because they are in constant fear of being found out — partly because, however well they may think they have their inner beings educated, there is always left the "still, small voice" that chides. Hence the greatest thing in the life of the child is moral and spiritual training. Without perfect morals there can be no perfect living. And isn't that true?

After listening to all of the talks, it came to me that if we should take these three so-called modern ideas — as to the need of the child — put them together and lay them alongside the old Greek idea of education — or the child's need — we should see that the one is almost a replica of the other.

You remember that the old Greeks believed that man is an artistic, intellectual, and moral being. That he *should* be that. The artistic corresponds to our idea of the perfect body. (Though we have not yet attained to the general perfection to which they attained.)

The intellectual side of the old Greek, of course, corresponded to the idea put forth

tion to the religious symbolism associated with his youth, to the art and traditions of Crete and Veneto-Byzantine palaces?

This master painter expresses a spirit of mysticism when he portrays the grave Toledans contemplating with solemn rapture the glory appearing in the heavens above them, or the gentle Christ fervently embracing the cross held upright in his arms. His figures seem to soar into the air as though endeavoring to attain the felicity awaiting them among the clouds. A strange contrast is presented in the works of this Greek genius for although closely associated with Spanish mysticism he never seems to have escaped entirely from the formalism of his Hellenic forbears.

by the school superintendent — that education is a very necessary thing in the child's life — or a man's life. And the Greek's idea of morals was the side emphasized by the minister.

In Greece a good body was a necessity. Every mother knew it to be the foundation for all other things in life. She knew that healthful sports would make her boy a boy among fine boyhood — a man among men. And a Greek boy would have been ashamed of anything that would prevent his taking part in the sports.

But, while a perfect body was a necessity with the old Greeks, they did not stop there. For each of the other two sides of the triangle called man must be equally developed. You remember that "Know Thyself" was carved on one end of the temple at Delphi, but you also remember that "Nothing in Excess" was carved just as deep on the other end. And it is to the observance and obedience of that last inscription that we can trace the lack of nervous wrecks, absent-minded professors, cramming for finals, and many other evils attendant upon our present-day educational system.

The idea of democracy itself — upon which we look with the pride of a fond parent, thinking it to be our own — was one of the fundamentals of Greek education. So democratic were they that the Pythia, or priestess, who delivered the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, was generally chosen from the family of poor country people.

The results of their democratic education, and of their idea of a perfect mind and perfect morals in a perfect body, in three generations brought Greece to an enviable place among the nations of the world. So, the sooner we get back to that unparalleled system of education, the sooner we shall be free from unbalanced men, over-specialized men, round pegs in square holes and the other way 'round.

Hymn to the Sun

GIVER of light are you, O sun!
High ruler of the world.
A golden chaplet on your brow.
Blue scarf around you furled.

You tint with red the snowy clouds;
The ocean's foam you gild,
Your rays of liquid silver
In sea's dark depths are spilled.

You flood the fairy countryside
And overflow the towns.
For you the purple waves perform
Their rhythmic ups and downs.

When early every dewy morn
You stoop to kiss the trees,
The partridge starts its cheery call
The lark its melodies.

Each day you send Aurora fair
With smiling eyes and lips
To tap on mortals' windows
With her rosy finger-tips.

SOTIRIS SKRIPIS

(Continued from page 8)

El Greco's elongated, often emaciated personages, with their small heads, their garments falling in many folds, resemble closely the saints and apostles of the Byzantine church. It may be plainly seen that though admittedly Spanish in style he yet retained the heritage of Byzantium left him by his Greek ancestors. As a child in Crete, as a youth in Venice, he must have been impressed by the great jewel-like domes of the churches gleaming through the dusk and the incense. The figures, with their rich coloring and majestic simplicity, remained in his memory and influenced his hand. Is it surprising that isolated in the hills of Castile he should sometimes have turned for inspira-



NEWS FROM GREECE

Athens, April, 1931

The State and Its Servants

THE question of the relation of members of the Civil Service to the State, which has been agitated since the war in several countries of continental Europe, was recently the topic of a lively controversy in Greece, which resulted in a clear definition and a satisfactory settlement. Taking advantage of the constitutional provisions which guarantee the freedom of Greek citizens to combine, the government employees not only formed unions by "services" or "branches" but proceeded to integrate these into "one big union," the Confederation of Civil Servants. Owing to the apathy of the conservative and non-politically minded majority, the leadership of the Confederation passed into the hands of a militant minority, which was more or less under the influence of syndicalist and even of Bolshevik doctrines and attempted to enforce a policy that threatened the very foundations of the State.

The fundamental premise of this syndicalist philosophy was that the State is in exactly the same position as any ordinary employer of labor, the Civil Servants being nothing more than its employees. Hence the normal relationship between the two is war, in which the government employees can use all the weapons of ordinary workmen: in order to coerce their employer, the State, into accepting their demands. But these demands need not confine themselves to matters of immediate professional concern to the organized civil servants, such as higher salaries, shorter hours, insurance and pensions, etc., but may extend to practically all the issues, big and small, that confront the modern State. Finally, given their identity of status, the organized civil servants are perfectly within their "syndicalist liberties" in seeking an alliance with organized labor, and in going even so far as to resort to the supreme weapon of direct action, the General Strike.

For a long time the Government did not appear to take serious notice of the seditious utterances and the subversive activities of the Confederation. But as the event showed, Mr. Venizelos, with his customary astuteness, was merely giving the syndicalist leaders enough rope to hang themselves. And when they addressed a particularly abusive and impudent note to the Government in connection with the severe verdict (which was mitigated on appeal) of a court martial in the case of a number of soldiers convicted of insubordination, the Prime Minister saw his opportunity for a showdown. He submitted to Parliament a

By N. S. K.

bill which (1) defined the limits within which civil servants are allowed to combine, confining the right of combination only to each branch of the Civil Service and banning the formation of a union, or confederation, of all the branch unions, and (2) provided for stricter disciplinary measures against insubordination and sedition.

In a series of masterly statements to the press and in Parliament the Prime Minister showed the fallacies and the dangers of syndicalism when applied to the Civil Service. In the first place, the analogy of the State with an ordinary employer of labor is not correct because, among other differences, the State is not a profit making concern. Nor are the Government employees in the same position as workmen, since the latter can be hired and fired, according to the exigencies of their employer's interests, whereas the former are guaranteed permanency of tenure by the Constitution.

Secondly, the economic security resulting from this constitutional guarantee, in conjunction with the vital importance of the work entrusted to them, makes the civil servants a most powerful group, capable, if hostilely inclined, of paralyzing society into submission. That is why the syndicalist conception of a state of war between the Government and its employees is inadmissible. For it would turn those who are intended to be the instruments whereby the Government exercises its authority into its enemies and would result in anarchy or, at best, in the tyranny of an oligarchy of bureaucrats lording it over the vast majority of citizens. But when the civil servants have established their bureaucratic oligarchy, what is to prevent the police, the gendarmerie and, above all, the officers of the army and navy from setting up their "stratocratic" oligarchy? Theoretically, nothing, once the principle is admitted that the authority which properly belongs to the State can be usurped by organized groups, particularly those intended and equipped to be its carriers.

Finally, a state of war between the State and its servants being ruled out, there can be no question of strikes, much less of a general strike in alliance with organized labor. For, in an ordinary industrial strike the State stands aside and acts as an impartial referee and arbitrator, striving primarily to safeguard the interests of the innocent third party, i.e., the public. But in a strike of government employees, who will perform this essential function since the State becomes merely one of the parties involved? For this, if for no other reason, the right to strike cannot be included in the so-

From Our Athens Correspondent

called syndicalist liberties of civil servants.

Along with the dialectical demolition of the syndicalist thesis, the Government took measures to meet whatever direct action might be opposed to the passage of its anti-syndicalist bill. Its firm attitude was supported by all the leaders of the Opposition and by the entire Press, including "Kathimerini," the militant Royalist and anti-Venizelist daily, which apologized to its readers for being compelled, for once, to agree with Mr. Venizelos. In the face of this united front, the syndicalist movement collapsed. The sinister plan of an alliance with the General Confederation of Labor and a general strike, as a means of forcing the Government to withdraw the bill, was abandoned; and the extremist leaders of the Confederation were deposed and replaced by representatives of the more conservative minority. Having refused to be coerced by the extremists, Mr. Venizelos resisted with equal firmness the new executive committee's entreaties, and the bill became law, in accordance with which the Confederation of Civil Servants was immediately dissolved and a reorganization by branches begun.

The constitutional questions raised by this episode (whose analogy with the Boston Police Strike, which brought Mr. Coolidge into national prominence, cannot have escaped the American reader) are still being debated at this writing. But the fundamental issue it raised has been settled by the establishment of the principle of the supremacy of the State over its own servants.

The Foreign Minister's Visit to America

THE trip of Mr. Andreas Mihalacopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, to the United States, has been tentatively set for next October. In view of this decision, a brief sketch of the career and personality of the Greek statesman will not, I think, be out of place in the official publication of the Order of Ahepa, which may rightly claim much of the credit for the impending visit.

Law and politics was not Mr. Mihalacopoulos' first choice of a career. Born fifty-four years ago, after exhausting the educational possibilities of Patras, his native town, he entered the *Ecelpidon* Military Academy, the West Point of Greece. But his father's death, which occurred during his second year at the Academy, compelled him to turn to the more lucrative career of law, in order to meet his responsibilities as head of a large family. After brilliant stud-

ies at the Law School of the National University, he practiced in Patras from 1898 to 1910. The General Election of that year, which was a turning point in the history of Greece, was too strong a temptation for the still young lawyer who had already reached the front rank of his profession. He was elected to the historic Parliament of 1910 and immediately attached himself to Mr. Venizelos, who had just wound up the Cretan and was entering upon the Greek phase of his career. In a House which included an imposing array of old parliamentarians and a wealth of new talent, Mr. Mihalacopoulos made his mark immediately by the extent and the solidity of his knowledge and by his ability as a debater. In 1912 he was placed at the head of the newly created Ministry of National Economy, which he organized into an efficient agency of industrial expansion and progress. His most important achievement during his three years in office was an up-to-date code of labor legislation, which, among other advantages it secured for the laboring classes, legalized trade unions and gave a strong impetus to the Greek labor movement.

During the political crisis of 1915-1917 he did not swerve from strict allegiance to Mr. Venizelos and was his chief lieutenant in the Provisional Government of Salonica, which prepared the entrance of Greece in the Great War. He created the Ministry of Agriculture and successfully tackled the agrarian question by parcelling out the large estates among agricultural coöperatives. At the same time, as Minister of War, he labored effectively to increase to the maximum the contribution of Greece to the final Allied victory in Macedonia, which marked the beginning of the collapse of the Central Powers. At the Peace Conference he was Mr. Venizelos' "brilliant second" in the arduous negotiations that resulted in the treaties of Neuilly and Sévres.

His short Premiership of eight months (1924-1925) was full of creditable and lasting achievement. He laid the basis for the permanent settlement of the refugee problem by contracting the large refugee loan of 12.5 million pounds sterling and by reaching an agreement with the National Bank of Greece regarding the capitalization for the benefit of the refugees of property left in Greece by the exchanged Moslems. Another important achievement of his administration was the signing of a contract with an American firm for the definitive settlement of the perennial problem of the water supply of Athens.

In the Coalition Government of Mr. Zaimis, which was formed after the overthrow of the Pangalos dictatorship, Mr. Mihalacopoulos held the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thanks to his exertions, the obnoxious treaty regarding the Yugoslav Zone in Salonica, which had been signed with criminal levity by Pangalos, was revised so as to safeguard the sovereign rights of Greece. He gave a new orientation to Greek foreign policy by making it strictly independent of either of the rival European groups. Except for a short inter-



His Excellency Andreas Mihalacopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs and One of the Outstanding Statesmen of Greece

val, he remained at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after the return of Mr. Venizelos to active politics and has pursued with him a policy of reconciliation and pacification, the latest fruit of which was the signing last fall of the Angora Treaties. Through frequent visits to Geneva, he has assimilated the atmosphere and the technique of the League of Nations and has been able to adapt the conduct of Greek foreign policy to the exigencies and the temper of post-war conditions.

Mr. Mihalacopoulos' most salient intellectual traits are mental alertness, a voracious appetite for facts, great powers of assimilation and indefatigable industry. He has one of the largest private libraries in Greece and is probably the most widely read and best informed among Greek politicians. He is a close student of political and economic conditions, and despite the exacting work of his office, he frequently undertakes additional burdens. His latest self-imposed task has been the chairmanship of a commission of inquiry into the state of Greek shipping, which has just issued a voluminous and exhaustive report that will form the basis of legislative measures.

Mr. Mihalacopoulos is looking forward to his American trip with keen anticipation. He feels certain that his contact with the Greek-American community, with the public men of the United States and with American civilization in general will be a rich emotional and intellectual experience.

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**NICHOLAS J. CASSAVETES
 DECORATED BY THE GREEK
 GOVERNMENT**

The Distinguished Silver Cross of the Phoenix — Republic of Greece — The First Decoration to be Awarded to an American Citizen

OUR New York correspondent, Mr. Nicholas J. Cassavetes, known to the Greeks in the United States for his many services to the

Greek Nation since 1917, has been honored with exceptional distinction by the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece.

To him the distinguished Minister of Greece to Washington, His Excellency Charalambos Simopoulos, has forwarded the Cross and the Certificate of Award, signed by the President of the Greek Republic, His Excellency Alexander Zaimis, and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Andreas Mihalacopoulos.

The decoration was accompanied by a praiseworthy letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Well acquainted with the manifold services rendered to Greece and Hellenism at large by Brother Cassavetes, we are loud in approving the decoration as a most fitting reward and extend to him our sincere congratulations.

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THE EXCURSION OF THE PAN-CRETAN UNION TO GREECE

Military Exemption Reduced Visa Fees

AHEPA began something very big in 1928 when it conceived the idea and successfully carried out the plan of an Ahepa excursion to Greece.

Such was the approbation given to this movement of yearly pilgrimages to Athens, both by the Greeks in America and the entire Greek nation, that in 1929 the number of excursionists rose from 700 in 1920 to 960, and in 1930 to 1,060.

The Boston Convention of the Ahepa postponed its fourth excursion to Greece this year. However, thousands of Ahepans and other Greek-Americans look forward eagerly to 1932 when the fourth Ahepa visit to Hellas will in all probability take place.

The gap in these annual pilgrimages to Athens, left by Ahepa's staying at home this year, will be filled by the first Pan-Cretan excursion on May 21, 1931, on the good ship *Patria* of the Fabre Line.

The Pan-Cretan Union in America numbers about 4,000 members in good standing and many hundreds of its members are also members of Ahepa.

The Greek Government, desiring to encourage many young Greek-Americans to visit Greece, has informed the Greek Minister to Washington of its decision to exempt from all military service any young Greek or Greek-American who will join this excursion. A similar benefit has been regularly granted to the excursionists of the Order of Ahepa. Moreover, the visa fee at the Greek Consulate, as in the case of the Ahepa excursions, has been reduced for the excursionists from \$11.00 to only \$2.00.

The rates with the *Patria* are exceedingly attractive: first class, \$170.00 and up; second class, \$155.00 last year, now only \$130.00; third class, \$110.00. These rates will hold for passage to Piraeus, Patras or Chanea, Crete.

Members of the Ahepa, who cannot wait for the fourth Ahepa excursion in 1932, will do well to join the excursion of our excellent brothers of the Pan-Cretan Union in order to avoid the annoyance of military obligations.
 N. J. CASSAVETES.

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A Good Tip

Give the *Ahepa Magazine* to your American friends for a gift. It will speak a good word for you. Send in a subscription today.



TOPICS OF THE EDITOR

"Mother o' Mine"

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

OBSERVE MOTHER'S DAY MAY 10th

A TRULY wonderful keynote of universal appeal and understanding was struck by Rudyard Kipling, the English poet, when he wrote his poem dedicated to "Mother."

There is no person among the races of man who can question the poet in his declaration. What a reverential esteem of things sacred the name of "Mother" embodies. Who can ignore a Mother's concern, anxiety, unselfishness, sympathetic understanding, patience, boundless kindness and her everlasting love for her offspring. Her undaunted and earnest hope and anxious expectations for her sons and daughters are indeed marvelous, and it is truly said that there is no artist or poet who can adequately and successfully picture or sing of a "Mother's" loving care, testing trials, sorrows and joys. "Motherhood" is Humanity's Glory.

How many of us, however, appreciate the things that our mothers do in their care for us? Very few. Their labor, genuine interest, sincere devotion and kind understanding cannot be fully compensated.

May the 10th has been fittingly dedicated as "Mother's Day." If you are living with her, under her care and constant vigil, buy her a gift as a token of appreciation. It matters not what, or how small. If she is away, as the case may be with many of you of immigrant stock, send her a message by wire or cable, reminding her that your thoughts are with her. That will make her happy. She will appreciate the message or gift beyond words to express, and it will gladden her heart no matter where she may be. Then you will come to feel proud and content that at least you have performed a grateful duty in her behalf.

The gift or message may appear insignificant to you, but invaluable to her, because it will be relaying to her the fond remem-

brance of a loving son or daughter. Her blessings will be with you and they shall become your guardian angel.

If she has departed from life, then respect her memory by devoting a few moments, Sunday May 10th, in silent prayer, imploring Providence to rest her soul forever. Then you will have performed an honorable duty toward her loving memory, and you will feel restful, content and filled with new hopes and courage to carry on.

AHEPA MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

A CERTAIN prominent chapter of the Ahepa, beginning with the first of the year, has conducted an active campaign not only to secure new members to its rostrum, but also to place in good standing those who were delinquent. The results of this campaign were very gratifying, and when they were brought to our attention, we hastened to congratulate the officers of this chapter for their initiative and accomplishment. This chapter now enjoys 100% membership in good standing. It is a perfect record, and it should be an example, and an inspiration to every chapter of the Ahepa. That which is significant to note is that this chapter not only undertook to secure new members to its roll, but vigorously campaigned to place delinquent members in good standing. And it behooves us to point out that it is just as important to reinstate and place in good standing delinquent former workers of the Ahepa, as it is to secure new members to the fraternity.

It is to the best advantage of a chapter to appoint a committee of alert and energetic brothers, who shall make it their business to call upon each delinquent member and find out the reason for his delinquency and endeavor in every way possible to bring this Brother back into the fold of his chapter. It often happens that petty misunderstandings arise which compel a Brother to become inactive, and it is only when a personal contact is made and proper explanations are given that the little grievances, if they exist, are eliminated and a compromising situation is struck — mutually advantageous both to the Order and the delinquent member. There are many achievements awaiting accomplishment, and the help and assistance of the old members is just as much needed as that of the new ones.

Let the dormant chapters revive the enthusiasm of their earlier days and let us all start a vigorous campaign to reinstate the delinquent membership. The results of

such a campaign conducted now will be highly gratifying. Of course, we must not at the same time overlook the fact of securing new members to the Ahepa. The field for new membership is unlimited, and it is up to the chapters to take advantage of the opportunity presented to increase their membership for the good of themselves and for the welfare of the entire Order of Ahepa.

PROBLEMS OF AHEPA REQUIRING ACTION

ON page 15 you will read a message of the Supreme President, especially addressed to the officers and members of the Ahepa. The problems, as brought to your attention by our Supreme President, are of vital importance, and upon the proper solution and disposition of them will depend more or less the very future progress and strength of the Ahepa. At the outset, and in order not to be misunderstood, we may state that we have full faith and confidence, and we do not doubt whatsoever as to the stability and healthy condition of the fraternity. It pays, however, to take inventory once in a while of our assets and liabilities and appraise their true condition and value.

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THE Scholarship Loan Fund, as same is brought to your attention by the Supreme President, is an obligation of the Order of Ahepa of long standing, and it must be carried out to completion. It is only when a project of this nature has met with success that it reflects precisely upon the fraternity and its ability to undertake and accomplish worthwhile undertakings. Thus we become accustomed and prepare ourselves for still greater future projects. We propose to do great things for our people in America, and for the country in which we live and prosper, but how can we accomplish such great things when on the outset we fail in the performance of the first project of considerable magnitude and of particular educational value. The chapter officials and members should think seriously on this proposition, for we are all bound to bring about its completion. We cannot afford to fail. We must be successful in this, our first tangible project.

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THE Ahepa Magazine is another project, the status of which has been brought to the attention of the members and chapter officials. We cannot hope to have ultimate success with the publication unless

genuine cooperation is given to it by all concerned. When the management of the publication undertakes to mail out copies of the Magazine to members of the chapters, it expects the chapters to meet their due obligations to it promptly. And when a chapter avoids meeting its due obligations, then, of course, the progress of the Magazine is not only retarded, but its very future is impaired. Generosity on the part of the chapters is paramount to the success of the Magazine, particularly as it concerns the subscription dues.

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THE payment of per capita tax is also an imperative duty of each chapter. If we hope to have the Supreme Headquarters function continually, efficiently and courageously, we must also see to it that our due contributions give to it ample financial independence. We must bear in mind that great undertakings can be accomplished only when there is assured financial strength and independence. In connection with the per capita tax, it is also the bound duty of the officials to have a 100% membership in good standing, for the percentage of membership in good standing in every chapter reflects on the success or failure of the administration of that chapter.

We are all members of a great family, and petty misunderstandings, which often sap the vitality and existence of an organization, must be eliminated and the all important idea of "One for All" and "All for One" be implanted into our very hearts and minds, particularly the officials. It is true that personal ambitions sometimes clash and revert the proper execution of our duty to the Fraternity, but we must not forget that personal ambitions, which we cannot avoid, can be better served when there is harmony, cooperation, understanding and mutual service reigning supreme among the members of any chapter. If we hope to accomplish great undertakings, we must learn to cooperate genuinely, and if we expect to be rewarded with offices and honors, we must likewise be worthy of our reward by our deeds, sincere intentions, and genuine service for the good and welfare of all of us. No one can stand alone in the Order of Ahepa, and if he tries to do so, he will soon fall. Only when we band together, work together, pull together will we ultimately succeed, and the ability of those who are worthy of honors will be revealed. In brief, it is a question of give and take, which is translated in terms of mutual help and service.

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THE Order of Ahepa in the past has never failed to contribute to worthy causes in Greece, and it is hoped that the chapters will heed the recommendations of the Supreme President and act accordingly and generously in rendering their tithes to philanthropic causes in Greece. We say "tithes" because it has become traditional with us not to forget those in need in our "Motherland."

THE Supreme President further calls the attention of the officers and members of the Ahepa, that they should subscribe for Athenian newspapers. The Athens press in the past has been very considerate of the Ahepa and has given valuable publicity to it. Besides, the Athens newspapers contain educational material of such value as to be worthy of support. They are developing into true educational mediums, and anyone who subscribes to them cannot but receive his money's worth.

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LAST, but not least, the Supreme President calls the attention of the members who are in business to a very important project, as same is outlined in an editorial on page 7 of the April issue entitled "Opportunity and Our Assets." The idea, as broached by the Supreme President, engenders vast potentialities. Its importance can be appreciated when we consider the fact that fully 60% of the membership of each chapter is composed of business men who are to a very large extent the main pillars of the Order of Ahepa. Just as the Order of Ahepa is beginning to feel its power today for the benevolent and splendid work which it is doing, when these 15,000 business men band together under the wing of the Ahepa, they too will begin to feel their power.

The tendency in business affairs nowadays requires concentrated effort and cooperative action. The value of business associations and organizations has been proved beyond any question. The old idea of standing alone in business, and the

obstinacy and refusal to adopt modern business methods has not only been relegated to the waste heap as obsolete and useless, but has driven otherwise promising businesses into the courts of bankruptcy and destruction. As Brother Phillis points out, the Order of Ahepa has taught us the value of cooperation along fraternal, social and educational lines. Now that we have grown to manhood and begin to feel our power, it will be of tremendous importance to our business men to utilize the lessons which they have learned from the Ahepa in the fields of their business.

We make the suggestion, that the business men of each chapter get together and form a club under the wing of the Order of Ahepa — an auxiliary, if you wish to call it such — and utilize the chapter rooms for their meetings; at which many pertinent problems concerning their particular businesses may be discussed and, of course, the exchange of ideas cannot help but bring about the desired result in the betterment of their business conditions.

This is the era of mergers and of cooperative action. Think what an association of business men, who are now members of the Order of Ahepa, 15,000 strong, will mean. Their getting together shall dawn a new era for a future of unprecedented business development, progress and prosperity. The benefits of such a project are inestimable, and we shall leave it to your imagination to picture its possibilities.

We should like to hear from our business men as to what they think of a project of this kind and, of course, in future issues we will dwell more extensively on this subject.

Mother's Day, Every Day

Editorial, Telegram-News, Lynn, Mass., March 29, 1931

RECENTLY, at the annual ball of the Socrates Chapter, Sons of Pericles, the members of that splendid Greek organization set a fine example of mother love and respect. Accompanied to the big social affair by their wives and sweethearts, the members took their mothers as their partners in the grand march. It was a fitting honor and tribute to the women they owe most, their mothers. The wives and sweethearts applauded as the young men and their mothers went through the intricate movements of the march, led by President John Poulos with his mother.

To the group of men in the grand march at the ball every day is Mother's Day, and every day they love and respect her. That is as it should be. Forgetting mother on 364 days of the year, and wearing a 10-cent carnation on "Mother's Day," is mockery. We know plenty of young men whose mothers work in shoe factories, scrub floors, who take part of their meagre earnings to squander on "wine, women and song," and wear the carnation on "Mother's Day."

To mother, every day is son's and daughter's day and each day she devotes 24 hours to her children. She makes all kinds of sacrifices, forgives, guides, toils, worries, serves, loves and feels for her children. Many sons and daughters are always true and loyal and devoted. But so many forget.

The honoring of their mothers at the annual ball, by the Sons of Pericles, is a splendid example to all. They deserve praise.



COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The Bulk of Business Is Done on Credit

From Six to Ten Times Value of Money in Circulation Spent Every Week

AMERICAN business men are learning that credit is worth more than money and today the great bulk of the nation's business is done with credit as the medium of exchange and not actual cash.

The amount of money in circulation in the United States totals but \$4,800,000,000. Yet every week at least \$30,000,000,000 of value is spent—that is, changes hands through the medium of the banks alone. The hand-to-hand transactions amount to a vast additional amount. The fact that from six to perhaps ten times the amount of the face value of money in circulation is spent every week is due to the existence of credit.

This credit of confidence is of two sorts—first, the belief that people actually will pay debts contracted by them, and, second, the belief that slips of paper are, indeed, as good as cash. The increased use of the bank check has been a phenomenon of American finance. No other country in the world uses the bank check to as great an extent as the United States. Nearly all transactions, even small ones, are done by check. The same sort of confidence that has made paper money possible has made the bank check possible. A man writes a few words on a piece of paper and it becomes as good as gold. True, some bad checks are issued, but when compared to the number of good ones the spurious paper is negligible. It is

the rare exception when the bit of paper is found to be worthless, and the American people have gained so much confidence in this convenient method of exchanging values that checks are taken freely by every one.

Operations Largely on Paper

Credit goes farther than the mere acceptance of the check. The check itself is based on credit. It is entirely possible for more checks to be drawn on a given bank in any one day than that bank has money. This is possible because as people are drawing checks on a bank other people are depositing checks in that bank. The operations are largely on paper. Figures are set down on ledgers showing that so much has been drawn out and so much deposited. Very little actual cash may move in or out. The business is done on the basis of confidence in the value of the slips of paper.

When a man borrows money at a bank he very seldom takes the actual cash out of the building. It remains there on deposit. What he has borrowed is not actual cash, as a rule, but merely credit. The bank believes his promise to pay is good for, say, \$1,000. Therefore it agrees to pay checks drawn by him to that extent. Of course, at the agreed time, he must repay.

Many times the amount of business which could be done by cash can be done

through the use of credit. Just as the invention of money as a medium of exchange was a tremendous stride over the actual exchange of cattle and grain in primitive barter form, so the use of credit is a stride ahead of coins, and even paper money.

J. P. Morgan, one of the most famous financiers who ever lived, testified before the Pujo money-trust investigation that personal character of the borrower was the final test which guided him in his banking operations. He said that men whose character he mistrusted could offer him the best security in the world, but he would not lend them money, because they did not have good enough credit with him. Others, he said, could borrow \$1,000,000 without any security but the pledged word.

Charles W. Morse, a bankrupt and convict, upon being pardoned, went to Boston, where he was well known, and borrowed \$3,000,000 on his unsecured note, because a great bank there had confidence in his intentions to pay back the money. He did pay it back. To be sure good intentions are not all that make credit. Ability must be present also, but with most bankers the honest man of medium ability has better credit than an extraordinarily shrewd man with a tainted business reputation. Character and credit are synonymous terms in the world of money and business. It pays to cultivate them.

ONE of the most serious problems with which the independent business world of today is confronted, is undoubtedly that of the chain stores. This plague which has befallen the American public in recent years, as a result of the late war, has of late assumed such wide proportions, as to threaten to gradually suppress all independent enterprise by methods which cannot be copied by independent competitors. The enormous buying power of these corporations which enables them to purchase their commodities at considerably lower prices than the independents can purchase them for, coupled with the fact that all their business is carried on on a cash basis, permits them at times to fix prices at such a low level, as to render competition practically impossible. Although, prima facie, to use a legal expression, this evolution of modern business would appear to be beneficial to the public at large, it is doubtful whether it is contributing in any way to the welfare of the country. Combinations in restraint of trade have always been held unlawful, as tending

THE CHAIN STORE PROBLEM

By HARRY KYRUS

Member of Robert E. Lee Chapter
No. 122, Norfolk, Va.

to control or enhance the cost of living, but the chain stores cunningly manage to evade this issue by claiming the opposite results by their activities. There are three main objections to the expansion of the chain stores. The first one is their tendency to eliminate competition, which will inevitably lead to enhanced prices, the second one is the perpetual removal of the profits made by them from the localities in which they operate, and the third one is the deprivation of individuals of limited financial means of an equal opportunity to engage in business for themselves. On these grounds apparently, various attempts have been made by the legislatures of several States to curb the expansion of the chain stores, but so far without success. In the face of this imminent danger of annihilation, what are the

independent merchants going to do? Will they throw themselves to their fate and by their apathy permit themselves to be driven out of business, as if they were a herd of cattle, or will they try to remove the cause of their plight by appropriate and lawful means? To do the former, the writer thinks, would be equivalent to nothing less than the commission of a moral suicide, while to do the latter, not only will they have a chance to save themselves from a certain calamity but at the same time will help rid the country of a plague, the sinister consequences of which cannot be predicted.

But the State legislatures having failed in their attempts to check the growth of the chain stores, how is this result to be attained, one may ask. By act of congress, is the answer. Already there is a growing ill-feeling against the chain stores among our congressmen, and by properly approaching these legislators, those primarily affected can easily persuade them to introduce legislation in congress with a view to remedying this evil.



FRATERNITY NEWS

GREETINGS:

WITH genuine gratification I am extending greetings to the members and officers of the organization. This, however, is not a casual message of salutation. It is the most important business letter of the year. As chief executive of the order and on behalf of the Supreme Lodge, I request the chapters not to permit it to be read and filed as a routine communication. You are to place it on your first order of business and keep it there until full and fair action on each project is taken. Bear in mind that the degree of progress for the year will be measured by the extent of your response to these vital undertakings.

It is pertinent to state that, as a rule, most of the small chapters respond promptly; a few of them do not. Conversely, a few of the larger chapters such as the Cleveland, etc., cooperate in every instance but many of them do not. This fact is mentioned for no other reason than to impress upon you the fact that the administration is coveting unreserved cooperation from each chapter and especially from the larger units. The all-important desire is to obtain uniform action and fairness for all and from all.

The merits of the projects, hereinafter mentioned, have been very carefully weighed and you have our assurance that none would be submitted to you unless the same were most essential for the good of the order. The successful completion of these projects is our goal and it will be a milestone in the career of Ahepa. The destiny of the fraternity hangs in the balance in that, by reason of uncontrollable circumstances, this is the most critical year in its history. We do not want an anti-climax on the path of its brilliant career. The organization is entitled to its natural growth. The Supreme Lodge members are fighting valiantly but the contribution of the chapters, within the next three months, will determine the proper solution of many a question for the year. Time is short and our biggest tasks lie ahead. Please mobilize your forces and make your chapter a part of the whole. Let its good example be an inspiration for other units to follow. Particularly we appeal to the larger Chapters. We trust that all will respond fully and promptly.

Program of Activities

Scholarship Loan Fund It is the most outstanding project ever undertaken by the Ahepa but the execution of it has been delayed for obvious reasons. The Boston Convention directed us to proceed forthwith with the collection of the pledges.

The world has known all about our pro-

posed Scholarship Loan Fund and the moral obligation of the Ahepa towards the public cannot be underrated; it is exactly the same as that of a debtor and the holder of his promissory note. The chapters and the pledgors also stand in the same relative position to the Headquarters as the organization stands in its obligation to the public. We are morally tied hand and foot.

The wisdom of the Ahepa in sponsoring this worthy project cannot be denied, the importance of it to the meritorious students cannot be overlooked, the necessity for it in augmenting the prestige of the order cannot be disputed and the duty to fulfill our promise cannot be compromised. Further delay in collecting the fund will be detrimental. Therefore, the chapters are hereby directed to mobilize their forces and proceed with the collection of the pledges. The pledgors are called to pay either the full or a part of not less than 25% of the pledge. Payments are to be made to the Headquarters within thirty days. We expect to send out bills soon but the chapter presidents are instructed to communicate with the pledgors without delay. We must do our honest best to put this undertaking over.

Chapters which have not as yet pledged are asked to do their share either by individual or unit pledges from members or by the chapter as a unit.

Brothers, show your loyalty by rallying to this great cause. We are fully aware of the financial conditions but we also know your indomitable courage and sense of self-denial and we trust that the sustaining spirit of our noble order will rise to master every difficulty. The cause is worthy and the achievement will be an everlastingly outstanding landmark of the Ahepa.

Magazine Two issues of the MAGAZINE have appeared in March and the April number was in the mails the 4th of April. Hereafter the MAGAZINE will be in the mails the first week of the month. This is made possible because of additional help engaged and the complete reorganization of the MAGAZINE department. The financial condition of the MAGAZINE, however, is not at the present time in a very healthy state. The reason for this

Important Message

To the Officers and Members
By the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

condition and the necessary remedies for it were clearly stated in a circular letter of July 24, 1930, but unfortunately the recommendations made at that time were not heeded. But the past is immaterial today. If we hope to have the MAGAZINE come out on schedule time and serve the best interests of the fraternity as it did in the past and it is doing now, its financial condition must be improved from now on and it will be improved as soon as the chapters cooperate and pay their subscription dues in accordance with invoices mailed to them and further cooperate in the matter of securing advertisements and more subscriptions from non-Ahepans. The members must take a genuine interest in the welfare of the publication. Some of the members have been content to criticize only. They forget, however, that little has been contributed materially by these very critics. Many of the members have been receiving the MAGAZINE for two years without having paid their dues to it. Some of them have paid as much as a dollar but most of them much less. It must be borne in mind that each issue costs approximately \$2,500 and it is a tremendous drain and a disadvantage when many chapters neglect to pay for the maintenance of the publication. Once in a while some chapter sends in a check and again others contribute a small ad. I am mentioning these facts so that you may know that there are two sides to a story. You cannot have a successful publication unless you support it and you cannot expect the management of it to function properly unless you encourage it with your moral and financial cooperation. Please from now on take a genuine interest in your MAGAZINE. We ask you to pay particular attention to the appeals made by the Business as well as the Advertising Departments of it. You will hear from them frequently. Will you please as a chapter resolve to give us your earnest cooperation?

Payment of Per Capita Tax We are fully cognizant of financial conditions and, of course, we do not expect the impossible. But money has been trickling in the Headquarters so slowly that we are beginning to feel apprehensive. We believe, however, that the chapters have not made a serious

effort to put their members in good standing for the year. No obligation is more solemn and more serious than to collect the dues and remit the quota to the Headquarters. The dignity, and self respect, the reputation and the very safety of the organization are at stake. To show that we are vibrant, vigorous and growing we ought to produce a better record in spite of hard times. It will demonstrate the loyalty of the members and the strength of the order. It will give confidence even to the pessimist. Conversely, a bad year is bound to impair confidence and it may seriously deter our future progress.

Your Supreme Lodge officers are working especially hard this year and we expect as much from the chapter presidents. In the year, last past, we had a record of members in good standing, and I am most seriously urging you to pay conscientious and prompt attention to this vital matter. Appoint committees immediately to take up the matter with the delinquent members. Keep up the work. Please be alert and diligent. The ground ahead of us is fraught with dangers this year! Most earnestly we appeal and ask you to do justice to the subject.

Increase of Membership

My transcontinental trips, practically through every nook and cranny, convinced me that in most of the larger cities, and even in the smaller centers, there is plenty of eligible material for membership. Let it be remembered that other organizations are drawing from the same material with us. There is a race. Delay in attracting some of it has already caused irreparable loss and it may add more if we do not get busy. Moreover, the membership drives have constantly stimulated interest and have brought many good men into the fraternity. Therefore, it has been deemed essential to again marshal our forces for service on a vigorous drive this year. Brother Catsonis has assumed full charge of it. You may proceed with the campaign right now. Valuable prizes, of course, will be awarded as in former years and credit will be given to the Chapters for all initiations beginning with January 1, 1931.

It is a pleasure to notice some large classes initiated by the New York chapters. There is no reason why Boston, Pittsburgh and other cities should not follow suit and why the South, especially Atlanta, should not catch up.

Contribution for Worthy Causes in Greece

The spirit of the anniversary of the Independence of Greece, on March 25th, is an eloquent reminder that for many years the Ahepa and Hellenism in America have faithfully contributed a small tribute for worthy causes of charity in that country. To break down the time-honored custom of remembering mother Greece at this time of the year, would not only be a serious omission but an overt act of ingratitude. I hope that the

Ahepa Ninth Annual National Convention News

The Golden State Is Preparing to Welcome the Ahepa Host in San Francisco

Next August

Greetings!

FRATERNAL greetings are extended to you from the Committee of Arrangements for the Ninth Annual National Convention of the Order of Ahepa, to be held in San Francisco next August 24th to 30th, inclusive. In this, the first official communication from the Central Executive Committee, we desire to tell you briefly of our plans for the convention that is expected to attract many thousands of Ahepans and their families to San Francisco.

As your hosts, the officers and members of Golden Gate Chapter No. 150, and Pacific Chapter No. 235, of San Francisco, with the kind cooperation of our neighboring city of Oakland Chapter No. 171, have organized an active Central Executive Committee, which has been holding regular weekly meetings and making very good progress.

Governor James Rolph, Jr., and Mayor Angelo J. Rossi are honorary chairmen of a citizens' committee, through whose splendid

coöperation the entire facilities, auditorium, meeting-halls and all conveniences of San Francisco's great Civic Exposition Auditorium, one large city block square, in the heart of the downtown hotel and shopping center, has been secured for the convention programs, meetings and other activities. Next month the Citizens' Committee will hold its first meeting, with several hundred prominent citizens enrolled to actively support our plans.

Official national convention committee headquarters have been opened in suite 234, Whitcomb Hotel, and you may look forward to frequent communications dealing with our activities, hotels, and housing, plans for entertaining You and Yours, features of the convention program, parade, civic and fraternal functions, special events for the ladies, publicity and advertising cooperation, etc.

May we ask you now to send us the name and address of your president, also the chairman of your National Convention Committee, to whom we can also write often. We invite your frequent inquiries dealing with matters pertaining to the convention, and you may be assured of a prompt response.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

THEODORE C. ANDRONICOS,

General Chairman,

Ninth Annual National Convention of Ahepa.

Ahepans will not be parties to such a course in view of the meritorious causes existing there and of the high esteem, love and respect which we are enjoying from the people and the government of motherland.

The contribution, of course, is voluntary and in the past we had been giving as high as fifty cents per member. At present any amount per member will be heartily welcomed. Some of us would be hardly poorer if we contributed twenty-five cents each. I beg of you to respond in a measure so that your chapter may be registered on the honor roll. It is little things that count. The chapters may remit to the Headquarters and the amounts will be forwarded to Greece with the cooperation of Hon. C. Simopoulos, our Minister from Greece, the faithful patron of this cause.

News from Athens

Such news is not only a source of pleasant retrospections but also of great interest and value. Since our pilgrimages to Greece the Athenian papers are quite profuse in their American news items. By reading about the events in Greece one keeps fresh in mind many of the customs, activities, trends of opinion, ideas and traditions of the "Fountainhead of Culture." It is a worth-while contact, I believe. I am referring to the subject because constantly the question is presented to me by prominent people here and abroad. I believe it would serve a good purpose if each chapter subscribed to two or three Athenian papers and if some of the members did likewise for their families.

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Recommendation An editorial written by your Supreme President on a subject very vital to the business men, appeared in the April issue of the MAGAZINE. I am making no further comments at this time except to ask the membership, and especially the business men, to consider carefully the contents of the article and the suggestions therein implied and to take action wherever possible. Preservation of assets and economic reconstruction is the keynote of it.

Incidentally, I might say that it would please us to have experts and some of the leading business men contribute well-prepared business articles for the MAGAZINE. We feel that particular attention ought to be paid to the subject this year.

In closing, may I remind you that it is the causes of the Ahepa which keep us united and that these golden links deserve our united support. We must serve continuously, aggressively and relentlessly until ultimate success comes. Assuring you of my unstinted cooperation, I am

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

GEORGE E. PHILLIPS,

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa.

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Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York, Becomes an Ahepan

THE Governor of the State of New York, Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, was initiated into the ranks of the Order of Ahepa, on Wednesday, March 11, 1931, in his private chambers of the Executive Mansion, by our esteemed Supreme Governor, George A. Stathes and eight distinguished members of Delphi Chapter No. 25 of New York City. Delphi Chapter is rightfully accredited with this honor, and to its officers and members most sincere congratulations are extended.

In welcoming Governor Roosevelt into our ranks we assure him that we are highly honored with his membership and he in turn shall be proud to belong to a patriotic organization like the Order of Ahepa.

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Mt. Olympus Chapter Gives Second Annual Banquet

MT. OLYMPUS CHAPTER NO. 180 of Spokane, Wash., held its second annual banquet recently, at which the Supreme Vice-President, Brother Marthakis, was the principal guest of honor. In addition to the members of the chapter who attended the banquet there were about 40 guests of honor, including city, county and federal officials, among them Superior Court Judges Webster, Leavy, Witt and Lindsay.

Dr. N. S. Checkos, Supreme Governor of the Thirteenth District, acted as toastmaster and was introduced by Brother Mike Damascus, President of the Chapter. Brother Marthakis was welcomed to the city by City Commissioner A. J. Fabian, acting for Mayor L. Funk, who was unable to attend due to a previous engagement.

Brother Marthakis was given an enthusiastic reception by the 250 present. In his address he pointed out the aims of Ahepa and stressed the fact that its major purpose is to promote good citizenship.

Telegrams conveying greetings and congratulations from Governor Roland H. Hartley, of the State of Washington, U. S. Senator C. C. Dill, Washington, D. C., Supreme President George Phillis, of the Order of Ahepa, and Supreme Secretary Achilles Catsonis, of the Order of Ahepa, were read by the toastmaster amidst the applause of the audience.

Juan de Fuca Chapter No. 177 of Seattle, Wash., was represented by its President, Brother Zefkelis, our hard-working Supreme Deputy Governor, Thomas D. Lentgis, also of Seattle, who recently established several chapters in the Thirteenth District, and by several other brothers of the same chapter.

The banquet was carried out with wonderful precision and orderliness.

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Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of the Empire State (Seated at Desk), Photographed With the Officials of Delphi Chapter No. 25, in New York City After His Initiation by Them into the Order of Ahepa

Luther Weedon, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration in Seattle, Lauds the Order of Ahepa

MR. LUTHER WEEDON, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration in Seattle, who recently joined the Order of Ahepa, forwarded the following statement for publication:

"I am proud of the privilege which has been accorded and the honor which has been bestowed upon me by the Juan de Fuca Chapter of the Order of Ahepa in Seattle in making me a member of that organization. The name American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association is a happy selection. The adopted constitution of the Order strictly sets forth those things which make for the highest type of citizenship, and anyone belonging to the organization, reading the constitution and following the teachings and precepts as laid down under the by-laws, cannot help but be a little better man and a little better citizen. I have been much impressed by the very high quality of the membership and the outstanding sincerity and loyal citizenship of the officers. The good that will result from the expansion of this Order, with its ideals and the expressed loyalty of its members to their adopted country, means much towards a better understanding between the people of Greece and the people of the United States. The friendships and associations which I have formed through the lodge will always be treasured by me as among the most pleasant ever made."

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Kentucky Chapters Hold Joint Meeting

BROTHER Gus Collis, the good secretary of Henry Clay Chapter No. 258 of Lexington, Ky., reports, although late, the joint installation ceremony which took place in their chapter rooms the night of January 25, 1931, when the duly elected officers of his chapter, as well as that of George Dilboy Chapter No. 129 of Louisville, Ky., were solemnly installed in their respective offices. The installation ceremonies were ably conducted by Brother Alexander Gianakakis.

A large gathering was at hand, and refreshments were served, followed by a dance.

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A Word of Praise from the Ranks

PETE G. GOCHIS, a member of Air Capitol Chapter No. 187, of Wichita, Kans., wrote us the following: "I had the pleasure to attend the banquet that was given in the honor of our Supreme President George E. Phillis in Oklahoma City, Okla. It was certainly a great affair and as honor guests that evening there were: Mr. E. M. Fry, chief justice of the Supreme Court; Claude Weaver, Governor Murray's secretary; J. R. Parton, superintendent of schools and Sam H. Lattimore, assistant attorney general. All these guests delivered beautiful speeches and all touched upon this theme: 'The Glory that was Greece; the Glory that is America, and the Glory that is Greece.'"

"Mr. Hill, the toastmaster, called upon Supreme Governor Nixon to make a short speech, and Mr. Nixon spoke very well indeed. I want to extend to Mr. Nixon my heartiest congratulations for his splendid work in behalf of the Seventh District. I also wish to congratulate the editorial staff of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, which I found to be very interesting, and hope that it will continue to be worthy of the Ahepa and its objectives."

We often hear of words of praise from the good officials of our order, but it is certainly refreshing to receive such praiseworthy comments as the above from just a member of the order and knowing that even the membership is taking an intense interest in every affair of the Order of Ahepa, proving that at heart each and every one of us is hoping and striving to accomplish the best ideals of our fraternity.

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The Order of Ahepa in Canada

By HARRIS J. BOORAS

Supreme Governor of Canada

DURING the famous Boston Convention Honorable George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, addressed the convention as follows, relative to our expansion to the Dominion of Canada:

"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."

After lengthy debate, the convention at Boston finally annexed the Dominion of Canada to Ahepa jurisdiction. This indeed was a significant act of the Eighth Annual Convention, and this, of course, was naturally to be expected, because as ancient Athens was ambitious, so were the delegates to the Boston Convention, because of the atmosphere in the new Athens of America, ambitious to spread the golden garment of the Ahepa to the territory north of us.

At the Supreme Lodge meeting held immediately after the convention, there was invested upon me the proud title of Supreme Governor of Canada. It was from that moment that there commenced my ambition of unfurling the proud Ahepa standard on every city of the Dominion.

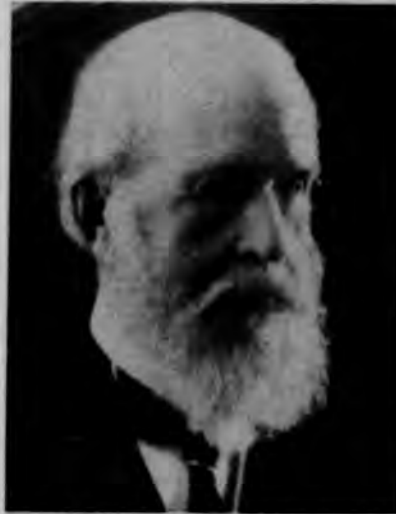
Prior to the convention there existed four chapters in Canada, and since that time eight more have been added, primarily through the supreme effort of our untiring and ever-on-the-go Supreme President. Today in every important city of Canada, we have an Ahepa citadel, into which have been marshalled the best Hellenes of the Dominion.

No prouder duty has ever been imposed upon me than that of supervising our fraternity's expansion to that territory. In my first visit I found our Canadian brethren most enthusiastic and most welcoming. They felt proud that they were finally officially adopted by our great fraternity. Our first great function was on October 12, 1930, when we officially installed a new chapter in Montreal, Canada. We initiated about forty new candidates and immediately thereafter a banquet was held in honor of our Supreme President. The public installation that followed was the most impressive affair that was witnessed in that great city of the Dominion. Since that date I have made another visit to the Montreal Chapter for the initiation of thirty new candidates. I have been recently informed by the boys in Montreal, that their chapter, which is called Mt. Royal, numbers about one hundred. I have every reason to believe that within a short space of time the Mt. Royal Chapter of Montreal will be not only the greatest chapter in Canada, but one of the greatest chapters in our entire fraternity. The chapter has the best type of leadership and the most enthusiastic and hard working officers that I have found in most of the chapters. They are mostly alert young men who are very eager to serve for the glory of Hellenism and for the ideals of the land of their adoption.

Immediately after the chapter was organized in Montreal, our Supreme President left for Massachusetts for a conference with ex-President Calvin Coolidge.

I thence proceeded with the boys to Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, where the members of that chapter received me most royally. It is interesting to note that in Ottawa the best business men of the city are Canadian-Greeks, and that they all belong to our organization.

Then we proceeded to the magnificent city of Toronto, where we have one of the best chapters in the Ahepa. A special meeting had been called, where I had the privilege of addressing the members of the Lord Byron Chapter. I brought to them the fraternal greetings and cordial salutations of their brethren across the border, and officially informed them that they were part and parcel of our great fraternity. I shall never forget the



Rt. Hon. Sir William Mullock, K.C., M.G., P.C., Chief Justice of Ontario, an Eminent Philhellene and a Sincere Friend of the Order of Ahepa

cordial welcome and hospitality that was accorded me by the brethren of this city. From Toronto, I thence came back to Boston, from a trip which lasted more than ten days.

The members of the Toronto Chapter made preparations for a banquet immediately after my departure, and consequently all things were in readiness for this great event on December 19. This banquet was the most splendid function that I have ever witnessed, surpassing in grandeur many of the banquets that have been held in the States. Unfortunately, our Supreme President could not reach Toronto, as he had been detained in Phoenix, Arizona, and the aeroplane that he had taken to fly to Toronto had broken down on the way. There were more than one thousand people at this function, and some of the honored guests included many of the noted men of the Dominion. The Honorable Sir William Mullock, Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario, a venerable gentleman of over eighty-five years of age, for the first time attended a Canadian-Greek function. Reverend Cody, Past Minister of Education, and a person held in the highest esteem by his fellow countrymen throughout Canada, also honored the Ahepa with his presence. Many noted

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professors and members of Parliament were also among the honored guests. This most magnificent affair was given in acknowledgment by our esteemed brethren of Canada of our official annexation of the Dominion to the ranks of our organization. It was for the first time that the Canadian citizens of that great city came to see the Hellenic element well organized and at its best.

My next visit to the Canadian chapters was during the third week in January, when we publicly installed the new officers of the chapters of Toronto, Hamilton and also Buffalo, N. Y.

In the meantime, our Supreme President was traversing the western part of the Dominion, and it was during his trip that the chapters of Manitoba, Regina, Saskatchewan and Winnipeg were organized. We have, therefore, at present twelve stars on the map of the Ahepa in the Dominion, as follows: Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Manitoba, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatchewan, Toronto, Vancouver, Windsor and Winnipeg.

Before closing these few remarks concerning Canada, I cannot fail to mention the name of Brother Stanley Masters of London, Ontario, who has been the most active servant of the organization in the Dominion. It was Brother Masters who first conceived the idea of the Ahepa transgressing the boundary line and expanding to the Dominion. It was with him that our Supreme President, then Supreme Vice-President, worked untiringly in preparing this virgin territory for the Ahepa. Brother Masters went to the Detroit Convention as well as to the Kansas City Convention, and finally to the Boston Convention, pleading and preaching that our organization take over our Canadian brethren. It was to him that the Canadian Ahepa looked for assistance and advice. It was he who kept up the enthusiasm of the few chapters that had been organized, until our official act of adoption. He acted as a Superior Secretary, and he left no stone unturned until the Ahepa expanded to the Dominion.

Another pioneer of our Macedonian territory is Brother Frank Bazos, past president of the Lord Byron Chapter of Toronto, and who acted in the capacity of Superior Treasurer at the advent of our organization in the Dominion. Brother Bazos is a man of clear vision and captivating personality, and there is hardly a member of the Ahepa in Canada who does not love and respect Brother Bazos.

Another brother whose name links very closely with all the Canadians, is the ever smiling and happy president of the Buffalo Chapter, Brother Charles Stathakos. Upon him has been vested the title of Ambassador of Good Will, and he is known throughout the Dominion as Charlie. Charlie, residing immediately across the border at Niagara Falls, takes every opportunity afforded to visit his

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Canadian brethren, because not only does he enliven the spirit of the Canadians, but he himself is greatly enlivened by their "spirit." The Buffalo boys can well feel proud of their president because he has carried the banners of their chapter everywhere in the Dominion.

On the extreme western coast of the Dominion we have the Vancouver Chapter, which was organized largely through the efforts of our esteemed Supreme Governor of the Thirteenth District, Dr. Chekos. There hardly remains any city at present without an Ahepa chapter, with the exception perhaps of Halifax and Quebec. Canada, although larger in territory than the United States has a population of not more than seven million people, with the Canadian-Greeks numbering no more than 35,000 throughout the Dominion. I have every reason to believe that in a short space of time we will have enrolled in the ranks of the organization at least five thousand members in the Dominion. The Canadian-Greeks are very industrious people and all are fairly successful in their business. Some of the best stores that I have ever seen are owned and operated by Canadian-Greeks.

So like the holy Christian standards of our forefathers, the great Ahepa standard marches on and on to new lands, and captures new hearts. It now waves proudly over the domain of two great nations as the symbol of brotherhood, peace and good-will.

March on, Ahepa soldiers, for the revivement of the glory that was Greece and the preservation of the glory that is now America and Canada!

Greek Independence Day Celebrated at Ann Arbor, Michigan

A DISTINGUISHED celebration was held in Ann Arbor, Mich., under the auspices of the Ann Arbor Chapter No. 195, honoring the Greek Independence Day, on the evening of March 25th. The celebration was splendidly organized with many distinguished visitors such as Mr. Panagoulas, Ph.D., from Leipzig University, Germany, who spoke on "Patriotism." Brother M. G. Perros, the secretary of the chapter and also a teacher, spoke on the "Significance of the Day." Mr. George Yioulos, a graduate from the Greek Gymnasium, spoke with the eloquence befitting that of a Greek orator, of the deeds of the Hellenes in their trying efforts for independence.

Credit for the splendid way the affair was conducted goes to the president of the chapter, Brother Charles Preketes.

The Anniversary of Greek Independence was honored throughout the land and it is gratifying for us to realize that our Ahepa Chapters put forth greater efforts this year in giving not only publicity but also distinction to their meetings commemorating the anniversary.

Ogden Chapter Holds Out-of-Town Meeting

THE Ogden Chapter No. 184 of Ogden, Utah, on Tuesday, February 24th, held its annual out-of-town meeting in the American Legion Hall, at Brigham City, Utah. A large attendance of enthusiastic Ahepans and friends attended this meeting and helped to make the banquet and dance that followed a very successful affair.

President A. D. Batestas, who presided over the meeting, and the Entertainment Committee, consisting of George G. Dokos and Charles Revell, are to be credited with the splendid way the affair was conducted.

Non-Ahepan Subscription Campaign

ONE of the practical ways of spreading the gospel of the Ahepa and acquainting those outside of its domain with the principles of the order, and the good work which it is doing, is to have "The Ahepa Magazine" reach and be read by as many people outside of its domain as it is possible. Particularly this is true when "The Ahepa Magazine" reaches outstanding institutions and citizens in your community, who, as such, generally exert great influence in the creating and moulding of public opinion.

The secretaries of the chapters have been supplied with non-Ahepan subscription receipt books. Ask your secretary to furnish you with one of these books and help us along with the campaign. This is how you can cooperate with us on our non-Ahepan Subscription Campaign:

First, secure a subscription to it from an acquaintance — American or Greek. Second, subscribe for an American friend or acquaintance. Third, have a brother subscribe for an American friend or acquaintance. Fourth, subscribe or have somebody else subscribe for a relative or friend in Greece. Fifth, secure subscriptions for Public Libraries, institutions and prominent officials.

Besides, we extend 25% commission on non-Ahepan subscriptions secured. Every member of the Order of Ahepa in good standing is eligible as a representative. If your secretary cannot furnish you with subscription blanks, write to us at once for further details.

Your Attention, Please!

INVOICES covering subscription dues to the "Magazine," together with lists, have been mailed to the secretaries of the chapters. It is respectfully requested that the chapters take immediate action and see to it that remittances to the "Magazine" are sent in promptly. Thank you.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Missoula, Montana, Celebrates Anniversary of Greek Independence

THE Missoula Chapter No. 239 of Missoula, Mont., celebrated the anniversary of Greek Independence at a special meeting held for the purpose, at the Eagles' Hall recently.

All the members with their families and friends were in attendance. Walter L. Pope, Missoula attorney, was the principal speaker, and, in glowing terms, praised the valor of the Greek race and its epic fights for liberty and freedom.

The meeting was presided over by Brother George Bravos, president of the chapter. Brother Sam Caras, in a short talk, told of the splendid record of citizenship made by the Greeks in Missoula.

Following the meeting, musical entertainment was provided, refreshments served and the evening spent in dancing.

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New Jersey Chapters Ever Active

BROTHER Jean M. Kossarides, Deputy Supreme Governor for New Jersey, among other interesting activities in his District, in a résumé, reports as follows:

The Monroe Chapter of New Brunswick, N. J., participated in the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of New Brunswick, and fully 200 splendidly uniformed Ahepans, with Brother Kossarides at their head, paraded during the celebration and not only did they win the applause of the thousands lining the streets to view the parade at Newark but the success of the chapter's participation injected new life into the membership at large. Many were those from neighboring chapters who joined the New Brunswick members in the parade.

The Eureka Chapter, spurred by the success of the New Brunswick boys, participated in like manner in the Armistice Day parade at Newark. Almost every chapter in New Jersey took part in this mammoth parade and for the first time the New York boys crossed the Hudson to join in the victory of the New Yorkers. The paraders, numbering over 300, were led by a selected band, which was proclaimed the best one in the parade. An immense wreath placed by the splendidly attired body of the Ahepans on the grave of the Unknown Soldier, made a profound impression upon the public. This wreath, bearing the emblem of the Ahepa, can still be seen on the grave of the Unknown Soldier. Past President, V. I. Chebithes, the Supreme Governor of the Ninth District, Brother Stathis, Deputy Supreme Governor Kossarides, Brothers Kitsos, Vafleus and other prominent leaders of the Ahepa were in command of the colorful parade.

Spurred into action by the appeal of the Supreme President, the Paterson Chapter of Paterson, N. J., in one hour's time, collected \$500, which was distributed to needy families in Paterson. This gesture was followed by the Eureka and other chapters in New Jersey with gratifying results.

All in all, Brother Kossarides reports enthusiastically about the affairs in the state of New Jersey, where he states the spirit of Brotherhood and cooperation reigns throughout.

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Eighty Per Cent Increase in Membership

THE officials of the Woodrow Wilson Chapter No. 241 of Newport News, Va., are to be congratulated on their splendid efforts in increasing the membership of this Chapter by 80 per cent for the year just past. Newly elected officers, who were duly installed in the regular meeting recently, are as follows: President, Pete V. Steiffens; Vice-President, Stavros Lampros; Secretary, Richard J. Kassolis; Treasurer, John Paris; Warden, Apostolos Economou; Chaplain, Nick Zomplis; Inside Sentinel, George Bourlakis; Captain of the Guards, Emanuel Lampros; Board of Governors, Christo George, Chairman; Pete Anastasakos, Harry Nichols, Harry Hadzes and Emanuel Koumas.

Brother Kassolis, in a speech accepting his reelection as secretary, voiced with confidence his faith in the future of his chapter and asked for the full and impartial cooperation of the newly elected officials in an attempt to further increase the membership and strength of this chapter.

The biggest of mountains are just as little mounds when we cast our self-interest aside and pull hard together.

Charleston in Memorial Services

PLATO Chapter No. 4 of Charleston, S. C., in honor and memory of those true soldiers of the Ahepa who relinquished its ranks to the land of eternal sleep and peace, conducted solemn memorial services in the local Greek church, with Reverend Theofrastos officiating.

During the solemn ritual there reposed on the cenotaph three large wreaths deposited by the Plato Chapter No. 4 bearing the emblem of the Ahepa, surrounded by the members and officials of the chapter.

Appropriate orations for the occasion were delivered by the officers of the Ahepa—the solemnity of which touched the hearts of all those present.

After the memorial ritual, all the members drove to the cemetery where additional wreaths were placed on the graves of the departed and prayers said in their behalf.

This noble gesture of the Plato Chapter left a very good impression on the entire community, in the fact that Ahepa not only concerns itself with the living, but does not fail to remember those that have served its cause in the past.

One of the brothers in whose behalf the memorial services were rendered was the late Frank M. Cockinos, one of the organizers of the Plato Chapter.

Maude Howe Elliott Chapter Plans Second Ball

THE Maude Howe Elliott Chapter No. 245 has begun to make plans for its second annual ball. While the date has not been fixed, it will take place during the early spring. With the success of the chapter's first ball still in mind it is planned to make the coming one even more successful. It will also mark the first public appearance of the chapter's guard that has been developed during the past year under the captaincy of Paul Apostelides.

The guard is composed of the following brothers: Z. Vouras, P. Maltezos, J. Karas, N. Poulos, S. Mellekas, L. Karalexis and Captain Apostelides.

Judge Haas of Chicago Joins Ahepa

HONORABLE John Frederick Haas, Associate Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, was recently made a member of Chicago Chapter No. 46 at a special initiation ceremony in the Washington Hall of the local chapter and in the presence of a large assemblage of brothers.

Supreme Governor Spannon of the Ninth District and Past Supreme Governor Varcas of the First District assisted President Spirison in the initiation ritual. A brief message made by Judge Haas, telling his experiences with the people of Greek descent in Chicago in the last thirty years, made a very good impression on the Brothers present.

Judge Haas was born and raised in the Halsted-Blue Island district and had first-hand opportunity to study the Greek immigration to Chicago and, as such, was very much impressed by the progress made by the Greeks in Chicago in the last two decades.

Chicago Chapter No. 46, as well as the Order of Ahepa, is highly honored in having such a distinguished jurist among its ranks. Credit for the securing of the application of Brother Haas is due to Brothers Becharas and Zees.

Bridgeport, Nebraska, Chapter Celebrates Washington's Birthday

THE Bridgeport, Nebr., Chapter No. 168 held a very interesting meeting at Sidney, Nebr., on February 23rd in celebration of George Washington's birthday.

The new city auditorium was used for the occasion and was overflowed by an enthusiastic audience.

District Judge Honorable J. L. Tewell; Postmaster I. E. Pindell; A. J. Jorgenson, president of the American Bank; Martin W. Dimery, local business man; Nick Beskas, president of the Bridgeport Chapter; John Livanis, prominent local member of the chapter; H. E. Bowman, commander of the local American Legion post, were the speakers at this memorable occasion, and each and every one of them highly praised the work of the Ahepa in its endeavor for better citizenship.

County Attorney B. P. Kepler was the chairman, who highly commended the Ahepa upon its stand for good government.

Leon Fine of Sidney helped to arrange the interesting program.

After the meeting Brother Jimmie Takis of Sidney presented every lady present with a box of chocolates and the men with good Havana cigars.

The meeting was a patriotic gesture and all those present, among them high city and county officials, highly complimented the Bridgeport Chapter for its initiative in staging such a public-spirited affair.

Warren, Ohio, Chapter Holds Annual Ball

THE fifth annual grand ball of the Zeus Chapter No. 33, of Warren, Ohio, held recently in the Moose Hall of that city, met with brilliant success.

Many were the delegates from the neighboring chapters, who attended the affair, which was successfully conducted under the able President of the Chapter, Brother Basile Aronis, and William Harris, Chairman of the Dance Committee.

The dance was one of the outstanding social successes of the year in Warren, Ohio, and was immensely enjoyed by all those who participated.

Theodore Roosevelt Chapter's Membership Mounts to 125

THE membership of the Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 170 of Freeport, N. Y., for the year past increased to 125 loyal brothers. This chapter recently held its election and installation exercises for the new year and the following officers were duly installed:

P. G. Cosmos, President; A. Mastin, Vice-President; N. C. Nichols, Secretary; P. Langis, Treasurer, N. C. Poulakis, Chaplain; C. Vassiliades, Captain of the Guard; C. Troumbos, Warden; Manuel Staros, Head Sentinel; and G. Bouloukos, Outside Sentinel.

We hope the newly elected officers will emulate the progressive work done by the officers of this chapter in the past.

Hammond Chapter Celebrates Greek Independence Day

THE Hammond Chapter No. 123 of Hammond, Ind., celebrated the anniversary of Greek Independence at a gathering held at the Women's Golf Club at which over 500 persons were present.

Speakers for the occasion were: Brothers A. A. Pantelis of Chicago, Parasco E. Volo, past supreme governor of the district, Daniel M. Dever, son of the late Mayor Dever of Chicago, and Dr. Roy F. Holley, Sheriff of Lake County, Ind. Brother Harry J. Tompary, past president of the Hammond Chapter, acted as chairman of the affair.

After the delivery of speeches, which were of high order, refreshments were served to the celebrants, followed by a dance, at which Greek dances were featured.

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Greek Flag Presented to the State of Kentucky

Kentucky Chapters of the Ahepa Make the Presentation in Behalf of the Republic of Greece

Governor Sampson of Kentucky and Eldon Dummit, State Commander of the American Legion, Praise the Greeks Who Fought for the United States

STATE COMMANDER ELDON DUMMIT, of the American Legion, in presenting the Greek flag to the State of Kentucky from President Zaimis of Greece recently, praised the bravery of soldiers of Greek extraction who served during the World War.

Mr. Dummit pointed out that the very name of Greece is indicative of culture, bravery and fidelity and that the Greek soldier has exemplified fortitude from the time he first repulsed the Persians from Marathon and the Saracens from Constantinople until his use of modern war apparatus to drive back the Bulgarians in the World War.

"Among American doughboys were 64,000 soldiers of Greek birth," Mr. Dummit said, "and in the 26th Division, under the command of the late General Edwards, was George Dilboy, whose body now sleeps in Arlington. His bravery at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Woods was not eclipsed by Kentucky's pride soldiers, Sergeant Woodfill and Willie Sandlin."

Governor Sampson accepted the flag. Members of the Louisville and Lexington Chapters of Ahepa, and members of Kentucky American Legion participated in the presentation ceremonies, which were held at the state capitol. Over 600 were present in the rotunda of the capitol during the presentation.

Governor Sampson in his acceptance speech said: "Here in Kentucky we are proud of the 64,000 Greeks who enlisted in the United States Army. In word and in truth they are real Americans. . . . They are good Americans, because they respect the law, respect the flag, peace and order, that is what these citizens want, and here in our own city and state, thousands upon thousands of them are good, useful citizens."

Delegations of members from Man O' War Post No. 3 of the American Legion, headed by the State Commander, Eldon S. Dummit; the American Legion Post of Louisville, headed by Thomas Hayden, Jr.; the Lexington Chapter No. 258 of Ahepa, headed by its president, Louis Constant; the Louisville Chapter No. 129 of Ahepa, headed by Louis P. Maniates, participated in the presentation ceremonies with several high city and state officials and prominent citizens of Kentucky adding color and significance to the event.

The ceremonies were preceded by a banquet at the Capital Hotel at Frankfort and a parade earlier through the streets of the capital. Speakers at the banquet included Gen. George B. Duncan, Circuit Judge King Swope, Commissioner W. R. Anderson, Mr. Dummit and Brother Constant, all of Lexington; Mayor J. B. Soward and C. Frank Dunn, Frankfort; Judge Fred Starck and Thomas H. Hayden, Jr., Louisville; and Sergt. Samuel Woodfill, Ft. Thomas. Brother Louis P.



Presentation of Greek Flag to Government of Kentucky by Officials of Kentucky Chapters of Ahepa

Maniates acted as toastmaster and delivered a stirring address to fit the occasion.

Arrangements for the ceremonies were made by a committee from the Lexington Chapter of Ahepa, composed of Brothers Constant, Peter Orphanos, Gus Collis, and Lieutenant Riley Guthrie, who deserve high commendation.

Also, mention should be made, and thanks are herewith extended, to Mr. Thomas Hayden, Jr., Adjutant of the Kentucky American Legion, who helped make the occasion possible.

We Will Grow

THE Furniture City Chapter No. 196 of Grand Rapids, Mich., points with pride to an increase in its membership of twenty-four new members who recently joined the ranks of Ahepa. Principal among them was the Rev. Aristides Palaynes, pastor of the Grand Rapids Community and spoken of as being one of the outstanding clergymen in the country. Brother Alexander Varkas, past Supreme Governor from Boston, was the presiding officer and executed the ceremonies.

A banquet, with Brother Christ Agon as toastmaster, followed the initiation with over 250 members with their families and friends attending. The evening's entertainment was well balanced with speeches by Brother Alexander Varkas, Rev. Aristides Palaynes and Thomas Kouchoukos as well as with a violin solo by Mr. Gregory, young brother of the president of the Battle Creek Chapter, and a piano solo by Miss Adeline Orphan, student of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Executive Officers of William Penn Chapter, Not One Over 31 Years of Age

THE William Penn Chapter No. 61 of Reading, Pa., reports the election of their officers for the ensuing year as follows:

George Pasayotis, President; George Govatos, Vice-President; M. Triantafillon, Secretary; George Keller, Treasurer; L. Aofonios, Chaplain; P. Eleftheriou, Warden; N. Vorris, Captain of Guards; Steven Arlietos, Inside Sentinel; L. Sofranos, Const. Mantis, James Forelas, N. Vorris and P. Eleftheriou, Governors.

Injection of young blood is always a sign of progressiveness.

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An Active Governor

SUPREME GOVERNOR ATHAS of the Eleventh District is ever active in keeping in touch with the chapters under his jurisdiction, in officiating at chapter meetings and installation ceremonies. Governor Athas' district is one of the most active of the order. The Eleventh District was the first to subscribe for the Scholarship Loan fund and today is the most active supporter of the AHEPA MAGAZINE.

The public installation ceremony held in Salt Lake City with about 500 people attending as well as the public installation exercises held at Rock Springs and Green River, Wyo., and the private ceremonies held at Bingham for the Bingham and Ogden Chapters are just a few of the splendid activities successfully supervised and organized by Supreme Governor Athas.

We congratulate Governor Athas for his efforts in keeping his district alive, active and going.

Ahepa Patrol in Binghamton

THE Leonides Chapter No. 77 of Binghamton, N. Y., recently organized a patrol that, according to reports received promises to be one of the finest Ahepa patrols in that district.

The chapter is taking an active interest in sports, particularly in wrestling, the proceeds of which affairs are usually donated to the Greek schools and churches of that community.

The promotion of Ahepa activities as well as the organization of patrols is a splendid way of maintaining the interest of the members of the chapter and such activities should be promoted by all of our chapters.

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Governor Erickson of Montana Principal Speaker at Annual Banquet of Butte Chapter

Affair an Outstanding Event in Butte Fraternal Annals—Distinguished State and City Officials Among Guests

"THE principles that were the foundation of the Greek nation 2,500 years ago were the basic principles in the foundation of the United States," Governor John E. Erickson of Montana told a gathering of nearly 200 members of the Ahepa and their friends at the first annual banquet of the organization held at the Silver Bow Club.

"The Greek found on his arrival in the United States the ideals and independence for which he had fought; he finds the traces of philosophy and literature of his ancient land, and for that reason he has become an asset to this great nation," the governor continued.

In closing his address the governor said: "I came to this country from the land of midnight sun, while the Greek came here from the Mediterranean region, and we are banded together for the same cause—to promote with our greatest effort, the welfare of the United States."

Clarence Hanley presided as chairman and made the introductory address. Other speakers were Mayor M. Kerr Beadle, who paid a glowing tribute to the Greek residents of Butte.

J. Bruce Kremer, democratic national committeeman from Montana, responded to the toast, "Our Country." He likened the early history of Greece to that of the United States, paying tribute to the Greek intellectuals who conceived the ideals that this nation has adopted.

More than 200 persons were present at the affair, which proved to be the outstanding event in the history of the organization in Montana. Delegations from Missoula, Anaconda, Deer Lodge, Helena, Great Falls and Billings were represented.

Supreme Vice-President Speaks

Brother P. S. Marthakis, supreme vice-president of Ahepa and a World War veteran, in a spirited talk, gave a brief outline of the organization's history, its aims and purposes.

The following Brothers composed the committee, and it is to their untiring efforts that the affair owes its success: Peter Canelis, chairman; Peter Vafiadis; John Dinis; Peter Sargen, president of the chapter; and Theodore Daldakis, former president.

Nebraska Chapters, in Joint Installation, Welcome Supreme President

High City, County and State Officials Guests of Honor

OVER 400 members and their guests of three Nebraska Chapters, namely, Omaha No. 147, Lincoln No. 166, and Grand Island No. 167, overflowed the Hotel Cornhusker ballroom recently when Brother George E. Phillips, the Supreme President, assisted by Brother Michael Konomos, Supreme Governor of the District, officiated in installing the officers elect for 1931, of the aforementioned chapters, in brilliant fashion.

Among other remarks, Supreme President Phillips said, "Ahepa aims to attain the highest standard of citizenship, a pattern for all Americans to follow." Stating that it is the intention of the order to care for its own orphans, to respond quickly to law enforcement, and to train leaders, Brother Phillips told his audience that sixteen scholarships are awarded annually to students of Greek descent and that a \$100,000 endowment fund to further educational work is at present being raised by the membership.

The meeting was open to the public and many prominent state, county, and city officials and educators were present, among whom were:

Judge F. C. Radke, private secretary to Governor Charles W. Bryan; Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Ted Metcalf; Attorney-General and Mrs. C. A. Sorenson; Mayor of Lincoln and Mrs. Don L. Love; Mayor of Omaha and Mrs. R. Metcalf; Mayor of Grand Island and Mrs. O. A. Abbott; the Mayors of Hastings and Fairbury; Chief Justice and Mrs. C. A. Goss; Supreme Judge and Mrs. B. H. Paine; State Treasurer and Mrs. T. W. Bass; Postmaster of Lincoln and Mrs. T. E. Gillaspie; Secretary of State and Mrs. F. Marsh; President of Chamber of Commerce and Mrs. J. H. Agee; Chancellor of University of Nebraska and Mrs. C. A. Burnett; Pro-

THANK YOU, SIR!

Mr. Aristides A. Andros,
1621 M Street, Lincoln, Nebr.

Dear Mr. Andros:

I just want you to know that I appreciated very much the invitation to be present at the installation the other night of the officers of the Nebraska chapters of your Order of Ahepa. The program was well arranged and carried out in an excellent manner. Your Supreme President impressed me as a man of great ability and sound judgment. You are fortunate in having such a leader. I congratulate you and your people for the fine ideals that you are teaching your people and all the rest of us.

Sincerely yours,

[Signed] C. A. SORENSON,
Attorney General,
State of Nebraska,
Lincoln, Nebraska

fessors of Univ. of Nebraska, T. J. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, and C. W. Smith and Mrs. Smith; Superintendent of Schools of Nebraska and Mrs. C. A. Taylor; Superintendent of City Schools and Mrs. M. C. Lefler; President of National Teachers Association, Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle; County Superintendent of Schools and Mrs. J. J. Correll; Secretary of Y. M. C. A. and Mrs. W. A. Luke; County Clerk J. S. Baer; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith; U. S. Commissioner and Mrs. J. L. Cleary; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith; State Senator and Mrs. H. G. Wellensiek; State Representative and Mrs. C. E. Jackman; Secretary Chamber of Commerce and Mrs.

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W. S. Whitten; City Commissioners E. M. Bair and Mrs. Bair, Wm. Foster and Mrs. Foster, William Schroeder and Mrs. Schroeder, L. M. Troup and Mrs. Troup; Warden of State Penitentiary William T. Fenton; General Manager of State Journal F. L. Williams; Mr. Frank Moeller and others.

The splendid Omaha Chapter Patrol, led by Brother Paul Kazakes, captain, and P. Politis, X. Politis, T. Polyzois, G. Polyzois, T. Pulopoulos, and N. Filies, composing the body, was in charge of the affair and distinguished itself with its tact to maintain perfect order and decorum during the exercises.

Dancing followed the installation exercises to the merriment of all.

Ohio Chapters Hold Brilliant Public Installation

THE following five ever-active chapters of Ohio Valley, namely, of Akron, Cleveland, Massillon, Canton and Lorraine-Elyria, held a mammoth open meeting during which the officers-elect for the year 1931 for their respective chapters were installed in brilliant fashion.

This memorable meeting was organized by Brother John Petron, Secretary of the Akron Chapter No. 63, and was held in the Ahepa Hall of the Akron Chapter, which was the host on the occasion.

Installing officer was Past President of the Buffalo Chapter, Brother Marcopoulos, ably assisted by Brother Philip D. Peppas, Past Supreme Governor of the District, and other prominent officials of the Ahepa.

At this meeting was also present the Greek Consul of Cleveland, Mr. Tringetas.

The main address of the evening was delivered by Senator-Elect McSweeney, who, in no uncertain terms, praised the work of the Ahepa and congratulated the officers and members for the work which they are accomplishing.

Over five hundred persons witnessed the impressive ceremonial exercises, after the conclusion of which refreshments were served to the guests and visitors.

Marlboro Chapter Entertains

CHAPTER NO. 105 of the Order of Ahepa, of Marlboro, Mass., held an entertainment on February 1st. Moving pictures of the Somerville, Mass., George Dilboy Memorial Parade and pictures of Greece were shown. A musical program, under the direction of Basil Prangoulis, who is a brother Ahepan of Brookline, Mass., Chapter, was greatly enjoyed. The entire program was a splendid entertainment to the large audience of Ahepana and their friends.

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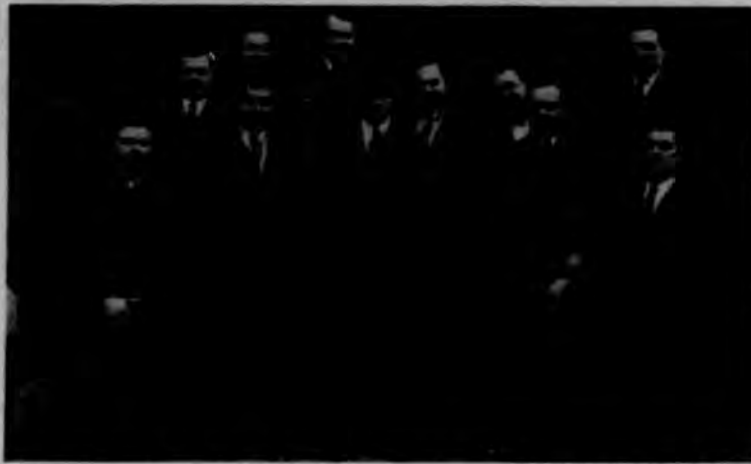
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Officials of Akron Chapter No. 63 of Akron, Ohio, Greeting Rear Admiral Byrd, Now a Brother Ahepan, on His Recent Visit to That City

Elpis Chapter Plans Annual Ball

ELPIS CHAPTER NO. 117 of New Britain, Conn., will hold its annual ball April 23rd, proceeds to be set aside for charity. Of the total sum to be realized, 75 per cent will be turned to the City's Emergency Relief Fund, while the remaining 25 per cent will be used to defray expenses of the Greek School in that city.

This year the annual ball will again take place at the Y. M. T. A. & B. Society Hall shortly after Easter.

Many chapters of Ahepa have been invited and delegates coming from throughout the State are expected to attend.

Officers Installed at Providence and Pawtucket, Rhode Island

OUR good Brother S. Savvides, past president of Pawtucket Chapter of Rhode Island, reports the following activities:

"The Sophocles Chapter No. 106 of Providence, R. I., installed the newly elected officers for the year 1931 as follows: President, Theodore Pliakas; Vice-President, George Demopoulos; Secretary, Louis Kanellos; Treasurer, Peter Mallas; Chaplain, Themistocles Josephson; Warden, Athanasios Pappas; Sentinel, Emmanuel Rougas; Captain of the Guards, John Kriftakis; Board of Governors (chairman), Achilles Joannides (past president), Theo. Josephson, John Kriftakis, Petros Georgitaopoulos and Konstantinos Tsagarakis. The installing officer was the Supreme Governor of District No. 1, Brother Eliaddes and a large attendance was well entertained by speeches by Brothers Theodore Pliakas, Achilles Joannides and the Supreme Governor Eliades.

"The Pawtucket Chapter No. 121 also installed the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Costas Clonis; Vice-President, Naoum Prodanos; Secretary, George Paraskeopoulos; Treasurer, Andrew Beck; Chaplain, Nick Taxiarchis; Warden, Nick Hristopoulos; Captain of the Guards, Thomas Brothis; Sentinel, Thoms Trigelis; Board of Governors (chairman), Savvas Savvides (past president), Andrew Lambropoulos, Nick Taxiarchis, George Lazouras and Vasillios Lambropoulos.

"On February 11th the Pawtucket Chapter gave a dance and a banquet for the benefit of the Greek School, which met with success."

We Wish You Success, Dear Ladies

THE Fort Wayne Chapter No. 81 of Fort Wayne, Ind., held an open meeting on February 26th for the purpose of interesting the ladies of that community to organize and form a Ladies Society. Mrs. Pete Malley, Mrs. George Koutras and Mrs. Tom Valasopoulos were appointed as a committee to interest the ladies of their community and of the surrounding towns to form a society along the same lines as the Ahepa.

Past Supreme Governor Louis N. Rocca acted as chairman of this open meeting and Supreme Governor of District No. 8, James T. Leakas was the principal speaker and the one who introduced the suggestion to the ladies present that they organize themselves and form a society that would serve not only themselves but the younger members of the family helping them to get together and organize community, church and school activities.

Immediately following the meeting a splendid program was rendered by Mr. George Panagiotopoulos with his daughter Marianthi with beautiful song selections in Greek and English.

The suggestion as proposed by the Fort Wayne Chapter that the ladies of the community emulate the principles of the Order of Ahepa is a splendid one and we hope that this suggestion will be accepted and put into effect by other Chapters of our Order. We wish the ladies of Fort Wayne success in their efforts to get together.

DUES

The radio ain't paid for, the flivver needs new tires,
I owe a lot to the coal man, for keeping up the fires,
The doctor has a bill or two, the banker has a note,
The butcher has a bill so long, it's all that he can tote,
The grocer, he quit trusting me, the baby needs new shoes,
Just one thing makes me happy, I've paid my AHEPA DUES.

LOUIS DANIEL,
Past President
Rainbow Chapter No. 76,
Sunbury, Pa.

Rear Admiral Byrd Warmly Welcomed by Ahepa in Akron

A SELECTED committee from Good Friendship Chapter No. 63, of Akron, Ohio, welcomed and extended the greetings of the chapter to Brother Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd as he alighted from the airplane "Miss Silvertown" at the Municipal Airport of Akron recently to deliver a scheduled lecture.

Later in the afternoon Admiral Byrd met the committee at the Akron Armory, where he gave a lecture, and in spirited words expressed his appreciation of the welcome extended to him by the local Ahepa Chapter.

The Rear Admiral also spoke highly of all the Ahepans, who at the various stops he has made, cordially welcomed him.

The members of the welcoming committee were: Brother George Pappas, President of the Chapter; Brother John P. Petrou, Secretary and Deputy of the Third District; and Brothers Jack Biris, Dr. P. Z. Arapakis, Christ Economou, Nick Hillas, George Sevdalis, George Patapas and John Beris.

Cedar Rapids Chapter in Open Meeting

THE Cedar Rapids Chapter No. 194 of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, had an open meeting at which approximately 150 brothers and their guests were present.

Speakers for the occasion were Brothers Peter Kosmos, past president of the Moline Chapter, Brother Paul Costas, past president of the local Chapter, and Brother Mike Bellas, the present president. The aforesaid brothers were introduced by the chairman of the evening, Brother John Costas, secretary. Brother Bellas, among other things, dwelled upon the Ladies Auxiliary and the Sons of Pericles. The children of the Greek school gave an appreciated short program, which was followed by refreshments and dancing. A good time was had by all.

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Ahepa Jottings

By MASTIX

FINALLY, after several attempts, the Ahepa Central Bureau of the New York Chapters materialized. In this bureau will be concentrated all the New York Chapter secretaries and it will act as the headquarters and information bureau for each and every chapter in the metropolitan district. The benefits to be derived from such a bureau are obvious. In congratulating the New York Chapters in creating this bureau, we wish them success.

+ + +

THE Chicago Chapter No. 46 is giving boxing exhibitions in its chapter rooms and in that way attracting a large number of its members. It is a good idea. Entertainment in chapter rooms, when divorced from business details, is a sure shot to bring the brothers together and arouse their interest and enthusiasm. Well done, boys. Keep up the good work. All the chapters should emulate the Chicago boys.

+ + +

BROTHER George Kyriakopoulos of Chicago, the publisher and editor of the *Democrat*, is a proud brother nowadays. Anton Cermak, his candidate for the mayoralty of Chicago, beat the deuce out of Thompson, with the result that Cermak becomes the mayor of the second largest city in America, and Kyriakopoulos is enthroned in his old glory. An editorial, which he wrote in his paper, to the effect that Cermak must become mayor if Chicago had any civic pride, is a wonderful piece of work.

+ + +

HURRAH! the Dallas (Texas) Chapter is on the go. A nice letter was sent by Brother Tom Semos, its secretary, to our Editor, extending to him the congratulations of the members of his chapter for his work with the *MAGAZINE*. Come on boys, now that we have heard from you, get busy. You are living in the "metropolis" of the West, and what a future your city has! You are at the fountain head of a vast empire. Think ahead. We envy you.

+ + +

SAN FRANCISCO is busily engaged in planning and organizing the Ninth Annual Convention of the Ahepa. From what we hear, as to the plans being formulated, we predict the Ninth Annual Convention of the Ahepa will surpass in attendance and brilliancy any Ahepa Convention held in the past. The buoyant spirit of the West is aroused to surprise and astound the brothers from the East. Service and hospitality are the by-words of the Golden State. We shall see what we shall see.

BROTHER T. Morisse suggests a good idea for the benefit of those who speak at banquets and other gatherings: That the headquarters prepare a series of addresses pertaining to the activities and objectives of the Ahepa and distribute them among the officials of the chapters for the benefit of those selected to deliver addresses at banquets and other gatherings in behalf of the Order of Ahepa. Such an outline will eliminate many an embarrassing situation that often arises because of misstatements and ambiguous pronouncements of official speakers concerning the Order of Ahepa. We do not believe in the shackling of ideas, but we believe an outline of accepted principles and objectives will help to keep the speakers within the borders of propriety and understanding.

+ + +

IF YOU think that you cannot derive great benefit by joining the Ahepa, read what Brother P. C. Anderson of Springfield, Ohio, writes: "All one needs when he joins the Ahepa is to get genuinely interested in its activities, and he will be amazed at the advantages he will derive. I have been in the United States for thirteen years. I have belonged to the Ahepa for a little over a year, and I have seen more, made more friends, and educated myself more than ever before. I have attended practically all the banquets in the surrounding territory. All in all, I have enjoyed the one year that I have belonged to the Ahepa more than the previous twelve years that I have been in the United States."

Well, come along, get your friend to fill in his application. Ahepa is a safety valve for many ills.

+ + +

BROTHER Nicholas K. Brown owns and operates one of the most unique restaurants in America. He conceived the idea of decorating the interior of his restaurant with university seals and the decorations created not only an appealing atmosphere but added dignity and buoyancy to his place, with the result that he enjoys success.

+ + +

BROTHER P. S. Marthakis, our Supreme Vice-President, has been active in the rôle of principal speaker at many meetings of the chapters in the west. Recently he presented the prizes to the winners of an oratorical contest conducted by the Great Falls Chapter of Ahepa. In brief, Brother Marthakis makes himself constantly useful in the activities of the Ahepa in the west.

++ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS ++

IN reporting about the banquet given by the Cheyenne Chapter, we forgot to mention the fact that telegrams were sent to it by the Greek Minister at Washington, Senator Robert D. Carey and Congressman Vincent Carter, both of Wyoming, and Senator William King of Utah, regretting their inability to attend and expressing appreciation and best wishes for the success of the banquet.

+ + +

ROOSEVELT Chapter No. 86 boasts 125 members on its roster. That which is important is the fact that all of these members are active, alert and enthusiastic in the welfare of their chapter. There is a record for you.

+ + +

THE brothers of the Seattle Chapter paid a visit to the newly organized chapter of Port Angeles and received a rousing reception. Speaking of Seattle, we are informed that our good Brother Checkos is about to fall—a victim of Cupid. Proper announcement will be made when the news of his choice is flashed from Seattle. We have our agents watching.

+ + +

INSPIRING, to say the least, are the pamphlets issued by Brother Harritos, president of Liberty Chapter No. 127, of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one of his recent editions he states: "Speak evil of no one. Honor the name of your Brother Ahepan. Protect his reputation. Remain steadfast to the Order of Ahepa and serve it at all times to the best of your ability. Attend your meetings frequently. Pay your dues." Good work, Brother Harritos.

+ + +

BROTHER P. K. Simadis of Chicago, publisher and editor of *Acadia*, is steadily progressing. A sure indication of his progress is the establishment of a daily Greek paper in Chicago under the title of *Greek World*. We wish the *Greek World* success and recognition.

+ + +

WHO is the "Patrick Henry" of the Greeks? Who else . . . but A. C. Many are the sobriquets of Brother Achilles Catsonis, such as orator, scholar, barrister, etc. But it was up to the editor of *Shop Talk*, a worthy publication of Cheyenne, to call him the "Patrick Henry" of the Greeks. And so he is!

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"Γνώσεις δὲ τὰ δ' ὡς ἔστιν, οὐδὲ μᾶλλον χαριτολογεῖσθαι ἐπιμοῦσιν—**and thou shall know that these words are sincere, and not the false glazings of a flattering tongue.**"

JANUARY 29, 1931, will remain historic in the annals of Des Moines, for on that day there was revealed to the American people of that city the real value of the Hellenic element and the constructive work for citizenship that is being done by the Order of Ahepa in general. Never before in the records of Des Moines was there written such an event in the interests of the Hellenic name. High officials of state, county and city and distinguished educators and scholars were given the opportunity to hear from the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa the achievements of American Hellenism, to visualize the aspirations of and to perceive the high and noble ideals glowing in the hearts of American citizens of Greek descent.

The occasion was a banquet tendered in honor of the Supreme President of Ahepa, Brother George E. Phillis, on the occasion of his recent visit to Des Moines. Amidst the galaxy of dignitaries invited as guests of the Des Moines Chapter at the banquet held at the Hotel Savery, the following were on the Speakers' program:

The Honorables, Lieutenant Governor Arch McFarlane; Judge Joseph Meyer; Judge Ralph Powers; G. C. Greenwalt, Secretary of State; Roscoe Bane, Commissioner of Public Safety; Sherman Kirk, Professor of Greek, Drake University; C. D. Royal, attorney at law; Brother George Paradise, attorney at law of Sioux Falls; and Brother George Maurilius. Delegates from Chapters of the Ahepa in Iowa were also present as guests. When the banquet began there were over 400 in attendance.

Brother Tom Rallis, president of the Des Moines Chapter, acting as temporary Chairman, introduced the Toastmaster of the evening, Mr. C. D. Royal, who in turn briefly but appropriately introduced the several speakers. All the speakers expressed high praise for the work being done by the Order of Ahepa and for the glorious contributions which Greece has made to civilization in general. A high note among the speakers was struck by Dr. Sherman Kirk, professor of Greek language and literature at Drake University, who is setting to music the Odes of the Antigone of Sophocles, when he arose, and in the course of his fiery speech, declared that he was not only teaching the Greek language, but he himself was "a Greek by spirit and conviction." With a thundering Periclean voice, with an inflamed Grecian heart, with a Sophoclean ardency, with sparkling, glittering eyes and with a deep, sincere enthusiasm, Professor Kirk conjured those of Hellenic origin to "be true to our ancestors."

Finally, the Toastmaster introduced the principal speaker, Brother George E. Phillis, the Supreme President of Ahepa, and the audience in his honor stood on its feet. Right after the grand applause, the Supreme Archon put the hearts of the audience upon the flames and captured the souls of all his hearers. Amidst a solemn and profound silence, the

Supreme President heralded his monumental epigrams: "Our ancestors gave to the world the highest civilization. The spirit of liberty and freedom has been revealed through the bravery of our forefathers. They set forth examples for all time, of courage and patriotic devotion. Democracy is the finest gift to mankind given free by our ancestors. The Asiatic despotism and barbarism, which would have the whole world made an arena of darkness and oppression, were crushed down at the memorable battles of Marathon, Thermopylae and Salamis. The Hellenic people never ceased contributing to higher civilization and to the liberty of the world. Sixty-five thousand lads from the soil of the heroic Hellas have served in the World War under the Stars and Stripes (great applause). Our great task has just begun in America. The aim of our order is to make the Hellenic people in our adopted country the pattern of American citizenship."



Order of Ahepa Godfather to Little Miss Elaine Ahepa Crist

+++ and They Christened her "Ahepa"

AMONG the most impressive affairs held in Salinas, Calif., was the picturesque baptismal ceremony held for little Miss Elaine Ahepa Crist, daughter of Brother and Mrs. Peter Crist of Salinas, who was christened by the Salinas Valley Chapter No. 253.

The services were held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, with Rev. Chaparalis of San Francisco, in charge of the baptismal. The Board of Governors of the Ahepa Chapter baptized the baby, naming her Elaine Ahepa.

In the evening an elaborate banquet was given by the local chapter in the Foresters' Hall, with 200 guests from Salinas and out-of-town points attending. A real Greek dinner was served at that time, and an interesting program of talks was given by a group of the distinguished guests.

Letters to the Editor

Tampa, Fla.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

I have just received the March issue of *The Ahepa Magazine*, and I hasten to write you of my reaction to it.

In my opinion, this issue is a jewel in the crown of fine performance, as exemplified by *The Ahepa Magazine*. The personal letters, written on the centenary celebration, by the heads of the States of the Union, are of themselves a treatise on the subject of Greek Independence. The expressions of appreciation for what the Greek people were able to accomplish, make my heart swell with pride in our ancestors. And the ready response of the Governors of the States in this country to the call for State Flags to send to Greece, makes me perfectly satisfied with the spirit of my adopted land.

I like the way this issue was assembled, and the original idea which brought it to life. To me, it is an inspiration, and I want you to know how I feel about the results of your careful planning.

May I suggest that you send copies to Mr. Doyle E. Carlton, Governor, and Mr. R. A. Gray, Secretary of State, both at Tallahassee, Florida. And I can use as many as ten copies to distribute among other influential persons in the state.

With best personal regards,

Fraternally and sincerely,

G. S. Smitzes.

9 Southern Bldg.

Dear Mr. Meletiadis:

I take this privilege of sending you this letter of congratulations for publication in your magazine, as I am a subscriber and find it to be the most interesting booklet received in our home. When we finish it it is forwarded to our hospital of ex-service men, The Edward Hines in Maywood, Ill., and from what I hear it is appreciated by our Greek boys that are convalescent. Thanking you, and wishing you success in your work as an editor, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Edna T. Harris.

Rock Springs, Wyo.

Rock Springs, Wyo.

Dear Brother Editor:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that we are following with intense interest, pleasure and pride the development of *The Ahepa Magazine*. Every member of my chapter is highly pleased with it, and we wish to congratulate you on your splendid work.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Mike Apostalakis,

President, Rock Springs Chapter.

High Point, N. C.

Dear Brother Editor:

In behalf of the General Greene Chapter No. 257 of Ahepa, I wish to congratulate you for the wonderful and most interesting *Ahepa Magazine* you edit.

Fraternally yours,

Tom D. Giavanlis,

Member of Chapter No. 257.

Chicago, Ill.

Loyalty of Greeks to United States Stressed in Vermont's Installation

THE Vermont Chapter No. 244 gave a very distinctive installation ceremony in February. A company of over 300, made up of Ahepans and their guests who included representatives of state, county and city government, the university and most of the business and professional groups in the city, sat down to the banquet given in the Hotel Vermont.

Harold O'Brien of Rutland as toastmaster introduced the speakers. Mayor J. Holmes Jackson of Burlington extended the greeting and welcome of the city to the Order. George L. Pappas of Rutland, outlined the purposes of Ahepa and the accomplishments of the Vermont Chapter during its year of existence. He referred particularly to commemoration of Jonathan Miller's services to Greek liberty a century ago. The chapter last summer laid a wreath on the hero's grave in Montpelier. Ex-Governor John E. Weeks received warm applause from both the Greeks and their guests. He stressed the greatness of the idea which led to the formation of Ahepa and congratulated the Vermont Greeks on forming so strong a Chapter. Constantine Ganelas of Lowell, Mass., told how much the order meant to him and appealed to his fellow members to follow its ideals. Professor Paul D. Evans told the story of Samuel Howe, Bostonian, who fought in the war for Greek Independence as a volunteer soldier and then went back to help in the reconstruction of the country when peace was declared. Max L. Powell told of his experiences in Greece 40 years ago and paid tribute to his Greek friends in Burlington. Gus Paul of Montreal, vice-president of Mount Royal Chapter No. 2, brought the greeting of his chapter which Ahepans of Vermont helped to establish. More than 30 members of the Montreal Chapter were present, coming to Burlington in a special railway car. Judge C. P. Cowles told of the contributions to law made by the Greeks and traced the development of the law in Greece from King Minos of Crete through Lycurgus of Sparta and Solon to Socrates.

Warren B. Austin, candidate for nomination as United States Senator, spoke of the Greek love of liberty and of the corresponding love of liberty in Vermont. In closing he accepted the invitation to become a member of Ahepa which had been extended to him.

George Eliades, Supreme Governor of District No. 1, former classmate at Boston University Law School of States Attorney Consuelo Northrop of Burlington, was the concluding speaker. He congratulated Vermont Ahepans on the success of their gathering and wished to be with them at similar occasions in the future. A letter from Governor Stanley C. Wilson regretting his inability to be present, was read.



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Hon. James Rolph, Jr., Governor of State of California, Honored by Imperial Valley Chapter

WE have always heard it said that the Californian turned from a gold-digger to a go-getter, and further evidence of this we have in a news item recently sent us by George J. Polos, Past President of the Imperial Valley Chapter No. 197, to the effect that this chapter having learned that the Governor of California was expected to be present at the opening of the Imperial County Fair, immediately appointed a well-chosen committee to receive the Governor on behalf of the Order of Ahepa and present him with something worth while so as to impress him with the friendship of Ahepa. The committee was composed of Brothers William Psaros, President, James Psihogis, Treasurer, and George J. Polos, Past President of the Chapter.

A beautiful marble inkstand and fountain pen bearing the following inscription was selected as a suitable gift to the Governor. "To our beloved Governor James Rolph, Jr., presented by Imperial Valley Chapter, Order of Ahepa, February 7, 1931." One of the most beautiful Greek girls of the community was selected to meet the Governor on his arrival and present him with a beautiful bouquet of flowers on behalf of the Greek community. The Governor was very much moved by this beautiful gesture and we have evidence of the fact that he was greatly impressed by this brotherly Ahepa spirit, for several days later when he spoke to the Masonic Order he dwelled at length upon this friendly spirit of the Ahepa and assured his hearers that he would do all in his power to spread the message of Ahepa throughout the state of California.

We are very proud indeed to hear of the activities of this Imperial Valley Chapter and to assure its officials, leaders and members that the Order of Ahepa greatly appreciates its efforts in bringing the Ahepa in the best of light before the eyes of the highest official of their state. We congratulate this chapter and wish it abundant success in all its future activities.



Miss Eugenia Canaris Who Presented a Beautiful Bouquet to the Governor of California on Behalf of Imperial Valley Chapter No. 197 of El Centro, Calif.

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Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ

Διὰ τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου ὁ ἀναγνώστης εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὰ μυστήρια τῆς γιγαντιαίας Ὄργανώσεως τῶν Φιλικῶν, ἡ ὁποία ἔπηρξεν ἡ κινητήριος δύναμις, ἡ μαγνητισσα τὸ δοῦλον ἔθνος κατὰ τὰς μαύρας ἡμέρας τῆς δοκιμασίας του, ἀφελπίσασα καὶ ἀδήσασα αὐτὸ ἀποφασιστικῶς πρὸς τὸ ὑπεράνθρωπον μεγαλοῦργημα τοῦ 21. Ἡ Βαθμολογία, ὁ Μέγας Ὄρκος, αἱ Μυστεῖς, τὸ Κρητογραφικὸν Ἀλφάβητον, τὸ Μετωνιμιζὸν Λεξικὸν καὶ γενικῶς τὸ Λειτουργικὸν τῆς Ἐταιρίας ἀποτελοῦν ἓνα 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, ἀρίστον γάρτου καὶ πλείστον εἰκόνων. Εἶναι ἔξοχον δῶρον διὰ μαθητὰς ἢ φίλους σας. Ἀποστέλλεται εἰς οἰκονομικὸν μέρος τοῦ Κόσμου ἀντὶ δύο δολαρίων. Ζητοῦνται πωληταὶ δι' ὅλα τὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χωρῶν μὲ καλὰ ποσοστά.

Γράψατε:

ELIAS L. JANETIS
1653 Main St.
Springfield, Mass.



Miss Pauline Costarakis

Dover School Committee Elects Young Greek Girl as Teacher

A YOUNG teacher who is meeting with much success in the Dover public schools is Miss Pauline Costarakis, eldest daughter of Brother and Mrs. Athan J. Costarakis of 51 Henry Law Avenue. Miss Costarakis is teaching seventh and eighth grade classes in the Central Grammar school, a position to which she was elected by the Dover School Committee last August. She was then fresh from her training at the Keene Normal School, from which she was graduated in June. She is next in rank to the principal of the school and has 37 pupils in her classes. She is very popular with her pupils and with her associates on the teaching force. She succeeded Miss Charlotte M. Smith, also a Dover girl and a graduate of the University of New Hampshire, who resigned to fit for a profession at Boston University.

Miss Costarakis plans to take advanced work at the University of New Hampshire Summer School for Teachers next summer.

Her father holds a prominent place in the life of the Dover Greek Orthodox Community, of which he has served as president. He is also deeply interested as a citizen in the welfare of the city of Dover, which has been his home the past 24 years. He has been a member of the Order of Ahepa the past seven years, having joined Acropolis Chapter No. 39 of Haverhill, Mass., when that chapter was instituted. He transferred to Thesseum Chapter No. 248 of this city after its institution and is now its secretary. His son, Christos, is the treasurer of Thesseum Chapter No. 42, Sons of Pericles.

News from San Francisco and Environs

OUR good Brother George Havredakis, of San Francisco, writes us as follows concerning the activities of the Ahepa in San Francisco and environs:

"One of the outstanding events which took place in San Francisco was the combined installation ceremony of the Ahepa Chapters which took place at the Scottish Rite Auditorium. Fully 2,000 persons were present to give color to the impressive ceremony. For attendance, decorum and impressiveness, the affair will remain historic in the annals of San Francisco. It registered a high point in the history of Ahepa activities difficult to surpass.

"Miss Alike Diplarakou, 'Miss Europe of 1930,' who is visiting our city, was duly initiated as a full-fledged member of the

Daughters of Penelope, an auxiliary of the Ahepa, and expressed great delight for the privilege of having become a member of this young, but wonderful organization.

"The Oakland Chapter also held its installation ceremony at its lodge hall, which attracted a large number of brothers from all over the State and proved an inspirational affair.

"The officers and members of San Francisco Chapters are busily engaged in formulating plans for the coming Ninth Annual Convention of the Ahepa. As soon as definite plans have been adopted, you will hear from us again. All in all, the spirit of the Ahepa is very much alive in this part of the country, and a steady progress all along the line is being consistently made."

Ahepa Basketball Team Triumphs!

THE first basketball match to be played between two Greek teams in the State of Maine was recently staged at the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium in Lewiston. The local Ahepa team, composed of members of the George C. Chase Chapter No. 128, was pitted against a formidable team of Greek boys from Biddeford. The match proved a great attraction, and fully 80% of the Greek population of Lewiston and Biddeford were present to witness the match between the two teams composed of athletes of Greek descent.

The game was not only a fast one, but very clean, only four fouls being committed by each team. Brothers Orestes and Barbalias starred for the Ahepa team, and Kaligias was the outstanding performer for Biddeford. The final results were 24 to 12 in favor of the Lewiston boys. The match aroused much enthusiasm and the chests of the Lewiston boys so began to swell with pride that they herewith challenge any Greek team in New England to pit against them. In fact, they claim the championship of Maine, not only for basketball and baseball, but also in track games, and they challenge any and all Greek teams in New England to prove them otherwise. They are particularly challenging the Dover, N. H., boys, and they are willing to travel there to prove their superiority. Here is a go, and we hope the Dover boys will take up their challenge.

It is highly pleasing to note that athletics are beginning to be vigorously practiced by many Ahepa chapters. It is a healthy condition of affairs as it not only stimulates interest but develops competitive sportsmanship. The ancient Greek dictum of healthy minds dwelling in healthy bodies still holds good.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, ON THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, published monthly at Concord, N. H., for April 1st, 1931.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CITY OF WASHINGTON

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the District aforesaid, personally appeared Milton E. Meletades, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor 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 AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INC., 1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Editor, MILTON E. MELETADES, 1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Managing Editor, MILTON E. MELETADES, 1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Business Manager, MILTON E. MELETADES, 1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: THE ORDER OF AHEPA, 1140 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Supreme President: GEORGE E. PHILLIPS, 1904 Elliott Square Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Supreme Secretary: ACHILLES CARSONIS, 1140 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Supreme Treasurer: ANDREW JARVIS, 27 Congress Street, 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. MELETADES, Editor.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of April, 1931.
[SEAL] E. MARGORIS HAMBLEY, Notary Public.
(My commission expires July 3, 1934.)

"Helping Others"

*THIS life is full of sorrow,
Disappointments, heart-
aches, worries, too,
But — if we try to borrow,
A little good to do
For someone — whose cares of
life are many;
And to whom life has been un-
kind,
We find our load much lighter,
Than the one we left behind.
Ruth A. Hartzell.*

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Kentucky and the Greek Republic

Editorial, Herald-Post of Louisville, Ky., March 3, 1931

THE flag of the Republic of Greece lately presented to the citizens of Kentucky by President Zaimes can be interpreted as more than the return of courtesies. To be sure Kentucky last year sent her own ensign to grace the hall of the American Legion in Athens. And all this was brought about by those very loyal Americans, the Greeks of the Order of Ahepa.

But this modern gesture is surely reminiscent of the great wave of Hellenic enthusiasm which swept America and Kentucky in the early part of the nineteenth century. If Lord Byron had stirred the young idealists of the Continent to a pitch of enthusiasm for the young patriots of the land of Leonidas, Phidias and Plato — Henry Clay roused the virile sympathies of the Americans, with Kentuckians far in the van.

Alexander—The Greatest General

(Continued from page 7)

Clitus, because the latter told him unpleasant truths too plainly. And Clitus was the brother of his nurse, Lanice, whom he loved, and whose sons had all died in his service.

He was sorry for the kings whom he conquered and killed. Very pitiful is the death story of the great Darius, mercilessly hunted down to the last by Alexander. Shall we have any story like it in the final winding up of accounts in Europe?

Plutarch tells the story of the end of one fighting king. Darius, with his glory, his power, and his treasure gone, was found alone in a spot to which the mules without a driver had dragged the wagon in which he lay. Thus his death is described:

"Still he asked for a little cool water to drink, and when he had drunk he said to Polystratus, who had given it to him: 'Sir, this is the bitter extremity of my ill-fortune, to receive a benefit which I cannot repay; but Alexander will repay you. The gods recompense to Alexander the kindness he has done my mother and my wife and children. I give him through you this clasp of the hand.' With these words he took the hand of Polystratus and died. When Alexander reached the spot, he was pained and distressed, as one could see, and he took off his own mantle, and laid it upon the body and wrapped it around."

Darius had mounted the throne in Persia, just as Alexander mounted the throne of Macedonia. Little he dreamed that a warrior of the West, of whom he had never heard, was destined to drive him to his death and take his empire.

Encourage the young people in your family especially to study history, to know the great characters, great rulers and great murderers of ages gone by.

Let them read about the long lines of elephants upon which the Persians relied for their defense — and read how Alexander's men, pricking the elephants with their lances, sent a row of them two miles long galloping over the Persian soldiers.

Let them read of the bitter, early death of Alexander, killed by fever when he was only thirty-two years and eight months old, and had done in twelve years and ten months, as king, more than all the rulers of the world before and since in the way of conquest.

Let them read also how this wonderful, conquering genius, who has shaped all the civilization that we know since his day, died whispering, "I LEAVE THE POWER TO THE BEST MAN." And let them ask themselves how often in the world's sad history "the best man" has really had the power.

It was of a piece with his bold espousal of the cause of the South Americans under Bolivar who were then engaged in fighting the Holy Alliance. Meetings were held, petitions circulated, resolutions passed proclaiming the merits of the struggling Greeks. To the Greeks, as to Lord Byron himself, the Kentucky backwoodsmen were an inspiration. There was a kinship as any reader of Byron's lines on Daniel Boone may recognize in "Don Juan."

And if there is any doubt as to where the Greek standard belongs at the State House, at least one site is appropriate — the statue of Clay. The bold resolution of Henry Clay at the time expressed in no uncertain language Kentucky sympathy with the Greek patriots, a sympathy since repaid by the valor of their descendants fighting under the American flag in the World War.

How a Good Immigrant Reasons

(Editor's Note: — John Henry Bartlett, former Governor of the State of New Hampshire, former Assistant Postmaster General, and now Chairman of the International Joint Committee, organized by a special treaty between the United States and Canada for the purpose of devising ways and means conducive to more harmonious cooperation in matters affecting the two nations.)

THE homeland spirit dwelleth strong.

Though from our natal heath we part,
In this there can be no real wrong,
'Tis but the beating of the heart, —
A heart that loves its childhood scenes,
And fondly clings to days of yore;
From this one's nature never weens,
But dwells on mem'ries o'er and o'er.

Though mothers, fathers, kinsmen all,
There live and die from whence we came,
For us, 'tis here, where children call
Us "Dad" and "Ma" with love the same
As ours for those we left behind.
This is our children's homeland now,
Their country — best that we could find,
Their flag — to which we pledge and bow.

Yes, pledge a vow of keen desire
To leave to them a country strong,
Where liberty's eternal fire
Will burn out everything that's wrong.
For what is nearer parent hearts
Than caring well for John and Nan,
And what more dear as one departs
Than blessing them the most we can.

JOHN HENRY BARTLETT

Knowledge Humanized

(Continued from page 5)

The management of business and industry.

The organization of international affairs.

The injection of living prophecy into the sullen snarlings of religious controversy.

The development of educational policy and procedure.

All these need to be governed more by intelligence and less by impulse; but before that happy achievement will be possible, we must locate and come to an understanding of the new ideas, the new idealisms, and the new spiritual values that have been thrown up as by-products of the sciences, philosophies, and practical experimentations of the modern mind.

All these raw materials of renewal are lying about us today, in confusion and challenge, waiting only for adequate leadership to bring them together and to touch them into life.

ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΥΣΑ ΣΥΝΕΝΤΕΥΞΙΣ

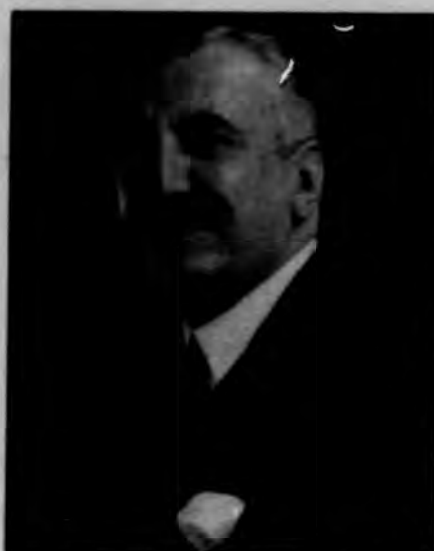
ΜΕ ΤΟΝ ΕΝ ΟΥΑΣΙΓΚΤΩΝΙ

ΕΛΛΗΝΑ ΠΡΕΣΒΥΝ

ΕΞΟΧΩΤΑΤΟΝ ΚΥΡΙΟΝ

ΧΑΡΑΛΑΜΠΟΝ ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΝ

ΥΠΟ ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ



Hon. Charalambos Simopoulos, Minister of Greece, and One of Her Outstanding Diplomats



Α υπάρχουν βεβαίως πλείστοι όμογενείς, ιδίως των μακρυνών Πολιτειών, οι οποίοι ούδέποτε είχαν την ευκαιρίαν να γνωρίσουν εκ του πλησίον τον εν Ουασιγκτώνι Έλληνα πρέσβην έξοχ. κ. Χαράλαμπον Σιμόπουλον, όστις είναι ασφαλώς ο δημοφιλέστερος Έλληνας διπλωμάτης που ήλθε ποτέ εις την Αμερικήν. Ο κ. Σιμόπουλος άρχιθη εις την χώραν ταύτην κατά τον Δεκαέμβριον του 1924 και εβρεν ένα άκμαϊόν Έλληνισμόν αλλά διερχόμενος έκκλησιαστικώς και πολιτικώς. Ταύτοχρόνως ύπήρχεν εν Ουασιγκτώνι ένα πνεύμα δυσπιστίας και αμφιβολίας εν σχέσει με την σταθερότητα της πολιτικής καταστάσεως εν Ελλάδι και το πολυβύβλητον ζήτημα των Έλληνικών πιστώσεων ητοι άλυτον. Πάντως, κατώρθωσεν ο κ. Σιμόπουλος διά της έγνωσμένης αύτου συνέπειας και μετριοπαθείας όχι μόνον να συντελέσθω μεγάλας εις την ειρηνεύσειν του Έλληνισμού της Αμερικής αλλά και να κανονισθω επιτυχώς το ζήτημα του δανείου και να συζητηθω στενωτέρον τας σχέσεις Ελλάδος και Αμερικής.

Ο κ. Σιμόπουλος είναι ασφαλώς ο πρώτος Έλληνας που ιδεοκρατικοποίησε την Έλληνικήν πρεσβείαν και τα Έλληνικα πρεσβειαύ ούτως ώστε να μη θεωρούνται πλέον ιδρύματα προσιτά μόνον εις τους προνομίους. Ο Έλληνας πρέσβης σήμερα είναι αληθής αντιπρόσωπος της Ελλάδος, πατήρ και αδελφός του Έλληνος μεταναστου και έτοιμος πάντοτε να διαγθη πρόβλημα ειςδητότα όμογενή όστις θα είχαν ανάγκην των προσωπικών του όδηγιών και συμβουλών. Ο κ. Σιμόπουλος καταλαμβάνει τον Έλληνα, ξέρει τας ανάγκας του, τους πόθους του, τους παλμούς του, την φυγοσπένθειν του, και επικοινωνεί εύκολως με την φύξην του. Συμμετάσχει, έφ' όσον το ύψηλον του ύπουργεια του άρχει περιθώριον χρόνου, εις κάθε Έλληνοαμερικανικήν κίνησιν, πάντοτε προσήκων και χαρίεις, νοητικών και συμβουλευτικών. Με το όντως άριστοκρατικόν και επίβλητικόν του παρουσιαστικόν και με το διπλωματικόν του τάκτι, κατώρθωσεν όχι μόνον να αποκτήσθω την άγάπην 'αι τον σεβασμόν των Έλλήνων, αλλά

και την βαθυτάτην εκτίμησιν των κυβερνητικών και διπλωματικών κύκλων της Ουασιγκτώνος. Οι διακεκριμένοι άνωτεροι διπλωματικοί υπάλληλοι της πρεσβείας κ.κ. Άννινος, Βούζακης και Κουτουριώτης νομίζει τις ότι εξέλεγθησαν υπό του ίδιου του κ. Σιμόπουλου ως αντίστοιχοι συνεργάται του. Πάντοτε εύγενείς και περιποιητικοί, τιμούν έκαστους, την Ελλάδα και τον προϊστάμενόν των.

Ευρισκόμενος έσχάτως εν Ουασιγκτώνι μετὰ του ύπάτου ταμίου της Ahera κ. Andrew Jarvis, άπερσάσαμεν να επισκερθώμεν τον κ. Σιμόπουλον διά να του υποβάλλωμεν τὰ σέδη μας. Μας ιδέθηθω όπως πάντοτε μετὰ προσήκειας εις το ιδιαίτερόν του χαρακτιόν εν τώ μεγάρω της πρεσβείας και επί τή ευκαιρία ταύτη έθεώρησα καλόν να του ζητήσω κάποια συνέντευξιν περί των Έλληνικών πραγμάτων χάριν των χιλιάδων άναγνωστών του περιοδικού της Ahera.

— Μά τὰ είπαμε τόσες φορές, τί την θέλατε την συνέντευξιν, μου άπήντησεν εις την σχετικήν πρότασιν μου ο κ. Σιμόπουλος. Ύποχωρήσας εν τέλει εις την έπιμονήν μου με πρώτιστα να του είπω ποία ζητήματα με ενδιαφέρουν.

— Να μάς πητε μερικά διά το έκκλησιαστικόν ζήτημα, κ. πρέσβη, διά το όποιον άνακαρέθλας ειργάσθητε τόσον άκόπως.

— Μά αυτό πιά έτελείωσεν. Εκκλησιαστικόν ζήτημα ούτωχώς δέν ύπάρχει πλέον διά τον Έλληνισμόν και τή Αμερικήν. Το Πατριαρχείον και τή Έλληνική Κυβέρνησις έδειξαν μεθ' όπσου ενδιαφέροντος και συστοργής παρακολουθούσιν τον εν Αμερική Έλληνισμόν, και διά της άποστολής του Έξάρχου έπατεύθη τή επάνοδος εις την γαλήνην. Δύναται να σάς βεβαιώσω ότι ο Πρέσβηρος της Κυβερνήσεως και ο κ. έπί των Εξωτερικών Ύπουργός, έπέδειξαν μέγιστον ενδιαφέρον και έχάρησαν ύπερμέτρως επί τή κρίσει διαθετησιν αύτου. Ο Έλληνισμός του λοιπού ήνωμένος έχει ως άρχηγόν της έκκλησίας αύτου ένα των έξεχόντων κληρικόν της Ελλάδος, όστις ένα και μόνον πόθον έχει να οργανώσθω την έκκλησίαν της Αμερικής και να την ανυψώσθω εις την άκμην αυτή ήσιν. Έχει την ικανότητα και όλα τα χαρίσματα προς τούτο. Έχει

όμως πρό πάντος ανάγκην της συνεργασίας όλου του Έλληνισμού να άγάγη εις πέρας το έργον αύτου, και είμαι βέβαιος ότι όλοι πρόθυμως θα συντρέψητε αύτον και θα τον άνισχύσητε προς τούτο. Πάντες πρέπει να συγκεντρωθώτε περί τού άρχιεπισκόπου, όστις με την βοήθειαν του τύπου και των μεγάλων οργανώσεων αίτινες έπρωτοστάτησαν εις το έργον της ειρηνεύσεως, θα βοηθώ να χωρήσθω εις μιαν αναδιοργάνωσιν των έκκλησιαστικών, κοινοτικών, και σχολικών πραγμάτων επί ωφέλειά της όμογενείας. Η συλλογική βοήθεια όλου του Έλληνισμού εις το έργον τούτο θα είναι τή πλέον εύγλωτος άπάντησις εις το έπιδειχθέν ενδιαφέρον από μέρος των Πατριαρχείων και της Κυβερνήσεως, και εύχεται όπως μέχρι της έπισκέψεως του κ. έπί των Εξωτερικών Ύπουργού εν Αμερική, βοηθώ ο Έλληνισμός να έπιδείξω αύτω την αρχην τουλάχιστον της μαλλοντικής αναδιοργάνωσις αύτου.

— Δύνασθε να μάς πητε κάτι για το ζήτημα του δανείου το όποιον τόσον επιτυχώς έφέρατε εις πέρας;

— Μά αυτό έτελείωσεν. Είναι μάλλον εκλαιόν ζήτημα.

— Τότε λοιπόν τί έχετε να μάς πητε διά την διεθνή πολιτικήν της Ελλάδος;

Ο κ. Σιμόπουλος προσηκώς και λίαν μετριοφρόνως ήθελε να άπορίσθω κάθε θέμα εις το όποιον έχει άνομιγή και το όποιον έφερει εις πέρας. Εις την άνωτέρω έρώτησιν μου όμως έκτέρθη όλίγον και ήρχισε ο λόγος:

Η πολιτική της Ελλάδος σήμερα, υπό την άμπνευσμένην ήγεσίαν του πρεσβυτεργού κ. Βενιζέλου και τή συνεργασίαν του επί των έξωτερικών ύπουργού κ. Μιχαλακοπούλου, έστράφη κυρίως εις την αποκατάστασιν φιλικωτάτων σχέσεων μεθ' όλων των όμόρων κρατιών και έπιστήματα της πολιτικής ταύτης είναι τή μετὰ της Τουρκίας συνεννόησις. Διά της συνεννόησεως ταύτης θέλωσιν έμπεδοθω αι φιλικαί σχέσεις των δύο λαών και θέλει σφηθή

ή μεταξύ των εμπορική επαφή προς άμοιβαίον αυτών συμφέρον.

Εκ παραλλήλου, κολλοσιαιαί προσπάθειαι καταβάλλονται υπό της Ελληνικής Κυβερνήσεως προς τόνωσιν, αύξησιν και συστηματοποίησιν των πλουτοπαγωγικών δυνάμεων τής χώρας. Κατά τό πρόσφατον εἰς τήν γεννέταιραν ταξειδίον μου, παρατήρησα μετά μεγάλης χαρᾶς ἕνα γενικόν συναγερμόν εἰς ὅλους τοὺς κλάδους καί εἰδικῶς εἰς τήν γεωργίαν και τήν βιομηχανίαν. Εἰδικοὶ ὀργανισμοὶ ἰδρύθησαν διά τήν τελείαν συσκευήν και ἐμπορίαν των κυριωτέρων ἔθνικων προϊόντων, οὕτως ὥστε ἐκτός τοῦ ὕφισταμένου ἤδη σταθερικοῦ ὀργανισμοῦ, ἔχουν ἰδρυθῆ παρόμοιοι ὀργανισμοὶ διά τοὺς τάπητας και τὰ σύκα και ἀσφαλῶς θέλουσιν ἰδρυθῆ και ἄλλοι εἰς τό μέλλον. Τό παρελθόν ἔτος ἐγένετο ἀπόπειρα ἐξαγωγῆς κωπῶν σταφυλῶν εἰς τὰ διάφορα Εὐρωπαϊκά κέντρα μέ ἀποτελέσματα λίαν ἐνθαρρυντικά.

Μεγάλαι ἐπίσης πρόοδοι ἐσημειώθησαν εἰς τήν ἐκτέλεσιν δημοσίων ἔργων και ἰδίᾳ εἰς τήν ὁδοποιίαν, οὕτως ὥστε και ἡ κίνησις τοῦ ἐμπορίου νά εἶναι εὐχερῆς ὅμα δέ και αἱ περιοδεῖαι των περιηγητῶν, των ὁποίων ὁ ἀριθμός βαίνει διαρκῶς ἀξυάνωμενος, καθίστανται εὐχερεῖς και περισσότερο ἐκτεταμένα.

— Διά τᾶς ὑγειονομικᾶς συνθήκας τής χώρας, κ. πρέσβι, πού τόσα γράφονται και λέγονται, ἔχουν ληφθῆ μέτρα καλλιτερύσεως;

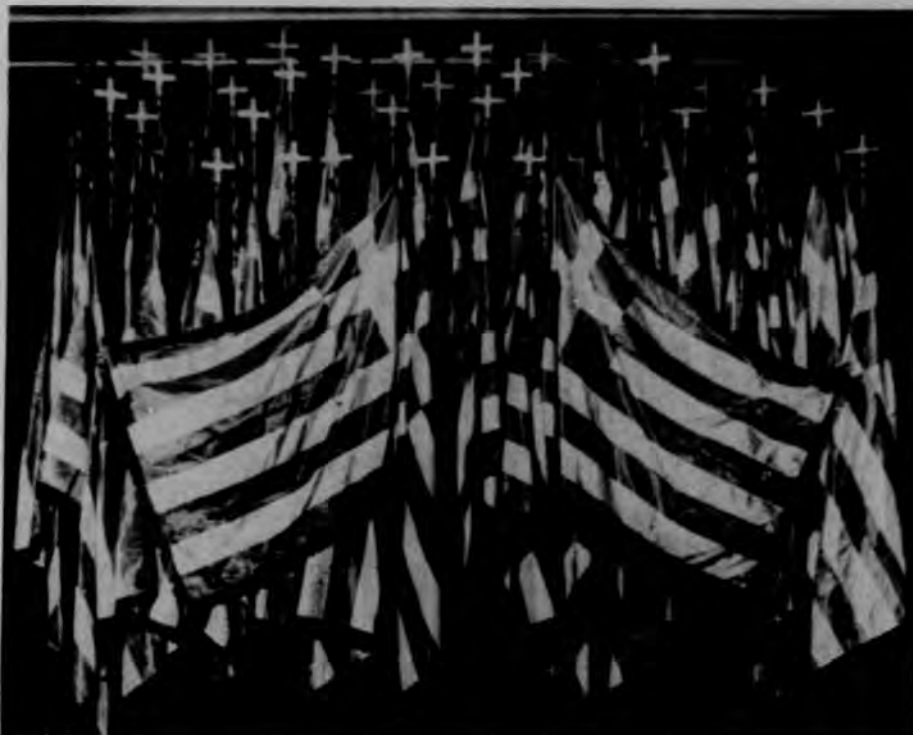
— Βεβαίως και εἰς τό ζήτημα αὐτό ἡ κυβέρνησις ἔχει λάβει δραστήρια και ἀποτελεσματικά μέτρα, διαθέσασα μάλιστα και σημαντικόν ποσόν χρημάτων. Ἐπί πλέον τό Ἰνστιτούτον τοῦ Ρόκφελλερ ἐνδιαφέρθη και ἀπέστειλε εἰς τήν Ἑλλάδα δύο ἐκ των πλέον διακεκριμένων ὑγειονομολόγων αὐτοῦ ἵνα βοηθήσωσιν εἰς τήν ἐπιτέλεσιν τελευταίου ἔργασίας εἰς τόν κλάδον αὐτόν, ἐγορήγησε δέ και ὑποτροφίας εἰς πέντε νέους Ἑλληνας οἱ ὁποῖοι ἦλθον εἰς τήν Ἀμερικὴν νά εἰδικευθῶσι και νά χρησιμοποιηθῶσι κατόπιν εἰς τᾶς ὑγειονομολογικᾶς υπηρεσίας τής Ἑλλάδος.

— Ποῖον ἀντίκτυπον, κ. πρέσβι, εἶχεν εἰς τήν Ἑλλάδα ἡ παγκόσμιος οικονομική κρίσις;

— Βεβαίως και ἐκεῖ ἐγένετο αἰσθητός ὁ ἀντίκτυπος, ἀλλά μετ' εὐχαριστησεως δύναται τις νά εἴπῃ ὅτι τὰ ἀποτελέσματα ὑπῆρξεν ἕλιγώτερον αἰσθητά και ἄδυνατά, λόγῳ τής συνθέσεως τοῦ πληθυσμοῦ τό μεγαλύτερον μέρος τοῦ ὁποῖου εἶναι μικροὶ γαιοκτήμονες αὐτοσυντηρήτοι και οἱ ὁποῖοι εἰς δυσκόλους περιστάσεις λαμβάνουσιν μέτρα προνοίας και ζῶν καλῶς μὲν ἀλλά και ἐν σχετικῇ λιτότητι.

— Πῶς ἤδρατε τό προσφυγικόν ζήτημα, κ. πρέσβι;

— Τό προσφυγικόν ζήτημα, φίλε μου, εἶναι ἕνα ἀπὸ τὰ λαμπρότερα και περιφανέστερα κατορθώματα τής πατρίδος μας και δικαίως ἡ ἀποκατάστασις των προσφύγων ἐκίνησε τόν παγκόσμιον θαυμασμόν ὑπέρ τής Ἑλλάδος και διαπιστώθη ἡ ζωτικότητα και ἡ φυλετικῆ ἀλληλεγγύη τοῦ



48 Grecian Flags, Gift of the Greek Republic, Presented to the Governors of the 48 States of the Union in Reciprocation of Felicitations Extended to Her by the Respective Governors on the Centenary of Greek Independence

Ἑλληνικοῦ ἔθνους. Πόσον μέγα ἦτο τό κατορθώμα αὐτό τής Ἑλλάδος, ἐμφανίζεται περισσότερο ὅταν ἀναλογισθῆ τις ποῖας και πόσας δυσχερείας συνήντησεν ἡ μεγάλη χώρα ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ ζῶμεν προκειμένου νά ρυθμίσῃ τό ζήτημα τής παροδικῆς ἀνεργίας πέντε ἑκατομμυρίων ἀέργων μέ τόν ἀκένωτον φυσικόν πλοῦτόν τής και μέ τὰ ἄπειρα μέσα πού διαθέτει.

Τότε μόνον δύναται τις νά σχηματίσῃ ἰδέαν τοῦ προσφυγικοῦ ζητήματος, τής περιθάλψεως και ἀποκαταστάσεως ἑνός και ἡμισοῦ ἑκατομμυρίου ἀδελφῶν προσφύγων, ἐν κάμῃ μίαν ἀναλογικὴν σύγκρισιν και φαντασθῆ πρὸς στιγμήν ὅτι ἐφθασαν ἐντός ἕλιγων ἡμερῶν ἐν τῇ πλουσίᾳ και μεγάλῃ ταύτῃ χώρᾳ εἰκοσι πέντε ἑκατομμύρια ἀνθρώπων, γυνῶν και παινασμένων πού θά εἶχον ἄμεσον ἀνάγκην τροφῆς, περιθάλψεως, στέγης και ὀριστικῆς ἀποκαταστάσεως. Ἐκαστος δύναται νά κάμῃ τήν σύγκρισιν αὐτήν διά νά αἰσθανθῆ βαθύτερα τό κατορθώμα τής πατρίδος μας διά τό ὁποῖον ἔλοι πρέπει νά εἰμεθα υπερήφανοι. Τώρα οἱ πρόσφυγες ἔχουν γίνεαι αὐτοσυντηρήτοι και ἔχουν γίνεαι πλουτοπαγωγικοὶ παράγοντες πρώτης γραμμῆς, ἐπιδοθέντες μετὰ ζήλου εἰς τήν γεωργίαν, τήν βιομηχανίαν, τὸ ἐμπόριον και εἰς ὅλους γενικῶς τοὺς κλάδους.

— Πῶς εὐρίσκατε τήν κατανάλωσιν των Ἑλληνικῶν προϊόντων ἐν Ἀμερικῇ, κ. πρέσβι; Εἶναι ἀνάλογος μέ τόν ὄγκον και τήν ἐπίρροδν των Ἑλλήνων τής Ἀμερικῆς;

— Ὅχι. Ὅχι. δέν εἶναι καθόλου ἀνάλογος. Ἐπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ θέματος ὁμιλῶ πάντοτε και ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἔθελα νά ἐπιστήσω τήν προσοχὴν τής ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ὁμογενείας.

Ἅλλοι γνωρίζομεν ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνας τής Ἀμερικῆς συντέλεσαν σημαντικῶς εἰς τήν διάδοσιν των Ἀμερικανικῶν προϊόντων ἐν Ἑλλάδι, θά ἔδυναντο δέ μέ τό ἀξιομῖστον νά συντελέσωσιν εἰς τήν σημαντικὴν αὐξήσιν και κατανάλωσιν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ των Ἑλληνικῶν προϊόντων, συντελοῦντες οὕτω ἀποτελεσματικῶς εἰς τήν οικονομικὴν ἀναδημιουργίαν τής Ἑλλάδος και ὑποβοηθῶντες τᾶς ἐντεταμέναις προσπάθειαις τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ λαοῦ μεταξὺ τοῦ ὁποῖου εὐρίσκονται οἱ γονεῖς του, οἱ οἰκείοι του και οἱ συγγενεῖς του. Μία τοιαύτη συστηματικὴ προσπάθεια ἐρχομένη σήμερον ὅτε μία ἀξιοσημειώτος βελτιωσις παρατηρεῖται πρὸς τυποποίησιν (standardization) και τελειωτέραν συσκευῆν των Ἑλληνικῶν προϊόντων, θά ἦτο ἐξῆχος ὑποβοηθητική.

Κάθε ὅκᾳ Ἑλληνικῶν προϊόντων εἰσερχομένη εἰς τήν Ἀμερικὴν εἶναι μία ὑποδοθητικὴ ὠθησις πρὸς τήν οικονομικὴν ἀναδημιουργίαν και πρόδοσιν των ἐν Ἑλλάδι οἰκείων των. Και πρέπει νά γίνεαι ἡ κατανάλωσις και διάδοσις των Ἑλληνικῶν προϊόντων ἕξι ἐπειδὴ εἶναι Ἑλληνικά, ἀλλά διότι εἶναι καλὰ. Λαμβανόμενου μάλιστα ὅπ' ὄφην ὅτι μέγας ἀριθμός Ἑλλήνων ἐπιδίδεται εἰς τᾶς ἐπιχειρήσεις ἐπιτατορίων και παντοπωλείων, δέν θά ἦτο δυσκόλος ἡ κατανάλωσις και διάδοσις των και μεταξὺ των ἀλλοθῶν ἀκόμα. Ἀρκεῖ νά σκεθῶν ὅλοι ποῖου καλοῦ θά γίνεουν πρόξενοι πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Ἑλλάδι οἰκείους των και τότε εἶμαι βέβαιος ὅτι ὅλοι θά προθυμοποιηθῶν νά ἀγοράσωσιν και νά καταναλώσωσιν Ἑλληνικά προϊόντα χάριν ἄλλως τε αὐτῶν τούτων των συμφερόντων των.

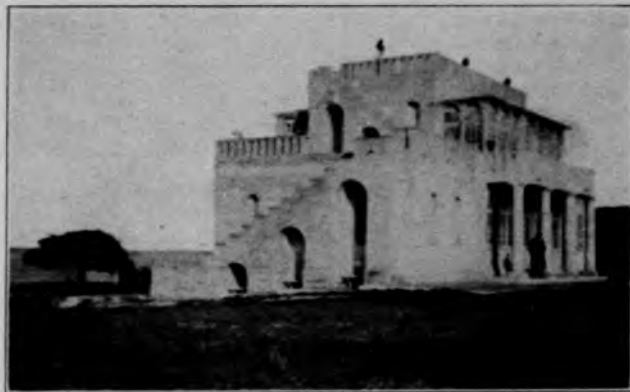
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Μητε

Ο ΠΕΥΚΩΝΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΞΥΛΟΚΑΣΤΡΟΥ

Το Ξυλόκαστρο δέν είναι από τής μεγαλύτερες πόλεις τής Ελλάδος, ούτε από τής ιστορικές τής. "Αν εξαιρέση δέ κανείς τή σταφίδα του, πού φημιζεται μαζί με την Κορινθιακή, μά πού άνήκει τοπογραφικώς στην περιφέρη σταφιδική περιφέρεια τής Βόχας, τά άλλα του προϊόντα, κρασί, λάδι, έλιές, σταφύλια δέν χωρίζονται από άλλα όμοια άλλων μερών τής Ελλάδος. "Η φυσική του όμοια όμορφιά, ή γραφική του τοποθεσία, οι καθαροί νοικοκυρεμένοι του δρόμοι, ή τριανταφυλλίες και τά πολύχρωμα άγριοπούλουδά του και πρό παντός ή μοναδικός του πευκώνας, πού άπλώνεται μεγαλοπρεπώς από την άκρη τής πόλεως ίσα με την άλλη, στις πόρτες τής γειτονικής Συκιάς, δέν έχουν τό όμοια σε κανένα άλλο μέρος τής Ελλάδος, και ίσως του κόσμου!

Ζωγράφοι και καλλιτέχναι, από χρόνια τώρα, έχουνται από όλα τά μέρη τής Ελλάδος, και πρό παντός από την πρωτεύουσά της, και άκόμα και από την Εθρώπην να θαυμάσουν τής φυσικές όμορφιές και να ζωγραφίσουν τής γραφικές θαλασσογραφίες. Δημοσιογράφοι, χρονογράφοι και ποιηταί ζητούν την έμπνευσί τους μέσα στα άπεραντα πεύκα του Ξυλόκαστρου. "Ο μεγαλόπνευστος ποιητής τής Δευκάδος, ή δημιουργός των Δελφικών έορτών "Αγγελος Σικελιανός, μαζί με την καλλιτέχνηδα σύζυγόν του, έδώ πρώτα συνέλαβον την ιδέαν τής αναγεννήσεως τής αρχαίας τραγωδίας και τής αναβιώσεως του άθανάτου Δελφικού πνεύματος. Και από την θελκτική τους έπαυιά, τό άρχαιολογικό τούτο στόλισμα του πευκώνας, ήρχοντο σε καθημερινή έπικοινωνία με τον Πίνδαρο και τον Αισχύλο!

... "Ένας πρωινός περίπατος στον πευκά ισοδυναμεί με μία πραγματική μεταρρύθμιση τής ψυχής μου, με μία αναζωογόνηση του οργανισμού μου. Γυρίζοντας την "Αμερική και γυροβόλοντας τά φυσικά της τοπεία, δέν ήφα ποτέ τον έαυτόν μου σε μία τέτοια εύτηχημένη στιγμή, σε παρόμοιον αθόρητον ένθουσιασμό. Μπένοντας στα πεύκα, εύρίσκουμαι μπροστά σ' ένα έντεροχο μαγευτικό θέαμα. Τά αναρριχητά πεύκα πού όρθώνονται όπερήματα επί αλώνας τώρα πάνω στην παραλία του Κορινθιακού, με χαριτίζουν με ένα διαπεραστικό άρωμα πεύκου, πού γιομίζει τά πνευμόνια μου με καθαρό όξυγόνο και τονώνει τον οργανισμό μου με νέο αίμα και σφύγγος. "Ο ήλιος, πού μόλις πέταξε τής πρώτης του λαμπρές άχτίδες πίσω από τά Γεράνια "Όρη, προσπαθεί με δια να διαπερήση τής θαθείς πρώσινες βελόνες των πεύκων και να άπορροφήση την πρωινή άνοιξιάνη δροσιά. Και ή γη σκεπάζεται με ένκατομήρια ξεβωμμένες βελόνες πού κοιλίζουν κατακλητικώς ένα βελούδινο Περσικό τάπητα... Γύρω στα πεύκα, σαν να ζήλουν τον ήφρος των, καταπρόσθια χαμόσποινα τεντώνουν με φιλοδοξία τά τραγικά τους διαστάρια προσπαθώντας να ύψωθούν και μετρηθούν με τής κορφές των πεύκων. Και πάρα κάτω στην άκρη σκαρφαλώνουν τό άγκυροστό σύμμα κάθε είδος λαλούδια και τριαντάφυλλα, άγαλλισμένα με τον ήφρος και σπό, σαν να άμυλλώνται και αυτά πού να περσώ το άλλο. "Η εύωδία τους είναι δύσκολα να περιγραφή...



"Η εις τον Πευκώνα του Ξυλόκαστρου όμοια έπαυλιά του ποιητού τής Δευκάδος "Αγγελος Σικελιανού, του δημιουργού των Δελφικών έορτών.

Πάνω από τής όμπελωτές κορφές των πεύκων και μέσα από τά αναρριχητά μαύρα κοκορίκια, πού ή πεταχτή τους μαυρίλα δίνει μια κάπως εδάχιστη αντίθεσι στο άλλο θέαμα, άόρατα άηδόνια τραγουδούν τής ύπεροχες τριλλίες τους, αλλάζοντα σαν πεπειραμένα τραγουδιστές τή φωνή τους από γλυκιά εις γλυκύτερη, φθάνοντας δίλες τής νότες τής μουσικής σκάλας. Και σαν να αισθάνονται τή μικρότητά τους, την άτέλειά τους, τά μικρά σπουργίτια και τά χελιδόνια τραγουδούν σιγοτραγουδούν τά δικά τους τραγούδια στο δικό τους σκοπό και φεύγον έτοι να τρωπασμένα από τον πευκώνα, να τραγουδήσουν έξω στις έλιές όπου μπορούν να έπιβληθούν και να ... κυβερνήσουν.

Μπροστά μου κυλιέται ήσυχος και ήρεμος ή κάλπος τής Κορινθου, μά λουρίδα πού ξεφεύγει κάτω από τό "Ιόνιο Πέλαγος και στα ζαφειρένια του νερά, όχι μακρινά από την παραλία, παίζουν με άφέλει και λιάζονται στον πρωινό ήλιο πέντε-έξη γάρια κωνηρόντας τό ένα πού άλλο. "Ισως κανουν τά μεθεότια τής διαφυγής των από τά δίκτυα των ψαράδων, πού λίγα δίματα πιό κάτω ξεφορτώνουν από την τράτα των όκάδες μαριμπούλα και σαρδέλλα. Πάρα κάτω μία δεκαριά παιδάκια, όλόγυμνα, πέρνουν τής πρώινές τους βουτιές, ένφ δύστροφα κατεργάρα κρόθουν τά ρούχα των κολυμβητών κάτω στα γειτονικά περβόλια... Κάτω δεξιά, μπροστά στη μούκα του "Ισθμού, ένα μικροσκοπικό πατοράα τραβάει με μεγάλη προσοχή ένα μεγαλύτερο άδερφάα του όδηγώντας το μέσα στη δύφραγα. Κι' έδώ κι' εκεί σαν τής νύμφης του παληού καρπού, καϊκάκια με τά κάτασπρα τά γραφικά τους πανά όργώνουν έπιδήξια τά γαλανά νερά του Κόλλου και στο ένδοικό άγροράα πού τ' ακολουθεί τρέχουν σαν να λιμνάνουν μέρος σε καμιά καινοδομία. Και τ' άλαφρό κωπατάκι δένεται άπάνω στην άκρογαλιά, άπαλά άπαλά, και χαϊδέει τά πλοισματά άναρριχητά χαλικάκια. Και σαν να θέλη να φανή γυναικόδομο στην παραλία, σούφνει μαζί του μερικές στίδες από μαύρα και ξανθά φύσα.

"Αντίξον ή μακρινά όμοσπείρα πού πάνετα κάτω, πίσω από την Περαώρα, και προχωρεί ως πέρα από την Πάτρα, ξεπηδάει μέσα από τή θάλασσα, έδώ χαμηλή κι' έχει ψηλότερη, και σχηματίζει έναν άτέραντο

συνεχή φράχτη πού χωρίζει τή Στερεά Ελλάδα από τή χώρα του Πέλοπος. Και άνάμεσα στην σκεπασμένη από την πρωινή όμίχλη σειρά, ύψώνεται ίερερήφανη και άγέρωχη ή περιφέρη Λιάκουρα, χιονοσκεπασμένη ως πάντοτε, σαν να δείχνη στη γειτόνισά της την Γκιώνα πώς αυτή είναι ή βασίλισσα και με τό σπαθί της φοράει την ... άσπρη κορόνα!

... "Εβράδυνασε. Μία όλόκληρη ήμέρα πέρασε στον πευκώνα, χωρίς τό μάτι να κουρασθή στο έλάχιστον από τή θέα του Κορινθιακού. "Η σκιές αλλάζον τόσο γρήγορα, ή μά κατόν τής άλλης, ώστε νομίζε κανείς πώς παρακολουθεί τον κνηματογράφο. Και ή άνοιξιάνη όμορφιά κρόβεται τώρα άνάμεσα στο Μαυρίκος και τό βουνό τής Παναγιάς και ή τελευταίές του άχτινες σκεπάζουν τά βουνά τριγύρω με όλα τά χρώματα του όθρανίου τόξου, ένφ στη γενική χαρά πέφνει και ή γαλιάς ένα χροσίον χρώμα πού γιομίζει γύρω την άτμόσφαιρα και τό μάτι του θεατού με μία πρωτότυπη, πρωτοφανή όμορφιά! Και ή καρός κρούνει άπότομα οι έπισκέπτες μπαίνουν στα χοτέλια τους, οι ζωγράφοι πού ζωγραφίζουν τά πεύκα μαζεύουν τά πινέλα τους, οι θεματογράφοι και ... ποιηταί κλείνουν τής τσάντες τους και τά παιδιά του Σχολαρχίου πού παίζουν τό φούτ μπλό φορούν τώρα ... τά παντελόνια τους. Τ' άηδόνια όμως έξακολουθούν τό αώνιο τραγούδι τους και πάνω από τά γραφικά Καρμώτικα και τής ράχης ήρχεται άποσκλητό, έτσι σαν αντίλαλος στο τραγούδι τ' άηδονίου, τό κλαφάριο άσμα του γαϊώνη και τό παράξενο και τραχύ κουκούρισμα του ζούκου, ένφ στη ζήλεια τους να έννοσούν κι' αυτά με τά άλλα όργανα τής συμφωνητικής όρχήστρας στέλλουν τά καταπρόσθια βατράχια μέσα από τής μουσικόνες γράντες ένα φραστικό ξελαργύγισμα πού κάνει τό κορμί μου ν' άνατριχιάση...

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ Ν. ΑΛΕΞΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Beg Your Pardon

IN the April issue of the MAGAZINE the article entitled "Tomorrow the Child Will Be King," by Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, was published through the courtesy of *Nation's Capital Magazine* — a credit line to which was inadvertently omitted.

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Ὅταν κάμψετε ἐκλογὴν τῶν ὕσων ἀγοράζετε δύνασθε νὰ ὠφεληθῆτε ἀπὸ τὴν πείραν τῶν ἄλλων.

Ὑπάρχουν χιλιάδες ἐπὶ χιλιάδων οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐπίσθησαν ὅτι μόνον τὸ Ἐλαιόλαδον "ΑΜΒΡΟΣΙΑ" ἀνταποκρίνεται εἰς τὴν γούσιν των καὶ γούστο τῶν.

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Ἐἶναι ἡ ἀρχαιοτέρα Ἑλληνικὴ μάγκα ἐν Ἀμερικῇ.

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ΙΩ. ΑΛΜΠΑΝΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΙΑ

Συνσυνεαστὰ τῆς «Ἀμβροσίας»

ΕἰΣΑΓΩΓΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΟΝΔΡΙΚΟΣ ΕΜΠΟΡΟΙ
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ΤΑΚΤΙΚΗ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΑΘΗΚΗ ΤΥΡΟΥ ΦΕΤΑΣ, ΚΑΣΕΡΙ, ΚΕΦΑΛΟΥΤΥΡΙ, ΕΛΑΙΩΝ, Κ. Τ. Λ.

JOHN ALBAN & Co., INC.

323 PEARL STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

June 1931

Volume V

Number 6



VOL. V, NO. 6

JUNE, 1931

PRICE, 25 CENTS



The famous annual Apple Blossom Festival at Winchester, Va., reached a climax with the crowning of fair Miss Patricia Morton, of Winchester, England, as Queen Shenandoah VIII, by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the daring explorer and a prominent member of the Order of Ahepa. Fully 100,000 visitors from all parts of the country flocked to Winchester to see "The Trail of Pink Petals," May 4-5th. Winchester, in the heart of historic Shenandoah Valley, is one of the world's greatest apple producing centers, famous the world over.



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AHEPA MAGAZINE

Official Organ of the Order of Ahepa

VOL. 5



NO. 6

MILTON E. MELETIADES, EDITOR

JUNE | **1931**

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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 \$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

Η ΓΕΥΣΙΣ ΣΑΣ

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History, Law and Regulations
Governing Its Use

By FREDERICK M. KERBY

Director of the Information Bureau
of the Washington Daily News



History of the Flag

THE design of our flag was outlined in a Congressional resolution passed on June 14, 1777, which states "that the flag was to be thirteen alternate stripes, red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing the new constellation." At first a new stripe and a new star were added for each new State, but soon it was realized that the flag would grow too large, so on April 4, 1818, Congress passed a resolution reducing the number of stripes to thirteen, once more to represent the original colonies, and providing that a new star be added to the field when a new State was admitted to the Union. Since that time the original thirteen stripes have been retained, and we now have forty-eight stars.

Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, was the maker of the first American flag. After the Continental Congress had decided on the design for the flag, a committee comprising George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross called upon Mrs. Ross and requested her to undertake the making. She accepted, and offered the suggestion, which was adopted, that five-pointed stars be used instead of six-pointed ones. Mrs. Ross received the contract to make all government flags, and her daughter, Mrs. Clarissa Wilson, continued in this business until 1857. Betsy Ross's house has been converted into the American Flag House by the Betsy Ross Memorial Association.

Description of the Flag

The Flag of the United States of America has thirteen horizontal stripes—seven red and six white—the red and white stripes alternating, and a union which consists of white stars of five points on a blue field placed in the upper quarter next the staff and extending to the lower edge of the fourth

red stripe from the top. The number of stars is the same as the number of States in the Union. The canton or union now contains forty-eight stars arranged in six horizontal and eight vertical rows, each star with one point upward. On the admission of a State into the Union, a star will be added to the union of the flag, and such addition will take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission.

Proper Manner of Displaying the Flag

On Flag Day, June 14, 1923, representatives of over sixty-eight patriotic organizations met in Washington for a conference under the auspices of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion to draft an authentic code of flag etiquette. The rules adopted by this conference represent the opinion of the patriotic organizations represented at the conference, and others which have since adopted the code. These regulations follow:

There are certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, would indicate the proper method of displaying the Flag. The matter becomes a very simple one if it is kept in mind that the National Flag represents the living country, and is itself considered as a living thing. The union of the Flag is the honor point; the right arm is the sword arm, and, therefore, the point of danger, and hence the place of honor.

The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority. It should be displayed on National and State holidays and on historic and special occasions. The Flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the Flag of the United States of America should be either on the

marching right, i. e., the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags, the Flag of the United States of America may be in front of the center of that line.

When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States of America should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the Flag of the United States of America should be in the center or at the highest point of the group.

When flags of States or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the Flag of the United States of America, the National Flag should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Flag of the United States of America should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the Flag of the United States of America, i. e., to the observer's left.

When flags of two or more nations are displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size. (International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.)

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of building, the union of the Flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless the Flag is at half staff.

When the Flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the Flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosettes, or drapings of blue, white and red are desired, bunting should be used, but never the Flag.

When displayed over the middle of the street, as between buildings, the Flag should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

When used on a speaker's platform, the Flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff it should be on the speaker's right.

When used in unveiling a statue or monument, the Flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

When flown at half-staff, the Flag is hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position; but before lowering the Flag for the day it is raised again to the peak. By half-staff is meant hauling down the Flag to one-half the distance between the top and the bottom of the staff. If local conditions require, divergence from this position is permissible. On Memorial Day, May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at full-staff from noon until sunset; for the Nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the living Nation.

Flags flown from fixed staffs are placed at half-staff to indicate mourning. When the Flag is displayed on a small staff, as when carried in parade, mourning is indicated by attaching two streamers of black crepe to the spear head, allowing the streamers to fall naturally. Crepe is used on the flag-staff only by order of the President.

When used to cover a casket, the Flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to

touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.

When the Flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside or used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the National colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our Country.

Cautions

Do not permit disrespect to be shown to the Flag of the United States of America.

Do not dip the Flag of the United States of America to any person or any thing. The regimental colors, State flag, organization or institutional flag will render this honor.

Do not display the Flag with the union down except as a signal of distress.

Do not place any other flag or pennant above or to the right of the Flag of the United States of America.

Do not let the Flag touch the ground or the floor, or trail in the water.

Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the Flag of the United States of America.

Do not use the Flag as drapery in any form whatever. Use bunting of blue, white and red.

Do not fasten the Flag in such manner as will permit it to be easily torn.

Do not drape the Flag over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, or of a railroad train or boat. When the Flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be affixed firmly to the chassis, or clamped to the radiator cap.

Do not display the Flag on a float in a parade except from a staff.

Do not use the Flag as a covering for a ceiling.

Do not carry the Flag flat or horizontally, as in a parade, but always aloft and free.

Do not use the Flag as a portion of a costume or of an athletic uniform. Do not embroider it upon cushions or handkerchiefs nor print it on paper napkins or boxes.

Do not put lettering of any kind upon the Flag.

Do not use the Flag in any form of advertising nor fasten an advertising sign to a pole from which the Flag is flying.

Do not display, use or store the Flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily soiled or damaged.

Proper Use of Bunting

Bunting of the National colors should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping over the front of a platform and for decorations in general. Bunting should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle and the red below.

Salute to the Flag

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the Flag, stand at attention and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being above the heart. The salute to the Flag in the moving column is rendered at the moment the Flag passes.

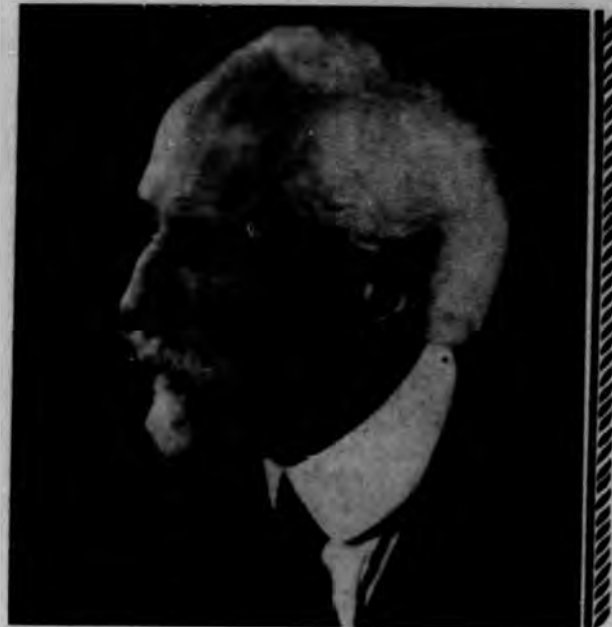
Salute When Giving the Pledge to the Flag

In pledging allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, the approved practice in schools, which is suitable also for civilian adults, is as follows:

Standing with right hand over the heart, all repeat together the following pledge:

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● Alexander the Great, starting from Macedonia with 30,000 warriors, conquered the world. His army, originally composed of sturdy Macedonian soldiers, formed the backbone of his brilliant campaigns and made it possible for him to crush the mighty empires of Asia. A strong, well organized Macedonia will serve as the backbone of the modern Greek state also. The vast reclamation works now being undertaken, and the permanent establishment of hardy refugees on the reclaimed lands will eventually create a civilization in that historic land which will augur well for the entire Greek nation. A powerful Macedonia will insure the security of Greece.



Dr. George Sotiriades, Macedonian Archaeologist, Historian, and First Rector of Salonica University

Recreation and Reclamation in Macedonia

By DR. GEORGE E. WHITE
President of Anatolia College

IN the clear dawn of a perfect spring morning a group of persons connected with Anatolia College gathered on the campus for an all-day excursion. We were invited guests of the great Foundation Company, and were to visit and view the vast reclamation works on which the Company is engaged in the broad valley of the Vardar River. The sun was just rising over Mount Hortiati and the seal of the College appropriately shows the sun rising over a mountain, with the motto "The Morning Cometh." All who know Greek words know that Anatolia means "The Land of the Sunrise." The weather in Macedonia this morning of our excursion recalled the remark of the British Consul General in Salonica, "This is Riviera weather."

The American Foundation Company, with headquarters in New York and London, is a great institution, and Major Ross is the able director of its enterprise in Macedonia. The Major had given two lectures in the College on what the Company was doing in the Vardar Valley, and had provided two other lectures by able Greek engineers on the reclamation project. Then ten students, selected by competitive composition tests, seven teachers and two honorary guests were invited to join in this 200 kilometer ride.

It was a wonderful experience. Imagine a huge triangle of land some 50 miles on each side, with the Thessalonika and Berea of classic history and of St. Paul at the base angles, and the Vardar River, after breaking through the mountain wall farther north straggling across the great triangle from the

peak to the base line, which rests on the Aegean coast. The Gallicos and the Haliacmon Rivers clip the eastern and western edges of the territory, and the Ludias, partly lake and partly river, struggles with the swamps and sandbars between Pella, the old Macedonian capital, and Aegean salt water. The whole region consists of land and water mixed, with marshy lakes, swampy streams and unsteady soil. Cultivation of the land is so uncertain as to be practically abandoned. The war cemeteries are seen here and there on the hill slopes near, with their long rows of white crosses.

Can such land, can this area of more than half a million acres, be redeemed and turned into truck farms to help feed 300,000 or more people in the commercial metropolis of Salonica? Major Ross says some firms thought the Greeks were down not to rise but the Foundation Company had confidence and undertook the \$25,000,000 reclamation project. What is the actual plan? Sluggish streams and seasonal floods are to be controlled by dredging channels and raising embankments, the soil is to be dried out, but with provision for irrigation in case of excessive drought; the mosquito must go and carry his load of malaria germs into oblivion; refugee laborers must have work; good roads must be built; and Macedonia's new settlers must find land for homesteads and so help fill the bread baskets and dairy dishes, the flour sacks and fruit cellars of the homes and hotels in Salonica. It is a Herculean task.

Our party, personally escorted by Captain Turner, formerly of the British Army, and Captain Jacovo, a capable Greek engineer, with an autobus for the students and three automobiles for the older guests, traversed historic ground.

We leave the city by the Via Egnatia, the Roman road from Italy to Constantinople, along which Paul and Silas and Timothy undoubtedly traveled. Our honorary guests are Professor and Mrs. George Sotiriades of the new Salonica University. When the Greek Government decided to establish a second university in the country in addition to Athens University with its record and its reputation, they first drafted to the position of rector Dr. Sotiriades, a man already entitled to retire after his long and outstanding service as an educator. Dr. Sotiriades, with his seventy years and his snowy hair, has the enthusiasm of a college boy and the confidence of an archaeologist to whom the world is ever young. Each disaster means to him the beginning of something finer than anything that ever went before. The professor is himself a Macedonian, an archaeologist, a historian, and a public spirited citizen profoundly interested in the new day dawning for the whole province. He is as enthusiastic in excavating old Dion near the foot of Mount Olympus, or some other ancient site, as he is in forming and instructing public opinion among the colonists and the settled citizens who are pioneering over again in his beloved Macedonia. He traces his family ancestry back to Byzantine times, two centuries before the Turks conquered Salonica, and that was in 1430, five hundred years ago this very year. The Turks have gone, as the imperturbable classic scholar always knew they would. Now it is Macedonia for the Macedonian Greeks again. To the professor it means a combination of restored Byzantine culture and Christian faith.

The next day after our excursion Professor Sotiriades gave the address at our College vesper service on Christian patriotism in its application here and now, and the eager students were too elated to sit still, but all around the fringes of the audience the lads rose to their feet to listen to the message of the veteran educator. A majority of the students were refugees, but there is surprisingly little of the bitter or vindictive spirit toward former Turkish masters and no militarism is wanted. Everybody has had enough of warfare, though some fear trouble may be started by someone else.

The day before our Vardar Valley trip more than one

hundred students from the College visited the *Averoff*, the crack unit of the Greek Navy, which was lying in our harbor at the time. Admiral Coundouriotis, who commanded the *Averoff* during the war of 1912, is the idol of all on board, as he was the idol of the Greek people in his office as President of the Republic until recently. The *Averoff* is a peace ship now.

To return to our ride. One of the most striking features of the landscape is the artificial mounds, one after another, erected for camp sites, funeral piles or beacon fires. They are relics of invading tribes, as Professor Sotiriades pointed out, who came down from the north, all along the centuries from 3,000 to 1,000 B.C., and before the dawn of reliable history. One of the most expansive of the mounds, Vardaroftsi, has been partly excavated, and twenty-two settlements, one after another, have been unearthed. With these relics of hoary antiquity contrast the railroad trains moving toward or away from Salonica, the sea and the ships, and threading their way across the plain to and from Athens, Constantinople, Vienna, Paris, and points between and beyond. Yonder the Simplon Orient Express glides along, one of the finest trains to be found anywhere, but the service by air just starting between London and India and calling at this coign of vantage on the Ægean will leave the still useful express trains far in the rear.

One of the first points at which we stop is Limnotopus, and our party stood on the railway bridge where another party of us last November saw Mr. Venizelos open the sluice beneath, thereby officially taking over for the Government the first finished section of the reclamation project. Now it is the turn of Captain Turner and Captain Jacovo to explain things. Old and injurious lake beds with their huge reeds and swampy shores are drained and the deep alluvial soil will soon be ready to produce two or three crops per year. We follow the main drainage canals for miles as they conduct the surplus water to the river, observe the long embankments to control streams in flood, note sluices at points where required, and cross bridges in process of construction. Our wondering eyes trace on the maps the great circulatory canal at the foot of

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Limnotopus Sluice on the Vardar Nearing Completion in the Vast Reclamation Project under Construction by the Foundation Company of America. On the Right: Anatolia College Students on an Artificial Mound During Their Trip

Greek Editor Lauds Women of Race For Culture Leadership

Hellenic Culture in America Flourishes

By Marie Elwell Onions

IF THE world is to recognize the superiority of cultural development in the new women's movement in civilized countries, then the intellectual independence of Greek women must go undisputed. For today the women of the Hellenic race lead Europe in the creative arts.

This, in brief, is the analysis of the Greek woman's progress as given by George D. Pappageorge-Palladius, pioneer Greek journalist in America and editor of "Prometheus," San Francisco Greek journal. In a recent interview he made several observations pertinent to the question of woman's place in the new order.

To the American women he would also fling laurels. For in his opinion they are the only women in the world today, outside of the Hellenic race, who are striving to attain a classicism comparable to that of ancient Grecian times.

"Their sincerity of purpose and clean-minded intelligence are developing a simplicity which is now rare in most European nations," he declared.

"Greek women are home-makers, primarily," the editor would have us believe. "No girl in Greece can marry without knowing the domestic arts. The home is her principal objective in education; it is her symbol of the ideal expression of perfect happiness. And as long as women do their duty to their homes their independence, legally and socially, will be unquestioned," he declared.

The Greek editor verified his theory by quoting American professors who have married Greek women and are satisfied, even holding her as the perfect example of the efficient and cultured wife.

"In Greece, there is no question of separating the artistic from the practical. The average woman there tries to combine her cultural achievement with her home experience. Every man aims to find the wife who plays heavenly music and cooks heavenly food," he said.

In contrast to the American vogue he points to the rarity of divorce in his native land, where "few women air their marital grievances in court."

"In Greece the divorced woman is an object of pity. She is expected to sacrifice her own comfort for the good of her family, to suffer in the interest of 'social harmony.'"

And there are no flappers in Greece! According to the Greek editor, they wouldn't be tolerated there. For in Greece the young girl is regarded as a "sacred individual, her

conduct governed by the pride of the Hellenic race."

In business and professions, American women will find their equals in the new women of Greece, Palladius believes. In law, as in every profession, the woman is not only competing, but in many cases taking the lead. There is no business field she has not invaded.

"But let the Grecian woman be as efficient as she likes in business, her rating comes first of all through her knowledge of the domestic arts," he reiterated.

"There has been no traditional prejudice against Greek women entering public life," the editor contends. "Politics have always constituted an important topic in their social discourse. This year they are getting their vote, thanks to the work of the great premier, Eleutherios Venizelos. They will soon be ready to accept elective positions."

"The prevalence of women's magazines, social and literary clubs and organizations of social welfare indicates even more completely the prominence of women in present-day public affairs of Greece."

In their charity and welfare work, however, the Greek women are not at all like the American women, according to Palladius. He believes that American women "talk too much and do too little, that they use their clubs for social entertaining instead of actual work."

"A revival of the Greek classicism" would be the editor's contribution to the American people. In his opinion a classical education, while not practical, forms the nucleus of a higher civilization.

"The Greek language itself is torture to learn but once captured it is a pleasure and creator of power. I would advise all American girls to learn Greek, not only for the

DUTIES OF WOMAN

THE modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers, blustering heroines, or virago queens. She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice, and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romance, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from the quiver of their eyes.

Goldsmith.



George D. Pappageorge-Palladius, Pioneer Greek Journalist in America and Editor and Publisher of "Prometheus," one of the oldest Greek newspapers in America, published at San Francisco

pleasure of cultural expansion but also for the serenity and poise which is more evident in Greek women," he said.

More Greek Than Greece

"America is more Greek than Greece herself," he says. "The Hellenic culture has been preserved in this country in many aspects and I have told the Hellenes who emigrate here that if they become good Americans they automatically become good Greeks."

Expanding his thesis that the Greek influence is strongly felt in America, he pointed to the beautiful examples of Greek architecture to be found in American cities. American law, he maintains, is based on the Greek idea with its conception of liberty. Many great Americans have gained their inspiration from Hellenic literature, he asserts.

"America has more Greek architecture than all the rest of the world combined," he explained. "You have taken the Greek ideal and developed it still further. That is why Greeks must learn from America if they want to regain the culture which was their ancient glory."

Mr. Palladius has long been a loyal American, and his publications never tire of exhorting his 600,000 countrymen in the United States to give their full devotion and allegiance to this country. He is a philosopher, and his reflections have led him to believe that in America is being recaptured gradually the ideal which once flourished in ancient Greece. He is convinced that as America's wealth accumulates, she will be enabled to produce a culture of high order, and he points out that upon wealth culture always depends.

America Leads the World

AN INTERVIEW WITH ANGELOS METAXAS

Chairman of the Greek Delegation to the International Chamber of Commerce Convention, held at Washington, May 11-16, 1931

BY MASTIX

YOUR correspondent had the pleasure to interview Mr. Angelos Metaxas, chairman of the Greek Delegation to the International Chamber of Commerce Convention, which was held the week of May 14th at Washington. I put to Mr. Metaxas several questions of interest for the particular benefit of our readers and compatriots in America. The interview took place at the sumptuous suite of the Greek delegation at the elite Mayflower Hotel.

On the outset, it may be well to inform you that Mr. Angelos Metaxas is the head of the internationally known distillery house of Metaxas & Co., Ltd., of Piraeus, Greece, manufacturers of the famous "Metaxas Cognac," one of the best brands of liquor produced in the world and which at the San Francisco Exposition some years ago was awarded the highest honors.

To our question — what is the trend of economic conditions in Greece — Mr. Metaxas unhesitatingly replied, "The economic situation in Greece is better than what it was a year or two ago. We have definitely stopped our downward march, but we have not as yet begun to climb. Encouraging are the many signs, however, and, I am confident, we will soon begin to climb the mount of prosperity. There is a healthy optimism prevailing both in the economic and governmental circles. The general backgrounds of commerce and industry are basically healthy. One of the factors in the present economic depression in Greece, for she is also undergoing a depression, is the decrease in the exports of Greek products, which have been primarily checked because of the prevailing crisis in Europe and other parts of the world where Greek products are in demand. As to our imports, the country which heads the list is America. American goods are in great demand and one can buy in Greece almost any article manufactured in America. For example, fully 98 per cent of the automobiles used in Greece are of American manufacture. This is primarily due to the immigration of Greeks to America and the influence which they exercise in Greece. The Greeks of America represent a source of power and wealth to the Motherland and in many ways they are shaping its future course in progress. It is evident that the Greeks of America who return to Greece, either for

a visit or to permanently establish themselves, are injecting a vital activity in almost every branch of economic and industrial endeavor."

What is the prevailing public opinion as to the present form of Government, Mr. Metaxas, we asked? He was

quick again to catch our point and readily replied, "The present form of Government, that is the republican form, has permanently established itself in the hearts of the people. Even our adversaries admit that this question is definitely settled, due primarily to the wisdom and able leadership of Premier Venizelos."

What are your impressions of America, Mr. Metaxas? "I am very much impressed with America. I am happy because I decided to attend the conference. This is, indeed, the land of promise in commerce, industry, scientific research and other activities. America today leads the world. It is the land of power and of work. To a certain extent, if I may remark, America also is the land of tremendous strain. Because of the nerve-racking activity, one easily becomes exhausted, and I cannot understand how you people can stand such a fast daily grind. We in Europe also work and keep ourselves active, but at the same time we enjoy leisure and I may say, we work to live, while you here in America live to work. America has made marvelous progress in every human activity, and we Europeans cannot as yet grasp the magnitude of its advancement."

To what do you most ascribe, Mr. Metaxas, the present healthy condition of Greece in governmental, commercial and industrial affairs? "The World War, my friend, has completed the bankruptcy of unscrupulous politicians and replaced them with men of affairs, with leaders in commerce and industry, and with such elements at the helm the better we shall be able to solve many perplexing problems. Government administrations nowadays need more and more business leaders and less politicians."

What is your opinion of the Greeks in



The Greek Delegates to the International Chamber of Commerce Convention with the Greek Minister to Washington, Hon. Charalambos Simopoulos. From Left to Right: Achilles Catsonis, Angelos Metaxas, Mr. Nicolaidis, Hon. C. Simopoulos, Nikitas Dipson, Mr. Barelak and John Plastropoulos

America, Mr. Metaxas? "I have profound respect for the Greeks of America. I admire them as much as I ever could admire them. It is unfortunate that only recently we began to appraise the true value and influence of our compatriots in America. The opportunity to know them better was given to us by the Ahepa, through its excursions. We in Greece do not as yet fully grasp the tremendous progress you have made in America. The advancement which you have made in almost every field is astounding, and when one considers with what means you came to America, ignorant of the customs of the country, unequipped to grapple with the marvelous economic systems and activities which prevail in America, it is miraculous, to say the least, what you have accomplished so far. For one in Greece to better understand and know your present healthy and inspiring position, he must come to America in order to closely observe and witness the strides of progress which you have made. I am happy to learn that our foreign minister, Mr. Michalakopoulos, is to pay you a visit next fall. He will, undoubtedly, in his contact with you, realize the magnitude of your accomplishments."

What do you think of the Order of Ahepa? "It is a wonderful piece of work, and it is a distinct credit to our compatriots in this great land. By advocating loyalty to America, you are proving yourselves worthy of your traditions. You are cementing the bonds of friendship and goodwill between the two republics and permanently establishing an understanding for a still better tomorrow. It is up to such organization as yours to pave the way for international understanding, peace and goodwill. You should be proud of your or-

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WHO'S WHO IN AHEPA



ANDREW H. JARVIS

Supreme Treasurer, Portsmouth, N. H.

ANDREW H. JARVIS, Supreme Treasurer of the Order of Ahepa was born in Magouliana, Gortynia, Greece. He migrated to the United States twenty-two years ago at the age of 17, and employed himself in various occupations until his business talent expressed itself in the real estate, restaurant, candy and hotel businesses. He now owns and operates in the States of New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts, many excellent establishments.

Brother Jarvis is married to a very charming Greek girl, Diamando Triantafillacos of Hartford, Conn., and is the proud father of a boy and a girl. His permanent residence is in Portsmouth, N. H., where he is highly loved and respected by the general public for his generosity, kindness and sportsmanship, and takes an active part in all the social, civic, fraternal and business affairs of the city.

He became a member of the Brookline Chapter of the Ahepa several years ago taking an active part in its affairs, and elected Supreme Treasurer at the Boston Convention.

It is an interesting coincidence to note that Jarvis' brothers either love to handle money, or they are very much trusted by the public, as Andrew is the Supreme Treasurer of the Ahepa, Peter is the Treasurer of the Ahepa chapter in Portsmouth, George is Treasurer of the Greek Community in Lewiston, and James is the Treasurer of the Gapa in Lowell, Mass.



THOMAS D. LENTGIS

Deputy Supreme Governor Dist. No. 13, Seattle, Washington

GEORGE C. ELIADES of Lowell, Mass., Supreme Governor of District No. 1 was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, April 29, 1901.

In 1920 he associated himself with his father in the import and export business at Smyrna, his father being one of the leading merchants of that city. In 1922 he left Smyrna for the United States and upon arriving here entered the Boston University School of Law in the fall of 1922. While at Boston University he distinguished himself as a debater and received three scholarships for his high scholastic standing at the university. He was graduated in 1925 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws from that university and passed the examinations for admission to the Bar during the same year.

In December, 1926, he was elected President of the Lowell Chapter of the Ahepa and served in that capacity for one year. In 1929 he was appointed Deputy Supreme



GEORGE C. ELIADES

Supreme Governor Dist. No. 1, Lowell, Massachusetts

Governor, and in 1930 he was elected delegate to the Boston Convention. At the Boston Convention in August of 1930 Brother Eliades was elected Supreme Governor of the Ahepa for District No. 1, comprising all the New England States.

At present Brother Eliades is actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Lowell. Under his able leadership there prevails an excellent spirit of Ahepa in New England.

THOMAS D. LENTGIS was born in Eupalion, Doris, in 1893 and came to this country twenty-three years ago. He served in the World War with the rank of first sergeant and was for many years a resident of Spokane, Washington, where he was connected with the Exchange National Bank, later going in business for himself.

Brother Lentgis joined the Ahepa late in 1928 and was highly instrumental in the establishment of the Spokane Chapter as well as the spectacular growth of the Juan de Fuca Chapter in 1929. He has actively

worked for the Order of Ahepa by increasing the membership of the following chapters: Mt. Baker Chapter of Bellingham, Washington; Cascade Chapter of Everett, Washington; Mt. Rainier Chapter of Chehalis, Washington, and Gladstone Chapter of Vancouver, B. C., the Port Angeles Chapter of Port Angeles, Washington, and the Wenatchee and Yakima Chapters.

In recognition of his zeal and unselfish work for the order, he was appointed Deputy Supreme Governor for Western Washington by Dr. N. S. Checkos, Supreme Governor of the Thirteenth District and in this capacity, he organized an expedition of eight chapters to the Canadian city of Vancouver, B. C., in which some 800 Ahepans with their families participated.

JEAN M. KOSSARIDES, Supreme Deputy Governor of District No. 2 in New Jersey, was born March 25, 1893, on Kos Island of the Dodecanesos group in the Aegean Sea.

The life of Brother Kossarides is adventurously written as that of an active and fearless soldier. He enlisted in 1912 and participated in both the Turkish and Bulgarian Wars and also served faithfully both in the French and American armies in the World War for a period of seven and one-half years, reaching the rank of second lieutenant and engaging in seventeen major battles suffering many wounds, privations and illness. During this time he received six different decorations by three different governments.

In 1924 he was inspired by the ideals and principles of the Order of Ahepa. With a group of prominent American-Hellenes he helped organize the Black Diamond Chapter No. 55 of Wilkes-Barre, Penna. He was elected its Secretary. Later moving his business to Cliffside Park, N. J., he transferred his membership to the Alexander Hamilton Chapter No. 54 of Paterson, N. J.

The brother Ahepans in New Jersey have named him "General Gouraud"—and rightly so, for he is a born leader and a tireless worker with good judgment and tact.



JEAN M. KOSSARIDES

Deputy Supreme Governor Dist. No. 2, Cliffside Park, New Jersey



Panoramic Water Front View of Beautiful San Francisco

"The City that Knows How" Getting Ready

San Francisco Starts Preparations for Ninth Annual National Convention of Order of Ahepa, in Famed "City by the Golden Gate," August 24 to 30, Inclusive, 1931

GENUINE enthusiasm and a will to do things ruled at the organization meeting of the joint Golden Gate and Pacific chapters of the Order of Ahepa, in San Francisco, Tuesday evening, April 14, attended by several hundred members of the order, in the spacious roof-garden of the Whitcomb Hotel; to actively launch arrangements for the Ninth Annual National Convention of the Order of Ahepa, to be held in San Francisco, August 24 to 30, inclusive, 1931.

The central executive committee of arrangements consists of Theodore C. Andronicos, general chairman; William Petros, president of Golden Gate Chapter, vice-chairman; Thanos D. Lagios, secretary; Dr. E. Apostolides, deputy supreme governor, treasurer; Peter Boudouris, finance; Dr. Peter T. Angel, publicity; William Petros, hotels and housing; John Fillios, parades and patrols; Kuton, entertainment; Thanos D. Lagios, decorations; Panos Tripodes, printing; George Andreadakis, banquet; George C. Peterson, reception and Theodore C. Andronicos, programme.

Each committee will be completed this month; and the rank and file of Ahepa membership in San Francisco will be invited to serve on the groups to which they are best adapted to serve. The central executive committee meets weekly, every Friday evening; and the general committee will hold monthly meetings, or more frequently, as demands are imposed for work and the call to duty.

By Dr. PETER T. ANGEL

Chairman, Publicity Committee

Hon. Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California and Hon. Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of the city and county of San Francisco, will be Honorary Chairmen of the general convention committee.

A citizens' committee of prominent men and women of this city will soon be named, pursuant to a resolution by the Board of Supervisors, to cooperate with the Ahepa general committee in its plans for a memorable and successful convention. The citizens' committee will hold its initial meeting in May, at the call of Mayor Rossi.

The numerous meetings, receptions and functions of the Ninth Annual National Convention will be held in the Civic Auditorium, according to leaders of the convention committee. The San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau, actively supporting the plans of the Order of Ahepa for a fine gathering here next August, has secured the Civic-Exposition Auditorium, in San Francisco's magnificent Civic Center, for all important assemblies of the convention. Many great national and international events have been staged in this spacious structure, located within a few minutes' walking distance of the downtown hotels, theatres and business section, right in the heart of the city.

Visiting delegates and members of the Ahepa, and their families and friends, will be fêted at many entertainment functions during the week of the national conclave here in August, according to the plans of the Ahepa convention workers. Special attention will be accorded the visiting ladies, by wives and lady friends of the Ahepans here.

To handle inquiries, reservations and all pre-convention business, committee headquarters have been established in suite 234, Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco. All communications pertaining to the national conclave should be addressed to these headquarters.

San Francisco, "The City that Knows How," is indeed making an active and progressive start in its preliminary arrangements for the Ninth Annual Convention of Ahepa.

A Word of Gratitude from the Daughters of Penelope

FROM Mrs. Emanuel Apostolides, President of the "Eos" Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope, the auxiliary of the Order of Ahepa in San Francisco, we received the following report, which we are glad to reprint herewith, for it portrays the excellent spirit prevailing in the Golden State and the deep gratification it expresses of the wonderful organization of the Daughters of Penelope:

"March 15, 1931, the chapters in San Francisco held their public installation in the Scottish Rite Auditorium. As I have seen no note of that event in your MAGAZINE, may I call your kind attention to the fact that it was one of the most impressive and progressive achievements of your noble order, in the entire West?"

"During the entire ceremony, which was attended by Hellenes and Americans, the manner, the execution, the sincerity and the genuine Ahepan spirit of brotherhood, exemplified by the attitude and the poise of the membership of the Golden Gate and Pacific chapters, were the very core of admiration and praise. That alone showed beyond doubt what a powerful, what a deep-seated and irradicable hold Ahepa has on the hearts and minds of our people. The respect, the honor, and the applause your Ahepans received on March 15, 1931, at their installation, are indelible facts as to the world-benefit it means, not only to our Greek-born,

(Continued on page 14)



A Portion of San Francisco's Civic Center at Night. Straight Ahead is the Imposing City Hall Edifice, and to the Left, the Civic Auditorium, Where Many Functions and Meetings of the Ahepa National Convention Will Be Held, August 24th to 30th

America Leads the World

(Continued from page 9)

ganization, as we are also of you in Greece. I am familiar with the splendid work which you are doing, and if you did not accomplish anything else, the fact that you have inaugurated the yearly excursions to Greece — this initiative on your part is enough to bring you honor and glory. You have started something which in the years to come will be of vast economic benefit and importance to Greece. Greece, rich in archeological treasures, blessed with a salubrious climate, and the hospitality of its people, will some day become the haven for American tourists, who will find in Greece a place for which every tourist craves — peacefulness, color, rest, enjoyment of life and nature, plus education and inspiration.

"It was a distinct pleasure for me to get acquainted with Mr. Achilles Catsonis, the Supreme Secretary of the Order of Ahepa, who, as a co-delegate representing Greece at the International Chamber of Commerce conference, gave me an opportunity to appreciate him and value his ability as a man of extraordinary qualifications and talent. If Mr. Catsonis is an example of leadership which guides the destinies of the Order of Ahepa, then I am convinced, more than ever, of the effective and patriotic work which your organization is accomplishing. Through his association I came to know the Order of Ahepa, and appreciate its leadership, work and objectives more than ever.

"I wish to further compliment your organization for its splendid publication, THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. It is a living example, and it splendidly reflects the hopes and aspirations of the Greeks in America. It is an organ of which any organization might well be proud of. You are rendering a great service in acquainting the American people with the traditions and ideals of Greece."

What do you think of prohibition, Mr. Metaxas? Of course, we know you are a manufacturer of cognac, but we want you to give us your unprejudiced opinion. "Of course," Mr. Metaxas replied, "I honestly believe, from what I have observed in my short stay in America, and from what information I have had before coming to America, that the prohibition law is the worst kind of a law that could be put on the statute books of a freedom loving country. Any law which gives an opportunity to a citizen to violate it is not a good law. It is a dangerous instrumentality. Prohibition, as it is practiced in America, benefits the rich and privileged and discriminates against the poor. The rich may be able to buy the best liquor obtainable, but I doubt if the poor can afford such a luxury. And, of course, for the consumption of the poor and ignorant, there are many beverages obtainable which are nothing else but poisonous potions and, as such, detrimental to the health of the people. To be frank with you, I drank more whiskey in a week in America and in Washington, the capital of America, than I drank in three months in Europe. It

A MOST FAITHFUL LEGIONNAIRE

FREDERICK A. WHITE, Adjutant of Arthur L. Peterson Post of Long Beach, California, broadcasts in the American Legion Magazine that his outfit is proud to claim the most faithful Legionnaire in the whole Legion. "He is George Pappasotiriou, now living at Levidon, Arcadia, Greece," reports Mr. White. "He served at the Presidio in San Francisco during the war, joined our post after the ruckus and went back to Greece on a visit. While in Greece he was injured in an accident and lost the sight of both eyes. He is still there. Try to beat him for a man who is vitally interested in the Legion. He cannot attend meetings and he never expects to get back here. He has no chance for any personal benefit of any sort. But he sends in his six bucks regularly and he wants to know all that we are doing. We think of him, blind and more than five thousand miles from the scenes he can see now only in memory, and we realize something of the true meaning of friendship and loyalty."

—

Colors of Greece Presented to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ON the occasion of the anniversary of Hellenic independence, Governor Ely was presented with the national colors of Greece, the gift of President Alexander Zaimes, in the executive chambers at the State House, the afternoon of March 25th.

Brother Harry J. Booras, Supreme Councillor of the Ahepa, represented the President and made the presentation before a distinguished assemblage of citizens. The exercises were broadcast from the Governor's office over stations WBZ-WBZA.

Governor Ely, Mr. Booras, Dr. Pericles Polyvios, Greek consul at Boston, and State Commander Richard F. Paul of the American Legion were the speakers. Brother Booras stated that last year former Governor Allen entrusted to the Boston Ahepa patrol the flag of the Commonwealth to be presented the Republic of Greece at its 100th anniversary. This flag, he said, now stands in the hall of flags at the capitol of Hellas "as an everlasting tribute and good will of the people of our great commonwealth toward the people of Greece." In his speech of acceptance, Governor Ely conveyed the greetings of the Commonwealth on the observance of Independence Day. "Massachusetts is cognizant, too," he said, "of the notable services of the men of Ahepa patrol and of those legionnaires who have perceived in times of peace the opportunity to draw closer the bonds between the country from which they sprang and the land of their adoption. The integrity of our American citizenship has its staunch foundation upon such a generous and spontaneous spirit of good will as that which has prompted the gift to our commonwealth of this beautiful emblem."

seems that the best way a friend or acquaintance can entertain you is to offer you a drink; a fact which is practiced both among the official circles and private citizens as well. I admit, I do not understand the hypocrisy of it all."

A Word of Gratitude

(Continued from page 13)

but to our American-adopted relatives. Such achievement deserves the highest merit and encouragement; it is most plain to Americans that this new organization works disinterestedly; that this new organization — for it is yet, you know, in its infancy — works for the sublimation of the city, and the education of the citizen, irrespective of race, nationality, or creed. And it is most gratifying to see Ahepanism work, for it calls to mind the achievements of the Mother City, Athens, which worked and won for itself the name of the Queen of the Earth, by just such principles.

"As an addendum, may I say that Golden Gate Chapter No. 150 and Pacific Chapter No. 235, gave our newly organized Auxiliary the most vital encouragement on the same evening, by the honor they bestowed on 'Eos' Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope, in installing our own officers. We can never thank them enough, because our first public installation meant immeasurable strength for us and inspired our members towards heights of the sort that Ahepa has scaled and is still scaling, to the honor of our Motherland and to the honor of our Adopted-land.

"As a further appendix, will you permit me to say that we have the only honorary member — as far as I know — of any Greek Ladies Auxiliary. In our March monthly meeting we made Miss Aliki Diplarakos, 'Miss Europe,' our first honorary member. And who could ever be more honored than by having such an honorary member; a maiden that exemplifies all the ideals of grace, modesty, and pulchritude, of our forefathers, both writers and wielders of chisel. This Athenian maiden has been an inspiration to the Greeks in this land of glorious gifts, and we are proud to have her as our first honorary member.

"If you find it feasible, please include the above in your June issue of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE; it will mean a stepping stone towards noble things for our new Auxiliary, and also express our deepest gratitude to Ahepa for all they have done for us; for whatever worthwhile we accomplish, will be through their having given us the leave, the encouraging on-ward wave of their hand.

"Yours sincerely,

"MRS. EMANUEL APOSTOLIDES,
"President, 'Eos' Chapter, Daughters of
Penelope, San Francisco, Calif."

THE ROOM

IN the bare, white room
There is nothing left at all,
Save the traces of the ikon
Which was painted on the wall.

Golgotha towers high
Swept by tempests, dark and grim;
And the Crucified is dying
On the summit, pale and dim.

There is something in the room
More than the bleakness and despair:
Something from the holy ikon,
Something of the storm is there.

For a presence, strange and wild,
Evermore shall haunt that room,
And all the house is shaken
As with Golgotha's doom.

(44) Porphyras, *Shcedos*, pp. 64-65.
Translation by John B. Edwards

Recreation and Reclamation in Macedonia

(Continued from page 7)

the western mountains, to take up the waters of many small streams and prevent their spreading into the soggy plain, and see how the unruly Vardar, or Axios of olden times, which left its original banks and mouth to wander into new channels, will be confined within its own proper channel, and will relieve the fine Salonica harbor from the danger of becoming silted up.

One of the most interesting points is Alexander's Well, where a great tank of beautiful water is filled by abundant artesian springs bubbling up from the bottom. The stone tank is of typical classic construction. Pella, the capital of King Philip and the birthplace of Alexander the Great, was undoubtedly near this spot; tradition says it was under what is now Lake Ludias close at hand. The draining of the lake may uncover the city where Philip organized the Macedonian Phalanx by day and by night revelled with his stormy courtiers and companions. Here Alexander was born of the wild Olympias; from here he set out at the age of twenty-three to conquer the world and weep because there were no more worlds to conquer.

Here Aristotle taught the impetuous Alexander, and when Anatolia College builds Macedonia Hall, as it aims to do soon, the plan is to include an Aristotle wing or department for the teaching of natural science. Pella, in the time of Philip and Alexander, was connected by the sluggish Ludias River with the sea, and it is possible that Paul, coming from Berea, now Verria, over yonder on the edge of the plain, may have taken a boat at Pella for Athens or at least for the open sea. But the Ludias in time choked its mouth with silt and part of the Foundation Company's task is to cut through this twenty miles of silt, set the sluggish waters flowing, and enable ships and boats to come and go again. Student enthusiasm rose to the highest pitch as we found ourselves in two motor launches on the waters of the Ludias, and saw the great Bucyrus dredges placed on pontoons which soon will cut the bar and open the mouth of the river. Then motor boats and sailing vessels can come and load farm produce almost direct from the fields and carry it to the city market and the ocean-going steamers. One recalls Holland and its successful struggle with the sea, and may add that Macedonia is just about as large as Holland. In this connection one cannot forget also that the Department of Instruction in Forestry has been removed from Athens University to the new University in Salonica.

The entire Foundation Company project was to be completed in three years but will take longer. One part is the construction of eleven first-class automobile road bridges and four great railroad bridges. The agreement with the Greek Government estimates 500,000 strema of land to be reclaimed, 750,000 more to be protected, and 1,000,000 to be benefited, a total of 2,250,000 strema. Sixty strema per family

are reckoned sufficient for truck farmers. Divide these figures by four to get approximately American acres. Or calculate 25,000 farms of 20 acres each, with a productive population of over 100,000 colonists settled on the land. One is reminded of the settlement of our now prosperous American west by pioneers who homesteaded on Government claims, or bought railroad lands on longtime payment, to the great benefit of all concerned; settlers found good land and homes; capitalists found profitable investments; and the Government gained intrepid and useful citizens.

It is understood that the process of locating settlers on reclaimed lands in Greece will be supervised by the Refugee Settlement Commission, headed by Honorable Charles E. Eddy of New York. The first head of this great Commission was Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, the famous friend of the Greeks, who reached Athens with the great Ahepa tourist party last April on its annual excursion to the dear old home country.



The Champion Track Team of Anatolia College

Work on another vast American reclamation project in Macedonia has begun in the Valley of the Struma (or Strymon) River just over the eastern ridge of the Vardar Valley. This second contract has been let to the Monks-Ulen Company, which did such tremendous work in furnishing Athens with pure water from the Marathon plain. The Strymon concession is almost, if not quite, as large as that of the Vardar. Other smaller projects are expected to follow, in Thrace, Epirus, Thessaly and Crete, and the aggregate of land reclaimed may equal one-fifth or one-fourth of that storehouse of Egypt, the Delta of the Nile.

The projects now in hand are largely financed by Anglo-Saxon capital and managed by American engineering skill, but the foreign representatives emphasize with students that foreigners soon will go, that Macedonian and other Greeks will soon carry on everything for their country and themselves. Capable and practical men are wanted. For such men there is an opportunity and a need. Before our memorable trip Major Ross remarked on the number of former Anatolia students employed in his office, and at different points along the way our student acquaintances stepped forward among the field men to greet their teachers with a smile.

About the time that the Supreme Lodge meeting of the great Ahepa Organization

in Washington in February, 1930, voted its highly prized endorsement of Anatolia College, Foundation Company engineers were giving their valuable lectures in the College.

Macedonians, like other Greeks in these years of national revival, are taking stock: reviewing the past and forecasting the future. A majority of all the people of the Province are refugees. They are poor in goods and chattels but rich in children and spirit. Indeed, it is astonishing to realize that Macedonia is essentially a country of young people. The number of wholesome young people in their teens who are or ought to be in school is surprising. One sometimes looks for old people and realizes soberly that many of the aged and the sick have prematurely fallen by the way. People generally are resolute though not excessively optimistic; certainly they are not excessively pessimistic. Rather are they confidently realistic, making the best of a difficult situation but fully expecting to win through. They anticipate and count on international peace, increasing good will and a period of constructive and rewarding progress.

Official Presentation of the Greek Flags to the Representatives of the 48 Governors

THE George Dilboy Post of the American Legion, at a dinner given on the 19th of February, under the auspices of the Greek Minister, His Excellency C. Simopoulos and the Consul General of Greece in New York, Hon. P. Paraskevopoulos, invited the Governors to send representatives to attend the dinner and receive formally the 48 Greek Flags sent by the President of the Greek Republic, one for every State, as a token of the historic friendship between the two republics.

Last August a group of three hundred American Legionnaires sailed to Greece and carried with them the Flag of each State as a token of the love of the American people for the people of Greece.

The Legionnaires attended the unveiling of a memorial statue to American patriots such as President Monroe, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Edward Everett and Samuel Howe and others, who during the War of Greek Independence gave signal service to Greece.

This memorial was made possible by the contributions of all the Greek school children throughout Greece.

The chairman of the Legionnaire Excursion to Greece, Brother N. J. Cassavetes, and the commander of the Excursion, Mr. John Sfakianos, have sent the flags to the various State Committees consisting mostly of Ahepans and these committees, together with the State Commanders of the American Legion, are organizing festivities in the Capitals of all the States and will actually present the flags to the Governors.

The Greek Republic has also sent to the Greek Minister to Washington medals, commemorative of the Hundredth Anniversary of Independence, for the Governors, for the State Commanders of the Legion and for the National Commander and his two predecessors. These medals will be sent to the Governors and the Legionnaires by the Greek Minister to Washington.



FRATERNITY NEWS

Galveston, Texas, Joins the Ahepa Colors

AMIDST an atmosphere of splendid enthusiasm and through the untiring efforts of the officers and members of the Houston Chapter, a new chapter was organized in Galveston, Texas.

Brothers Peter Polymenakos, Past Supreme Governor of the District, and Peter Pappas, President of the Houston Chapter, officiated in inaugurating the new chapter and swore in the following officers for the ensuing year: John Stathakos, President; Angelo Caravugeli, Vice-President; John Metaxis, Secretary; John Dokos, Treasurer; Rev. Tkoch, Chaplain. H. Economidy was named chairman of the Board of Governors, with George Laros, John Coronous, Tarry Lampis and John Economides, members of the board. Other officers elected to complete the organization included; James Lampis, Captain of the Guard; Peter Mamalis and Aleck Frankos, Guards; George Mamalides, warden; and Louis Stathakos, Sentinel.

A large delegation of brothers, representing the Houston, Dallas and New Orleans chapters, were on hand and participated in the solemn ceremonies.

In welcoming the members of this new chapter into the fold of the Ahepa, we wish them a successful career, and may they uphold the principles and tenets of the Fraternity for the credit of themselves and of the city in which they live and prosper.

Peace Efforts of Greece Cited at Baltimore Banquet

ESTABLISHMENT of friendly relations with Turkey, negotiations for which were culminated a few months ago, was cited by Charalambos Simopoulos, Minister from Greece, as one of the latest achievements of that government which "rendered the most valuable service not only to Balkan peace but to peace in general." Speaking at the banquet held under the auspices of the Worthington Chapter No. 30 in the Ford Baltimore Hotel in observance of the one hundred and first anniversary of Greek independence, the Minister listed achievements made by Greece during the last century and declared the nation today "constitutes the most homogeneous country and enters on its second century of freedom hopeful."

Another speaker, to whom several orators referred and who was cheered when he entered, was Jim Londos, wrestling champion and a member of the Ahepa.

Brother C. J. Coventaros, President of the local chapter, acted as toastmaster and introduced Mayor Broening as the first speaker.

Brother Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary of the Order of Ahepa, and Jesse A. Linticum, sports editor of *The Sun*, were the principal speakers.

There was a special commemoration to Americans who aided Greece in her struggle

a century ago. Drills were given by the Ahepa Patrol, commanded by Constantine Thomas, former lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

The committee which arranged the banquet was composed of Brothers Leonidas Christakos, President; Mr. Coventaros, Vice-President; George Petite, Secretary; Nicholas Cosmidis, Treasurer; and Dr. Socrates Kokotronis, Adviser. Sincere congratulations are heartily extended for the success of the event.

New Chapter Established at Sheridan, Wyoming

They Walk Miles for Ahepa

ANOTHER city capitulated to the Ahepa forces. This time the progressive city of Sheridan, Wyo. The organization of this chapter is due to the tireless efforts of our Supreme Vice-President Brother P. S. Marthakis.

Inauguration ceremonies were held at the Odd Fellows Hall on April 3rd, when twenty-five leading citizens of Sheridan were initiated, forming the charter members of this newly organized chapter in the Ahepa galaxy.

After the initiation ceremonies, the following were elected to lead the destiny of the chapter: James Tousses, President; James Babolis, Vice-President; Bill George, Secretary; and George Booras, Treasurer.

Many delegates from Wyoming and Montana Chapters took part in the impressive inauguration. The Billings, Mont., delegation, headed by Brother Sam Chickas, president of the chapter, composed of 16 members, traveled 150 miles to Sheridan; the Butte, Mont., delegation, composed of Brothers George Poulos and Nick Kanakaris, traveled 495 miles; the Casper, Wyo., delegates, composed of 10 members and their wives, led by Brother William Kassios, president of Casper Chapter, traveled 175 miles to Sheridan; and the Cheyenne delegation, headed by Brother Kisciras, composed of 4 members, traveled fully 475 miles to take part in the event. That is an Ahepa spirit for you.

After the installation, there followed a banquet attended by fully 150 persons.

Brothers P. S. Marthakis, of Salt Lake City, Supreme Vice-President; P. T. Kisciras, Past President Cheyenne Chapter, and Sam Chickas of Billings, Mont., were the principal speakers at the evening banquet. The banquet was followed by dancing.

We extend our felicitations to the members of the newly formed chapter and wish them a glorious career.

Congressman Initiated into the Order of Ahepa

CONGRESSMAN PEHR G. HOLMES was one of the candidates recently initiated into the membership of the George Jarvis Chapter No. 80 of Worcester, Mass. Many members and their friends attended the meet-

ing which was entertained with many speeches from prominent guests and members including Supreme Governor of the District, Brother Eliades of Lowell. Large delegations of members were present from Fitchburg, Marlboro, Springfield, Lowell, Boston, Lynn, Peabody and Salem chapters.

Olympic Chapter Holds Banquet in Olympic Fashion

THE Olympic Chapter No. 178 of Takoma, Wash., held its first annual banquet on the 1st of March in the crystal ballroom of the Winthrop Hotel.

The affair was one of the most outstanding events which ever took place in the Greek community of Takoma. The crystal ballroom, elaborately decorated, was filled to capacity by members of the Ahepa and their distinguished guests. High county, state and city officials honored the banquet with their presence as guests of the chapter.

Brother Thomas D. Lentgis, deputy supreme governor of the district, acted as toastmaster and introduced the following speakers:

Hon. Walter B. Beals, justice of the Supreme Court of the state; Hon. W. O. Chapman, Hon. E. M. Card and Hon. E. D. Hodge, judges of the Superior Court; Mr. Bertil E. Johnson, prosecuting attorney; Mayor Melvin G. Tennant; Messrs. J. T. McCutcheon, C. E. Allen, F. S. Baker, W. F. Geiger, Dr. H. D. Jonez and Mr. Luther Weedon, U. S. immigration commissioner of Seattle. All these speakers highly praised the work of the Ahepa and the kind of good citizens that it produces.

Brother N. S. Checkos, supreme governor of the district, was the speaker of the evening, and delivered an inspiring address, outlining the aims and objectives of the Ahepa.

The successful affair was in charge of the Chapter's Banquet Committee, with Mr. Chris Manthou, chairman, and the junior hostesses of the occasion were Thea Scafturon, Dorothy Manos and Katherine Formouzis.

Haverhill Chapter Sponsors Scholarship Loan Fund Benefit

THE Haverhill Chapter No. 39 of Haverhill, Mass., in order to fill its quota for the Scholarship Loan Fund, conceived the idea of presenting an entertainment for the benefit of the fund.

The affair was held in the Elks Hall the night of April 24th and met with the desired success. Brother Chris Ross, President of the Chapter, reports that the proceeds realized from the benefit filled their quota for the fund.

In view of the economic depression which we are experiencing throughout the country, it would be well for other chapters of the Ahepa to follow the example of this progressive chapter and start the ball rolling in filling their quota in similar fashion.

There is always a way when there is a will. All that is required is initiative, planning and action.

Supreme Treasurer Jarvis Honored in Testimonial Dinner at Boston

BROTHER ANDREW JARVIS, Supreme Treasurer of the Order of Ahepa, was highly honored when he was tendered a testimonial banquet the night of May 16th at the Hotel Kenmore in Boston with over 200 in attendance. The banquet was sponsored by the Brookline Chapter of the Ahepa and was an event of much interest.

Every chapter in New England was represented and large delegations were present from Portsmouth and Dover chapters. Brother George Thompson, past president of the Brookline Chapter, was toastmaster, and the speakers included Supreme Councillor Harry Booras, Supreme District Governor George Eliades, Past Supreme President George Demeter, James Kakridas, Chairman of last year's Convention and John Condoninas, President of the Portsmouth Chapter.

The gathering was a very enthusiastic one and Brother Jarvis was highly praised for his excellent services to his chapter and to the order of Ahepa in general.

Grand Ball Outstanding Social Affair of Muskegon Chapter

THE officers and members of the Great Muskegon Chapter No. 213 are to be congratulated on the splendid way in which their recent Ahepa dance was conducted.

A large number of members, friends and guests attended the dance and the affair was duly noted by the most prominent officials and outstanding civic leaders of the community who were gracious enough to attend the dance and also to express their appreciation of the affair as well as for the Order of Ahepa in articles, many of which appeared on the elaborate program issued by the chapter. Principal among these we are pleased to note a beautiful message of praise and encouragement from Wilbur M. Brucker, Governor of the State of Michigan, T. B. Bennett, Mayor of the City of Muskegon, and many other prominent business men of the community.

The manner in which this affair was promoted speaks well for the organizing ability of the officials and responsible members of Muskegon Chapter.

800 Attend Ahepa Ball

THE second annual formal ball of Winthrop Chapter No. 250, of New London, Conn., was held recently at the Palace ballroom with 800 members and guests in attendance. Large delegations from New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Meriden, Norwich and other New England chapters were present and several of the supreme officers attended as guests of honor.

The guests were greeted by Brother Theodore J. Constantine. The arrangements for the affair were completed by a committee composed of Brothers Peter E. Mitchell, chairman; George Vasilakos, James Trakas and Theodore Trakas.

GREAT WEST MILL AND ELEVATOR CO.

Millers and Grain Dealers

"In the heart of the Virgin Soil of the Panhandle"

AMARILLO, TEXAS

James Chifalakos, General Representative

New Blood—New Life!

Membership Drive—Boston to San Francisco

IN our April issue, page 21, we announced a Membership Drive among the Chapters of the Ahepa to terminate July 31, 1931.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING to put this Drive over the top and put New Blood into our Order?

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE to increase the Membership of your Chapter?

Have you **EVER** brought in the application of a new candidate?

Have you forgotten your obligation to expand our Order?

By your active interest in your Chapter — attending meetings and bringing in New Blood — the possibilities of a greater Ahepa are intensified.

A Chapter cannot run itself.

It cannot stand still.

It must go FORWARD or BACKWARD.

It must develop and progress.

It must by all means go ahead.

The *Order of Ahepa* is more than holding its own.

Our Fraternity is accomplishing things.

Our leaders are men of vision.

New Blood is needed in every Chapter — in your Chapter.

Are **YOU** behind this campaign, or are you merely a looker-on?

WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN YOUR CHAPTER?

Get busy — start the *Ball* rolling. You will feel prouder of your Membership by bringing *New Blood* and *New Life* into it.

Memorial Exercises Held by Ahepans in Brockton, Massachusetts

MEMORIAL exercises were held recently at the Greek Orthodox Church by members of Lord Byron Chapter, Lycourgos Chapter and the Order of Sons of Pericles at which Rev. John Aslanidis, pastor, gave an inspiring sermon.

The service was followed by initiation of a number of candidates at Canton Hall. President Christ Colocousis presided over the initiation ceremonies. He was assisted by Christ Courtes, President of the Fall River Chapter. John Dayos was Master of Ceremonies, assisted by Alex Terzis and Charles Reveliotis of Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter of Brookline. Other guests were: D. Reveliotis, A. Giannopoulos, G. Economou and G. Goulas of Athens Chapter No. 24, Achilles Yanacopoulos, Secretary and M. Poulipoulos, Governor of Fall River Chapter.

Richmond Church Holds Special Service for Ahepa

ON Sunday, April 19th, the Saint Peter's Episcopal Church of Richmond, Va., with Rector William E. Callender presiding, gave a special service for the Order of Ahepa. Rev. Stamo S. Spathey of Richmond, Va., delivered a short address.

Hercules Chapter Gives First Annual Ball

THE Hercules Chapter No. 226 of Philadelphia, Pa., held its first annual ball of the season on March 19th at the Elks Hotel. Brother Constantine Gounis was the chairman of the Entertainment Committee and the affair was well attended by many Ahepans with their families and friends.

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Combined Metropolitan Chapters of Ahepa Sponsor Mammoth Charity Ball

UNDER the leadership of the ever-active governor of the Second District, Brother George A. Stathes, the ten chapters of Ahepa of the Metropolitan District of New York organized a mammoth charity ball, held on May 16th in the 69th Regiment Armory.

An immense gathering of Ahepans and their guests attended the charity ball, which met with a tremendous success, both in its entertaining features and the financial outcome. The proceeds, which are estimated to reach the tidy sum of \$10,000, will be used in helping needy Greek families and unemployed compatriots of ours.

In times such as these, when the entire country is in the grip of an unemployment crisis, it is well for our chapters to take the initiative and organize such affairs, which are in keeping with the best objectives and traditions of our Fraternity.

The honorary chairman of this well planned charity ball was the Right Rev. Athenagoras, Archbishop of the Greek Church in America.

Sincere congratulations are extended to the Governor of the second District, Brother Stathes, to his able lieutenants and the officers and members of the Metropolitan chapters, who by their deeds, are proving themselves worthy of the highest commendations.

Ahepans Visit the Governor of New York State

GOVERNOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, who was recently made an honorary member of the Order of Ahepa by the Delphi Chapter of New York City, was visited by a committee of Ahepans recently who called to thank him for the interest he has taken in the Order of Ahepa. The committee was composed of Brothers Z. Djimas, N. Ballos, Harry Thomas, George Jeoney, and M. Ermidis, all members of Albany Chapter.

Alpha and Icaros Chapters Hold Joint Celebration of Independence of Greece

ON March 28th the members of the Alpha Chapter No. 40 and Icaros Chapter No. 163 of Detroit held a very elaborate function in the grand ball room of the Book-Cadillac Hotel in a joint celebration of the Independence of Greece.

Among the principal guests of the evening were Hon. Wilber M. Brucker, Governor of the State; Hon. Fred W. Green, Former Governor of the State; George E. Phillis, Supreme President of Ahepa; Rev. Kirk B. O'Ferrall, Dean of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral; Hon. Clyde I. Webster, Judge of the Circuit Court; Hon. Henry S. Sweeney, Judge of Records Court; Hon. Arthur J. Tuttle, Judge of the United States District Court; Phil Callahan, City Councilman; John L. Zurbrick, District Director of Immigration; James T. Leakas, Supreme Governor, District No. 8; Peter Megras, Deputy Supreme Governor Dist. No. 8; C. A. Tsangadas, Past Supreme Counselor of Ahepa and A. P. Perry, Past Supreme Governor of Ahepa.

Principal addresses of the evening were delivered by George E. Phillis, Supreme Presi-

dent of the Order of Ahepa, and Rev. Kirk B. O'Ferrall.

The committee on arrangements are to be congratulated on the splendid and orderly way in which this affair was conducted and the fine impression that they succeeded in making on the citizens of Detroit.

Judge Speaks on Law Enforcement and Praises Ahepa

JUDGE HOWARD C. SPEAKMAN of Superior Court of Arizona delivered a very impressive address to the members of the Phoenix Chapter No. 219 of Phoenix, Ariz. In his address Judge Speakman spoke of the urgent need of more law enforcement in this country and praised the Order of Ahepa for its naturalization work and for teaching its members to respect and uphold the laws of the land.

Be Careful

THE Magazine as well as the Headquarters of the Order of Ahepa have received several communications from various chapters throughout the realm warning that several men traveling from chapter to chapter and posing as brother Ahepans are taking advantage of the friendship and hospitality that is offered them by passing bad checks and by other means abusing the goodwill of our brothers. All of our brothers and particularly the officials of our chapters are warned to look twice to the credentials of strangers before extending to them any undue consideration and to be careful in dealing with them.

Joliet Chapter Holds Meeting and Banquet

JOLIET Chapter No. 131 of Joliet, Ill., held a meeting and banquet in the Greek Hellenic Church of Kankakee recently and a large number of Greeks together with their families and friends attended the affair which was honored by the presence of the Mayor of Kankakee, Louis E. Beckman, as well as several officials and other prominent citizens of Joliet and Kankakee. At this meeting Brother Chris Cossones was elected as Governor of the Joliet Chapter.

The meeting was featured by many interesting speeches on Ahepanism and the banquet and dance that followed served as splendid entertainment for the large audience.

Waterloo Chapter Holds Public Function

WATERLOO Chapter No. 222 of Waterloo, Iowa, in its public installation exercises held last February the 19th, gave a pompous affair which was attended by over 200 Ahepans including many out of town visitors.

The following officials were elected: Mike Zarifis, President; Steve Myzsiades, Vice-President; Fred Pilos, Secretary; Spinos Daskalakis, Treasurer; Peter Zarifis, Chaplain; Nicholas Prevas, Warden; James Xydios, Captain-of-the-Guard. The Governors elected were Gust Nichols, Mike Canakaris, George Kofoglou and Peter Mavrelis.

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Activities of the Utah Chapters

UNUSUAL activities crowded the Utah chapters during the months of March and April. To start with, the Bee Hive Chapter No. 185 gave its fourth annual formal ball at the Hotel Utah which was attended by more than 350 couples. V. I. Chebithis, Past Supreme President of the Ahepa, was the surprise guest of the evening accompanied by Brother C. E. Athas, Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, both having arrived early that evening from Denver where they had attended a banquet.

On the 3rd of April the Bingham Chapter No. 183 tendered a splendid banquet in honor of Brother Chebithis, which banquet was attended by more than 100 prominent citizens. Brother Chebithis was accompanied by Brother C. E. Athas, Governor of the Eleventh District, and N. J. Cotro-Manes, Deputy Governor and President of the Bee Hive Chapter, Brother Andrew Batistas, President of the Ogden Chapter and others.

On the Thursday following, the Ogden Chapter No. 184 held a special meeting which was followed by a banquet at the Moose Hall. Brothers Chebithis and Athas were there and members attending this meeting were entertained by their splendid speeches. President Batistas presided over this meeting.

MONDAY, April 6th, the Bee Hive Chapter at a special meeting received Brother Chebithis, who again held the gathering spell-bound with his delivery. The Bingham, Ogden and Price chapters were well represented at this meeting.

On the 20th of April, the Bee Hive Chapter gave a musical program at the Odd Fellows Hall, introducing the Ahepa Junior Band, which is one of the best Junior bands in the Inter-mountain West. The affair was attended by more than 400 music lovers from all parts of the state, with the fair sex predominating. President Cotro-Manes was presiding and talks were given by W. E. Kelly, a prominent citizen of Salt Lake City, our worthy Governor C. E. Athas, our esteemed Supreme Vice-President Peter S. Marthakis, our Past President H. G. Metos, and others.

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3,000 Witness Brilliant Installation Held by San Francisco Chapters

BEFORE a throng of members and friends of the order who overcrowded the spacious Scottish Rite Auditorium, and caused many hundreds of people to turn away due to lack of room, the Golden Gate and Pacific Chapters of Ahepa, held a brilliant public installation of officers in joint session, Sunday evening March 15th. Three thousand spectators witnessed the impressive and inspiring ritual of the installation; and many noted state and civic leaders joined with the members of the order and their families in viewing the ceremonial.

The joint installation was presided over by President Theodore C. Andronicos, reflected unanimously to the presidency of the Pacific Chapter No. 235; and also the general chairman of arrangements for the Ninth Annual National Convention of Ahepa, to be held in San Francisco, August 24 to 30, 1931.

The following officers were formally installed: President, William Petros; Vice-President, Andreas B. Kimon; Secretary, John Gogos; Treasurer, John P. Filios; Recording Secretary, Salvator N. Stella; Governors, Dr. E. Apostolides (Chairman), Chris Katon, George Dravillas, John Kolombotos and James Klunis; Chaplain, John Tsingarris; Captain of the Guards M. Miridakis; Inside Sentinel; James Asimakis; Outside Sentinel, Andrew Kater.

Pacific Chapter No. 235: President, Theodore C. Andronicos; Vice-President, D. Kappatos; Secretary, Thanos D. Lagios; Treasurer, Peter Bourdouris; Governors, George Havridakes; Chairmen, Demetrios Ivanides, Gust Bechulas, Mike Kurussis and James Vavouris; Warden, Alex Paizis; Chaplain, Constantine Gann; Captain of the Guards, M. Miridakis; Inside Sentinel, Nick Delakis; Outside Guard, N. Matthios.

Addresses of felicitation to Ahepa, complimenting the order on its splendid achievements and remarkable progress since its institution in this city and state were made by Hon. Sheriff William J. Fitzgerald of the city and county of San Francisco, and Associate Supreme Justice Emmett Seawell of the State of California. The Consul-General of Greece, Hon. Apostolos Maheras, was escorted to a place among the distinguished guests by the patrol; and gave a splendid greeting. Theodore C. Andronicos then responded to the addresses of the distinguished guests, acquitting himself in excellent style in a clear and absorbing outline of the principles of the Ahepa.

The Captain of the Guards and the Golden Gate Patrol then completed the details of the installation; the floor was cleared for dancing, and the light fantastic ruled until 1 A.M.

Salinas Valley Chapter Gives Splendid Social Function

SALINAS Valley Chapter No. 253 held its first annual dance in the luxurious hall of the Hotel Cominos, on the 21st of last March. Members of the Chapter from Salinas, Monterey, Gonzales, King City and delegations from the neighboring chapters of San Jose, San Francisco and Oakland, together with their families and many American friends with their families crowded the hall and enjoyed a most happy entertainment. Brothers Mike Cominos and Gus Melissa constituted the Entertainment Committee.



Leaders at Ahepa Public Installation in San Francisco. From Left to Right: Attorney William Petros, President of Golden Gate Chapter No. 150; Sheriff William J. Fitzgerald of the City and County of San Francisco; Mrs. Alexandra Apostolides, President of the Daughters of Penelope; Theodore C. Andronicos, President of Pacific Chapter No. 235, and General Chairman of the Ninth National Convention Arrangements Committee of the Order of Ahepa; and Dr. E. Apostolides, Past President of Golden Gate Chapter No. 150 and Deputy Supreme Governor of Ahepa

Lowell Patrol Stages Impressive Drill

THE well-trained group of brother Ahepans composing the Lowell Ahepa Patrol under the efficient command of Brother Constantine Ganellas appeared with the Lowell High School Regiment of Lowell, Mass., on the stage of the Cyrus W. Irish Auditorium and performed a very impressive number of complicated maneuvers that won the praise of a large audience.

New Haven Holds Brilliant Public Installation

THE combined installation of New Haven Chapter No. 98 of Ahepa, and the Elm City Chapter of the Sons of Pericles was held recently at Hiram Hall, New Haven, and met with brilliant success.

The chairman for the evening, Dr. J. C. Yavis, after few remarks, introduced the installing officers: George C. Eliades, Supreme Governor of the District, and Constantine Verinis, Supreme Treasurer of the Sons of Pericles.

Ahepa officers installed for the year 1931 were: James S. Carson, president; George J. Gailey, vice-president; Steve Ambagis, secretary; John Marris, treasurer; board of governors, W. Chaltas, J. Proestikis, J. Politis, H. Ligelis and G. Bouzoucos; Theodos, chaplain; C. Ballis, warden; G. Ambagis, captain of guards, and A. Martiris, sentinel.

Sons of Pericles officers installed for the year 1931 were: Socratis Gailey, president; C. Matsangas, vice-president; Gus Gankas, secretary; G. Pappas, treasurer; advisory board, Harry Amelides, Paul Psathas and Paul Pavlopoulos.

Although less than five years old, the New Haven Chapter of Ahepa is already one of the leading lodges in that city.

The speakers for the evening were: George C. Eliades, who made a remarkable speech about the progress of District No. 1; James Carson remarked that the New Haven Chapter will do everything within its power to uplift the Hellenic name in New Haven; Constantine Verinis spoke briefly on the progress the sons are making in the way of educating themselves to fraternalism; Socratis Gailey presented a past president's jewel to George Combos, and James Carson presented one to Constantine Verinis.

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Διὰ τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου ὁ ἀναγνώστης εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὰ μυστήρια τῆς γιγαντιαίας Ὀργανώσεως τῶν Φιλικῶν, ἡ ὁποία ἐπλήρξεν ἡ κινήθησις δύναμις, ἡ μαγνητίζουσα τὸ δοῦλον ἔθνος κατὰ τὰς μαύρας ἡμέρας τῆς δοκιμασίας του, ἀρνησάσα καὶ ὠδήσασα αὐτὸ ἀποφασιστικῶς πρὸς τὸ ἑπαιθρόν του μεγαλοῦσθημα τοῦ 21. Ἡ Βαθμολογία, ὁ Μέγας Ὄρκος, αἱ Μνήσεις, τὸ Κρυπτογραφικὸν Ἀλφάβητον, τὸ Μετωνυμικὸν Λεξικὸν καὶ γενικῶς τὸ Λειτουργικὸν τῆς Ἐταιρίας ἀποτελοῦν ἓνα σύνολον θρύλων καὶ ἔθνη μυσταγωγίας. Ἡ πίστις καὶ ὁ φλογερὸς πατριωτισμὸς τῶν Φιλικῶν περιγράφονται λεπτομερῶς εἰς τὸ ἔξοχον καὶ πρωτότυπον σύγγραμμα, ἀποτελούμενον ἐκ 300 περίπου σελίδων, ἀρίστον χάρτον καὶ πλείστον εἰκότων. Εἶναι ἔξοχον δῶρον διὰ μαθητῶν ἢ φίλων σας. Ἀποστέλλεται εἰς οἰκονόμους μέρος τοῦ Κόσμου ἀντὶ δύο δολαρίων. Ζητοῦνται πωλητὰὶ δι' ὅλα τὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χωρῶν μὲ καλὰ ποσοστά.

Γράψατε:

ELIAS L. JANETIS
1653 Main St.
Springfield, Mass.

Canadian Conclave

Lord Byron Chapter of Toronto Host to
Canadian Chapters in Banquet

DECEMBER the eleventh, nineteen hundred and thirty, was indeed a memorable day in the history of Ahepa in Canada. On that day delegates from all the chapters of eastern Canada gathered in Toronto at the Royal York Hotel for the first convention of the Canadian Chapters. Over this convention presided Brother Harris J. Booras, the Supreme Governor of Ahepa in Canada.

Many questions of interest were discussed and resolutions passed conducive to the future progress and development of the Ahepa in Canada.

The evening of the same day in the large convention hall of the Royal York Hotel the first annual banquet of the Lord Byron Chapter No. 1 took place. The presence of many men and women prominent in the political, educational, social, business and religious life of Toronto and the Dominion lent a distinction to the banquet which augurs well for the future of Ahepa in Canada.

In welcoming the brothers and their guests the Vice-President of the Lord Byron Chapter, Harold E. Orr, B.A., Chairman of the evening, commented briefly upon the purposes and ideals of Ahepa. Thus, in introducing the distinguished guests of the evening to Ahepa, he introduced Ahepa to them. It was his privilege also to present to the gathering visiting brothers from Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton, London, Boston, Buffalo and elsewhere.

The one disappointment of the evening was contained in his announcement that the Supreme President of Ahepa, Brother George E. Phillips, who was to have been one of the guests of honor, had been prevented from being present, owing to a forced landing of his aeroplane, delaying his timely arrival.

Brother J. Webber Payne, as master of ceremonies, took over the reins from the chairman and introduced the speakers. Brother Thomas S. Elmore, K.C., who for many years has been closely associated with the Greek community in Toronto, spoke at some length upon the objectives of Ahepa. "The ideals of the organization are such," he said, "that we look forward with confidence to a realization of this dream for the Canadian Greeks as well. May the day not be far distant when Canada will realize that her Greek-Canadians are among her finest citizens."

"Greece has exercised extraordinary influence over men of alien races, particularly the English," said Professor Hutton, Professor Emeritus of Greek at Toronto University, in addressing the gathering. "For Lord Byron in particular," he continued, "Greece brought better results than my own country could yield. Byron redeemed a foolish and misspent youth and won for Greece, through his personal influence, a reversal of the British policy of friendship for Turkey. In closing Professor Hutton paid a distinct tribute to his Greek audience by quoting a number of verses of classical Greek."

Canon H. J. Cody, chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, and one of the outstanding Anglican clergymen in Canada, delighted his audience with a vivid description of a recent trip he had paid to Greece, a description which recalled to the

minds of many of those present vivid pictures of the homeland.

Great was the acclamation accorded Sir William Mulock, the venerable Chief Justice of Ontario. He deplored the fact that the constitution, as printed on the program, seemed to stress greatly the desire to instill a love of Canada in the hearts of the Greeks, but failed to stress with equal vigor a love for the land of their origin. He paid a fine tribute to the Greek-Canadian as a law-abiding citizen, "and," he said, "I speak on behalf of those who know something of who abide by the law and who don't."

This last remark gave the next speaker, Norman L. Martin, vice-consul for Greece, the opportunity for which he had been looking all evening. It provided a splendid cue for his criticism of the Canadian immigration laws with regard to the people of Greece. "The Greek does not become a problem," he said. "He does not become a mendicant! You do not see him in the bread lines! If it is possible to teach a government anything, perhaps it may be taught that it is keeping out of Canada some of the finest immigrants they can hope to get into this country."

The chairman reserved for himself the privilege of introducing the last speaker of the evening, Supreme Councillor of Ahepa, Brother Harris J. Booras of Boston, who had but recently been appointed Supreme Governor of Ahepa in Canada. In doing so, Brother Orr paid a glowing tribute to the work which he had accomplished already among the chapters in Canada and the enthusiasm and zeal which he had aroused amongst the members. Brother Booras delivered a stirring address and was roundly applauded.

Then President Frank Bazos of the Lord Byron Chapter in a few well chosen words expressed the thanks of the order to those who had contributed so greatly to the success of the evening. The rest of the evening was spent in dancing, which followed the banquet.

And this account should not close without a tribute to the splendid work of the committee, who with untiring zeal and without previous experience to guide them conceived and arranged all the details and brought the affair to such a successful conclusion: Brothers Frank Kopsis, E. Dallas, G. Letros, W. Merzanis and M. Antoniadis.

(EDITOR'S NOTE. — This interesting report of activity of the chapters in Canada reached our editorial offices recently, although the event it describes took place last December. But — better late than never!)

Gala Initiation at Coney Island Chapter

ON April 22nd, 1931 Coney Island Chapter No. 200 held a gala meeting at which Supreme Governor of the Second District, Brother George A. Stathes was in the presiding chair. At this meeting many new brothers were admitted into the realm of the order. A number of prominent visiting members attended, among whom were Brother James Jameson, President of Delphi Chapter No. 25, Brother George Cordes, Past President of Delphi Chapter and Brother Constantine Demas, Past President of Brooklyn Chapter No. 41.

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Governor Roosevelt of New York Thanks Supreme Secretary

IN a letter to Brother Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary of our order, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York recently expressed his thanks and the great honor which he feels was done him when he was made an honorary member of the Order of Ahepa.

Professor Brackett Lectures on Euripides to Ahepa Members

PROF. HAVEN D. BRACKETT of Clark University addressed the members of the George Jarvis Chapter No. 80, of Worcester, Mass., recently at Malta Hall. His theme was "Euripides, the Great Greek Dramatist." The scholarly lecture left a lasting impression on the members, of whom about 75 were present. President John Andros presided over the meeting and thanked the professor for his enlightening and educational lecture.

Georges Celebrate Name Day

THE Kokomo Chapter No. 227 of Kokomo, Ind., gave a very unique celebration recently when its chapter rooms were turned over to brothers with the name of George on St. George's Day and there being more than six brothers of that chapter by that name, an elaborate and happy celebration was held that lasted until the wee small hours of the morning. Brother George Borris, Deputy Supreme Governor of Eighth District, acted as toastmaster and Brother George N. Demas delivered a very impressive speech. Among the principal guests of the evening were the President of the Anderson Chapter, Brother J. Lambros, Past President of the Anderson Chapter, Brother Alias Alatzas and President of the Indianapolis Chapter, Brother William Zilson.

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Denver Chapter Celebrates Greek Independence Day

JUDGING from the reports we received here the Anniversary of Greek Independence on the 25th of March was celebrated elaborately and impressively by practically every chapter of the Order of Ahepa. The news has reached us that the Denver Chapter No. 145 also staged a very impressive affair in commemoration of the 101st Anniversary of Greek Independence. Many federal, state and city officials as well as church dignitaries and military officers attended this affair, as well as many Ahepa officials, among these being Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes, C. E. Athas, Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, George Thliveris, Deputy Governor, George Kisciras, President Cheyenne Chapter, Ted Kallis, President Pikes Peak Chapter, and George Gikas, Secretary Walsenburg Chapter. The attendance was also well augmented by visiting members of the Pikes Peak, Cheyenne and Walsenburg Chapters.

Hon. Supreme Justice Ben. C. Hilliard in his address said: "I most sincerely rejoice with your members of Ahepa that you are able to stand before all the world and proclaim that you are free, but more particularly that you are the pioneers of freedom and liberty of the world. A splendid people such as yourselves will not and cannot die, and with such traditions and background you have contributed much in making this country a better place to live."

Many prominent government officials sent congratulatory telegrams and letters, principal among these being a letter from Hon. Edward P. Costigan, United States Senator from Colorado, in which he expressed his regret at not being able to attend the celebration but sent his best wishes and congratulations to members of the chapter on their patriotic observance.

V. I. Chebithes was the principal speaker on the occasion and delivered a brilliant address, touching on every phase of Greek life in America, its contribution to American progress, particularly stressing the work of Ahepa in Americanization and citizenship.

The executive committee which arranged the splendid event were: Brothers James Dikeou, president of the Denver Chapter, who was the toastmaster; Gust Athens, Mitchell N. Chris, George Ellis, and William Pashall.

Lord Byron Chapter in Impressive Ceremony

BROTHER P. S. STAVROPOULOS, the good secretary of the Lord Byron Chapter No. 57, of Brockton, Mass., although a little late, reports as follows concerning the impressive installation ceremony held by his chapter:

"The installation ceremony of the officers of our chapter this year was held at an open meeting of the chapter and proved one of the outstanding events in our city. It was attended by over 500 members and their guests."

"Brother George Thompson, past president of the Brookline Chapter, was chairman, and Brother Nicholas Loomos, past supreme vice-president of the Ahepa, was the main installing officer. Brother Alexander Terzis of the Boston Patrol was the master of ceremonies."

"The following officers were installed in their respective offices: Christ Colocousis,

president; William Mihos, vice-president; Peter Stavropoulos, secretary; Therapon Paraskis, treasurer; warden, Louis Terpos; chaplain, Christ Apostoulou; chairman of the board of governors, Nicholas Pechilis; governors, James Angelos, James Lagodenis, Kimon Karadonis, and George Eonas; captain of the guards, John Dayos."

Washington Chapter Holds Open Meeting

WASHINGTON Chapter No. 31 of Washington, D. C., recently enjoyed a very successful social affair at its open meeting that was attended by well over two hundred Brother Ahepans, together with their families and friends.

V. I. Chebithes was the principal speaker of the evening, and he, of course, entertained the large audience in his inimitable manner. The principal guests of the evening were: Achilles Catsonis, the Supreme Secretary, who spoke inspiringly, Past Presidents Kissel, Dr. Demas, Devakos, Placos; Past Supreme Counsellor Vournas; Brother Thomaides, delegate to the Miami Convention; the Hon. George Horton, ex-American Consul to Greece, and the Editor of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, Brother Meletiades.

Refreshments and a dance kept the meeting in session until a very late hour.

Ahepa Group Attends Religious Service

MORE than 500 members of Ahepa from New York and nearby New Jersey cities, as well as members of Hudson Chapter No. 108, Monday, March 23rd, attended the annual religious celebration at St. Demetrios' Greek Orthodox Church. The small church was packed to the doors, while many members waited outside the building until special seating arrangements were made.

The service was held at 10:30, followed by a reception in the church hall. The service was arranged and sponsored by the Hudson Chapter of Ahepa. Delegations were present from Eureka Chapter, Newark; Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Washington Rock Chapter, Plainfield; Monroe Chapter 75, New Brunswick; and Upper Manhattan Chapter, 42; Delphi Chapter 25, and Hermes Chapter 186, all of New York.

The service was conducted by Brother Angelos Tsigounis, pastor of the church and spiritual leader of the Hudson County Greek community. The main speaker was Supreme Deputy Governor Jean Kossarides, of Cliffside Park, N. J., who spoke appropriately and impressively.

Gallup Chapter Celebrates Greek Independence and Elects Miss Ahepa

THE Gallup Chapter No. 265 of Gallup, New Mexico, on March 25th staged a very interesting function at the White Café of that city and amongst a large gathering of prominent citizens and Ahepans from neighboring towns celebrated the 101st anniversary of Greek Independence. At this affair Miss Helen Symon, a charming young girl, was elected as Miss Ahepa of that district. We congratulate the members of this chapter on their splendid choice and for the wonderful way that they commemorated the anniversary of Greek Independence.

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Letters to the Editor

Lynn, Mass.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

I wish to congratulate you for the wonderful progress made this year on the magazine. The change of the front cover page is excellent. The material in the last two issues could not be any better. All in all, we have the best magazine ever published, and you, Mr. Editor, are responsible for same. More power to you!

With my best wishes and sincere congratulations to you and your staff, I am,
Sincerely yours,

S. J. Stamos,

Past Supreme Governor, District No. 11.

©4-2

Montreal, Canada.

Dear Brother Editor:

The appearance of *The Ahepa Magazine* in Montreal has made a splendid impression. The general make-up and the select articles contained in it make *The Ahepa Magazine* an indispensable companion of every Ahepan. We wish to convey to you our sincere congratulations.

Sincerely yours,

Constantine Camitses,

Mt. Royal Chapter No. 7 C. J.

©4-2

Dear Editor:

"My sincere congratulations to you for the splendid success of our AHEPA MAGAZINE. I wish to say that every member of our Order should fully measure the meaning and value of his membership in the Order of Ahepa by reading THE AHEPA MAGAZINE from page to page."

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

(Signed) GEORGE A. POULSON,

Past President, Chapter No. 187, Wichita, Kans.

©4-2

Roseville, Calif.

May I take the opportunity to extend to you my hearty congratulations for your splendid work in the successful advancement of the wonderful MAGAZINE of ours. The various collection of articles, poems, editorials, educational and fraternity news and illustrations, contained each month in this organ under your able direction, no doubt is having the approval of each and every Ahepan.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

ANDREW DAKSAS,

Past Secretary — Roseville Chapter No. 231.

©4-2

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

Expressing the unanimous sentiments of the forty-first regular meeting of the Worthington Chapter No. 30 of Ahepa, I beg to thank and congratulate you for the wonderful speech "Ahepa — A Dynamic Force" you delivered to us at our meeting of February 19th. Certainly, your theme, masterfully unfolded and forcibly expressed, was very inspiring and educating.

Please publish this letter in the *Ahepa Magazine* so that other chapters may be given the opportunity, in inviting you, to listen to a stimulating speech, where beautiful phraseology of empty words is substituted by vivid facts, arousing and improving, thus, the spirit and morale of the Order.

Fraternally yours,

Theo S. Agnew,

Secretary, Worthington Chapter No. 30.



Ahepa Jottings

By MASTIX



OUR Intelligence Department reports the surrender of the following citadels: Tucson, Ariz., capitulated to Brother Phillies; Sheridan, Wyo., to Brother Marthakis; Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, to the forces of Brother Booras; Galveston, Texas, to the forces of Brother Nixon; and Durham, N. C., the latest to surrender, to the ever active forces of Brother Saliba.

Our Intelligence Department further reports the following citadels ripe for invasion, and because of lack of life-giving Ahepa food, they are on the brink of starvation and ready to surrender:

Alabama	Mobile and Montgomery
Georgia	Augusta
Indiana	Terre Haute
Iowa	Davenport
Louisiana	Baton Rouge
Maryland	Cumberland
Minnesota	Hibbing and Brainerd
Mississippi	Jackson
Missouri	Joplin and Springfield
New Jersey	Asbury Park
North Dakota	Fargo
Ohio	Zanesville and Lima
Oregon	Klamath Falls
Pennsylvania	Altoona
Tennessee	Chattanooga, Nashville and Knoxville
Texas	San Antonio
West Virginia	Huntington
Wisconsin	Superior

Come on good brothers, supreme governors and deputy supreme governors. Gather your forces and march on. Who will be the next to report the surrender of the next citadel? Let us capture the aforesaid forts and complete the job before the next convention.

+ + +

THE Birmingham, Ala., boys gave a rousing reception to Brother Byrd on his arrival in that city to deliver a lecture, and they in turn received a fine letter expressing his appreciation for what they did for him during his visit to their city. Good work, boys.

+ + +

THE non-Ahepan subscription campaign has begun to click — and how! Brother Mike Apostolakis, president of Rock Springs, Wyo., Chapter, reported seventeen subscriptions with ten more on the way. He is holding the lead. That makes us think that if Brother Apostolakis can secure

twenty-seven subscriptions in Rock Springs, how many should our other faithful brothers of the big cities be able to secure. We are eagerly waiting to see. So far the west is in the lead. Come on eastern boys — get busy. We want this non-Ahepan subscription campaign to go over the top.

+ + +

OH, what a write-up the *Wichita Beacon* has given to the Ahepa boys in Wichita, Kans., and to the Greeks in general. A full page describing the activities of Ahepa as maintaining the best traditions of Greece, linking them with American ideals of citizenship and education, appeared in the magazine section on Sunday, April 19th. We sincerely thank the *Wichita Beacon* for the fine articles it is publishing in behalf of the Order of Ahepa and the Wichita boys. We highly appreciate the boost.

+ + +

OUR apologies to Brother Edward J. Carson, well-known attorney of Boston. He submitted a fine description of the Boston Convention last fall, but the contribution was received too late for incorporation in the Post Convention edition, and to avoid repetition and because of the limited space available, it was not published. We wish to say this much for Brother Edward Carson's contribution, however. He analyzed the effects of the Boston conclave philosophically, predicting a great future for our people in this country. All in all, Brother Carson's contribution was of a most optimistic nature and a creditable piece of work. Our thanks and congratulations to Brother Carson for expressing such high ideals.

+ + +

WE take our hats off to those sturdy westerners who do not think much of travelling hundreds of miles in order to attend an Ahepan meeting, or render a good turn in behalf of Ahepa. It shows us the stuff which they are made of. We mean the Wyoming and Montana boys!

+ + +

HERE is something worth while if you can help. And you should if you can. We are informed Brother G. Hobales, secretary of Elmira Chapter No. 111, is very ill in the Chemung Sanitarium for tuberculosis. He has a family and is not in a flourishing financial situation. If you ever wished to do a good turn, now is the time for you to do it. Communicate with Brother Jack Knapp, acting secretary of the Elmira Chapter No. 111, at 309½ High Street, Elmira, N. Y.

+ + +

TALK about members in good standing — read if you please the report of Frederick A. White concerning our blind compatriot George Pappasotiriou. Here is a real man for you. Well, can't you emulate his example? Page 14, A Most Faithful Legionnaire.

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++ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS ++

BEAUTIFUL! Beautiful! That is the exclamation that one hears from the lips of those who gaze with admiration at the official banner at the Headquarters. This beautiful piece of work was done by the Ward-Stilson Company of Anderson, Ind., through the kind services of Brother George Rorris, Deputy Supreme Governor, Muncie, Indiana. Congratulations are in order.

+ + +

OUR good Brother Alexander Collis, president of the Alexander Hamilton Chapter of Paterson, N. J., was very much responsible for the raising of \$500 which was donated by that chapter for the support of needy families in Paterson. This fact inadvertently was omitted in our New Jersey chapter's item as reported in our May issue.

+ + +

SINCERE congratulations to the Supreme Governor of the Second District, Brother Stathes, and to the officials and members of the metropolitan chapters of New York. Inspired by sincere leadership and by pulling their forces together, they have succeeded in staging a mammoth charity ball for the benefit of the needy and unemployed. Net proceeds estimated to reach the \$10,000 mark. That is another feather in the caps of the New Yorkers. May your noble deeds be emulated by others.

+ + +

PANTELIS, KLEIN & PORIKOS, attorneys-at-law, and perhaps the first brothers in Ahepa to establish a law partnership, announce the removal of their office to Suite 1248 La Salle-Wacker Building, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. We wish continued success to our good brothers at their new locality.

+ + +

MAY 16th to 17th there took place in Davenport, Iowa, a conclave of brothers of the Ninth District under the direction of Supreme Governor Brother Spannon. The conclave was held under the auspices of the Tri-City Chapter of Moline, Ill. A detailed report will be rendered in the next number of the magazine, if same reaches us in time.

+ + +

BEg your pardon! In the May number of our MAGAZINE Greek text, as it appeared on page 33, was intended for page 31, but by an inadvertent error of the printer it was switched to page 33.

THERE must be something true in the saying of the old poet, that "in the spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love." And so it is. Brother A. George N. Spannon, Supreme Governor of the Ninth District, has just announced his engagement to the talented and charming Miss Mary Maniates of Chicago. Our congratulations and best wishes to Brother Spannon and to the future Mrs. Spannon.

+ + +

DR. Charles Demas delivered a lecture in the chapter rooms of Chapter No. 31 on a very important subject. The attendance was not as it should have been, but it was very appreciative. We suggest the next time a lecture is scheduled, Chapter No. 31 should make it an open meeting. Let outsiders derive the benefit also.

+ + +

ANOTHER worthy brother, although retired from the presidency of his chapter, but still active in its behalf, is Brother John Apostol of Wichita. He is faithful and loyal. Besides being elected president of the Hellenic Christian Club, he found time to organize a Sons of Pericles chapter in Wichita. Good work, Brother Apostol, and our congratulations.

+ + +

BROTHER SOTERIOS NICHOLSON, the newly elected president of Washington Chapter No. 31, in his first announcement in the bulletin of the chapter speaks of "hope which springs eternally in the human breast." And is he right? Read the following: "It is hope which maintains most of humanity," said Sophocles. He was right. Take away the hope of expectation and the world will not advance an inch. We hope through expectation and thus we continue to grow. But hope without a purpose is meaningless. We work with a hope of accomplishment. We want to make Ahepa such an organization that many men will want to come in and share the advantages we have established. But your officers cannot achieve that by themselves; we need the help of the entire membership. Your first duty is to attend the meetings. Never think you will not be missed. We need your presence." You may bet your boots that you are needed. Cooperation, lady, cooperation.

BROTHER THOMAS LAZARIDES of Brooklyn, N. Y., has the right idea about the Ahepa. He states that we must not only preach brotherly love, but practice it. If the other fellow fails to practice the principles of the Ahepa, see to it that you practice them, Brother Lazarides, and radiate the good spirit to the one next to you. It will soon dawn on you that the spirit of the Ahepa is catching, and good work will be done.

+ + +

OUR supply is almost being exhausted. You will regret it if you do not possess one of our Ahepa albums, containing all THE AHEPA MAGAZINE editions to date, 25 in all. You can secure them now for the special price of \$7.00 and with your name printed on the cover in gold letters.

+ + +

LET us remind you again of our Non-Ahepa subscription campaign. Get busy. Many of our good brothers are reporting subscriptions. Help us put this campaign over the top. If you cannot send two subscriptions, send us at least one. Remember, it is easy to sell subscriptions to non-Ahepans for the Ahepa Magazine. All we ask you to do is try. If you haven't as yet secured your subscription blank books, see your secretary, he will be glad to furnish you one, or write to us direct.

+ + +

DO not forget that we can use plenty of ads. We need your assistance and counsel. Let us hear from you.

+ + +

PRESIDENTS and secretaries of the chapters are requested to immediately take care of their subscription dues to the MAGAZINE. Your attention will be very much appreciated.

Au revoir — See you next month.

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Fifth District Plans for Convention

THE Supreme Governor of the Fifth District, Brother G. M. Saliba, has issued the call for the annual convention of the Fifth District. He has designated June 21st, 22nd, and 23rd for a meeting to be held at Savannah, Ga., under the auspices of Solon Chapter No. 5.

Sunday, June 21st, is designated as the arrival day and registration will begin Sunday afternoon at the Hotel Savannah, headquarters of the convention, Monday, June 22nd, at 9 A.M. the actual work of the convention will begin. The details of the program that is arranged for the pleasure and entertainment of delegates and their friends will be issued later by the Program Committee.

Each chapter is requested to send three official delegates to this convention.

Great Falls Chapter Awards Prizes in Oratorical Contest

PAUL TRIGG, JR., of Great Falls, Mont., was awarded first place in the oratorical contest sponsored by the Great Falls Chapter No. 229. Second place went to Frances Bovee, and third to Dorothy Cole.

Winners of the contest were announced at the first annual banquet of the chapter by Supreme Vice-President P. S. Marthakis. The contest was held at the high school auditorium and was participated in by eight high school seniors. Others taking part, who, with the winners, were guests at the banquet, were Mervin Schaffer, Alden Lohrke, Leo Fly, Albert Schiffler and Blaine Leach.

Paul Trigg, the winner of the first place, delivered his oration during the banquet program which was broadcast from the local radio station. The subject of his winning oration was "Our Debt to Ancient Greece."

The contest was devoted to subjects pertaining to the influences of Greece on civilization. Prizes of \$100, \$60, and \$40 for first, second and third places, respectively, were awarded. These amounts will be given in the form of scholarships to any accredited university or college in the United States.

The Great Falls Chapter is highly commended for its public spirited action.

WE ISSUE
**FOREIGN DRAFTS and
TRAVEL CHECKS**
IN EITHER DOLLARS OR DRACHMAS
ON NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE
Lagonda-Citizens National Bank
Springfield, Ohio

The
First Security Bank
of Pocatello, Idaho
Member First Security Corporation
System, Largest Intermountain
Banking Organization

The Ahepa in Bingham Canyon, Utah

THE Bingham Canyon Chapter No. 183 is fast becoming a factor in the social and civic life of that city. Its benevolent and tireless work amongst the people that need the hand of help is recognized.

The Bingham Chapter, numbering about 80 devoted members, held a very prominent place in the outing at Ogden last summer and prizes were won by the local baseball team and tug-o-war. The third yearly dance given at the society hall was a successful affair and numerous people from Salt Lake and elsewhere visited Bingham.

A great deal of credit is due to the following officers for the splendid work done: James Jimas, president; Ernest Chipicare, secretary; board of governors, Wm. J. Pappas, Peter Pitchios, Christ Bepis, Tom Proggastis and John Sagirs.

A recent interview with the District Supreme Governor, Brother Christ Athas, a young but very promising merchant of Magna, who at the last National Convention was honored with his high office, said: "The Order of Ahepa is taking an honorable place amongst the leading fraternal organizations of the country. It promotes a new patriotic duty in the minds of the new citizens, and brings about a harmonious living between new and old."

In Memoriam

WE are informed by Tony Hadji, Secretary of Marathon Chapter No. 2 of Charlotte, N. C., of the death of Brother Tom Paizis, member of this chapter, on March 7, 1931.

The loss of Brother Paizis, active business man of Charlotte and energetic worker of the Order of Ahepa, is keenly felt by the brothers of this chapter and the Order of Ahepa. May God rest his soul in peace.

AFTER a long illness Brother Harry Fanos, an esteemed member of the Pikes Peak Chapter No. 160, died on February 22, 1931. Brother Fanos, a brother of upright character and a loyal Ahepan, leaves one brother and sister in Atalanti, Greece, and numerous friends in the Ahepa ranks. We join with the Pikes Peak Chapter in grieving in the loss of Brother Fanos.

BROTHER Costas Daniel, a prominent member of Leonidas Chapter No. 77 of Binghamton, N. Y., died recently. Brother Daniel was for many years a faithful servant of Ahepa and one of the charter members of his chapter. His true love and spirit for the Order of Ahepa serves as an inspiring example for the many friends and brothers he left behind.

WE are advised by Brother William Georgiou, Secretary of North Shore Chapter No. 94 of Chicago, Ill., that Brother M. M. Danon of that chapter died recently. We join with members of this chapter in mourning the loss of this good brother.

A Good Tip

Give the *Ahepa Magazine* to your American friends for a gift. It will speak a good word for you. Send in a subscription today.

++ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS ++



Bust of Late Prof. T. L. Wright, the Friend of the Greeks

A FITTING MEMORIAL AND A SPLENDID GIFT

ANDON KOCHICAS, past president of the T. L. Wright Chapter of Beloit, Wis., on behalf of the members of his chapter and the Greeks of his community, presented a life-size bust of the late Prof. Theodore Lyman Wright, in whose honor the new \$150,000 art hall on the Beloit College campus has been named. Other members of the committee were James Leeson, John Georgison, Gust Perry, Tom Panos and George Maileris. Contributions were accepted from Greek residents outside the organization as well as from members.

"It would not be possible in a life time to do as much in memory of Professor Wright as he has done for us," Mr. Leeson said. "The presentation of this bust expresses in a small way our great appreciation of his friendship."

Probably, were Prof. Theodore Lyman Wright alive, nothing would please him more than that the statue of him that was placed in the new art hall should come to the college as the gift of the Beloit Chapter of Ahepa.

At the close of his day's work, initiating young American students into the Greek language and acquainting them with the masterpieces of Greek art and literature, Professor Wright, as a labor of love, spent many and many an evening in his classroom at Middle College teaching Beloit's modern Sons of Achilles and Agamemnon and Ulysses how to read and write the English language and assume a fuller place in the community as American citizens.

In a number of ways both before and since his death, Beloiters of Greek descent, who regarded Professor Wright as a Nestor in this land of their adoption, have expressed their appreciation of what he did for them. They have done a gracious and fitting thing in presenting the bust of Professor Wright that will serve throughout time as their tribute of gratitude and devotion to his teaching and friendship.

It is also especially fitting that the sculptor who executed the work should be James Porter, a grandson of the first president of Beloit College.

WE are happy to announce the marriage of our beloved Brother Angel N. Alexopoulos to Miss Mary Chuchanis on Sunday April 19th at the St. Charalambos Church at Canton, Ohio. The Editor congratulates them and wishes them a long happy married life.



CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT TOPICS

MORE and more it becomes apparent as one senses the monopolistic tendencies of the business world that the salvation of the individual merchant rests on his ability to link himself with a group buying power and thereby effect a saving in purchase expenditures that he can turn to his own advantage through passing them on to his customers in the form of reduced sales prices.

At the present time the business world believes it has hit the upgrade at last and that recovery from the long siege of unsteady business is within sight. True, there is no expectation of a tremendous upheaval of buying power that will send the customers in volcanic like, their pockets bulging with cash and their eagerness to part with the coin on an equal with such a volume of this world's goods.

But the old adage that "things are not as bad as they seem" apparently has some meaning to it after all. At least merchants are trying to make themselves believe that and once the attitude of mind has taken a turn-about stand the first battle lines of the enemy have been pierced even if there may be yet some trenches to dig through.

Serious contemplation at such a time as this along the lines of buying and selling certainly will bring the merchant to a realization that certain methods he has been pursuing have been wrong, perhaps the majority of them, while a certain few have withstood the test and have, in fact, found the straws at which the backsliding merchant must grasp to get back into clear water for his future endeavors.

Thus, perhaps the depression will be looked upon later as having been somewhat of a blessing in disguise in that it will have taught us to separate those ideas we have found true and guiding from the chaff in which we have been expending more or less useless and fruitless energies. Surely co-

THESE are the three big C's that are essential to the successful management of any establishment which caters to food.

By Cleanliness is not meant a beautiful brightly polished fountain. Many dispensers think that spending a few moments of cleaning the nickel tops and covers of the fountain, they have attained Cleanliness. They fool only themselves. The beautiful apple that is polished to a high gloss is worthless unless the fruit is sound and whole. Often such apples are wormy. Cleanliness is to be judged by the inside of a fountain. The syrup tanks and pumps, the ice cream cabinets and cold closets—the milk pump and crushed fruit jars tell the story at a glance. These are the parts that the customer does not see, but the drinks and dishes prepared from filthy receptacles cannot taste right. They are infected

COÖPERATIVE BUYING SOLVES A PROBLEM

By JAMES T. LEAKAS

Supreme Governor of the Order of Ahepa

operative buying will protrude as one of the points of preëminence, if not the paramount one, in this respect.

The direction of business through a collective responsibility of this nature is the natural result of a closer application to the principles of doing business through the elimination of waste time and the avoidance of widely fluctuating prices that agitate the entire market. What affects the one man in a given business does not leave the other untouched so that all are or should be impelled by a common purpose through organization.

When a slump comes in business the average retailer blames it on "the times" and does not take the trouble and time to analyze the possible cause. Unobservant, he continues to operate as before and nine times out of ten with the pessimistic clouds through which he is groping his way enveloping his warped little self he hasn't a chance to get "out from under" and start himself on the road to better times.

The other fellow, on such an occasion, stops to ponder and really does some thinking. In the last analysis he will probably find that the whole thing rests on a matter of price and this, if he will delve deep enough, will bring him back to the thought with which we started out, coöperative efforts that will enable him to give just as good goods, many times even better, at

lower prices, with no lessening of service necessary in doing so.

I cite the experience of a man who several years ago was going along in his independent way, buying individually, getting good material, it is true, because he knew his business, but up against it in the matter of prices. One day the idea of coöperative buying was broached to him and, like many others, he was on the point of passing it by when something within him told him not to be so hasty. Investigate before casting it aside, said the still small voice.

He did and the result is that now he is linked with a coöperative buying group in the east. He secures goods every bit as good as he did when doing individual buying, he receives them more promptly and what is best of all, of course, he is able to purchase them at a respectable saving, a saving he can pass on to his customers. Yet his profit is not seriously affected, if at all; in fact, it is enlarged if the increased amount of business he now does is taken into consideration.

He knows when he orders a certain piece of merchandise that the buyer in New York will get him just what he wants as the buyer's market is an extremely wide one and being an expert he knows it the length of the alphabet. Also he knows because of the agent's buying power that the price will be considerably better than if he alone went into the open market and made his purchases. He saves both time and money and gets better results all around.

One of the basic tenets of fraternal organizations like the Ahepa is close co-operation and this idea I have just brought to your attention is one that agrees quite well with the thoughts of our order. What makes for betterment in business in legitimate fashion is reflected in our individual selves and what we are ourselves goes to shape the nature of our fraternal relationships.

Cleanliness, Carefulness and Courtesy Essential to Success in Business

By E. M. FLEISCHMAN

with germs of fermentation and decay.

I have always been against the "Grand Clean-Up Day." There is no necessity for it, and what's more it's simply dangerous to put off cleaning to a certain day in the week or the month. It is so much simpler to clean up carefully as one goes along. When-

ever a syrup tank runs out—wash it out before refilling—before putting chipped ice on coolers—flush them properly with water—etc.

Courtesy is inborn, but many can be trained. The old time—"What's yours?" "Waited on?" "Getting yours?" "What will you have?" is steadily giving way to the better forms "What may I serve you?" and "May I wait on you?" By using these last two phrases a dispenser places himself at once out of the common run. The customer is quick to realize that he is dealing with a gentleman and will treat the dispenser as such.

Carefulness embodies the other two virtues because a careful dispenser is just naturally clean and courteous. Carefulness is getting on the job in proper time, care-

(Continued on page 34)

The United States Flag

(Continued from page 5)

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, One Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

At the words "to the Flag," the right hand is extended, palm upward, toward the Flag, and this position is held until the end of the affirmative, when the hand drops to the side.

However, civilian adults will always show full respect to the Flag, when the pledge is being given, by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniforms should render the right hand salute.

Salute to the National Anthem

When the National Anthem is played and no Flag is displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the Anthem, retaining this position until the last note of the Anthem. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the Flag is displayed, the regular "Salute to the Flag" should be given. The "Star Spangled Banner" is recommended for universal recognition as the National Anthem, but there is no law designating it as such.

Federal Flag Laws

There is but one Federal statute which protects the Flag throughout the country from desecration. This law provides that a trade-mark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises, among other things, "the Flag, coat of arms, or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof."

Congress has also enacted legislation providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the Flag within the District of Columbia.

The Flag Speaks

I am whatever you make me, nothing more.
I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become.

I am all that you hope to be and have courage to try for.
I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope.
I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring.

I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and the statute makers, soldier and dreadnaught, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor, and clerk.

I am the battle of yesterday, and the mistake of to-morrow.
I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why.
I am the clutch of an idea, and the reasoned purpose of resolution.

I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be.

I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this Nation. My stars and my stripes are your dream and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts. For you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making.

THE FIDDLER

WEAR not, O Youth, a mask of wisdom, be
Content to charm with wondrous melody!
Cause hearts to brighter, draw the bow and play,
Make rhythms scatter like bright fountain-spray!
In darkness though Life's secret has its lair,
Cast off the wings that tug to take you there!
Life sparkles for you in a maiden's smile —
Play on, O happy Youth, play on awhile! SOTIRIS SKIPIIS.

ΤΟ ΕΛΑΙΟΛΑΔΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΣΜΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ

ΕΠΙ 30 ΣΥΝΕΧΗ ΕΤΗ



Τὸ λάδι μάρκας "ΑΜΒΡΟΣΙΑ"
εἶναι κατάλληλον διὰ κάθε
σπίτου καὶ κάθε χρῆσιν.

Πάντοτε φρέσκον, ἄγνόν, ἀρωματικόν, φιλτραρισμένον.
Διακρίνεται μεταξύ τῶν ἄλλων διὰ τὴν ὑπεροχὴν του.
Πωλεῖται εἰς ὅλα τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ Παντοπωλεῖα εἰς ὅλα τὰ States.
Συσκευάζεται καὶ ἐγγυᾶται ὑπευθύνως διὰ τὴν ἀγνότητά του ὑπὸ

ΙΩ. ΑΛΜΠΑΝΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΙΑΣ

Οἶκον ἰδρυθέντος πρὸ 30ετίας.

ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΕΩΝ

Ἑλληνικῶν, Ἰταλικῶν καὶ Ἰσπανικῶν τροφίμων, καὶ διανομέων
αὐτῶν εἰς ὅλα τὰ STATES τῶν Ἠνωμένων Πολιτειῶν.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

Η ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΗ ΨΗΦΟΣ

ΤΗΣ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΔΟΣ

Υπό Κας ΑΓΝΗΣ ΣΤΟΥΔΗΤΟΥ



Gradually Breaking Her Chains and Rising. A Famous Statue by One of the Greatest Sculptors of Modern Times, C. Dimitriadis. This Statue Was Awarded First Prize in the Exhibition of Arts in Paris Recently

ΕΝΑ ζήτημα που απασχολεί τελευταίως τὰς Ἑλληνίδας, ἰδίως μετὰ τὰς προσφάτους δημοτικὰς ἐκλογὰς τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης εἶναι τὸ ζήτημα τῆς δημοτικῆς ψήφου των γυναικῶν. Τὸ ζήτημα αὐτὸ εἶνε ἀρκετὰ πολὺλόγον καὶ ἐκτετατὸν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀπὸ τὸ 1927, καὶ τώρα πού ἐφθάσεν ἡ ἡμέρα τῆς πρώτης ἐφαρμογῆς του ἔδειξεν ὡς πρῶτον ἀποτέλεσμα τὰς 260 γυναῖκας τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης πού εἶχαν τὸν ἠρωσιμὸν νὰ λάβουν μέρος εἰς τὴν ἐκλογὴν τοῦ Δημάρχου μετὰ 25,000 ψηφοφόρων.

Ὅταν τὸ 1925 ἐψηφίσθη ὁ νέος Κώδικς περὶ Δήμων καὶ Κοινοτήτων, προσετέθη εἰς τὸ ἄρθρον 196 αὐτοῦ καὶ ὁ νεωτερισμὸς ὅτι ἀπὸ τὸ 1927 καὶ ὕστερα θὰ ἦταν δυνατὸν νὰ παραχωρηθῆ διὰ Διατάγματος εἰς τὰς γυναῖκας τὸ δικαίωμα τῆς ψήφου εἰς τὰς δημοτικὰς καὶ κοινοτικὰς ἐκλογὰς ἐφ' ὅσον εἶναι ἄνω τῶν 30 ἐτῶν καὶ γνωρίζουν ἀνάγνωσιν καὶ γραφήν.

Τὴν ἔκδοσιν τοῦ Διατάγματος αὐτοῦ ἐξητοῦσαν ἐπὶ τρία ἔτη 57 γυναῖκες σωματεία ἀπὸ καθῆ Κυβέρνησιν καὶ ἀπὸ καθῆ Ὑπουργῶν τῶν Ἑσπερικῶν. Ἐντούτοις τὸ Διάταγμα δὲν εἶδε τὸ φῶς τῆς δημοσιότητος παρά μόνον τὸν Φεβρουάριον τοῦ 1930, ἔτος ἀκριβῶς μετὰ τὰς δηλώσεις τοῦ κ. Βενιζέλου ὅτι θὰ τὸ δόσῃ τὸ ταχύτερον.

Ὁ ἀποκλεισμὸς τῶν ἀγραμμάτων γυναικῶν καθὼς καὶ τὸ ὅσον ἡλικίας 30 ἐτῶν πού καθέρισεν ἡ νομοθεσία μας σχηματίζουν ἓνα σύστημα ἐντελῶς ἀριστοκρατικὸν διότι παρέχουν ἓνα δικαίωμα εἰς μίαν πολὺ περιορισμένην τάξιν γυναικῶν, αἱ ὁποῖαι δὲν ἔχουν κἀν μεγάλην προθυμίαν νὰ τὸ ἐξασκήσουν. Ἡ γυναῖκα χωρική, ἡ γυναῖκα ἐργάτρια, ἡ γυναῖκα υπάλληλος 20-30 ἐτῶν, ἐκείνη δηλ. πού συνεισφέρουν εἰς τὴν Ἑθνικὴν Οἰκονομίαν στερῶνται τῆς συμμετοχῆς εἰς τὴν διοίκησιν τῶν δήμων καὶ κοινοτήτων. Εἰς ὁρισμένας κοινότητας τῆς Μασσαλίας δὲν ἰσχύει, ὅπως ἐδηλώθη ἀπὸ τοὺς προέδρους των εἰς τοὺς νομάρχους, οὔτε μία γυναῖκα ἐγγράμματος ἐκτός ἀπὸ τὴν δασκάλα τοῦ χωριοῦ πού εἶναι συνήθως κἀτα τῶν 30 ἐτῶν. Ἐντούτοις αἱ γυναῖκες αὐτὲς εἰς τὰ χωριά αὐτὰ σκαβῶν καὶ αὐτὰ τὸ ἀπέλλῃ ἢ μαζεύουν τὸν καρπὸν ἢ δουλεύουν εἰς τὴν ὁδοποιίαν ἀκριβῶς ὅπως καὶ οἱ

ἄνδρες καὶ γνωρίζουν πολὺ καλά τὰ προσόντα τοῦ Α ἢ τοῦ Β προέδρου κοινότητος τὸν ὁποῖον μποροῦν κάλλιστα νὰ ὑποδείξουν ἢ νὰ καταψηφίσουν.

Ἔτσι ἓνας θεσμὸς πού τόσο μεγάλην προσοχὴν ἔτιζεν εἰς ὅλας τὰς μεταπολεμικὰς δημοκρατίας, καταδικασθῆ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐκ τῶν προτέρων εἰς μερικὴν ἀποτυχίαν.

Διὸ πρέπει νὰ ἰδοῦμε πῶς ἐφαρμόσθη τὸ Διάταγμα τοῦ Φεβρουαρίου 1930 ὡς τώρα καὶ τί δυσκολίας συνήρτησε εἰς τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν του.

Ἡ πρώτη δυσκολία εἶναι ὅτι τὸ διάταγμα ὥρισεν τὴν σύστασιν ἐπιτροπῆς ἀποτελουμένην ἀπὸ τρία πρόσωπα, δύο ἄνδρας καὶ μίαν γυναῖκα, διὰ τὴν σύνταξιν τῶν ἐκλογικῶν καταλόγων τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ δὲν ἀνοφῆρει τίποτα διὰ τὴν σχετικὴν ἀποζημίωσιν τῶν μελῶν αὐτῶν.

Φυσικὰ εἶναι δύσκολον νὰ βοηθῶν τόσο πολλοὶ ἐνθουσιῶδες ἰδίως ἄνδρες πού νὰ ἐργάζονται ἀφιλοκερδῶς ἐπὶ 2 ὥρας καθ' ἡμέραν διὰ τὴν ἐγγραφήν τῶν γυναικῶν. Εἰς τὰς ἐπιτροπὰς συντάξεως ἐκλογικῶν καταλόγων τῶν ἄνδρων, τὰ μέλη πληρώνονται ὅταν παρουσιάζονται ἢ καμῶν ἐργασίαν.

Ἡ δευτέρα δυσκολία εἶναι ὅτι ἡ ἐφαρμογὴ τοῦ Διατάγματος ἐξηρηθῆ ἀπὸ τὸν κλῆρον, δηλ. τὸ Διάταγμα ἔπρεπε νὰ διαβασθῆ εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, αἱ ἐπιτροπὰς συντάξεως συνεδριάζουν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ ἡ ἡλικία τῶν γυναικῶν βεβαιῶνται ἀπὸ τὸν ἑφημέριον τῆς ἐνορίας.

Εἰς τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν αὗτος παρετηρήθη ὅτι οἱ ἐφημέριοι ἠενήθησαν σιγνῶτα νὰ ἰσχυρισθῶν τὰς αἰτήσεις τῶν γυναικῶν, δὲν ἐδιάβασαν τὸ Διάταγμα μετὰ τὴν λειτουργίαν ἢ τὸ ἐδιάβασαν καὶ ἐδήλωσαν (ὅπως ὁ δεσπότης τοῦ Αἰγίου) ὅτι θὰ ἀπορίσων τὰς γυναῖκας πού θὰ πῶν νὰ ἐγγραφῶν εἰς τὰς ἐκλογικὰς καταλόγους, καὶ τέλος οἱ ἐπιτροπὰς ἔκαμαν δυσκολίας ἢ δὲν ἐδέχθησαν διόλου νὰ σταγίσουν τὰς ἐπιτροπὰς εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.

Υπάρχει τὸ παράδειγμα τῶν ἐπιτροπῶν τῆς Χρυσοπηγῆς τῆς Ἀθηνῶν, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἔπρεπε νὰ ἐξαναγκασθῶν διὰ τῆς ἀστυνομίας διὰ νὰ ἀφίσουν τὴν ἐπιτροπὴν νὰ συνεδριάσῃ εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.

Ἡ τρίτη δυσκολία εἶναι ὅτι διὰ νὰ φθάσῃ μία γυναῖκα ὡς τὴν περίφημον αὐτὴν ἐπιτροπὴν πρέπει νὰ φροντίσῃ νὰ

ἐγγραφῆ εἰς τὸ δημοτικόλογον τῆς πόλεως τῆς καὶ δι' αὐτὸ πρέπει νὰ δηλώσῃ τὸ ἔτος τῆς γεννήσεως τοῦ πατρὸς τῆς ἢ τοῦ συζύγου τῆς, τὸν ἀριθμὸν τοῦ ἐκλογικοῦ τῶν βιβλιαρίων, καὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῆς ἐγγραφῆς του εἰς τὸ Γενικὸν Μητρώον τοῦ Ὑπουργείου τῶν Ἑσπερικῶν. Ὑστερα πρέπει νὰ φροντίσῃ νὰ εἶναι ἓνα διευθυντὴν σχολεῖον ὃ ὁποῖος θὰ τῆς κἀν πιστοποιητικὸν ὅτι γνωρίζει ἀνάγνωσιν καὶ γραφήν, νὰ ἔχη δύο φωτογραφίας, νὰ τρέξῃ εἰς τὴν Δημαρχίαν, νὰ τὴν στείλῃ ἀπὸ τὸν Ἄννα εἰς τὸν Κατάρα, νὰ φροντίσῃ, νὰ συγχισθῆ, νὰ τὴν κοροιδέσων καὶ νὰ πάρῃ τέλος τὸ ἐκλογικὸν βιβλιάριον.

Ἄν ὕστερα ἀπὸ ὅλα αὐτὰ εὐρέθησων εἰς τὴν Θεσσαλονίκην 260 γυναῖκες πού διήλθον νικηφόρος ἀπὸ ὅλα τὰ ἀνωτέρω στάδια εἶναι ἀπορίας ἄξιον. Εἰς ὁρισμένας πάλιν κοινότητας, ὅπως εἰς τὴν Ἰτέαν ἢ τὸ Σιλόαστρον, ἐπρωθυμιοῦθησαν καὶ ἐνεγοφῆσαν ὅτι αἱ γυναῖκες πού ἔχουν κατὰ τὸν νόμον ἐκλογικὸν δικαίωμα.

Ἐντούτοις δὲν ἠξέφρομεν εἰς τὰς παραμονὰς τῶν προσεχῶν δημοτικῶν ἐκλογῶν τί ὅσον θὰ λάβῃ τὸ ζήτημα, διότι ὡς τότε ἴσως ἀντιληφθῶν καὶ τὰ κόμματα τὴν σπουδαιότητα τοῦ πράγματος καὶ θὰ φροντίσων νὰ διευκολύνων τὴν ἐγγραφήν τῶν γυναικῶν ἐκλογικῶν εἰς τοὺς καταλόγους ὅπως διευκολύνων τοὺς ἄνδρας.

Ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὰ ὀφῆλη πού θὰ ἔχων οἱ δήμοι ἀπὸ τὴν συμμετοχὴν τῶν γυναικῶν εἰς τὴν διοίκησιν των, εἶναι τόσο πολὺ γνωστὰ ὥστε εἶναι περιττὸν νὰ τὰ ἀπαριθμήσῃ κανεὶς ὅλα. Μόνον ὅτι θὰ δίδεται περισσοτέρα προσοχὴ εἰς τὴν καθαριότητα τῆς πόλεως, εἰς τὰ ἔργα κοινωνικῆς προνοίας τῶν δήμων εἶναι ἤδη ἓνα μεγάλο ἐπιχείρημα ὕπερ τῶν γυναικῶν δημοτικῶν ἀρχόντων. Ἐξ ἄλλου αἱ γυναῖκες φροντίζουν συνήθως περισσότερο διὰ τὴν ἐκπαίδευσιν ἰδίως τῶν κοριτσιῶν πού σήμερον τόσο παραμελεῖται καθὼς καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν τοῦ νόμου περὶ ὑποχρεωτικῆς φοιτήσεως εἰς τὰ δημοτικὰ σχολεῖα. Ὅτι τέλος τὸ συνασθῆμα τῆς εὐθύνῃς διὰ τὴν διοίκησιν θὰ ἐξισώσῃ καὶ τὸ πνευματικὸν ἐπίπεδον τῶν γυναικῶν καθὼς ὅτι αἱ γυναῖκες ἀρθαται ἀκόμη εἰς τὸν πολιτικὸν βίον θὰ ἐπιδείξων περισσότερο τὴν ἐπινοήσιν εἰς τὴν διαχείρησιν τῆς δημοτικῆς προνοίας εἶναι ἀρκετὰ μεγάλο ἐπιχείρημα διὰ νὰ πείσῃ καὶ τοὺς τελευταίους ἀκόμη προσκαλλημένους εἰς τὰ πάτρια.

Η ΠΑΛΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΠΑΡΟΙΚΙΑ

ΤΗΣ ΒΙΕΝΝΗΣ

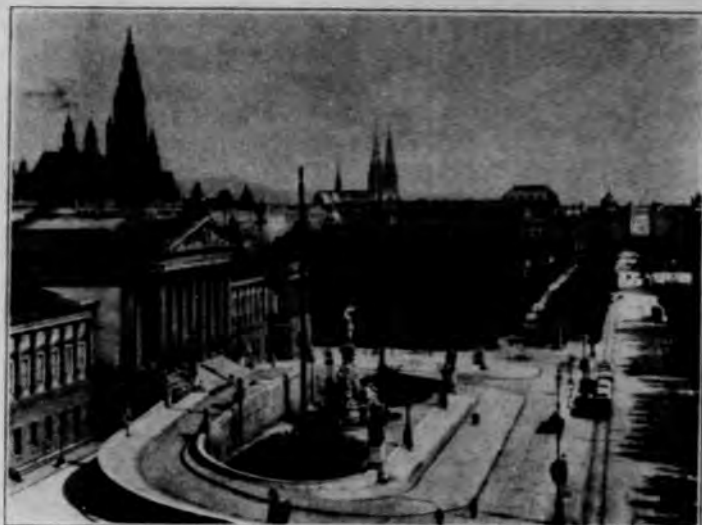
Υπό Dr. S. D. SOTER

ΕΙΝΑΙ πασίγνωστος η θράσις της εν Βιέννη Έλληνικής κοινότητας, της άλλοτε τόσο μεγάλης και πολυπληθούς. Η Έμπορικη θράσις των Έλλήνων κατά τον δέκατον ογδόον αιώνα μέχρι τὰ μέσα του δεκάτου ένατου αιώνα ήτο πραγματικώς κολοσσιαία. Εν Βιέννη είχαν συρρεύσει Έλληνες από όλην την Τουρκοκρατούμενην Ελλάδα, οίτινες έκρατούν τὸ μεγαλύτερον μέρος του Αυστριακού έμπορίου εις χείρας των. Ο αριθμός των Έλληνικών έμπορικών οίκων ανήρχετο εις διακοσίους κατά τον δέκατον ογδόον αιώνα. Ουδέ και ύστερήσεν η παροικία εις την πνευματικήν ζωήν. Εν Βιέννη εξέδότη η πρώτη Έλληνική εφημερίς τὸ 1791 εις τὰ τυπογραφεία των αδελφών Μαρκιδών Πουλίου, τὰ οποία κατηγγέθησαν κατά την ανακάλυψιν της επαναστατικής θράσεως του Ρήγα Φερραίου. Εν Βιέννη έλαβε χώραν η έκδοσις του «Λογίου Έρμου» υπό την διεύθυνσιν του Ανθίμου Γαζή, ενός εκ των λογιωτέρων Έλλήνων και επιφανούς μέλους της επιτροπής της Φιλικής Έταιρείας.

Σημεία της άλλοτε άκμαζούσης Έλληνικής κοινότητος της Βιέννης είναι αι δύο έτι λειτουργούσαι περιλαμπροί Έλληνικαί εκκλησίαι: η Άγία Τριάς, κειμένη εις την οδόν Φλάισμαρκτ, ητις ανεκκινήθη κατά τὸ 1858 εξόδοις του μεγαλειόπου Σίνα, σχεδιασθεΐσα και καλλωπισθεΐσα υπό την επίβλεψιν του διαστήμου αρχιτέκτονος Θεοσίλου Φόν Χάνσεν, ο οποίος ήτο και σχεδιαστής της Σιναϊκής Ακαδημίας Αθηνών και του ενταχθα λαμπρού κτιρίου της Αυστριακής βουλής, είναι τῶν οντι άριστούργημα τέχνης ανώτερον κατά την ιδέαν μου πάσης άλλης νεωτέρας Έλληνικής εκκλησίας.

Ο καλλωπισμός κινεί τον θαυμασμό των ξένων, οι οποίοι καθημερινῶς την επισκέπτονται. Τὸ εικονοστάσιον, ὁ ἄμβων και ὅλον τὸ ξύλινον μέρος της εκκλησίας κατασκευασμένον από ξύλου σκαλιστοῦ και επιχρυσωμένου μετὰ πλουσιῶν γλυφῶν, είναι έργον θαυμασίας τέχνης. Αἱ εἰκόνες, ελαιογραφίαι σπανίου κάλλους και αι θαμάσαι τοιχογραφίαι (frescoes) είναι έργα των μεγαλειότερων ζωγράφων της εποχής. Εἰς τὸ ἄνω πάτωμα της εκκλησίας ελαιοτῶργε: άλλοτε η Έλληνική σχολή, ιδρυθεΐσα υπό του Ανθίμου Γαζή.

Η ἄλλη εκκλησία του Αγίου Γεωργίου κείται επί της παρόδου καλουμένης Οδὸς Έλλήνων και έχρησιμευε τὸ πάλαι



The Famous Ring Plaza in Vienna With the Parliament Rising on the Left

διὰ τοὺς Έλληνες Οθωμανοὺς ὑπηκόους, ἐνῶ η Άγία Τριάς ήτο μόνον διὰ τοὺς Έλληνες Αυστριακοὺς ὑπηκόους.

Οι ζήσαντες η επισκεφθέντες την Βιέννη γνωρίζουν ότι η πόλις διαιρείται εις την κυρίαν πόλιν, η οποία παλαιότερον περιεβάλετο από κυκλικὰ τείχη ἄτινα όμως καταδαρσίθησαν κατά τὰ μέσα του παρελθόντος αιώνα και ἀνεκατεστάθησαν διὰ της σημερινῆς ευρείας κυκλικῆς λεωφόρου του Ring, ἀναλόγου κατά τι μετὸ Λούβ του Σικάγου. Εἰς τὸ κύριον αὐτὸ μέρος της πόλεως, περί την οδόν Φλάισμαρκτ εἶχε συγκεντρωθῆ η έμπορικὴ θράσις των Έλλήνων. Εἰς την ἀρχὴν της οδοῦ Φλάισμαρκτ ήτο η οδὸς Ριγκατράσσε και περί αὐτήν μικρά πλατεία διὰ μέσου της οποίας ἐντὸς στοῶς, εἰσέρχεται τις εις την μεγαλειέταν πλατείαν, την καλουμένην Χόαρ-Μάρκτ, ἐπὶ της οποίας εὑρίσκειται τὸ μέγαρον του Σίνα και αι οἰκίαι άλλων Έλλήνων. Ἐκεῖ εὑρίσκειται και τὸ καφενεῖον Schiller τὸ ὅποιον βλέπομεν ἀναφερόμενον εις τὰς ἀνακρίσεις του Ρήγα Φερραίου.

Εἰς την περιοχὴν λοιπὸν αὐτὴν της ἐσωτερικῆς πόλεως εὑρίσκειται η ἔδρα της παλαιᾶς Έλληνικῆς παροικίας. Εἰς τὸ μέρος τοῦτο διεξήγοντο αι έμπορικαί συναλλαγαί, ἐπικοινωνῶν οι Έλληνες πρὸς ἀλλήλους και ἀντήλλασσον τὰς σκέψεις των περί πατρίδος. Ἐδῶ συγκεντρῶντο οι τότε λογάδας του ἔθνους, οι ἐκδόντες την πρώτην Έλληνικὴν εφημερίδα, και υπό την διεύθυνσιν του Ανθίμου Γαζή εξέδωσαν τον «Λόγιον Έρμην». Καὶ ἐδῶ ήτο ὅπου ἔδρασαν ὁ πρωτομάρτυς Ρήγας.

Ἐκ της μεγάλης αὐτῆς παροικίας η οποία τόσο ἐθνωφελῶς εἰργάσθη εις τὸ παρελθόν, δὲν σώζονται σήμεραν παρά δεκαπέντε με εἰκοσιν οἰκογένεια. Λύπη μεγάλη και ἀθυμία μετέτελεσεν ὅταν ὁ ἱερεὺς της παροικίας μῶυ διετραχώθησε

την παρακμὴν της μεγάλης άλλοτε κοινότητος.

Ἐκείνο όμως τὸ ὅποιον ἐμποιεῖ πατριωτικὴν συγκίνησιν εις τὸν κάθε Έλληνα ἐπισκεπτόμενον την Βιέννην, είναι η ἐντὸς της πόλεως ἐθνικὴ θράσις του Ρήγα του Βελεστινλή. Ἐδῶ εις την μικρὴν πλατείαν του Χόερ-Μαρκτ, ἀφοῦ ἐτύπωσε τὰ ποιήματά του εις τὰ τυπογραφεία των Αδελφών Μαρκιδών Πουλίου, περιεφέρετο κρυφίως εις τὰ καφενεῖα εις ἃ ἐσύχναζον οι Έλληνες και ἐξήγγων αὐτὰ ἐκ των βαθέων θυλακίων του Θεσσαλικῆς τσουμπῆ, τὰ διένειμεν μυστικῶς, ἐξαγείρων τὸ φρόνημα ὅλων ὁ Θεσσαλὸς πατριώτης.

Τίνες ήσαν οι λόγοι ὧν ἕνεκα καταδιωχθεῖς ὁ πρωτομάρτυς με τοὺς συντρόφους του, παρεδόθη παρά της Αυστριακῆς κυβερνήσεως εις τὸν στραγγαλισμόν;

Ο Παπαρρηγόπουλος μᾶς λέγει ὅτι ὁ Ρήγας δὲν εἶχε μόνον καρδίαν εὐπαθῆ,



One of the Old Greek Orthodox Churches of Vienna

ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦν ὑγιᾶ καὶ πρακτικόν. Ἀπὸ ἐδῶ ὅπου παρέλαβε συνεργούς πολλοὺς πλουσίους ἐμπόρους συνέπηξεν ἐπαναστατικὴν ἐταιρείαν. Ἐφρόντισε νὰ συνεννοηθῆ μετὰ τῆς Γαλλίας καὶ διετέλει εἰς ἀδιάκοπον ἀλληλογραφίαν μετὰ πολλῶν Τούρκων, Ἀλβανῶν, Ἀρμενίων, ἐπισκόπων καὶ πολλῶν προυφόντων τῆς Ἑλλάδος, παρασκευάζων τὸ ἔθνος εἰς ἐπανάστασιν. Ἴνα διακωτίσῃ τὸ γένος ἐξέδωκε συγγράμματα καὶ χάρτας τῆς Μεγάλῃς Ἑλλάδος. Μεταξὺ τῶν ἄλλων ἔργων, ἅτινα κατόπιν ἐσκόρπισε ἀνὰ τὸ ἔθνος, ἐκτός τῶν βιβλίων του, τῶν χαρτῶν του καὶ τῶν εἰκόνων, ὑπῆρξαν καὶ τὰ ποιήματά του.

Ποῖός εἶναι ὁ Ἕλληνας τοῦ ὁποῦ ἡ καρδιά δὲν ἐσκήρτησεν ὅταν ἀκόμη μικρὸς ἐφέλε τοὺς ἐμπνευσμένους στίχους:

Ὡς τότε παλληκάρια νὰ ζοῦμε
στὰ στενά
Μονάχοι σὰν λιοντάρια, σταῖς
ράχαις στὰ βουνά.

Εἶναι στίχοι τοῦ συγκινοῦν κάθε Ἕλληνα ὅταν διατραγωδῆ τὰ δεινὰ τοῦ ἔθνους, ὅπως βαθύτατα τὰ ἠσθάνθη ὁ μεγάλος μας ἐθνικός ποιητής.

Παρ' ὅλον τὸν μεγάλον κίνδυνον, τὸ ποίημα διαδιδόμενον ἀπὸ τῆς Βιέννης, μέσω τῶν ἐδῶ σπουδάζοντων νέων καὶ ἐμπόρων, εἰς Τεργέστην, Σαλαζίνον, Ἐπτάνησον καὶ ὅλην τὴν Ἑλλάδα, εἰς τὰς πόλεις, εἰς τὰ βουνά, φηλλόμενον ἐπὶ τριακοντα χρόνια, ἐχρησίμασε ὡς σπῆθα στή μεγάλη ἐκρήξιν τοῦ '21.

Ἐδῶ, ὅπως λέγουν τὰ ἔγγραφα τῆς ἀνακρίσεως, ὁ Ρήγας, εἰς μυστικὰς συνελουσεις ἐντός τοῦ δωματίου του, ἐκάλει τοὺς φίλους του καὶ ὁπαδοὺς του καὶ παίζων τὸν αὐλὸν του τραγουδοῦσε τοὺς ἐνθουσιαστικούς ἐκείνους στίχους. Ἦτο ἐδῶ ὅπου ἐφέλετο τὸ μέγα αὐτὸ ποίημα τῆς προσδοκωμένης ἀναστάσεως τοῦ γένους τὸ ὁποῖον συνεδίωνε τὸ βουλευτὸν ἔθνος.

Καὶ ὅταν εἰς τὰ ἀρχεῖα τῆς Βιέννης ἀνεκαλύφθη ὁ φάκελλος τῆς ἀνακρίσεως τοῦ πρωτομάρτυρος, τὰ ἔγγραφα ἀπεκαλύφθη τὸ ὄδυνηρόν του Ρήγα μάρτύριον.

«Ἦτο μία ἀληθινὴ τραγωδία ἐκτυλισσομένη κατ' ὀλίγον πρὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν μου



The Statue of Palace Athenae in Front of the Austrian Parliament in Vienna



The Imposing Edifice of the Steinhof Church, Vienna

ἢς περιστάμην ἐν τῇ νυκτερινῇ ἡρεμίᾳ μόνος θεατῆς ἐκπεπληγμένος, ἐνδρακρὸς, μέχρι μεγαλειότητων τῆς καρδίας συγκινημένος, ὅταν ἀπεκαλύπτετο τοῦ ἀληθμονήτου μαρτυρίου τὸ Τιτανώδες μεγαλεῖον».

Αὐτὰ λέγει ὁ Σπύρος Λάμπρος γιὰ μιὰ χειμωνιάτικη βραδυά τοῦ μὲ τὸ ἀμαδρὸ τοῦ λυχναρίου ῥῶς μετέφραξε τὰ ἔγγραφα τῆς Αὐστριακῆς ἀνακρίσεως.

Ἐδῶ εἰργάσθη καὶ ἀνειροπόλησε ὁ Ρήγας Ἑλλάδα μεγάλην καὶ ἐλευθεράν μαζί με τοὺς ἄλλους ἐνθουσιώδεις ὁπαδοὺς τοὺς ὁποῖους ἐστρατολογοῦσε μετὰ τῶν σπουδάζοντων νέων στὴν Βιέννη, ἰδίως εἰς τὴν ἱατρικὴν. Ὅλοι αὐτοὶ ἦσαν ἀπὸ κάθε γωνίαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γῆς. Μακεδόνες, Ἡπειρώται, Χίοι, σπουδασταὶ καὶ ἔμποροι ἀπὸ τὴν τότε ἀκμάζουσαν Ἑλληνικὴν παροικίαν. Καὶ ὅταν ἤρχισαν ἡ ἀνάκρισις μανθάνομεν ὅτι μετὰ θάρρους ὁμολόγησαν, ἐξεταζόμενοι ἐνώπιον τοῦ ἀνακριτοῦ, ὅτι πράγματι εἶχον μελετήσει τὴν ἀνάστασιν τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ ὅτι ὄντως εἶχον σκεφθῆ τὴν ἀνατροπὴν τοῦ Ὄθωμανικοῦ κράτους. Τὸ θάρρος τῶν ὑπῆρξε πράγματι ὑπέροχον.

«Πάντοτε ἐπεθόμου», εἶπεν ὁ Ρήγας πρὸς τὸν ἀνακριτὴν, «τὴν ἀπελευθερώσιν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀπὸ τοῦ Τουρκικοῦ ζυγοῦ καὶ μετὰ τὴν σωτηρίαν τῆς ψυχῆς μου, τοῦτο ἔχω ὡς πρῶτον πόθον· νὰ ἴδω ἐκδιωκόμενος τοὺς Τούρκους ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἐπειδὴ προτιμῶ νὰ ἔχω κυρίαρχον τὸν διὰβολον μᾶλλον παρὰ τοιοῦτον τύραννον ὅπως ὁ Τούρκος».

Ὁ Ρήγας παρεδόθη εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν καὶ μαζί με τοὺς ἑπτὰ συντρόφους του ἐστραγγαλίσθησαν εἰς τὰς φυλακὰς τοῦ Βελιγραδίου. Ἐστραγγαλίσθη, καὶ ἡ ἀγχόνῃ ἐπιβῆ τῆς λώρας του τῆ γλυκεῖα γῆ, ἀλλὰ δὲν ἔπαυσε ἡ ἐπίδρασις τῆς γενναίας του ψυχῆς εἰς τὰς μελλούσας γενεάς.

Πολλοὶ γνωρίζουν τὴν εἰς ἐθνικὴν συνείδησιν ἀρθείσαν γνωστὴν παράδοσιν περὶ τοῦ τέλους τοῦ Ρήγα, ὅστις ἀφοῦ κατέβαλε τοὺς φυλακὰς διὰ τῆς ρωμαλαίας του πυγμῆς, ἐδέησε νὰ ρομφεθῆ δι' ὀπλων παρὰ τῶν τυράννων, ἀνακράζων Τουρκι-

στί: «Ἔτσι ἀποθνήσκουν τὰ παλληκάρια· ἱκανὸν σπόρον ἔσπειρα θέλει βλαστῆσῃ καὶ τὸ γένος μου θέλει συλλέξῃ τὸν γλυκὺν αὐτοῦ καρπὸν».

Ἐκκτὸν τριάντα τρία χρόνια ἔχουν περάσει ἀπὸ τοῦ θανάτου του.

Ἡ ἐλευθερὰ γενεὰ τιμᾶται τὴν μνήμην τοῦ πρωτομάρτυρος ποιητοῦ, ἀνήγγειρε ἀνδριάντα ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ Ἐθνικοῦ μας Πανεπιστημίου.

Ἡ τότε ἄδικος καὶ πανίγχυρος Αὐστριακὴ Αὐτοκρατορία δὲν εἶναι σήμερον παρὰ μία σκιά τοῦ παρελθόντος αἰῶνος ἀριθμοῦσα ἴσως ὀλιγωτέρους κατοίκους ἀπὸ τὴν τότε παρ' αὐτῆς ἀδικηθεῖσαν καὶ τότε σκληρῶς ὑπὸ τὸν ζυγὸν στεναζούσαν Ἑλλάδα.

Ἡ παρούσα Αὐστριακὴ κυβέρνησις τέλως προέβη εἰς μίαν πολὺ δικαίαν πρᾶξιν δόσασα τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Ἐθνομάρτυρος Ρήγα Φερραίου εἰς μίαν ὁδὸν τῆς Βιέννης. Διὰ τῆς πράξεως αὐτῆς ἠθέλησε νὰ ἐπανορθωθῇ ἐν μέρει τὴν μεγάλην ἀδικίαν ἢ ὅποια εἶχε προγγίσει εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας πρωταθλητὰς τῆς ἐλευθερίας κατὰ τὰ μαῦρα ἐκεῖνα χρόνια.

Ὁ δὲ Ἑλληνισμὸς ὁ πανηγυρικός τὴν ἑκατονταετηρίδα τῆς παλιγγενεσίας, δὲν ἀληθμονήσε μέσα στὰ ὄνοματα ἐκείνων οἱ ὁποῖοι μετὰ τὰ ὄπλα ἐδημιούργησαν πατρίδα ἐλευθερά, τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ μεστοῦ ἀπὸ πατριωτικοῦ μένους τοῦ Θεσσαλοῦ Πρωτομάρτυρος τοῦ αἰοδιμοῦ Ρήγα Βελεστινλή.



Sch'nbrunn, One of the Most Beautiful Parks, Formerly Only for the Enjoyment of the Austrian Emperor, But Now Open to the People of the Republic



Η ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ ΒΡΑΒΕΥΟΥΣΑ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑΣ

ΜΕ ΒΡΑΒΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΣ

ΑΙ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΕΣ ΠΟΥ ΕΒΡΑΒΕΥΘΗΣΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΗΝΕΘΗΣΑΝ. -- ΠΟΙΑ ΕΡΓΑ ΕΞΕΤΕΛΗΣΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΣΤΗΜΑ ΕΝΟΣ ΕΤΟΥΣ. -- ΑΘΛΟΘΕΤΙΣ Η "ΑΧΕΠΑ". -- ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΜΙΜΗΣΙΝ.



ΠΟ τους διθυράμβους και τας θομιμβεντίας παρελάσεις της Έθνικης εορτής έγινε και καιτι θετικότερον. Έβραβεύθησαν αι περισσότερον εργασθείσαι Κοινοτήτες. Η άφομη της θετικής αυτής χειρονομίας έγκειται εις τους ξενητειμένους Έλληνας της Αμερικης και εξεδιπλώθη διά του κορυφαίου οργανισμού της Έλληνικής διανοήσεως, της Αχέπας.

Αί άλλα τελεται, τα άλλα βραβεία και αυτής της ίδιας Ακαδημίας, όσον και αν έχουν την αίγλην της άποτίσεως φόρου τιμής προς τους αγωνιστάς της ελευθερίας και της ανυψώσεως του Έλληνικού πνεύματος, έστερούντο του αλεονεκτίματος της θετικότερας σκοπιάς.

Αυτό διέκριναν καλλίτερα από ημάς και ένοσίοτερον οι ξενητειμένοι μας ομογενείς της Αμερικης και προεκήρυσαν διά της Έθνικης Ακαδημίας έπαθλα διά την άμοιβήν των Κοινοτήτων εκείνων που θα παρουσιάζουν κάθε έτος το πλέον προοδευμένον και εκπολιτιστικότερον έργον εις την περιοχήν τους.

Έπ' εύκαιρία της περσινης επισκέψης της μεγάλης Έλληνοαμερικανικής οργανώσεως Αχέπα, κατόπιν κοινής έξουσιοδοτήσεως των στοών της πληθούς αυτής οργανώσεως, ο άρχηγός της έκδρομής επισκεφθείς τον Πρόεδρον της Ακαδημίας κατέθεσεν ένα χρηματικόν ποσόν με την έπιθυμίαν να άθλοθετηθί τουτό διά δύο Έλληνικάς Κοινοτήτας. Έπηρεασμένοι από τον θετικισμόν της δευτέρας των πατρίδος οι Αχέπανς ανέλιξαν εις το συνοδεύον την κατάθεσιν του τοῦ έγγραφου πῶς ήθελαν να άθλοθετηθί το χρημά των. Νά κατανεμηθί έξ ίσῳ εις δύο βραβεία.

Τό έν έξ 50.000 δραχμῶν να δοθί εις την Κοινότητα εκείνην που θα πα-

ρουσιάζη κατά τό έτος 1930 περισσότερα και θετικότερα έργα προόδου, πολιτισμοῦ και εξυγιάνσεως. Τό δεύτερον έξ 25.000 δραχμῶν ν' άπονεμηθί εις την Κοινότητα εκείνην που θα παρουσιάζετο κατωτέρα της πρώτης, άπονεμομένην επίσης και έτέρων δύο ελαίνων εις τας κατόπιν ερχόμενας Κοινοτήτας.

Τό έγγραφον κατέλιπε με την παράκλησιν όπως τά έπαθλα δοθῶν την 25ην Μαρτίου. Η τελευταία αυτή παριέλθισ ητο βεβαίως περτή, αφού ως γνωστόν η Ακαδημία, την ήμεραν της Έθνικης εορτής, έχει όρισει διά τήν βράβεισιν των νεοελληνικών άγώνων. Είναι έν τοίτοις και χαρακτηριστική της άνωτέρας νοοτροπίας, από την όποιαν διαπνέονται οι Έλληνες της Αμερικης, επιθυμῶντες όπως η Έθνική μας εορτή μή μᾶς εδρίσκη ως κομμάτσους μόνον της ήμνοδίας του παρελθόντος, αλλά και ως συνεχιστάς έπί του εθνικου πεδίου της προσπάθειας των ήρωῶν μας προγόνων.

ΤΟ ΕΠΙΔΕΙΧΘΕΝ ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝ

Η Γραμματεία της Ακαδημίας, όπως είχε καθήκον, απέδεχθη την άθλοθετή-

Σ. Σ. Κατά την διάρκειαν των τελετών προς τιμήν των έκδομένων της Αχέπα έν Αθήνας την άνοχην του 1930, ο Ύπατος Πρόεδρος κ. Φίλιπς προσέφυγεν έξ όνόματι της οργανώσεως μας προς την Έλληνικήν Ακαδημίαν τό ποσόν των 1000 δολλαρίων να χρησιμοποισθί ως έπαθλον διά τας κοινότητας των έπαρχιών έλλινος, αίνως ήθελαν παρουσιάζη την έκπολιτιστικότεραν έργασίαν έντός του έτους.

Χωρίς περισσότερα σάλια, διότι τό γεννηθέν όμιλον μόνο των, παρατίθει ένταυθα τά άποτελέσματα τῆς τέλεσης της χειρονομίας της Αχέπα. Και εἴτος εις τό τόσον λεπτοκτά δείγματα του ένδιαφερόντος της Αχέπα διά τήν γενέτειραν, προσέτιθι ένα άκόμη πολυτίμητον ταύτοσιν, διαμ καλά θα εσίμαιεν εις την καθέσαν πρόσδον της χώρας έν ητο δυνατόν να καταστή μιστόν και όσ' άλλων πατριωτικῶν και φιλελευθερικῶν δραστηριοτήτων η πλοσίωσιν άτόμων.

Ο ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΒΡΑΒΕΥΘΕΙΣΗΣ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΟΣ ΣΟΦΑΔΩΝ, ΚΑΡΔΙΤΣΗΣ, ΣΥΓΧΑΙΡΕΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΘΛΟΘΕΤΙΔΑ ΑΧΕΠΑ

Κύριε Γενική Πρόεδρε της Αχέπα,

Η Ακαδημία Αθηνών, κατά την πανηγυρικήν αυτήν συνεδρίασιν τῆ 25 Μαρτίου 1931, άπέστειλεν εις την Κοινότητα Σοφάδων του Νομού Τρικκαλιών, ως έχουσαν την τιμήν να προΐσταται, τό δεύτερον Μέγα Βραβείον έξ των υπό τας ήμετέρας Οργανώσεως τεθέντων εις τήν διάθεσιν της Ακαδημίας δύο χρηματικῶν βραβείων προς βράβεισιν των Κοινοτήτων αίνως ήθελον έπατελέσει εις έργα κοινῆς ώφέλειας έν βαθμῶ άξίω βραβεύσεως.

Έκ ήμερον της Κοινοτήτος ως Προεδρεύω, έχω την τιμήν να εύχαριστήσω τήν ήμετέραν εύγενή Οργάνωσιν διά τήν έπιτηχή ήμνεύσιν των δύο βραβείων, αίνως έπαύθην άφορμή τῆς πανηγυρικής άπονομῆς του Β'. Β δείον εις τήν Κοινότητα μου.

Δοτότοις της εύκαιρίας, Κύριε Πρόεδρε, να διορημνήσω τό αισθήματα των άεργολάτων μου υπό τῆς προσδοκῆς και εύτυχίας των μελῶν της ήμετέρας Οργανώσεως, αίνως δεν λυθῶναι τήν άγαπῆταιν της Πατρίδος, και να διαβεβαιωθῶτε ότι η Κοινότης Σοφάδων άναυθάνεται βαθμῶς τῆς έπιορακώσεως της άπονεμαθείσας αἰτή τῆς. Θα προσπαθῶ και μελλοντικῶς να φαίνεται άνταξίω αἰτής. θέλωμεν δε άνομοῦσαι μίαν όσον της παλῶς μας προς τήν της Οργανώσεως σας, όδω Αχέπας.

Με διακεκριμένα αισθήματα,

ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΚΟΥΝΟΥΠΑΣ,

Πρόεδρος της Κοινοτήτος Σοφάδων - Καρδίτσας.

σιν και την εκοινοποίησεν εις όλας τας Έλληνικάς Κοινοτήτας. Τά ποσά δεν ήσαν βέβαια τόσον μεγάλα, ώστε να προκληθί η γενική άμυλλα, όπως οι άθλοθεται ήλπισαν. Αι περισσότερα των Κοινοτήτων μας είναι πτωχά. Τά οικονομικά δηλ. μέσα που διαθέτουν όχι μόνον δεν έπαρκοῦν εις κατασκευήν νέων έργων η και τήν συντήρησιν των παλαιών, αλλά και στερούνται ενός κοινωτικού άκόμη γραφείου της προκοπής και ενός έμπίσθου γραμματέως που να διεκπερασίη τήν τρέχουσαν ύπηρεσίαν. Και τοῦτα, διότι στερούνται έσοδων αφού η κατανομητων πληθυσμῶν που άνήρουν εις αυτάς και συνεισφέρουν εις τά ταμεία των έχει κατανεμηθί άνισώτατα. Και έπαύθουν περιοχά Κοινοτήτων που περιλαμβάνουν έπτά χιλιάδας κατοίκων, ένῶ ταύτοχρόνως έπαύθουν άλλα που μόλις αριθμοῦν πληθυσμῶν 500 ψυχῶν.

Υπ' αυτάς τας προποθέσεις δεν είναι άνεξήγητον, πῶς, αντίθετος προς όσα ήλπισεν η Ακαδημία και η άθλοθετήσασα οργανώσις, ελάχιστοι Κοινοτήτες απέστειλαν εκθέσεις διά τά έν' αὐτων συντελεσθέντα έργα κατά τό παρελθόν έτος.

Βεβαίως όχι όμως τό άθλοθετηθέν ποσόν άλλ' η ήθική κίφωσις έπρεπε να τας κινητοποιήσῃ εις τον ώραιον αυτών οργανισμῶν του εθνικου άγώνος των εκπολιτιστικῶν έργων. Αλλ' όταν έστερούντο των πάντων, όταν τά ταμεία τους είναι κενά, χάρις εις τον διοικητικόν μας ύδροκεφαλισμόν, κατορθώμα και θεία άσφαλίς πρέπει να θεωρηθί τό γεγονός ότι τά γραφεία της Ακαδημίας δεν ήμιναν χωρίς εκθέσεις έργων των Κοινοτήτων. άλλ' έφθασαν εις αυτά, έστω και ελάχιστοι αά άνομοῦροι, από τας όποιας η άκομεία του σώματος εξέλεξε και έπήνεσε τας τέσσαρας.



The Crowning of the Victor

ΑΙ ΒΡΑΒΕΥΘΕΙΣΑΙ

Κατά τας ανακαινώσεις που οι αρμόδιοι της 'Ακαδημίας μας έκαμαν, κατεβλήθη από τους «έντεταμένους» του σώματος κάθε προσοχή διά την δικαίαν κατανομήν των βραβείων. Από καιρού ούτοι ήμεγχοι τας εκθέσεις και εξηκριθισονά με την δυνατήν ταχύτητα τα αναφερόμενα, ματαίως περιμένοντας και άλλας εκθέσεις.

Τέλος επί τη βάσει των ληφθεισών εκθέσεων ή ολομέλεια της 'Ακαδημίας απέφασκε την βράβειαν των Κοινοτήτων 'Ασπροπύργου ('Αττικής) και Σοφράδων του Νομού Τρικυαίων. Είς την πρώτην κατά την επίσημον συνεδρίασιν του σώματος προχθές το απόγευμα ανεκαινώσαν ο Γενικός Γραμματεύς της 'Ακαδημίας ότι απενεμήθη τό πρώτον βραβείον της 'Αχέας εκ 50.000 δραχμών. Είς την δευτέραν απενεμήθη τό έτερον βραβείον της αυτής 'Ελληνοαμερικανικής οργανώσεως εκ 25.000 δραχμών. 'Απένεμεν επίσης έπιανον μετ' ανιμνηστικών διλωμάτων είς τόν Δήμον Σοφρλίου (Θράκης) και την Κοινότητα Βάσστης του Νομού Κοζάνης.

ΤΙ ΕΠΕΤΕΛΕΣΑΝ

Ένδιαφέρον είναι να πληροφορηθούν οι αναγνώσται όπως και οι άλλοι επίσης ένδιαφερόμενοι Κοινότητες, ποία ήσαν τα έργα των δύο Κοινοτήτων, τας οποίας έβραβευσεν ομοθυμωσ τό σώμα των 'Ακαδημαϊκών.

Είς τας επί τούτω εκθέσεις του σώματος αναφέρονται τά εξής: 'Η Κοινότης 'Ασπροπύργου επέξετεινε τά διαμερίσματα του σχολείου της και κατεσκευάσεν ώραϊον περίβολον έξωθεν αυτού. 'Ίδρυσεν ακοήν νηπιαγωγείον και διοργάνωσε τέλειον μαθητικών συσσίτιον. 'Ήχησι θεμελίωσιν Κοινοτικής βιβλιοθήκης, εκαλλώπισε την εκκλησίαν της. 'Επίσης ίδρυσε φιλότιμον ταμείον συντηρούμενον από κοινούς εράνους, προσέλαβεν ιεροκήρυκα και ένήργησεν διά την ανάδασωσιν των γύρω γυναικών μερών της πρωτεύουσής της. 'Επί πλέον ή ίδια Κοινότης επέτηχε τόν ήλεκτροκροτισμόν του 'Ασπροπύργου, επσκεύασε τοίς δρόμοις κατά τρόπον ένθημίζοντα μεγαλόφων και τέλος κατεσκευάσε άντι-

πλημνυρικά έργα. 'Η 'Ακαδημία εφοίσει την Κοινότητα 'Ασπροπύργου, ως αποτελούσαν πραγματικών «προπύργιον της κοινοτικής μας ανάδημοιργίας».

Όσον άφορά την Κοινότητα Σοφράδων ή 'Ακαδημία εύρίσκει ότι αποτελεί αυτή ζωντανόν παράδειγμα από απόψεως προσπαθείας διά την ένγίανσιν της περιοχής. 'Αναφέρεται σειρά ένγυαντιών έργων παραλλήλωσ προς τά έξωραϊστικά γενόμενα κοινή προσπαθεία των κατοίκων της.

'Η 'Ακαδημία κρίνει ώσαύτως ότι είς την αυτήν μοίραν πολιτισμένου οργανισμού, χάρις είς την συμβολήν των κατοίκων ευοίσονται και ή Κοινότης Βλάστης και ο Δήμος Σοφρλίου, λυπητα δέ ως τονίζε είς την απολογιστικήν του έκθεσιν ο Γενικός Γραμματεύς αυτής, διότι δι' 'Άλεψιν χρηματικών επιβλήων δέν δύναται ν' άπονείμη τοιαύτα και είς αυτάς καθώς και είς άλλας όλίγον κάτω έρχομένας.

Άλλ' εκείνο που πρέπει να λυπηται κανείς περισσότερο είναι πως δέν ευρέθησαν και άλλοι θετικώτεροι πλοίσιοι και άθλοδότηι να προσηρύνουν περισσότερο βραβεία, ώστε να γενικωνή ή Κοινοτική άμυλλα και τά περιφρονήμενα αυτά σάνταρια του όλου 'Εθνικού μας οργανισμού να κινήθουν περισσότερο, διά να φθάσουν είς τό αγαθόν φαινόμενον του καλής έννοσημένου εκπολιτισμού, ίνα τοισιτοτρόπως είς κάθε 'Εθνικήν μας επέτειον υπάρχουν σαφείς αι αποδείξεις μας σταθεράς προς τά πρόσω προόδου των 'Ελληνικών επαρχιών, αι όποια με τόσους άγώνας και θυσίας απηλευθερώθησαν.

Η ΓΥΝΑΙΚΕΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΩΝ ΧΩΡΩΝ

'Η Γαλλίδα παντρεύεται από ύπολογισμό, ή 'Αγγλίδα από συνήθεια, ή Γερμανίδα από έρωτα.

'Η Γαλλίδα αγαπά μόνον όσον διαρκεί ή σελήνη του μέλατος, ή 'Αγγλίδα έφ' όρου ζωής και ή Γερμανίδα είς πάντα τόν άπαντα.

'Η Γαλλίδα πηγαίνει την κόρη της στό χορό, ή 'Αγγλίδα στην εκκλησία και ή Γερμανίδα στό μαγαζιό.

'Η Γαλλίδα έχει πνεύμα, ή 'Αγγλίδα σοβαρότητα, ή Γερμανίδα αισθήματα.

'Η Γαλλίδα νύναται με γούστο, ή 'Αγγλίδα χωρίς γούστο, ή Γερμανίδα με σιμνότητα.

ΤΑ ΣΤΕΛΕΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ

Υπό ΗΑΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ



ΛΟΙ μας, άλλος όλίγον και άλλος πολύ, στρέφομεν πολλάκις την προσοχήν μας και την σέψιν μας είς την εξέλιξιν και την δράσιν της 'Αχέας. Όλοι έπιανοήμεν και θαυμάζομεν τόν παιδαγωγικόν ένδοξασμόν και τας θυσίας των μελών και των αξιωματικών ανωτέρων και άνωτάτων διά τας προσπάθειάς των προς άνύψωσιν και στερέωσιν της οργανώσεως, ή όποια κατορθώσεν με κάποια μαγικήν δύναμιν να ένωση ένα μέγα μέρος των 'Ελλήνων της 'Αμερικής και να τοίς έμπνεύσιν ίνα έργασθώσιν ομαδικώς και τελεσφόρως υπό έαυτών, αλλά πρωτίστως και κυρίως υπό της ομογενείας μας γενικώς.

Δέν πιστεύω να υπάρχη μέλος η της οργανώσεως ή υιοσήσαστε 'Ελλην της 'Αμερικής παρακολοθήσας την γέννησιν, εξέλιξιν και δράσιν της 'Αχέας, ο όποιος θα ήδύνατο σάβαρώσ να άμφισβητήσει τό γεγονός της ενεργητικής της δράσεως προς τό καλόν και τό εγγενές και μάλιστα έν ήμέραις χαλεπαίς, υπεραπρόσθεσα πλείστα ήμάθια ίδιως εκείνα τά των όξυτάτων πολιτικών και εκκλησιαστικών παθών.

Κατόρθωσεν ή 'Αχέα να ένωση υπό τό αυτό λάβαρον της φιλετικής άδεικροσίσης 25,000 'Ελληνας κατογομένους από όλες τας γωνίας του έλευθέρου, ύποδοχού και έν διασπορά 'Ελληνισμού, δώσασα ούτω θανάσιμον κίνημα κατά του στενού και φθοροποιού τοπικισμού.

Κατόρθωσεν να αναπτύξη είς αξιοσημείωτον σημείον τό αισθήμα της φιλίας, της αλληλοεκτιμήσεως και της αλληλεγγύης μεταξύ των μελών της και να ενύνη τας γνωριμίας και την προσωπικήν επαφήν μεταξύ των ομογενών των διαφόρων πόλεων της άχανούς δημοκρατίας.

Κατόρθωσεν διά του όργου της και της δράσεώς της να έλκύση προς τό μέρος της πλείστους ομογενείς γεννηθέντας ή άνδραθέντας και σπουδάζοντας ένταύθα, μακραιν από κάθε 'Ελληνακόν περιβάλλον και κάθε 'Ελληνικήν επαφήν και να μεταβάλλη την κάπως διελήν και σκωδην 'Ελληνικότητά των είς άνεπαρόλακτον και ζωηράν 'Ελληνοφάνειαν.

Κατόρθωσεν διά των είς 'Ελλάδα θρησκευτικών εκδρομών της να διυγίση παλαιάς παιδικάς και γκενιτάτας άναμνήσεις του μετανάστου προς την γενέτειραν και να δημιουργήσ ηείμα ζωηρότατον τουρισμό προς την 'Ελλάδα, εκ του οποίου πλείστα ήθηκά και άλλα όφέλη προέρχονται και εκ του οποίου άνανεώνονται ίεροί οικογενειακοί δεσμοί έξώχως ενεργητικοί διά τοίς έπισκόπις, τοίς οικείους των και την 'Ελλάδα και 'Αμερικήν.

Κατόρθωσεν να δημιουργή επί σειράν έτών θαυμασίας όντως ειςκαιρίας και συναγεμώσεως των μελών της προς επίδειξιν των 'Ελληνικών άρετών, μεταχειριζόμενη κατάλληλα πρόσωπα, τά όποια παρουσιάζουν είς τό 'Αμερικανικόν κανόν τόν 'Ελληνα υπό την καθαράν αυτού μορφήν, εξαλειφόντας από αυτόν τας άνεπιθυμήτους ιδιότητας του 'Ανατολίτου, τας οποίας του είχαν προσδώσει έπαύλαι ή κακόβουλα κριταί. Τά έπίσημα



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AHEPA MAGAZINE

Official Organ of the Order of Ahepa

VOL. 5



NO. 7

MILTON E. MELETIADES, EDITOR

JULY 1931

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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. PHILLIS, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; ANDREW LARVIS, 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 \$2.00 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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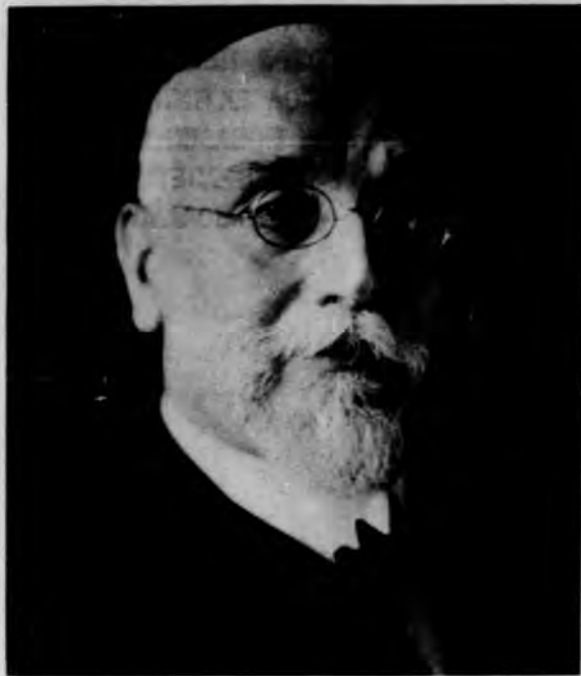
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Venizelos



Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, Outstanding Worker for World Peace

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS has attempted as Premier to make Greece a twentieth century State. In a single generation he has brought Athens and certain other vital districts of the peninsula from the Middle Ages into the present. The Greek race has attained territorial sufficiency. Wars have not been avoided; yet a great perspicacity has determined their conduct. If now Venizelos is urging pacifism upon his countrymen, it is because he holds such a policy expedient.

Venizelos has been somewhat inaccurately characterized as a revolutionary. It is true that he has shown a flair for rebellion and combat. Yet he knows when to stop. He has fought the Turks; he has fought the Bulgarians; he has fought, cajoled and out-manuevered four kings. At the age of 67, however, he emphasizes retrenchment. Having brought Crete, Western Thrace and parts of Macedonia and Epirus under Greek control, and having called to the homeland after the Smyrna disaster more than 1,000,000 Greek expatriates, he is faced with that lagging budget which must always follow many wars. Greece — to employ a phrase of which he would approve — must learn to stop trading upon the world's sympathy and to start trading upon the world's markets.

Within five months of Venizelos's return from exile to power in July, 1928, private interest rates dropped from 20 per cent

as a Man

of Peace

By
WILLIAM
L.
SMYSER

When Woodrow Wilson, the World War President of the United States, the great humanitarian and idealist, whose bold pronouncements for self-determination and freedom at the Peace Conference at Versailles, France, like a flash caught the imagination and aroused the hopes and aspirations of the subjected and oppressed nations of the entire world for the first time in history, on his return to the United States from the Peace Conference, was asked which statesman in Europe impressed him the most, he unhesitatingly declared: "Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece." It was a surprise.

Eleutherios Venizelos, through his untiring efforts for world peace is upholding Woodrow Wilson's appraisal of him.

to 13 per cent, and the price of bread also fell. The Greek budget for the first time balanced. Faced with the superhuman task of finding places in Greece for 1,300,000 refugees from Asia Minor, Venizelos planted colonies where they might consolidate the northern frontiers, organized new industries in silk and carpet weaving, the secrets of which his immigrants brought with them, and made contracts for draining or irrigating waste lands in order that those who had hitherto been farmers might have farms. Venizelos, in this way, converted the refugee mob from a liability into an asset.

The basis of Venizelos's present personal success is the foreign gold at his disposal. The Tripartite Loan of 1928, approved in 1927 by the League of Nations, was issued before his return to power and was heavily oversubscribed. Of the total amount of about \$45,000,000, \$15,000,000 was to be used for the stabilization of the drachma, \$15,000,000 for the liquidation of deficits in the previous budgets and \$15,000,000 for expenditures incident to settling the refugees. Venizelos thus found the instruments ready for his hand when he returned to Greece. Almost immediately, in December, 1928, he launched the Productive Loan for \$110,000,000, to cover reclamation works in the northern provinces, agricultural credits and road building. At this time his prestige was probably greater in London and New York than it was in Athens. Investors who had been attracted to the Tripartite Loan because its terms were advantageous and its object was the restoration of a financial system in desperate straits, subscribed to the Productive Loan because it contained even better terms and because the energetic Venizelos stood ready to administer it.

Alarums and excursions have been foreign to Venizelos's policy during the past three years. A new modesty sits becomingly upon Greek aspirations. "France and Italy are great ladies," said the veteran diplomat recently, when the discussion of naval power in the Mediterranean was at its height. "They gave themselves new airs and graces every season. They have their quarrels and their mysterious desires which I do not flatter myself to understand. For me it would be an arrogance, it would be even an impertinence, to interfere." It was suggested that France might have certain claims upon Greece which this new policy of retiring aloofness denied. "Ten years ago," retorted Venizelos, "France and Greece were allies. They were allied to fight a war. Today, thank God, that war is over and we want to enter into no new wars. We want to live at peace. Consequently we have no new allies. Instead we have friends. We are friends with France, just as we are friends with Italy, friends with Germany, friends with Bulgaria, friends with Yugoslavia, friends even with Turkey."

Three months after his return to power in 1928, Venizelos signed his first treaty of friendship and arbitration. Meanwhile, he had visited Rome, Paris, London and Belgrade. October found him signing the pact with Mussolini. In November he concluded a commercial treaty with Yugoslavia, which he followed with a treaty of friendship in March, 1929. At Ankara in 1930 he signed a treaty of friendship with the new Turkey. He has opened the year 1931 with a series of flying visits to Warsaw, Vienna and Rome. It would not be difficult to construct some sort of political pattern out of his crossings and recrossings of the map. Yet there is apparent in his policy no genuflexion toward either Paris or Rome, toward either the Little Entente or the Central Powers. If anything, Venizelos is attempting a strenuous neutrality. For him this is indeed change. After fifty years of warring, Venizelos has become a man of peace. Turk-hater, he has led more insurrections than any other living man. The Balkan wars, and in a sense the World War itself, were but his instruments for the creation of a greater Hellas. Yet today even the Turks no longer rouse Venizelos's wrath. Having fought them literally for fifty years, he has crowned at Ankara his understanding with the Ghazi.

A vital element in Venizelos's successful leadership throughout most of the modern period has been his tact in choosing friends for Greece. In 1897, as the young leader of the Cretan rebels whose activity at last obliged the powers to intervene, he met for the first time representatives of the Mediterranean Navies. The impression was ineradicable. It was he who had forced toward freedom the fourth largest island of the inland sea. Yet he realized, perhaps bitterly, that whatever he and his little army might accomplish mattered nothing before the decisions to be taken by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Austria. These were "the great ladies" whose favor it was necessary to win. When, in the discussions immediately concerned with Crete, the Central Powers retired, his choice of a protector was narrowed. Great Britain and France appeared to him then as the supporters he must win. From that moment until the present he has sought their friendship, if not always their alliance. "We wish to be as independent as we can," Venizelos has declared. "That is the common desire of all countries. Yet every one of them is none the less dependent on others in some sort of way, yes, even the greatest of them is dependent."

Venizelos has felt no shame in enlisting the powers of Europe in his quarrels with the Turk. To an extent he has seen himself fighting their battles. For twenty years he was content with the rôle of a revolutionary in Crete, but in the end, as was inevitable, he went to Athens, summoned to act as the



Late President Woodrow Wilson, whose ideals and bold pronouncements at the Peace Conference in Versailles, France, fired the imaginations and aroused the hopes and aspirations for freedom and liberty of all the subjected and oppressed nations of the World all at once for the first time in history. Woodrow Wilson is gone, but his idealism and far-sighted vision of humanitarianism will remain with us forever

political adviser to less accomplished revolutionists. Officers of the army and navy had overthrown the government. Their object had been the reform of the administration. Already, however, they had quarreled among themselves, with the King and with their own new Ministers. For aid and advice they turned to the young fire-eater of Crete; in the end he would be just the sort of provincial lawyer whom they could manage. Venizelos revised the Constitution along lines that would appeal to the liberal powers. He perfected the internal administration, reformed the army and navy, enlisting his friends, the British and French, as his military advisers. Ten years before he was called upon to use it he shaped the weapon that was to make all Greek lands one.

The illusion cherished in Athens that Venizelos might be an easily managed leader faded before the experience and the one idea of the Cretan. He wanted to oust the Turk; this consideration alone dictated his policy during the Balkan wars. It led him later to join the Allies and to advocate the Saloniki offensive. King Constantine proved reluctant, but Venizelos, having brought about two general elections and been dismissed unconstitutionally by the King, went to Crete and organized a revolution. He had already called allied troops to Saloniki. He now set up under their protection a provisional Greek Government for which he obtained the recognition of both France and Great Britain. Until the King fell Venizelos was Greece, and the government in Athens ceased diplomatically to exist. With the aid of the Allies he used the same stratagem as the Young Turks five years later were to execute against the sultan. Constantine was overthrown; Greece entered the war under Venizelos.

With the treaties of Neuilly and Sevres, Greece bit off more than she could chew. Venizelos, out of touch with his people, fell. The Smyrna offensive collapsed. Although he returned to office for a brief period in 1924, represented Greece in Western Europe and participated in the conference of Lausanne, actually he lived apart from his country for six years before recovering full authority. During this period occurred the essential recrystallization of his policy. The man of wars and revolutions became the man of compromises and treaties who today is leading Greece into still waters.

In discussing the Balkans it has become customary to speak of wars and rumors of wars. During Venizelos's absence

from Greece many disturbances threatened the peace between Bulgaria and his country. In 1923 Bulgars in the Maritsa Valley rose against their new masters and were suppressed only with great cruelty. The consequent bitterness between Athens and Sofia was intensified by a series of short-sighted manoeuvres, in which Greek border posts conducted themselves with ferocity. In 1925 Greek troops near Petrich actually occupied Bulgarian territory. Never was a guiding hand more needed than when Venizelos returned to the helm in Athens. From the first it became apparent that he came not to fan the flames but to quench them.

Since his return Venizelos has consistently built up a peace morale in Greece. The policy is not without astuteness. The pacifist party is undeniably one of the strongest elements of Greek political life since the arrival of the Smyrna refugees. Even without the support of strong popular sentiment the wisdom of a pacific régime is more apparent than ever before in recent Greek history. Greece has acquired territory and peoples more swiftly than she can assimilate them. By an exchange of populations a certain homogeneity of race may be hoped for. Yet with Albania, Bulgaria and Turkey this advantage has been discounted by the brutality of deportations and by the resulting animosity across frontiers. To offset the impression created by border atrocities and to soften the sting of deportations, Venizelos is attempting to win Bulgarian friendship through the offer of port facilities on the Aegean. Moreover, the treaty of Neuilly requires that some sort of trade route to the Aegean be arranged for the shoreless western provinces of the Bulgars.

Venizelos, of old, would never have turned the other cheek. He would have persisted in a wrong-headed policy as long as it brought territorial gains to Greece. Today, however, it is not territorial gains but territorial consolidation that is of first importance. The neighbors of Greece must be propitiated. The excitable border troops have been calmed. The plan of a trade route for the Bulgars has not been allowed to die. On this point Venizelos recently said:

Realizing the importance of exporting the products of Bulgaria's western provinces, which are closer to the Aegean than to the Black Sea, and inspired by the wish to meet this important need, the Greek Government assured the Bulgarian Government two years ago that it was ready to agree to the proposal which Bulgaria had often put forward of making the railroad systems of the two countries come together at the point where the River Struma cuts the border. Greece has declared herself willing to build the necessary railroad lines. Through such an arrangement the free zone of the harbor of Saloniki might be opened to the use of the Bulgarians, and Bulgarian wares might enjoy in the free zone harbor the same privileges as are now enjoyed by Serbian wares in the Serbian division of the free zone.

In spite of an adverse trade balance, an unsettled frontier endangered by comitadji, and an unsolved trade-route riddle, Venizelos is still trying to win Bulgarian friendship by holding out Saloniki's free harbor and the way through the Struma Valley as inducements. To set his house in order, at whatever price, has become the Premier's watchword. Even his relations with Russia have become impeccable. At the time when Downing Street broke off relations with Soviet, Greece benefited largely through the Russian use of Greek instead of British ships for the Aegean and Black Sea traffic. The relations then established have remained intact to this day. Two years ago Venizelos crowned them by drafting an advantageous commercial treaty. Rather than risk an enemy, he makes a friend. It is the new Venizelos policy.

With Turkey, his hereditary and traditional foe, Venizelos's relations are today of the best. He is making it a point, how-

ever, to remove all families of undefined nationality from the frontier region in Thrace. His motive possibly lies in the need of consolidating his frontier population. It also must have some relation to the events just before the war, when Western Thrace was not Greek but Bulgarian. Gumuljina became Bulgarian and the treaty of Constantinople was signed on September 29, 1913. It proved a dangerous cession. The Moslem Deputies from the region happened to be just numerous enough to hold the balance of power in the Bulgarian Legislature, and their effect upon the subsequent orientation of Bulgaria toward the Central Powers was decisive. Bulgaria ceased to be mistress in her own house. Venizelos is not anxious to repeat that experience. "Already," he says, "families of undecided nationality have been moved away from Thrace. We say to them: You are undesirable here. You must get out. Go somewhere far away from the border. We will indemnify you for the loss of your land. We will pay your transportation. But you must go."

West from Thrace, in Macedonia, Venizelos is trying to calm the tribesmen who have become unusually active in raiding and arson since the peace. The comitadji who cross the frontier in the name of a united Macedonia he vigorously condemns: "Macedonia? There is no state of Macedonia and there is no Macedonian question. Macedonia is a place. It is populated by 1,050,000 Greeks, and by Bulgarians, and by Serbs, and by Turks, and by Grecomanes. It is divided between four Balkan States. If any one were to attempt the formation of a Macedonian Kingdom today there would have to be a new war. Let us not think of it. We have fought for the present peace and we do not wish to think of possibilities leading to new conflict. Macedonia? Macedonia is a geographical expression. No Macedonia nations exist. The idea of such a thing is absurd, frankly and absolutely absurd." Undeniably Venizelos desires an immediate and pacific settlement of the Macedonian and Thracian unrest, because he realizes that the Greek frontier in both these regions is artificial. He has accomplished an enormous task in settling thousands of square miles of border territory with Greek refugees of no uncertain sympathy. The problem now is to consolidate the frontiers through treaties and agreements. Out of this anxiety grows his latest interest in a Balkan bloc or union. Yugoslavia perhaps first launched the idea when the Treaty of Tirana between Italy and Albania induced in her a sense of insecurity and isolation. The Little Entente was not enough. It became necessary to build agrarian blocs and to seek refuge in the old feeling of Balkan solidarity.

Venizelos has found a mission for Greece in modern statecraft. Here lies the real clue to his present peace policy. He hopes to bring about a union of all the Balkan States, and thus end the disgraceful squabbling which has ruined the peninsula's good name ever since the Porte grew too weak to keep order. Incidentally, this policy will aid in maintaining the *status quo*. "Who can be hurt?" asks Venizelos. "Who can be offended by a Balkan league? Monsieur Briand? But a Balkan league can surely in no way injure his plan for a United States of Europe. On the contrary, it should help to bring it nearer realization. The United States of Europe, furthermore, is not so near as all that — not yet. It is to be wished for. It is highly desirable. But it is still far off. In the meantime, why not 'The Balkans for the Balkans?' Can the world, or can Europe, object if the peninsula belongs to its own inhabitants? It would still be a part of Europe. You cannot get away from that. Would you like us to detach ourselves and go swimming across to America? That is geographically impossible."

In Venizelos's dream of a Balkan union there is some spark

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Memorial Day Services for Americans, First Time Observed in Greece

The Archbishop of Athens, Most Rev. Chrysostomos, officiated at Memorial Services held at the Monument of American Philhellenes in Athens, Greece, Memorial Day, May 30, 1931, with the Mayor of Athens, member of Ahepa, Legionnaires and members of other Greek-American societies participating in observing the memory of the American Philhellenes, and many a wreath was placed on their monument

The Supreme Battle of the Deflationists and the Consumptionists

By GLENN FRANK

President of the University of Wisconsin

THE supreme battle of this generation is on just now between the deflationists and the consumptionists. The deflationists are those business leaders who think the way out lies in reducing the standards of living. The consumptionists are those who think the way out lies in raising the standards of living.

The deflationists of today are blood brothers of the inflationists of yesterday, and they are just as hat-blind to economic and social realities.

The simple fact is that a machine economy must, along with the making of commodities, see to it that the consuming millions have money with which to buy the products the machine economy creates. And that means higher wages than we have yet paid, shorter hours than we have yet set, and lower prices than we have yet fixed. Our machine economy is today sinking us in a sea of surplus production that could, if we were statesmanlike enough, be used to the advantage of ourselves and of the world. I decline to concur with the observers who insist we are producing too many goods. There are 120,000,000 of us in this nation, and, as a people, we have far from satisfied the legitimate demands of a healthy and civilized folk.

If and when the leadership of industry assumes as one of its major duties increasing the income of the millions, it will discover that, as a by-product of this statesmanlike social ministry, it has made greater profits than ever before.

The logic of events is at last proving that the basic policies that will prove best for labor are the policies that will prove best for capital and vice versa.

In the entire history of business America, every general reduction of hours and every general rise in wages, however bitterly fought by business and industrial leadership at the time, has been followed by a fresh accession of business activity and general prosperity. It is one of the ironies of history that the very things for which labor and liberalism have pleaded through the generations, on the ground of simple social justice, namely high wages, short hours, low prices, are now seen to be the only things that can, in the interest of the solvency of capitalism, keep our industrial order a going concern.

Here is the great paradox: At the very moment when a slump in purchasing left industries with excess products, there existed in the country far more than enough purchasing power to absorb all of these excess products and to call for still greater production. Why, then, did not this purchasing power come into play? To me, one of the important parts of the answer is sun-clear. The reason that this surplus purchasing power was kept out of active circulation was that it existed, in large part, as a social surplus that was not, from a broad national and even business point of view, properly distributed. This inactive surplus purchasing power was, in large part, in

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The Children of American Greek Parents



By A. VIRGINIA ROWLEY

AMERICA has so often been called the melting pot of nations that we are likely to pass over the phrase as being trite, not considering its full significance and connotation.

America is veritably the melting pot of nations. Here, the nations live side by side; further, one person may be the product of several different nationalities. Thus, we may argue if we wish, that a true American is a conglomeration of nationalities.

But let us take one aspect of the melting pot, a most important one, the children of American Greek parents.

The Greeks are naturally a prolific race. They have had to be, for their small population has been constantly depleted by innumerable wars. The men killed in wars had to be replaced, so that through centuries of replenishing the population it became a habit and an honorable custom to have as many children as possible.

With this heritage then, we may expect the Greeks who come to America to have many children, nor are we disappointed. As soon as an American Greek family is financially able (and sometimes when it is not) it commences in earnest to have children.

These children are usually taught to speak the Greek language in the home, along with the English. This gives them an enviable advantage—they become bilingual.

It is very useful to be bi-lingual, but more important is the fact that one of the languages is Greek, because from the Greek we can derive a large percentage of the words in any language.

The children, with a thorough knowledge of modern Greek, learn the classical Greek with ease because the dissimilarity between the literary modern language and the ancient form is small.

Realize then, the tremendous advantage that these children have over an ordinary child whose parents speak only English! Their education is already well begun before they are old enough to go to school. The foundation is already laid—they have a magnificent groundwork—they already know what other people spend years to learn, and know it better than those other people can ever hope to know it.

To illustrate: I have three small nephews, their parents are both American Greeks. The youngest of these three has not yet gone to school. Often I sit and listen to him talk in Greek. I marvel at his fluency, his choice of words, his lack of hesitancy. I envy him, this baby of five!

But while these children may have astounding advantages, we must not overlook the profits that other children reap from playing with them.

Children of only English speaking parents learn from them an untold wealth of information. They learn about Hellenic mythology and stories. Greece becomes real to them instead of a vague country on a map thousands of miles away. They feel an intimate personal interest in that strangely wonderful country from which the parents of their playmates came.

In school then, when the teacher mentions Greece, they become all eager attention instead of being bored with just another European country about which they must learn a set of standard facts, for, do they not have a direct personal contact with this Greece through their fellow playmates?

We see then, that the children of American Greek parentage do not keep all the benefits to themselves. They give them freely to all the other children, producing in those other children a desire and incentive to learn, without which a child can never accomplish a lesson.

There is a striking parallel between these little boys of Greek descent who give their knowledge to their playmates, and those great Hellenes who gave the world their art and government.

These children are, in their own small way, carrying on the traditions of their famous forebears whose culture and accomplishments we can never hope to equal.



Greek beauties participating in parade at Fresno, California. Left to right: Brother Chris Papoulias, leader, as Greek Eejone; Alice Jordan—Greece; Gramatiki Kokinos—Italy; Aurora Mousios—Victory; Coula Karastathes—England; Mary S. Derdesanis—America and Alice Michaelides (reclining) France

MODERN GREECE

THERE is universal interest in the Greece of the Ancients. Their history is studied in the schools. We still copy the architectural styles which originated with them. We marvel at their sculptures in the museums, the exploits of their athletes, the wisdom of their philosophers and the mazes of their mythology. They created one of the greatest and most cultured civilizations of all time.

Modern Greece, meanwhile, has almost been lost sight of. What has been happening, these recent years, in this land with a background of antiquity? If we think of the Greece of our own day at all, we are apt to classify it erroneously with the "backward" countries. The uninformed may imagine Greece living on its past glories, out of step with the times.

On the contrary, the country has made remarkable progress during the past five years, particularly during the last two years, with Venizelos at the helm. With the Balkans a storm center of wars from 1912 to 1923, Greece was powerless to go forward, but the advantages of a subsequent period of peace are already apparent. The people are contented. Once the war threat was removed, development of natural resources was rapid. The refugees of a few years ago have found their places in industry and agriculture as Greece is finding its place in the economic structure of Europe.

Greece is now linked with the British and continental capitals by air mail, a circumstance which has not been without its influence on cultural and commercial relations. A daily Orient Express from and to Athens is another improvement in communication and transit. The country seems to be growing out of its Balkan clothes. A short while ago Greece was scourged by brigandage, but this menace has been subjugated to the point where safety is paramount in all sections. Police forces have been improved both in appearance and efficiency and crimes of violence have decreased. Civil authorities have replaced the military patrol in most regions.

New building construction is of the modern reinforced concrete type designed to resist earthquakes. Architecture harmonizes with the Greek traditions. Cities are expending, but historic and beautiful old structures are fitted into new settings in accordance with the best city planning practices. The country is still handicapped by poor roads, known for their dust, but most of these are regularly watered, and the government is fostering a building program which eventually should eliminate this objection. There are already many fine new highways.

To all appearances, Greece is headed for permanent and useful position in the European economic set-up. The heirs of the Ancients whom we find so interesting are likewise worthy of world attention. — Editorial, Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio.



Miss Vivienne Vires

Millford, Mass.

FACING each and every Greek girl and boy in America today is an issue which can neither be ignored nor evaded. It confronts every one of us, and the proper disposition we make of it will be of benefit to all.

Very often we encounter Greek young men married to women not of their race. There should be no reason in the world why an upright, able and intelligent Greek young man should be obliged to marry out of his religion and race, but there is.

If a Greek young man should have the presumptuousness, nerve and audacity to extend an invitation to a Greek maiden to attend the theatre, see a game, attend a movie or a dance, that young man would be the target for shooting if the girl's parents heard of it. What happens? The young man refrains from asking a Greek girl and instead extends his invitations to others outside of his race and of more liberal outlook. Frequently his invitations are accepted, gradually time ripens their acquaintance and friendship, and before they are actually aware of it, they are married. And another young Greek whom a Greek girl might have married, has gone to someone else.

If, on the other hand, a Greek girl should accept such an invitation, she would immediately become the object for much discussion in several homes. She hasn't done a single wrong thing, but the names she is called could cover a multitude of sins. Her reputation is threatened and no "nice" young man is ever expected to wed her. She has no alternative but to stay home, wait, hope and pray for that "nice" young man to come to her door, as if by magic.

Is it any wonder, then, that we find girls resorting to "meet you on the corner" way? We find girls betraying each other's trust, ending friendships that have existed

for years, and defaming each other's characters and reputations; and all this because of a man. It may appear simple, foolish and trivial, but I assure you that it isn't. Suppose that a girl does make an effort to take her parents into her confidence and the inevitable result is that she is severely reprimanded and warned never to bring up such a discussion again. At first the girl obeys and stays by her hearth, but she gradually drifts back to secret meetings, and from there, who knows?

If a girl is a good sport, who has a cheery "hello" for everyone and is not of the "meet you on the corner" variety, she too has her name slurred. As I mentioned above, there appears to be no alternative but to miss all the charm, joy and innocent fun of youth, and wait for Mr. Right. Again, if a girl has never had the occasion to come into contact with men, how shall she be able to be absolutely certain that Mr. Right is right when he comes along?

In view of the above, is it any wonder that the majority of Greek girls get tremulous, frustrated, nervous and excited when in the presence of the opposite sex? If a compliment were paid, can you not picture the joy, flush and thrill? She will, perhaps, be repeating the exact words to herself the next day, and for several days after with a happy and contented smile on her lips, and her eyes all aglow. She is not aware that men make promises lightly, and so easily break them. Sooner or later she becomes disillusioned, and indeed great is her disappointment. She does not know that she should believe half of what she hears.

When a girl has never had the experience, nor the ability to stop, look and listen, so to speak, and a man professes eternal love and undying devotion and asks her to break the rules of convention, she may be tempted to accept. Youth is impulsive and to reason takes so long! Later we realize that no man who sincerely loves a woman would ever ask her to do anything which would put a blemish on her reputation. Love is too fine for that. Besides, hast thou not heard that since the time of Caesar, women should be "above suspicion?"

If a group of Greek boys and girls grow up together, attend the same schools and the same social functions, why should there be an objection to their stepping out in groups or among themselves? If a boy has the privilege of "making gay" before he settles down to the responsibilities of marriage and parenthood, how about the girl? Must she always be home waiting? Can't she enjoy life and freedom before settling down to being an adoring mother and a

model wife? I am not advocating that Greek girls step out with every Tom, Dick and Harry, but to discriminate and limit their associates to Greek young men, taking their parents into their confidence as to what invitations they should accept and decline.

Another thing to be considered is that Greece has always been a proud nation, and if we conduct ourselves as becomes a Greek, we can't go wrong. Greek boys should learn to respect not only girls of their own race, but any girl who is self-respecting. By throwing young people together, Cupid might at last be able to shoot a few darts, instead of letting parents play the leading rôle.

As for Greek girls smoking — well, if they really enjoy it, I have no objection, but to adopt the fad because of some one else is silly.

And drinking? If a Greek girl must have her liquor, let it be within the confines of her own home.

Turning our problems right about face, let us consider another angle.

Suppose a parent were endowed with the quality of understanding, and allows his children to step out, he becomes the butt for criticism, and both he and his family are soon shunned as not being the right sort. What a problem!

I have taken up considerable space, and not even the suggestion of a solution have I found. All in all, it's beyond me. Yet it's a problem of Youth and thus becomes serious. It is also one in which every progressive parent is vitally interested. That a solution is necessary, we know, and because I have unbounded faith in the great institution that is the Ahepa, I sincerely hope that the Ahepa may solve this problem for the modern Youth, as it has so successfully solved many a problem of the older generation.

How Old Are You?

AGE is a quality of mind —
 If you have left your dreams behind,
 If hope is cold,
 If you no longer look ahead,
 If your ambition's fires are dead —
 Then you are old.

But if from life you take the best,
 And if in life you keep the jest,
 If love you hold,
 No matter how the years go by,
 No matter how the birthdays fly —
 You are not old!

— Anon.





TOPICS OF THE EDITOR

THE FOURTH OF JULY

fifty-five years ago. The 4th of July occupies an exalted place in our history, as it marks an occasion of human attempt for liberty and freedom, which has far more significance than the picturesque repetition to honor a traditional deed. Its primary significance lies in the fact that this day reminds us of the suffering, difficulties and labors with which the freedom of the nation was first attained. Since then, it has been constantly endangered, both by domestic and foreign foes. The freedom which was won on that memorable 4th day of July of 1776 cannot be perpetuated if we for once fail to watch and vigilantly preserve it. We must constantly and jealously guard this liberty bought at tremendous sacrifices of blood and treasure.

In celebrating this 4th of July we should be particularly jubilant in the fact that the spirit of optimism which has made America triumphant over all obstacles — economic and otherwise, is again beginning to assert itself. The country's great economic forces — labor, industry, finance and transportation, have earnestly grappled with the problems of depression and have definitely checked their further destructive continuance. Industry and employment increased in most industrial parts during the past several weeks. Several railroads have taken on additional men to improve and expand their business. Wholesale and retail sales are on the upward trend. Liberal credit facilities are being extended by leading banking institutions. Everywhere national business is steadying itself. All in all, the true spirit of Americanism — that indomitable, buoyant, pioneering spirit — is beginning to reassert itself; and once more prosperity and progress will envelope the country.

As we have pointed out in previous editorials, the forces which made America have not lost their power and effectiveness, but are ever present, in fact in magnified form. That which was needed to do away with the depression was a more assertive faith and confidence in the ability of the country to recover; the realization that there is stored up a vast wealth, ready to be put to usefulness; and above all, that which was needed most was courageous action and a resolute decision to discard the pessimistic thoughts and the paralyzing hesitations which generally destroy and retard the natural hue of resolution to progress. It is highly encouraging and truly inspiring to millions of everyday Americans, in the midst of such perplexing times, with the many so-called leaders exhibiting utter lack of courage and foresight, to feel the spirit of true Americanism, of daring enterprise and of courageous deeds, asserting itself once more. The people as a whole never falter nor fail when facing foreign foes or domestic troubles. It is generally their leaders who fail in time of stress. All in all, there is no use of losing our hearts and despairing about the future of America. On the contrary, we must have confidence, genuine courage and undiminished faith in the present and future greatness of America. We must carry on, for the good of ourselves and for the benefit

of the generations to come. Nothing is the trouble with America; the trouble is with us. We do not fully understand and grasp her endowed powers and are afraid to take a chance like the pioneer forefathers of this country, who fought to create this great empire. They were courageous and daring, and we must be likewise, in fact much more, that we may create achievements far greater and more glorious.

ON TO THE GOLDEN GATE FOR THE AHEPA CONVENTION

of the generations to come. Nothing is the trouble with America; the trouble is with us. We do not fully understand and grasp her endowed powers and are afraid to take a chance like the pioneer forefathers of this country, who fought to create this great empire. They were courageous and daring, and we must be likewise, in fact much more, that we may create achievements far greater and more glorious.

HORACE GREELEY, the famous editor and publisher of the "New York Tribune," in the olden days of the pioneers, when asked what a man

should do to advance his fortunes in those days, readily counseled, "Go West, young man, go West." The subsequent growth and development of the great empires of the West have fully vindicated the advice of the wise editor.

The Order of Ahepa, following in the footsteps of that great educator and public mentor, cheerfully advises the members of the Ahepa to travel to the Golden West this year, to attend its Ninth Annual Convention to be held the week of August 24th-30th in San Francisco, California. It is true that the rude work of the pioneering days of the old West is done. But it is also true that there is still a great amount of pioneering to be done in the vast expanse of the Western plains and valleys. Not only are there unlimited opportunities to be taken advantage of in the further development of the empires of the West, but enormous dividends will be paid to any member of the Order of Ahepa who acquaints himself with the vastness of their territorial possessions, the grandeur of their mountains, the fertility of their plains and valleys, the salubrity of their climate, the hospitality and industry of their people — all in all, to observe and become impressed with the powers, the majestic might and the tremendous wealth which are the backbone of this great country.

One of the principle objectives of the Order of Ahepa, we all know, is education, and we cannot conceive of a better way to diffuse education than for the members of the organization to undertake this trip this year. We, who have been teaching and promoting the best ideals and principles of the institutions of this country, cannot fully grasp the meaning of all these ideals unless by our own eyes we see the things which sustain and stand back of the country which we call America. It will be an inspiration for each and every one of us to take this trip westward. And when we have traveled over the plains, valleys, mountains, streams, rivers, deserts and forests, where kaleidoscopically will be unfolded to our eyes the industrial belt, the corn belt, the cotton belt, the wheat belt, the cattle belt, the sheep belt, the mining belt, the forest belt and the fruit belt, then we will be inspired with new aspects of life and we will come to know, love and appreciate America more than ever before. We will be filled with confidence and courage and will have an unflinching faith in the greatness of the country which is and for a still greater future that lies ahead of it. Strengthened with new vigor and

vitality, we will with more energy and ambition put our shoulders to the wheel for still better times to come.

Every chapter of the Order of Ahepa, if for no other reason, and there are many more, must without fail send its delegates to the Ninth Annual Convention, that they may be given this educational opportunity, so that upon their return they may relate the greatness of the West. Furthermore, many problems pertaining to the future welfare of the Ahepa will be discussed in that Ninth Annual Convention, and it is the duty of every chapter to participate in the deliberations to take place, to shape the future course of action of the organization. Each and every chapter must be represented. The Golden Gate chapters are working with heart and soul to make the Ninth Annual Convention of the Ahepa eclipse all conventions held by the Fraternity in the past. The Governor of the State of California, the Mayor of San Francisco, the Chamber of Commerce and many other prominent citizens and organizations are lending a helping hand in order to make this convention a spectacular success, as well as the stay of the Ahepans in the city by the Golden Gate most pleasant and of lasting memory in our lives.

The month of August is the best time for a vacation particularly enjoyable in the West. Let each Ahepan plan his vacation to coincide with the Ahepa Convention the week of August 24-30 and arrange to participate in the rejoicing at San Francisco with his family and friends.

All aboard for the Golden West! Let legion after legion of the Ahepa travel westward.

Let us further remember that the Ninth Annual Convention will be the first Hellenic convention ever held in the West — a veritable Panhellenic panegyric, and as such it must be an overwhelming success. We must give an opportunity to the Americans of the West to come to learn the good and enthusiastic qualities of our people, and in our contact with them help create an atmosphere of good will, respect and appreciation.

There may be depressions in the country, there may be business crisis prevalent. But the Order of Ahepa, composed of citizens of Greek descent, imbued with the courage of the American spirit and environment, with that American

adventurous daring which carries all before it, in spite of obstacles, like true Ahepans, true Greeks, true Americans, must loosen up the pocketbook and add to the circulation of money, which is one of the most practical ways to defeat depressions and bring about prosperity. It is precisely in times like this, that an organization like the Order of Ahepa, confident in the forces which make up this country, should not be afraid to spend its money but rather encourage it, and help in running the wheels of industry, of commerce and of transportation for the general welfare of all.

The entire press of the country, the high officials, prominent citizens and numerous patriotic organizations are advocating the loosening of the bank accounts of the people, so that we may do away with depression. And the Order of Ahepa is not an exception. In fact, the Order of Ahepa should come forward as an example and broadcast to the nation the fact that it is not afraid to spend its money in these hard times, and that it has faith and confidence in the soundness and stability of the country.

Is there any reason for us, the penniless immigrants of yesterday, who came to the shores of this great land and were given the opportunity to accumulate fortunes, to withhold our financial help and encouragement now for the further development of the country? Is it not a fact that we are in a far better condition today? Should we be afraid to face the future? A thousand times no. On the contrary, we should become a shining example to all the other organizations in the country, that the Ahepa, with unwavering faith and confidence in the future of the country, in spite of the depression and crisis dares to call its annual convention three thousand miles across the continent in the city by the Golden Gate.

Courage and action are the main springs of success. And woe to the Ahepa if it lacks these requisites! So let us once more hail the Ninth Annual Convention of the Ahepa and enthusiastically, confidently, courageously face the future and urge each and every Brother to travel by machine, plane, train, horseback or on foot, to the Golden West. What a glorious time, an epic-making event, awaits us in the hospitable confines of the city by the Golden Gate!

THE WOMEN OF HELLAS

IT WILL not be an exaggeration to state that the future of Hellenism in this country, to a great extent, depends upon the Hellenic ladies.

In the fact that the conduct and character of the young children are more or less strongly influenced by their mothers, can be readily seen the important rôle which the ladies of Hellenic descent are destined to play in the future moulding of the character of the Hellenic generation in America. As a noted sociologist remarked — "give me the details of one's home life and I will, more or less, tell you the tendency of his national principles and ideals." In that way the future of Hellenism can be, to a certain extent, safe-guarded by our Hellenic ladies.

The women of Hellas always have been characterized with tenderness of heart in their domestic realm, which is indicated by the pleasing countenance, sweetness of speech, affectionate grace and a high degree of sensitiveness.

Greeks always appreciated the various forms of domestic affection. The types of

female excellence which are contained in the Greek poems, while they are among the earliest, are also among the most perfect in the literature of mankind. The conjugal tenderness of Hector and Andromache; the unwearied fidelity of Penelope, awaiting through the long revolving years the return of her storm-tossed husband, who looked forward to her as the crown of all his labors; the heroic love of Alcestis, voluntarily dying that her husband might live; the majestic grandeur of the death of Polyxena; the more subdued and saintly resignation of Iphigenia, excusing with her last breath the father who had condemned her; the joyous, modest, and loving Nausicaa, whose figure shines like a perfect idyl among the tragedies of the Odyssey — all these are pictures of perennial beauty, which Rome and Christendom, chivalry and modern civilization, have neither eclipsed nor transcended. Virgin modesty, and conjugal fidelity, the graces as well as the virtues of the most perfect womanhood, have never been more exquisitely portrayed. The modern Greek women must emulate and perpetuate these splendid traditions.

The Stinger Stung*

From the Greek Anthology

LOVE, the thief, chanced on a day
Near some bees to linger,
When a naughty one, they say,
Stung him on the finger.

Oh, the wound, it hurt him so!
How he blew and shook it!
How he stamped and danced with woe!
Then to Mother took it.

Spreading all his fingers, he
Sobbed to Aphrodite:
"Mother, little is the bee,
But its sting is mighty!"

Then the Queen of Passion smiled,
And she answered merely,
"You are small yourself, my child,
But you wound severely."

— George Horton.

*The original of this poem, adapted from the Greek by Dr. Horton, has been frequently attributed to Theocritus, though authority in wanting and the lines do not have quite the "feel" of the great pastoral poet.



WHO'S WHO IN AHEPA



*Supreme Governor
District No. 5
Savannah, Ga.*

DR. G. M. SALIBA

DR. G. M. SALIBA of Savannah, Ga., Supreme Governor of District No. 5, was born at Mount Lebanon, Syria. His family is of Greek origin, having immigrated to Syria from Sparta, Greece. For generations they have been identified with the activities of the Greek Orthodox Church in Syria. On his family tree, Brother Saliba counts three bishops, who served the church with distinction at Antioch, the seat of the Patriarchate, and at Damascus.

Brother Saliba arrived in America when 13 years old. He attended public and high schools in America, and in 1905 graduated from St. Louis University, receiving the degree of D.D.S. He was elected a professor of Oral and Dental Surgery to the University of Tennessee and in 1906 received the degree of M.D. from that university. In 1907, he was appointed Professor of Oral Surgery in the Dental Department, and Assistant to the Medical Chair of said University. In 1908 he resigned his position and took up the practice of dentistry in Alabama. In 1917 he received a commission from the Public Health Service, serving until the close of the Great War. He was then assigned as a member of the Relief Medical Unit and served in the Near East until 1920. Returning to America in 1920, he established himself at Savannah, Ga., where he has been ever since, successfully practicing dental science.

He is a distinguished member of many fraternal organizations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, has received the thirteen degrees of Ancient Egyptian Masonry, past master of Blue Lodge, past high priest, past commander of his commandery, grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama to the Grand Lodge of Australia for four years, grand representative of the Grand Commandery of Alabama to the Grand Commandery of Maine.

He is a past noble grand of the Odd Fellows Fraternity, a prominent member of Woodmen, for ten years having been counsel commander of his camp, and a special appointee of the Sovereign Commander of the Sovereign Camp in Southern Georgia.

Joining the forces of the Ahepa from the very first, he served as President of Solon Chapter No. 5 of Savannah, Ga., was its delegate to the first convention at Atlanta, where he was elected Supreme Governor; elected Vice-President of the Supreme Lodge after the Wells' episode; reelected Supreme Vice-President at Washington; attended all the conventions of the Ahepa, except the Philadelphia Convention; and elected Supreme Governor of District No. 5 at the Boston Convention last year.

Brother Saliba is an enthusiastic Ahepan and under his able leadership his district today is assuming its former strength and power. In brief he is a sincere, straightforward and loyal standard bearer of the Order of Ahepa — a man of understanding and vision.



*Supreme Governor
District No. 7
Tulsa, Okla.*

C. R. NIXON

BROTHER CLEON ROBERT NIXON, Supreme Governor of the Seventh District, which embraces the states of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas and Texas, was born May 22, 1887 at St. Paris, Ohio. He was educated in grade schools and High School and graduated from Shuittliff College, Alton, Ill., with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Later he graduated from Georgetown University of Washington, D. C., with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

He is a member of Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity of Washington, D. C.; Oklahoma Consistory Trinity Commandery, and Adkar Shrine, Tulsa, Okla. He served the government in the Departments of Commerce and of Justice. He was employed by the Philadelphia Association of Credit Men; admitted to practice law in Oklahoma, and there he has served in various capacities and admitted to all courts.

He joined the Order of Ahepa in 1923 and attended its first convention in Atlanta, Ga., acting as chairman. He has attended all subsequent conventions of the Ahepa; also Supreme Lodge meetings, having been a member of the Supreme Lodge since it was created. He was chairman of the first excursion to Greece.

He has served the Ahepa with diligence

and enthusiasm and has won the admiration and esteem of the entire organization for his labors. Under his able leadership, the general morale and spirit of the chapters in his District are excellent. Brother Nixon is a sincere and congenial personality, possessing the many good traits of a Nestor.

JAMES T. LEAKAS

JAMES T. LEAKAS, President of Leakas Furriers, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, and Supreme Governor of the Eighth District of Ahepa, was born in Castoria, Greece, and came to America in 1906.

From his father who was in the fur business in Greece, he learned all the in's and out's of that trade and became engaged therein when he landed in New York.

In 1912 he went to his native country for a visit, remained there one year and on his return brought with him as his wife, the sweetheart of his boyhood days.

He came to Dayton in 1915 and immediately engaged as head of the fur department in the city's leading department store.

Two years later his brother, John T. Leakas came to Dayton and the two immediately entered into the fur business, organizing the Leakas Furriers, Inc., which is the leading establishment of its kind in Dayton. James T. Leakas is president of the firm.

Brother Leakas was one of the first in the establishment of the Dayton Chapter, taking exceptionally active interest in its organization from the start. The chapter was formed in November, 1926, and Brother Leakas served as its president in 1927 and 1928.



*Supreme Governor
District No. 8
Dayton, Ohio*

He also assisted in establishing several neighboring chapters, and in 1929 and 1930 served as Deputy Governor in the Eighth District. He served as delegate to the Boston Convention last August and there was elected Supreme Governor of the Eighth District, which he leads ably and creditably. He is highly respected both as a citizen and as an Ahepan.

Brother Leakas is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and holds a membership on the board of directors of the Coöperative Club.

Order of Ahepa Honors the Unknown Soldier

THE Order of Ahepa officially honored the Unknown Soldier with a beautiful bronze memorial wreath laid on his tomb by the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, George E. Phillis, in an impressive public ceremony opening the program of Memorial Day observance at Arlington Cemetery, May 30, 1931. Brother Phillis delivered a brilliant presentation oration befitting the occasion in the presence of high military, cabinet and diplomatic representatives and a large assemblage of members of Ahepa and a multitude of citizens. Full military escort, especially assigned by the Department of War, honored the presentation ceremony. His Excellency, Charalambos Simopoulos, the Greek Minister to Washington, attended the ceremony in person, accompanied by the staff of the Legation.

Soterios Nicholson, President of Washington Chapter No. 31, was chairman of the Presentation Committee, appointed by the Boston Convention, and made a few remarks pertinent to the occasion. The placing of the bronze memorial wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier was in accordance with a resolution passed at the convention of the Order of Ahepa in Boston last year, as the Ahepa wished to honor the Unknown Soldier, who represents the best ideals of American valor. Incidentally, it is the first time that an organization composed of citizens of Greek origin honored in such a manner the memory of the Unknown Soldier, and the Ahepa, rightfully, is accredited with this distinction.

Rev. John Papanicolaou, pastor of St. Sophia's Church in Washington, offered the benedictory prayer.

The Oration of the Supreme President

"We are gathered at this American shrine today to pay homage to courageous men, high principled men, men with flaming souls who, in their passion for liberty gave their lives on countless fields of battle carnage.

"And it is highly appropriate that we should gather here. America has other great shrines — its Lexington, its Concord, its Valley Forge and almost within sight of this spot, the home of the sainted Washington from whose concepts of human liberty was built an altar before which a whole world genuflects. These shrines loom through the mists of years as of a time when republican government was experimental. They are our shrines by heritage only, yet, we love them none the less.

"It was not until long years after they had their places in history that America beckoned to those of us across the seas and whispered: 'Come! Government based on human rights is found. Come!'



Left to right: Rev. John Papanicolaou, Minister Hon. Charalambos Simopoulos, Soterios Nicholson, George E. Phillis and Achilles Catsonis, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

Beautiful Bronze Tablet Bearing the Insignia of the Order of Ahepa Placed on His Tomb, Memorial Day, May 30, 1931, by George E. Phillis, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, Who Delivered an Inspiring Oration

"And they came. Great hordes of them came, for the first time to live, work and have their happy being under the protective beneficent influence of a country where all men are equal under the law.

"Among all the others of varied races and nationalities we of the Ahepa came, some of us, like myself or most of us, in person and some by ancestry — came from a land where literature is old, where art was founded, where science and oratory first lifted man to his full height.

"This process of human amalgamation made one of the most amazing chapters in the history of civilization. Literally fused in the white hot fires of liberty a nationality emerged, destined to lift mankind to the highest plane it had ever known. People from beyond the seas bore their full share. Even these rolling hills about us reverberated with a four-year strife which, by the inscrutable wisdom of God, was to end slavery forever. Yonder General Early came and threatened the Capital City of the nation. From the crest of yonder hills Mosby marched and the light artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia threatened. But always repelled and thousands of our own kind, regardless of their place of birth, bore their part courageously. Never again were human beings chattelized in all the civilized world.

"The fusing process progressed. Came a day when four and a half million of the flower of America were called to the colors. And how they came — singing and unafraid! A statistician yonder in the Capital was ordered to his figures and he discovered that two of every five of this magnificent army "Over There" were Americans of foreign birth or parentage.

"On the field of honor they challenged,

they fought and defeated government by the will of the few — a government wholly incompatible with the peace, happiness and well being of the many. They seized the torch and kept the blaze of liberty alight until despotic rule was forever ended.

"Thousands never returned; they gave their all and rest today beneath that phalax of little white crosses row on row. Others were nameless and from these was chosen the Unknown Soldier to forever be the symbol of America's inspired manhood, his tomb to be the shrine of all the nation.

"To the mother he is the son who did not return.

"To the wife he is the husband engulfed in the maelstrom of war.

"To the sister he is the brother of loving memory.

"To those of long lineage he is the epitome of American patriotic service which began at Lexington.

"To us — we of the Ahepa and of the loins of the noble Hellenes — he is one of our own kind from over the seas who paid with his life's blood — his full measure of service — for the asylum, for the blessing of equal rights and for the citizenship granted him and his fellow pilgrims under the glorious Stars and Stripes.

"Who he is no man knows. He is then whoever men think him to be.

"To all he is the symbol of that which is good and noble and inspiring. He represents all that should be best in the hearts of men — unselfish sacrifice in the name of Liberty, of Unity and Brotherhood.

"Ahepans, this is our proudest day when we are privileged with our fraternal emblem, symbolizing Faith, Justice, Hope, Power and Peace, to pay eternal homage at this, the greatest of American Shrines."



FRATERNITY NEWS

North Dakota Capitulates to Ahepa

New Chapter Organized in Fargo, North Dakota

THE forces of Brother M. D. Konomos, Supreme Governor of the Tenth District, stormed the besieged and long holding out stronghold of Fargo, N. Dak., and captured it in the name of the Order of Ahepa.

Thirty-one prominent members at a special meeting held for the occasion, joined the order and were administered the oath and obligations of the Ahepa by Brother Konomos in impressive and solemn fashion. A host of members representing chapters of the Tenth district were present and witnessed the epoch-making event.

North Dakota was one of the two states in the union without any Ahepa Chapter, the other being Mississippi, which is still holding out, but it will soon capitulate.

The following officers were elected: Andrew Ginakes, Fargo, President; Peter Zappas, Jamestown, Vice-President; Mike Boosalis, Fargo, Secretary; Gust Pappas, Fargo, Treasurer and G. L. Kolovis, James Deson, Charles Demakis, all of Fargo, and Nick Tsoumpas and James Katsoulis, Grand Forks, members of the Board of Governors.

Peter Zappas acted as chairman at the organization meeting and called upon T. H. McEnroe, Harry Lashkowitz and George Thorp, Fargo attorneys, for brief talks.

In welcoming the new chapter into the fold of Ahepa we wish it to go far in its future career.

State of Maine Presented with Greek Flag

ON May 27, 1931, the Greek-American Societies of Maine presented to the State of Maine at the State House in Augusta, a Greek flag in appreciation of the friendship existing between Greece and the United States.

The presentation was made to Governor Gardiner of Maine and his council by John J. Maloney of Portland, State Commander of the American Legion, in the presence of large delegations from various chapters of the Ahepa in Maine.

American Legionnaires of Greek lineage last year attended the unveiling of a memorial at Athens, dedicated to Americans who helped Greece in her fight for independence in 1821. Forty-eight State flags, representing every State in the Union, were carried to Greece and presented in behalf of the States of the Union to the Greek Government. Returning from Greece, the Legionnaires brought with them 48 Greek flags for reciprocal presentation to the forty-eight States in America.

The flag presented to the Governor of Maine was one of these forty-eight flags. Governor Gardiner, in accepting the flag, stated that the mutual exchange of the flags of the two republics was a symbol of cordial

friendship and understanding prevailing between Greece and America.

In addition to Governor Gardiner and Commander Maloney, Brother Nicholas Harithas of Mechanic Falls delivered a brief but impressive address in behalf of the Order of Ahepa. The presentation of the flag was made possible by the efforts of Brothers Peter Victor, President of Biddeford-Saco Chapter and Nicholas Harithas. The Lewiston, Portland and Bangor Chapters cooperated greatly in making the presentation a memorable one.

Ahepan Appointed Visiting Professor to Greece

BROTHER FRANK COLE BABBITT, Professor of Greek in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., senior member of the faculty and one of the outstanding classical scholars in the United States, has been appointed visiting professor in the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece, for the 1931-1932 scholastic year. He held a fellowship in this institution way back in 1895.

Professor Babbitt is a member of the Nathan Hale Chapter of Hartford, Conn., and is popularly known by the Greeks of that city as "Venizelos," due to his great resemblance to the Greek Premier.

Ahepans everywhere are happy to learn of this appointment and wish Professor Babbitt a pleasant stay in Athens.

Policemen Present Program in Dayton Chapter

MEMBERS of the Dayton Chapter No. 113 were treated to a delightful educational entertainment by the Police Department of the city of Dayton in their meeting place at the Rauh Hall recently.

The meeting was preceded by music and songs by a quartet of Police Officers.

Inspector of Detectives Yendes, delivered a very interesting and instructive talk stressing the importance of the citizens adopting measures to protect their life and property and cooperate with the Police Department.

Chief of Police Wurstner then spoke at length, describing the duties of the police officers and the pitfalls and dangers that they have to face everyday in the execution of their duties. He also stressed the point that the Police Department would be much better and more efficient if the public treated the officers with consideration, courtesy and politeness.

Last, but not least, City Prosecutor Mr. Krebbiel addressed the meeting praising the Police Department for its cooperation with his office and for its efficiency and ability.

Captain Seiffert assisted both Mr. Yendes and the Chief in the practical demonstration of the main points of their address. Brother J. T. Leakas, Supreme Governor of the Eighth District, introduced the officers, and Brother John Zomars, president of the local chapter, thanked them. Stephen Stoycos, chairman of the educational committee, is credited in arranging the meeting.

New Chapter in Hibbing, Minnesota

PRELIMINARY steps toward the organization of a chapter of Ahepa in Hibbing, Minn., were taken at a meeting presided over by Brother N. A. Choccos, local business man, who is a member of the Duluth Chapter at the Laurye hall on June 7.

Brother Michael D. Konomos, Supreme Governor, addressed the large gathering, explaining the purpose of the order and the ideals for which it stands.

His inspirational speech made its mark and immediately after a committee was appointed to start the enrollment and do the preliminary organizing work.

A new chapter in Hibbing is already assured.

Ninth District in Conclave

THE convention of the Ninth District held at Davenport, Iowa, the week of May 16, under the auspices of Moline, Ill., Chapter No. 120, met with a brilliant success, reports our good Brother Spiro Tsenes, secretary of Joliet Chapter No. 131.

"By direction of the delegates I desire to inform you of certain facts in connection with the convention for publication in our MAGAZINE. Twenty-three chapters of the Ninth District were represented at the business sessions, and a number of resolutions adopted for presentation to the San Francisco Convention this year. The business sessions came to a close late Saturday night, May 16, and Sunday morning 600 delegates, visitors, their wives and friends, filled the Greek Orthodox Church at Moline, Ill., to capacity during a brilliant ceremony held especially for the visitors of the convention. The afternoon delegates and visiting Ahepans assembled in the Lodge rooms of the Tri-City Chapter to witness the initiation into our Junior Order, the Sons of Pericles, of five young men from the Tri-Cities. Many stirring and eloquent remarks were made at the business sessions and at the conclusion of the church services. Perhaps the outstanding event of the entire convention was the banquet held in the gold room of the Blackhawk Hotel in Davenport, attended by high state and city officials and all of the visitors and members in the Tri-Cities. Among those present were the mayors of Davenport, Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, state's attorneys, editors of the local press and representatives of the various city councils. After some brilliant speeches delivered by the honorable guests, a brilliant ball concluded the conclave festivities."

Officers elected to conduct the business of the convention were as follows: A. George N. Spannon, Supreme Governor, of the Ninth District, Chairman; Charles Bokidas, President of Tri-City Chapter, Vice-Chairman; Spiro J. Tsenes, Deputy Supreme Governor of the Ninth District, Secretary; George Porikos, Parliamentarian.

St. Louis Chapter Crowns Ahepa Queen in Royal Splendor

AMID royal splendor and dignity and with the elite of St. Louis participating, the St. Louis Chapter No. 53 on May 17, 1931, presented its third annual May festival ball at the magnificent gold room of the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis's outstanding hostelry. This affair is given annually and reaches the pinnacle of its glory with the coronation of the Ahepa queen chosen from among the many beautiful and charming ladies of the Hellenic community of St. Louis.

The festivities opened with the entrance of Dr. C. B. Johannides, past President of the St. Louis Chapter, and Miss Ann Kanios, the 1930 Ahepa queen, who assumed the throne and after a short reign yielded their royal prerogatives and authority to their successors, the 1931 president and the Ahepa queen of 1931.

The Ahepa queen for the year 1931 is the charming and cultured Miss Goldie Lamperson, daughter of Brother and Mrs. Lamperson, a sophomore of Washington University. The persons attending the festival numbered upwards of 2,000 and included many Federal, State and city officials, among whom was the Honorable Elliot W. Major, former Attorney General and Governor of Missouri and a law associate of Supreme Governor, Brother Michael D. Konomos.

Miss Lamperson was escorted by the handsome and worthy Ahepan, Brother Harry Stathis, a popular member of the St. Louis Chapter and the Hellenic Community. The maids of honor to the queen were the Misses Jeannette Dillas, Estele Furla, Bessie Menos and Katherine Pappas. Brother Nicholas Softis, President of the St. Louis Chapter, with dignity crowned Miss Lamperson as the 1931 queen before the audience and galaxy of distinguished guests. Miss Lamperson was not only the choice of the judges, but also of the entire St. Louis community. Following her coronation she was presented with a beautiful diamond lavalliere by the St. Louis Chapter.

In the words of Ex-Governor Major, "The affair was one of dignity, splendor and decorum and was conducted in perfect order and after the fashion of royalty." Dancing followed the coronation until 1:00 A.M. — everyone rejoicing.

Indianapolis Chapter Holds First Open Meeting

THE James Whitcomb Riley Chapter No. 232 of Indianapolis, Ind., held its first open meeting on the evening of April the 8th at the Lincoln Hotel. Brother Alexander D. Varkas, Past Supreme Governor of District No. 1 was the official speaker of the evening and delivered a very interesting address on the philosophy of fraternalism. The meeting was attended by over 200 brothers and their families and friends many of whom were from chapters outside of Indianapolis. Principal among these were George Borris, Deputy Supreme Governor of District No. 8, Brother John Lambros, President of the Anderson Chapter, Brother Eli Alatzas, Past President of the Anderson Chapter and Jim Procos.

It was the first open meeting held by this chapter and members were very enthusiastic over the splendid attendance and the entertainment that the affair gave them.

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Miss Goldie Lamperson

Crowned as Ahepa St. Louis Queen for 1931, in a truly queenly pose

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Capital Chapter Presents Successful Affair

CAPITAL Chapter No. 236 of Washington, D. C., under the able leadership of its President, Brother A. Sioris, and the enthusiastic cooperation of its officers and members, presented a unique affair in the Pythian Hall recently. The feature of the occasion was a dinner prepared in old Greek fashion, and each and every member of the chapter, as well as all the guests, who were more than 600, were treated most enjoyably in the cafeteria of the Pythian Hall, while a merry dance was going on in the ballroom. There were two orchestras continually playing — one entertaining the diners, while the other played for the dancers. Old-fashioned Greek dances were in order in the cafeteria, while modern dancing took place in the ballroom.

All in all, the affair proved a huge success, and a most pleasant time was had by all. Hearty congratulations.

Phoenix Chapter Active in Arizona

THE Phoenix Chapter No. 219, Order of Ahepa, has donated \$400 to the local Greek Community and has also bought the entire number of school desks for the newly established Greek School.

A large number of members and ladies with the officers accompanied Governor of District No. 11, Brother P. J. Andrews to Tucson, Arizona, and attended the installation ceremonies of the newly established chapter there.

The officers and members of the Phoenix Chapter are fully convinced that the members of the newly established chapter are full of Ahepa spirit, and we look forward to seeing big things done by the above chapter.

Supreme Governor Konomos Betrothed

MR. AND MRS. A. A. KOLLIAS of St. Louis, Mo., have announced the engagement of their charming daughter, Miss Angela Kollias, to Brother Michael D. Konomos, Supreme Governor of the Tenth District of the Ahepa and a prominent attorney of St. Louis.

Miss Kollias, although of Greek parentage, is a native of St. Louis. She is a graduate of Central High School and Webster College of St. Louis and is now attending the University of Illinois. Aside from her scholastic qualifications, Miss Kollias is an accomplished musician, possessing a Master's Degree in Music.

Brother Konomos is now associated in the practice of law in St. Louis with Mr. Elliott W. Major, former Senator, Attorney General and Governor of Missouri.

We wish Brother Konomos and Miss Kollias the realization of all their dreams and may their union inspire them to blaze with achievements the path of their life.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT

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Fezesa, Officers' Jewels
Past President's Jewels
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THE C. E. WARD COMPANY
New London, Ohio

Maud Howe Elliott Chapter Holds Brilliant Ball

Mrs. Elliott Guest of Honor

MRS. MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT, guest of honor at the second annual ball of the Newport, R. I., Chapter, bearing her name, struck the key-note in her few words to the assembly when she said: "I know you are enjoying the evening as much as I am." The Masonic hall was literally packed for this party, with a gathering, the majority in evening dress, which seemingly enjoyed every minute and was profuse in applause of the salient features—the dance, the drill by Boston's crack Ahepa patrol, the period of speech-making and the unveiling of American and Greek flags and the insignia of the Order.

Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan, as head of the city government, extended a welcome to those present.

"As Mayor I am proud of this organization, composed of citizens of another country, whose loyalty for the country of their adoption is unsurpassed. Ahepa is making good American citizens of the Greeks who have come to America to make their homes. Newport is proud of you and of your patron, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, distinguished daughter of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, who 100 years ago did for Greece what Lafayette did 50 years earlier for the struggling colonies which became the United States of America. All honor to him and to you who are following his example."

Officers of Maud Howe Elliott Chapter and the committees which made the second annual ball an outstanding success are as follows: George E. Cassimatis, President; S. Stavropoulos, Vice-President; C. G. Kotsorides, Secretary; Peter Pappas, Treasurer. The Board of Governors—A. B. Cascambas, Chairman; Angello Fotellis, Xenophon Constantinides, Frank Pavlinis, Gregory Hoot, Theodore Mellekas, Captain of the Guards; Athan Rizos, Chaplain; C. Petropoulos, Warden; G. Mathinos, Inside Sentinel.

Crack Lowell Patrol Holds May Party

ONE of the most elaborate decorative schemes to be attempted by any local organization was carried out in Ahepa Hall for a May party and dance which was presented under the auspices of the Lowell Ahepa Patrol. The party, a big success, attracted a large crowd of dancers.

Proceeds from the dance will be used to purchase new uniforms for the patrol. One corner of the room was given over to a show case containing different prizes won by the patrol. The cups and medals were displayed against the background of a large Ahepa banner.

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Constantine Ganellas, commander of the patrol, and Nicholas Tzanetakos, his assistant, were in general charge of the party. They were assisted by George Skalkreas, Peter Coronios, Peter Rappas, Demos Sagonas, Agamemnon Ioanou and Vasilios Mantzaris. Flower girls, who sold carnations during the evening were Miss Jennie Coronios, Miss Pota Coronios and Miss Helen Harcopliais.

Annual Lewiston Ball Successful Affair

ONE of the most successful social affairs of the season was the fifth annual May ball of the George C. Chase Chapter, No. 128 of Lewiston, Maine, held at the K. of C. Hall the latter part of May.

The grand march directed by Charles Pappas, Nicholas Doukas and Leon Frangedakis, was the feature of the evening.

The hall was well filled and included, among the guests, many parties from chapters of Ahepa from Portland, Biddeford, Bangor, Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston, Mass. Among the guests of honor were Supreme Treasurer Jarvis and Mrs. Jarvis, Prof. and Mrs. George Chase, Prof. G. Robinson, both of Bates College, and Brother Thomas Mourkos, president of Bangor Chapter No. 271.

The ball was most efficiently managed and much credit for its success should go to the committee arranging the affair, of which, Charles Pappas was chairman assisted by Nicholas Harithas, Stanley Frangedakis, John Panos, John Stratos, Nick Kesaris, John Simonis, Louis Demitriou and Charles Bournakel, the president of the chapter.

No Matter How You Figure It, They Are Happy

OUR good Brother, John Tufexis, President of Brooklyn Chapter No. 41, reports the adoption of an official song for their chapter, which is sung to the tune of "The Sidewalks of New York."

"Happy have we met,

Happy have we been,

Happy we will be,

And happy we will meet again."

Under the able leadership of the following officials, the Brooklyn Chapter has been making steady progress. In fact the adoption of the aforementioned song indicates a healthy state of mind and a happy disposition, and for such we extend to them our congratulations.

John Tufexis, President; George Polites, Vice-President; James Frangoulis, Secretary; Menelios Constantinides, Treasurer; Rev. Demetrios Vechensos, Chaplain; Eleftherios Manios, Warden; Peter Geras, Captain of the Guard; John Colusios, Sentinel; Board of Governors, James Linardos, George Borras, John Vlachos, Peter Zalotas and Gus Poulos.

GEMSCO LEADS!!

LEADS in the amount of AHEPA paraphernalia which it has sold to chapters throughout the country;

LEADS in the values offered in AHEPA goods;

LEADS in its efforts and ability to make every transaction of utmost satisfaction to the customer.

Lord Byron Chapter in Impressive Initiation

A SPECIAL church service and initiation of a class of candidates into the Lord Byron Chapter No. 57, Brockton, Mass., in Canton Hall recently was attended by over 200 members and guests.

Members of Lord Byron Chapter accompanied by members of Lycourges Chapter, Order of the Sons of Pericles, first attended church services at the Greek Orthodox Church at 57 Spring Street. The services were conducted by Rev. John Aslanidis, pastor.

The initiation ceremonies, impressively conducted, were in charge of President Christos Colocousis of Lord Byron Chapter, assisted by President Kimikles of the New Bedford Chapter, and President Frank Papanastos of the Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter of Brookline. John Dayos, Captain of the Guards, was master of ceremonies, assisted by A. Protopapas and Christ Apostolon, guards. Many guests from Boston, Brookline, Lynn, Haverhill, New Bedford and Springfield were present.

Clarksburg Chapter Active

THE Clarksburg Chapter No. 96 of Clarksburg, W. Va., is ever active in presenting affairs to stimulate lively interest in the community. On March the 29th they held an open meeting to celebrate the independence of Greece, when many inspiring addresses were delivered. The principal one was made by Brother Samaras, the head of the local Greek school. During the celebration, many a recitation and several patriotic songs were rendered by the school children.

There was also presented under the auspices of this chapter the patriotic play "Golf," the receipts from which were turned over to the Treasurer of the local school and church.

Recently Brother V. Kourpas, the Treasurer of the Chapter, announced his engagement to Miss Angela Malliaroudakis. The best wishes of the chapter are extended to Brother Kourpas and his future wife.

Under the able leadership of Brothers Edward A. Toompas, President, Harry Condell, Vice-President and George Chinaris, Secretary, with the collaboration of Brother Alexander Poulekos, Past President, and the entire membership, the Clarksburg Chapter is making a name for itself. Good work. Keep the spirit up.

WE ISSUE

FOREIGN DRAFTS and TRAVEL CHECKS

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692 Broadway New York, N. Y.

Ahepa Observes Anniversary of the Birth of Henry Clay

Lexington Chapter Honors the Great Philhellene

APPROXIMATELY 400 persons attended the banquet given at the Phoenix Hotel, at Lexington, by the Henry Clay Chapter No. 258 of Lexington, Ky., in commemoration of the one hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay. The banquet was attended by members of several chapters of the Ahepa, American Legionnaires, and distinguished men and women of Kentucky.

Brother Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary, in the principal address at the banquet, declared that "the order of Ahepa prides itself at being composed of men who are and desire to be American citizens, and are not only seeking the advantages of being American citizens, but are also seeking to be worthy of being American citizens."

The speaker told how Henry Clay had raised his voice, along with Daniel Webster and President Monroe and others, in an effort to have the United States recognize the independence of Greece during her struggle with Turkey from oppression by that country.

In concluding, Mr. Catsonis said: "The Greek people in America will give everything they have for their adopted country, the United States, as they have already shown during the World War, when 64,000 of Greek descent fought for America."

Other speakers on the program were Governor F. D. Sampson, Mayor James O'Brien, Circuit Judge King Swope, Dr. W. E. Freeman of the University of Kentucky, Dr. Frank McVey, President of the University of Kentucky, and Virgil Chapman, Congressman from the Seventh Kentucky District. Louis Constant, President of the local chapter, was chairman at the banquet and Eldon S. Dummit, State Commander of the American Legion, acted as toastmaster.

Those on the program told of the appreciation the people of Kentucky felt in the tributes paid Henry Clay by the Ahepa organization, and of the admiration they had for the people of Greece who had become worthy citizens of United States and of Kentucky.

In the afternoon the local chapter of the Order of Ahepa, accompanied by delegates from nearby chapters, the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, and the Greendale Boys' Band, paraded from the Esplanade to the monument of Henry Clay in the Lexington cemetery, where a huge wreath was placed on the tomb of the great Kentuckian by the Ahepa.

Gen. George B. Duncan said in an address at the monument: "Henry Clay is the most noted man of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and his name lies deep in the hearts of the thousands of people in Kentucky."

He expressed the appreciation of the people of the commonwealth for the tribute the Order of Ahepa was paying to the great Kentuckian and also expressed the appreciation of Thomas J. Clay, grandson of Henry Clay and Mrs. Thomas S. Bullock, granddaughter of the noted Kentuckian.

BROTHER GEORGE T. POOLITSAN of Middletown, Ohio, has taken over the agency of the Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Company. Our best wishes for success.



The Ahepa Host honors the memory of Henry Clay, the Great Kentuckian and Philhellene, with huge wreath placed on his tomb in Lexington, Ky.

San Francisco Chapters Subscribe \$3,000 for the Ninth Annual Convention

AT a smoker especially held for the members of the Golden Gate Chapter No. 150 and the Pacific Chapter No. 235 of San Francisco, at the Whitecomb Hotel, fully \$3,000 was subscribed to cover the preliminary expenses of the Arrangements Committee for the Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa.

Brother Andronicos, chairman of the committee, reports a great enthusiasm on the part of each and every member of the district, and predicts a splendid success for the Convention. The way reports are reaching our office, we have no doubt whatsoever that the Ninth Annual Convention will eclipse any convention held by the Ahepa in the past.

Omaha Host at Open Goodfellowship Meeting

OMAHA Chapter No. 147 of Omaha, Nebr., held its annual good fellowship open meeting on May 13, with a dinner dance at the Paxton Hotel ballroom.

It was a very successful affair, attended by over 200 members and guests. Among the honored guests and speakers were the honorable judges of the District Court, Herbert Rhodes and James Fitzgerald, accompanied with their wives, Mr. Roy Towl, Commissioner of Police for the City of Omaha, Mr. A. H. Bodie, the Federal Examiner of Naturalization, Mr. Jack Lee, Secretary to former Congressman Judge Sears.

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The splendid program arranged by the committee included a banquet and features of entertainment, followed by dancing in the Paxton ballroom. Miss Mary Pulos presented two interpretative solo dances and Miss Christine Bethos, of Shemandoah, Iowa, gave an exhibition of toe dancing.

During the program the formal presentation of past presidents' jewels to the past presidents of the Omaha Chapter, namely, Brothers Constantine Andronicos, George Phillips, and Jean N. Blaetus, took place. The presentation address was made by Brother Chris C. Harvalis, President of the Chapter, who also presided over the entire affair.

Arrangements for the evening were in charge of a committee very ably led by Brother George Petros, assisted by Brothers George Phillips, Nick Payne, Nick Chagares and George McMann.

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AT THE CENTER OF THE NATIONAL PARKS

SPOKANE lies at the center of the national parks of the West and close to Canada's. Visit Spokane on your trip to Yellowstone, Rainier, Glacier or Banff.

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*Theodore C. Andronicos
President Pacific Chapter No. 235 and
General Chairman of the Arrangements
Committee for the Ninth Annual National
Convention of the Order of Ahepa*

ONE thousand loyal Ahepans in the city of San Francisco, by the Golden Gate, in sunny California, are speeding up to a high pitch in their enthusiastic and elaborate preparations for the Ninth Annual National Convention of Ahepa, to be held in San Francisco, August 24 to 30, inclusive.

Weekly meetings of the central executive committee, and semi-weekly meetings of the finance, program and other important sub-committees, are now the order of business; and some substantial results are being accomplished.

Governor James Rolph, Jr., and Mayor Angelo J. Rossi have named a splendid Citizens' Committee of several hundred prominent men and women to actively cooperate with the Ahepa committee in plans for the Ninth National Convention. Mr. Fred Dohrmann, past president of the San Francisco Board of Education, past chairman of the Community Chest, and noted civic and welfare leader, has accepted the chairmanship of the Citizens' Committee; and hearty and solid support has been pledged the Ahepans by the civic groups assisting in arrangements for the big August national convention.

Colorful Parade

The Citizens' Committee will give particular attention to numerous public, civic and outdoor functions of the convention. A special committee has been named to actively cooperate with the Ahepa Parade Committee, and efforts will be made to have a brilliant turnout of U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps units, Fire and Police Departments, R. O. T. C., numerous fraternal groups, various ex-service men's organizations and patriotic societies, in the colorful parade, Wednesday, August 26th.

Competitive drills and exhibitions by Ahepa patrols, uniformed groups, bands, drill teams, and marching clubs, competing for trophies and other prizes to be offered by the local convention committee, will be supervised by Chairman John Fillios of the Parade-Drills Committee, with the active cooperation of the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps officials.

ON TO THE GOLDEN GATE

Westward, Ahepans March!

Attend the Ninth Annual National Convention of the Order of Ahepa

To Be Held in San Francisco, August 24-30

Warm Welcome Awaits All Ahepans, Their Families and Friends

Colorful parades, athletic events, theatrical spectacles and other entertaining features to take place during the week of the Convention

By DR. PETER T. ANGEL

Welcome First Hellenic Convention!

**Mr. Theo. C. Andronicos, Chairman,
Central Executive Convention Committee,
9th Annual Convention, Order of Ahepa,
San Francisco, California**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

Dear Mr. Andronicos:

San Francisco is to become the host of the 1931 Convention of the Order of Ahepa. The first Chapter of the Eleventh District, Golden Gate Chapter 150, was organized in this city. San Francisco was the first Western home and center of Ahepa. From our city the inspiration of the Order was spread to the entire Pacific Coast, and the Western membership is growing with great rapidity. The Pacific Coast members, prominent and important men in their communities, will unite in offering the hospitality of the West to all who will honor San Francisco with a visit.

I shall not go into the facilities San Francisco has to offer as a Convention City. Its reputation in that respect is world-wide and the visiting members of the Order of Ahepa may be assured of a convention, successful in every respect.

Rather I must emphasize the desire of our citizens to receive the First Hellenic Convention ever held in the West, and suggest that such a gathering will greatly advance the welfare of Ahepa in this part of the Nation through the inspiration of a closer association of the Western membership with delegates from other sections.

Very sincerely,

**JAMES ROLPH, JR.,
Governor of California.**

Chairman Fillios extends a most cordial invitation to all chapters having uniformed patrols, drill teams, bands, drum corps or other marching units, to spare no effort, to send these groups to San Francisco for the Ninth National Convention. According to advices received at the convention headquarters in the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, many chapters have already appropriated funds to send their uniformed units to the conclave; and others are sponsoring picnics, outings, civic functions, balls, athletic events, parties and dances, to make up the finances required to send patrols, drill teams and other companies to the conclave city.

Many Chambers of Commerce, civic bodies and commercial groups in cities throughout the country, appreciating the tremendous advertising value to their

community from such a pilgrimage by patrols and drill teams of the Ahepa, are reported actively assisting the chapters in their efforts to make up sufficient funds to augment their delegations of representatives and officers, with a uniformed patrol, band, drill teams or other marching organization.

Lowell Patrol Coming

From far-off Lowell, Mass., the crack Ahepa Patrol of that city, one of the most brilliant and imposing figures at the Boston and other national conventions, comes word that the State Association of Massachusetts, a semi-official organization engaged in advertising and promoting the interests of that State, is assisting Lowell Chapter to raise funds to send the patrol across the continent by special Pullman car.

THE GOLDEN GATE TO THE AHEPA CONVENTION

One of the newly formed Canadian chapters has also indicated to the San Francisco committee its plans to send a uniformed delegation to the August national conclave.

Uniformed Groups Welcomed

Pointing out that the extraordinary success of the great national conventions of the Elks, American Legion and Shriners, is traced directly to the public demonstrations, and particularly the convention parades, the arrangements leaders are hopeful that every chapter of Ahepa will make an effort to send along a patrol or drill team; or at least sponsor some novel and effective float, stunt or representation in the big conclave parade in San Francisco. "It is the finest and most widespread form of advertising that an organization or a convention can secure," declared Mr. Malcolm D. Fraser, former manager of the San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau, and now secretary to Mayor Angelo J. Rossi; urging a big parade as an outstanding feature of the coming convention of Ahepans.

U. S. Navy Invited

The great Pacific fleet of the United States Navy has been invited to visit San Francisco during the week of the Ahepa National Convention, by officials of the Mayor's Civic Committee; and although the dreadnaughts and bulldogs of the Navy are scheduled to anchor in the Golden Gate port some time in July, efforts are being pushed to assure the presence of some destroyers, submarines and speedy light cruisers in San Francisco Bay during the last week in August. If this is accomplished, the Ahepa parade will boast a tremendous turnout of Navy officers and men; and special functions, open house and fleet visiting excursions will be in order during the conclave.



The Phoebe Hearst Greek Amphitheatre at the University of California, Berkeley, near San Francisco, where one of the numerous outdoor spectacles of the Ninth Annual National Convention of the Order of Ahepa is scheduled to be held during the week August 24 to 30, 1931



The Imposing De Young Museum, Situated in the Midst of Riotous Colors, in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco

Make Hotel Reservations Direct

Chairman William Petros of the Hotels-Housing Committee requests that all chapters, delegates, alternates, visitors and friends, make their hotel reservations through the Hotels-Housing Committee, headquarters, suite 234 Whitecomb Hotel, San Francisco, and not through any of the hotels. In the first place, the hotels of San Francisco cannot and will not accept or confirm such reservations made direct with them; whereas, the Ahepa Convention Committee is able to offer better accommodations at more reasonable prices, and also assure ease and comfort through inquiries or booking applications made direct to the Ahepa committee.

Early this month, hotel rates and lists of the hotels of San Francisco, together with their facilities, locations and other information, will be dispatched to all chapters. Members, individuals and friends of the order desirous of receiving this information

may write for same to Brother William Petros, 234 Whitecomb Hotel, San Francisco.

Attractions for Ladies and Children

General Chairman Theodore C. Andronicos of the Arrangements Committee for the Ahepa coming national conclave, has announced a special Ladies' Committee, to see to it that careful attention is paid the visiting ladies, children and friends of the order. There will be many teas, luncheons, sight-seeing trips, bay excursions, shopping tours and other attractions for the ladies; and the San Francisco committee is most anxious to have the word broadcast that the ladies are not to be neglected in the elaborate plan of receiving and entertaining the convention visitors.

Klossa Joins Up

In a brilliant ceremonial, witnessed by eight hundred members of the order in San Francisco, sixty members of the Order of Klossa were formally inducted into Pacific Chapter of Ahepa; and with their addition to our ranks go also the fine traditions and splendid record of the illustrious Order of Klossa, and promise for many great achievements in the greater Ahepa, which is rapidly becoming the mother order of all Hellenic groups of America. The ritualistic ceremonial was impressive; and the reaction of the Klossans, now Ahepans, was most effectively voiced by Brother John Vellis, President of Klossa, in a masterly address, in which he presented President Andronicos of Pacific Chapter with a gavel, and complimented Ahepa on its splendid activities and remarkable progress.

Revival of Hellenic Games Planned

Revival of the ancient Hellenic games in all their traditional glory, in a sort of Pre-Olympiad Open-Air Athletic Fiesta, is planned by the Golden Gate and Pacific Chapters of Ahepa for early August, at Kezar Stadium, great football oval with more than 70,000 seating capacity, in Golden Gate Park.

Many internationally prominent athletic champions will be invited to take part, including college, university and club track and field stars. Polo, tug-of-war, boxing, wrestling and other sports would be included in the program.

Champion Londos Invited

An invitation has been extended to James Londos, foremost claimant of the world's championship in wrestling, to take part in the great open-air Hellenic games revival; in which he would become the central figure, in an exhibition wrestling match. Londos started his wrestling career in San Francisco, and as it is many years since he last appeared here, his legions of friends and admirers of all nationalities are anxious to see him in action again.

Unofficial advices from the east indicate that he is willing to come west this summer, to assist his Brother Ahepans; and those in charge of the national convention preparations are hopeful of obtaining his consent to take part in the August Hellenic games at Kezar Stadium. This affair will stimulate participation in the great Ahepa National Convention later in the month; and will also serve as a means of adding many thousands of dollars to the convention fund, now being raised by the Citizens' Committee and Ahepa Central Executive Committee.

Beautiful Program Album

Chapters, individual officers, members and friends of Ahepa, are cordially invited to be represented in the elaborate album-program that is to be published by the San Francisco Convention Committee, in



Scenic Splendors Dot California
Here is a sectional view of the world-famous Yosemite Valley, easily accessible by automobile and train from San Francisco

conjunction with the Ninth National Conclave. It is the hope and wish of the committee that every chapter of the order be represented in the album, to the extent of a full-page or half-page, giving its list of officers, or a photograph of its presiding executives and other officers. The volume will serve as a permanent treasure in many thousands of Hellenic-American homes down through the years; and firms, commercial institutions and others engaged in business, are invited to consider its beneficial possibilities as an advertising medium. Applications for rates, space and additional information concerning the program-album

should be made at once to the Ahepa National Convention Committee, 234 Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco.

Questions Cheerfully Answered

The San Francisco committee will gladly assist chapters and groups in every way possible, through advising them in the organization of special trains, parties, delegations and caravans; suggesting routes and itineraries; exchanging correspondence on topics pertinent to the convention; and generally aiding chapters to send the largest delegations in their history to the coming national conclave.

Ahepans, Spend Your Vacations This Year in California

With the summer months now drawing near, many of our brothers are making plans for their vacations. And it is only natural to suggest that this year every Ahepan must spend his vacation in California and so plan it as to be in San Francisco during the days of the convention, August 24th to 31st.

For those who seek relief from the stifling heat of the East and the Middle West, there is no cooler climate than that of our Golden State. While elsewhere one perspires under the heat waves that send the thermometer around the 100 degree mark, Californians enjoy the comforts of the spring temperature of between 60 and 70 degrees. The nature in this blessed California land is magnificent, while its people are good hearted and very hospitable. "In your Golden State one has to admire its Golden Gate, its golden nature, its golden fruits, its many golden gifts. But above all I admire the golden hearts of its people." Thus spoke Brother Phillis of his impressions during his last visit there.



Interior View of San Francisco's Magnificent Civic Auditorium, where the Ninth Annual National Convention of the Ahepa will take place, August 24-30, 1931

Memorial Day Observed at Ypsilanti Monument

Michigan Chapter of Ahepa Holds
Solemn Service at Statue of Hero

FULLY 200 members of Ahepa Chapters in Michigan and their families made Ypsilanti their objective on Memorial Day, to lay a wreath at the foot of the monument of General Demetrius Ypsilanti, the Greek patriot after whom the city was named.

When the visitors arrived at the park, they found already at the foot of the monument had been laid a floral token of flowers by the Torch Club, the Ypsilanti Business and Professional Women's Club.

Brother D. G. Balos of Detroit, Deputy Supreme Governor, District No. 8, placed a wreath of massive proportions of red and cream roses and on which were the words in gold reading "The Michigan Order of the Ahepa" at the foot of the portrait bust, and then he said:

"General Demetrius Ypsilanti, your descendants have come today to pay you our respects and honor your memory and the memory of all our illustrious ancestors who made the supreme sacrifice in order that our Mother Hellas might live and be among the free and civilized nations of the world.

"The Michigan Chapters of the Order of Ahepa place this wreath as a token of their appreciation of your great leadership and patriotism; may your memory and example for your loyalty and your spirit of service and sacrifice be an everlasting inspiration for us all."

The two representatives of the Business and Professional Women, Mrs. Gertrude Flint, the president, and Miss Gertrude Parsons, spoke briefly and a few words were spoken by Nelson Boutell, who, together with Philip H. Iper, represented the American Legion. The presence of the small group of Ypsilanti people was genuinely appreciated and they in turn found the contact with the Greeks so delightful that hope was expressed that upon the next visit of the Ahepa to Ypsilanti there will be a fuller representation of Ypsilanti citizenry.

Sioux City in Dinner Dance Affair

THE Sioux City Chapter No. 191 of Sioux City, Iowa, held a dinner and a dance affair on May 28th. It was the first event of its kind and many Ahepas and non-Ahepas with their wives and friends attended.

Brother George M. Paradise, President, was the chairman of the evening. He opened the program with a brief but inspiring address on the principles and ideals of the Order of Ahepa. Then the Greek school children led by Rev. Chris Mochides sang several American and Greek songs. Next the secretary of the Monahan Post American Legion, Mr. Sam Wolcott, spoke praising the ideals of the Order of Ahepa, as well as Brother Rev. C. Mochides who spoke in Greek.

Miss Katherine Bovis sang several songs. She is the daughter of good Brother Tom Bovis. The little girl possesses a wonderful voice and the musicians of Sioux City predict a great future for Katherine.

Also Miss Georgia Gearras, daughter of Mr. Nick Gearras, recited a poem dedicated to Ahepa. Others in the school children's program were: Miss Mary Kireakides, Miss Stella Kireakides, Ted Panos, Anastasis



The Ypsilanti Monument dedicated by the Order of Ahepa during the Detroit Convention in 1928, at Ypsilanti, Michigan

Panos, Alexandre Panos, Troula Fotis, John Fotis, Janne Zafferas, Martha Shireos, Bula Shireos, Helen Catros, Marry Sarris, Chris Sarris, Maxine Gearras, Nick Scouris, James Scouris, George Kiriakopoulos, Gust Kiriakopoulos.

A merry dance following the banquet was enjoyed by those present. Brother Paradise and the members of the committee are highly congratulated.

First Annual Biddeford Ball Pretty Event

THE first annual ball of the Biddeford and Saco Chapter No. 252, Maine, given at Saco city hall June 5, was one of the prettiest events that has been held in the hall in years. Formal dress was worn and many beautiful gowns were displayed. Music was furnished by a 15-piece Philharmonic orchestra.

Several distinguished guests present were introduced by Peter Victor, President of the local chapter, who acted as master of ceremonies. Brother Jarvis, Supreme Treasurer and his wife, led the grand march, followed by the Supreme Governor of the district, George C. Eliades, of Lowell, Mass., and Miss Anastasia Coronios; John Evangelis of Portland, Deputy Supreme Governor and his lady, and Peter Victor, President of the local chapter, with Mrs. Victor. Halli Vitas of Portland, Charles Revelatis of Boston and Charles Pappas of Lewiston directed the march. There were 128 couples in line.

Visitors were present from Lewiston, Portland, Portsmouth, Dover, Lowell, Lawrence, Boston and Haverhill Chapters.

Duluth Chapter Holds Open Meeting

DULUTH Chapter No. 267 of Duluth, Minn., held an open meeting on the occasion of Supreme Governor Brother Konomos' visit to its city. The meeting attracted a large gathering of Ahepas and their friends and met with decided success. Brother Charles Stratig, President of the Duluth Chapter, presided over the meeting and presented Brother Konomos to the assembly, who delighted his audience with an inspiring address.

ATHAN D. VLAHOS

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Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ

Διὰ τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου ὁ ἀναγνώστης εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὰ μυστήρια τῆς γιγαντιαίας Ὄργανώσεως τῶν Φιλικῶν, ἡ ὁποία ὑπῆρξεν ἡ κινητήριος δύναμις, ἡ μαγνητίσασα τὸ δοῦλον ἔθνος κατὰ τὰς μαύρας ἡμέρας τῆς δοκιμασίας του, ἀφηνίασα καὶ ὠθήσασα αὐτὸ ἀποφασιστικῶς πρὸς τὸ ὑπεράνθρωπον μεγαλουργημα τοῦ 21. Ἡ Βαθμολογία, ὁ Μέγας Ὄρκος, αἱ Μυστεῖς, τὸ Κρητολογικὸν Ἀλφάβητον, τὸ Μετωνιμικὸν Λεξικὸν καὶ γενικῶς τὸ Λειτουργικὸν τῆς Ἐταιρίας ἀποτελοῦν ἓνα σύνολον θούλων καὶ ἐθνικῆς μυσταγωγίας. Ἡ πίστις καὶ ὁ φλογερὸς πατριωτισμὸς τῶν Φιλικῶν περιγράφονται λεπτομερῶς εἰς τὸ ἔξοχον καὶ πρωτότυπον σύγγραμμα, ἀποτελούμενον ἐκ 300 περίπου σελίδων, ἀρίστον χάριτον καὶ πλείστον εἰκότων. Ἔναι ἔξοχον δῶρον διὰ μαθητὰς ἢ φίλους σας. Ἀποστέλλεται εἰς οἰονδήποτε μέρος τοῦ Κόσμου ἀντὶ δύο δολλαρίων. Ζητοῦνται πωληταὶ δι' ἅλα τὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χωρῶν μὲ καλὰ ποσοστά.

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The Champion 1931 Basketball Team of Sons of Pericles Chapter No. 46, Paterson, N. J.

ATHLETICS AND SPORTS

Ahepa Junior Basketball Team Excels

THE Ahepa Junior basketball team of Salt Lake City finished its season with an enviable record in the waxed floor sport around the Rocky Mountain region winning eight out of nine games totaling 283 points against their opponents' 169.

The Juniors defeated the following teams: Kiwanis, Pacific, Woodmen, the A. Z. A. Jewish Fraternity, the Highland Boy Athletic Club, the Emery House, the Bingham Athletic Club for which they gained leverage later in the season.

The members of the team are as follows: Andrew Takis, captain, and Jim Dokos forward; Nap Dokos, center; Steve Pantelakis and Bill Dokos, Guards; Basil Delis, substitute forward. These stellar players with an excellent offense and an impregnable defense and so many new stars coming up next year expect to have another banner year next season.

Prof. P. S. Marthakis, our Supreme Vice-President, was instrumental in the material progress made by the team by arranging with city Commissioner Burton of Salt Lake City, for the use of the police gymnasium. Christ Dokos, the manager of the team, and George Diamond kept the boys in good condition for the victories.

Ahepa Lewiston Baseball Team Beats Biddeford

THE Ahepa Baseball Team of Lewiston Chapter No. 128, Maine, defeated the Biddeford Gapsans to the tune of 11 to 9, at the Thornton Academy diamond recently, in a hotly contested game. It marked the second straight win for the year for the Lewiston boys.

The team challenges each and every Greek baseball team in New England. Who will take them up? Communicate with Brother P.

Frangoulakis, Manager of the Team, 68 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

Prof. Marthakis Organizes Sons of Pericles Chapter in Salt Lake City, Utah

OVER twenty boys of Greek parentage were initiated into the Order of the Sons of Pericles by Prof. P. S. Marthakis, our Supreme Vice-President, and Supreme Advisor of the Junior Order of the Sons.

The initiation and the first ceremonies took place Monday, June 8. The following were elected to guide the destinies of the new Chapter for the year: Christ Dokos, Archon Megistan; George Stavropoulos, Master of Ceremonies; William Floor, High Priest; William Dokos, Megistan; George Pappas, High Guardian; George Buzukis, Outer Guard; Basil Delis, Inside Guard.

Illini Chapter Holds Celebration

THE Illini Chapter No. 201 of Champaign, Ill., gave a splendid affair in celebration of Greek independence at the McKinley Foundation Hall in Champaign.

Brother G. A. Kyriakopoulos, Assistant State's Attorney and Assistant Prosecutor of the city of Chicago, and Past President of Chapter No. 94, gave the main address of the evening, inspiring great reverence for the deeds of our fathers. Father C. H. Demetry of the city of Chicago also talked on how Greek students and Greek youths should lead their lives, to do honor and justice to the deeds of their forefathers. Brother John Kilavos responded to Father Demetry's talk in behalf of the Greek students of the Delta Epsilon Pi Fraternity at the University of Illinois by saying that it is the students' greatest desire to follow the footsteps of their forefathers and to uplift the Greek name in the American community. Preceding the address there was an excellent Greek dinner served, enjoyed by all. The program of the evening was concluded with dancing.

Brother Zannis, President of the Chapter, acted as toastmaster of the affair which proved inspirational and successful in its outcome.

Archbishop Athenagoras Dedicates Beautiful St. George's Church at New Castle

Ahepa Chapter of New Castle, Pa., Responsible for Its Erection With \$10,000 Contribution

WITH Archbishop Athenagoras, High Prince of the Hellenic Orthodox Church of North and South America, officiating, and with seven Greek Orthodox pastors from various cities around assisting, the St. George's Greek Orthodox Church on East Reynolds Street, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies on Sunday as a temple of worship for the New Castle Greek community of Pennsylvania.

Present for all or a part of the day's program was a throng of nearly 1,500 church folk, representatives from Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Warren, Aliquippa, Canton, Akron and other cities as well as from the local district. Leaders of the Order of Ahepa came to participate and share with the St. George's members in their significant dedication.

After the usual church services in the morning, attended by large groups of out-of-town church guests, the consecration ceremony took place. His Grace the Archbishop led in the program, the seven visiting ministers giving him assistance at different times.

The archbishop read the divine liturgy of Chrysostom, the author of all Greek church dedicatory services.

Two choirs, one of St. George's with twenty-five voices and another from St. John's Greek Orthodox Church at Youngstown, consisting of ten voices, sang at appropriate times. The visiting churchmen also aided with prayer and other rituals.

With the Rev. Joakim Papachristou, D.D., the pastor of the St. George's Church, the following out-of-town pastors took part: the Rev. Demetrius Silvestros, Aliquippa; Rev. Methodius Papalambroy, D.D., Farrell; Rev. George Thalassinos, Warren, Ohio; Rev. Michael Karavokyros, Campbell, Ohio, and Rev. Demetrius Kassis, of Youngstown. The Rev. Parthenios Comminos, Deacon of the Archdiocese of New York, who accompanied the archbishop from New York, also took part.

The banquet in the evening opened about 8:30. Dignitaries of the Greek church flanked Archbishop Athenagoras at the speaker's table, among them leading officers of Ahepa in this region.

Supreme Governor Constantine Poulakos, Erie, head of Ahepa in District No. 3, ex-Supreme Secretary Andrew Nickas, Canton, and Angel Alex, Deputy Governor from Canton, were present during the evening. Brother Alex served as toastmaster at the request of Brother Marousis, chairman of the program.

Representing official New Castle and Lawrence county at the speakers' table were Judge James A. Chambers, State Senator George T. Weingartner, Mayor William H. Gillespie and State Assemblyman Bart Richards, the latter an honorary member of the New Castle chapter of the Order of Ahepa. A few members of their families were also guests.

Toastmaster Alex served capably, conducting the lengthy program with the greatest dispatch. As Mr. Marousis, general chairman for the day, presented Mr. Alex, he told of the honor conferred upon the New Castle Greek community by His Grace, the Archbishop.

He expressed thanks to the dedication committees and to all who had helped in the significant program.

The Rev. Joakim Papachristou, St. George's pastor, was presented first. He spoke at length in Greek, telling that the highest ambition of New Castle's Greek community has been attained.

Assemblyman Bart Richards spoke next, reciting to the assemblage his interest in the church being dedicated — the one where he as a boy attended Sunday school when it was the old Grace M. E. church.

Attorney Nickas, former Supreme Secretary of the Ahepa, Senator Weingartner, Judge Chambers and Mayor Gillespie were then presented in turn, and each in a summary way brought greetings to the new congregation.

District Governor Constantine Poulakos of Erie and Gust Eocomou, President of the Ahepa Chapter in Youngstown, were introduced next.

The archbishop's message came last, and all but the closing portion of it was given in Greek. He speaks five or six languages fluently but chose to make his address in Greek.

The gist of His Grace's message was that he was grateful to be here among his own people, grateful for the opportunity to speak with them face to face. He said he appreciated the welcome given him, and noted that it was a satisfaction to have representatives of other churches present among them. The representatives were the official guests of different denominations of the Christian faith.

In closing, speaking in English, he conveyed the Greek community's appreciation to the guests and outsiders for their interest and their presence at the banquet. He extended the gratitude of the church to the Order of Ahepa, and particularly to the New Castle Chapter members who with their brave contributions made the erection of the church possible.

The archbishop then rose and simultaneously the audience did likewise, while a closing prayer was uttered by His Grace. The archbishop also pronounced the blessing at the beginning of the banquet.

Directors of the St. George's congregation and members of the committee on arrangements for the dedication, which planned the event, were: Speer Marousis, Chairman; William Lestak, Vice-President; Nick Askounes, George Giakousakis, David Pappas, Charles Economou, John Vasilou, J. Passias, Charles Freeman, P. Karidis, G. Granitsas, George



St. George Church, New Castle, Pa. Built through the contributions of Ahepa

Karidis, G. Giakdumakis, The Rev. Papachristou, William Lestak and Nick Askounes.

The sincere congratulations of the Order of Ahepa are herewith extended to members of the New Castle Chapter for their earnest and noble deed.

In Memoriam

ON Tuesday, May 26, 1931, the Mount Royal Chapter No. C. J. 7 of Montreal suffered the irreparable loss of Brother Demitre Zarafonites, who passed away to the beyond.

Brother Zarafonites made an enviable success in the business world in Montreal and his death will be deeply felt by his many friends and acquaintances, as well as by the Order of Ahepa of which he was a prominent and beloved member.

He leaves his wife, Stamatia, and six children, Anthony, Michael, George, Theodore, Pauline and Martha. His first three sons, Anthony, Michael and George, are members of the Mount Royal Chapter of Montreal.

We join the Mount Royal Chapter in mourning the death of Brother Zarafonites and pray that Providence may rest his soul and console his kin and kind.

ANOTHER good Brother has been snatched from the ranks of the Ahepa by the merciless reaper. His latest victim was Brother Demetrios Kappatos, beloved and highly esteemed member of Pacific Chapter No. 235, San Francisco, Calif., which he had served as its vice-president for two consecutive years.

We join the members of the Pacific Chapter in mourning the irreparable loss of Brother Kappatos, and pray that Providence may rest his soul and console his many kin and kind.

A Good Tip

Give the *Ahepa Magazine* to your American friends for a gift. It will speak a good word for you. Send in a subscription today.

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Deputy Supreme
Governor
District No. 8
Muncie, Ind.

GEORGE RORRIS

GEOERGE RORRIS was born in Cosma, Greece. Immigrated to the United States in 1902. Engaged in various occupations, and the past ten years has been located in Muncie, Ind., where he established one of the best restaurants in that community. Brother Rorris is also a dealer in the Marmon, Elear and Auburn automobiles. He is happily married to Gainouris Pauline Savoy from Cosma.

Brother Rorris has been a fraternity man for the past twenty years. He was honored as a State Captain, Knight Temple of Odd Fellows, for a period of four years. He also served in every capacity of Odd Fellowship.

He is a charter member of Anderson Chapter No. 198, Anderson, Ind., organized in 1928. He organized the Muncie, Ind., Chapter No. 210. He also helped organize the Indianapolis and Kokomo Chapters. Elected president of the Muncie Chapter in 1929. Appointed Deputy Supreme Governor of District No. 8 in 1930 and 1931. He designed the Supreme Lodge Banner which the Supreme Lodge possesses at this time.

Brother Rorris made a success of his office and has helped improve the conditions of the chapters in the past two years 100 percent. The chapters of Ft. Wayne, Muncie, Anderson, Kokomo and Indianapolis under his jurisdiction are very active and cooperate on any occasion. That is what we call good work.



Deputy Supreme
Governor
District No. 8
Kalamazoo, Mich.

PETER A. MAGAS

BROTHER PETER A. MAGAS, Deputy Supreme Governor of the Eighth District, has been established in Kalamazoo, Mich., for the last twenty-one years. He is a member of several Masonic bodies, the Elks and the Chamber of Commerce of Kalamazoo. He has been active in civic affairs in Kalamazoo and organized the Kalamazoo Chapter of the Order of Ahepa in 1928, serving it as its president for three consecutive years — 1928, 1929 and 1930.

Brother Magas is imbued with the best ideals of the Ahepa and never misses a chance to serve and promote its principles. All in all, he is one of the one hundred percent Ahepans.

Judge Fred Starck of Louisville, Ky., Joins the Ahepa

THE George Dilboyl Chapter No. 129 of Louisville, Ky., conducted a special and impressive initiation ceremony recently, when Honorable Judge Fred Starck of Louisville, Ky., was formally inducted into the Order of Ahepa. A large delegation of Brothers from Henry Clay Chapter No. 258 of Lexington, Ky., participated in the ceremony.

After the ritualistic part of the meeting was over, the public was admitted, and almost the entire Greek community was present to enjoy the speeches and recitations which were given by prominent citizens and officials of the Ahepa. The principal speaker of the evening was Brother Starck, who highly praised the Order of Ahepa and stated that he was happy to belong to such an organization, and hoped to render his services for still greater achievements in the future.



Judge Fred Starck of Louisville, Ky., an
enthusiastic Ahepa

Calumet Chapter Holds Open Meeting

OVER two hundred guests from surrounding cities and members of the junior organization, the Sons of Pericles, met with the Calumet Chapter No. 157, at Ahepa Hall at 3207 Guthrie Street, recently at one of the series of open meetings planned by officers of the local chapter.

Following a short program Brother A. A. Pantelis, prominent attorney of Chicago, delivered the principal address in which he stressed the aims of Ahepa and its purpose of promoting good citizenship among Americans of Greek extraction.

Refreshments for both grown-ups and the youngsters brought the meeting to a happy close and officers of the association were complimented upon the success of the affair.

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Snake Bites and Their Cures

By DR. CHARLES J. DEMAS

PERHAPS during the vacation season, anyone who goes fishing or hunting or camping may be the victim of a snake bite. It is worth knowing that a serum has been perfected for snake venom which will prevent the most serious consequences. It has been approved by the U. S. Health Service. A tube of the serum in a convenient package for putting in a first-aid kit can be obtained at any drug store.

The serum is prepared much as diphtheria antitoxin is prepared by collecting venom from the snake and injecting small amounts into a horse until the animal produces an immunizing substance in the blood serum. When this immunity is sufficiently strong some of the horse's blood serum is extracted and put up in vials under aseptic conditions. After being tested for strength, it is marketed in the form described above.

A Snake Bite Protection

The anti-venom serum protects against the bite of all species of our poisonous snakes, namely, the rattlesnake, the moecasin and the copperhead. Each tube will neutralize fifty times the lethal dose of a poisonous snake bite of average severity.

The best time to administer the serum is about three hours after the bite has been received. In the meantime emergency treatment consists of putting a tourniquet around the limb, leg or arm above where the bite is. As most snake bites are either on the leg or arm this is feasible. It should not be put on too tight or left on too long. The second part of the emergency treatment is to make incisions in the skin all around the bite of the bite. This allows the serum which is saturated with snake venom to get out. This should be helped by suction either by mouth and expectorated, or by breast pump or rubber bulb of any kind.

Legend of Rattlesnake

Many snakes, especially rattlers do not have any venom in their fangs. For this reason many snake bites have no consequences at all. The legend has arisen, possibly from this cause, that rattlesnake bites are never fatal. As a matter of fact, they cause death in about from 20 to 35 per cent of cases. A sure sign that a snake bite is inflicted from a reptile with active venom is that the bite will begin to sting, pain and ache. Snake venom is very irritating to animal tissue and causes an enormous outpouring of blood and lymph into the tissue spaces around the deposit of serum. Following the above symptoms, there is swelling, discoloration and severer pain.

Greek Flag Presented to the State of South Carolina

Impressive Exercises Held at State House

FROM all parts of South Carolina men and women of Grecian extraction gathered in Columbia, the capital of the state, to present to their adopted state the flag of their native country.

The occasion, termed by Governor Blackwood "a significant day in Columbia and in South Carolina," was marked by patriotic fervor and a great demonstration of the Greek citizens' love for their adopted home.

Columbia's streets were lined with United States flags, and many people stood on the sidewalks as the parade, headed by motor-cycle officers, followed by a color guard from Headquarters Company, 118th Infantry, carrying the United States and Grecian flags, made its way south on Main street. Two bands furnished music. Members of the American Legion, led by State Commander Llewellyn and Post Commander Hamilton, joined in goodly numbers in the exercises. Many men and women of Greece marched; some in native costumes and most of the men with hats of the Ahepa.

Commander Llewellyn, with American and Greek flags fluttering above him, delivered the presentation speech.

"Fourteen years ago last Monday," he said, "the clarion call to arms sounded and men everywhere responded. Sixty-five thousand Grecian-Americans followed the flag of their adopted country." A year ago, he said, Greece celebrated the hundredth anniversary of her independence. On that occasion, there was unveiled a great memorial, erected in Athens by contributions from Greek school children in Greece, to the memory of the American patriots who struggled for independence for Greece. During this celebration delegations from the state of the American union presented to the Grecian republic flags from the several states from which they came. "The flag of the state of South Carolina had a prominent place in the picture."

And now the President of the Greek republic has sent to the state of the union, flags of that republic. "The president of the Greek republic presents to the state of South Carolina, through its governor, its flag," the speaker said as the crowd applauded.

The banner, a beautiful thing of white and blue stripes, arranged in fashion similar to the stripes on the flag of the United States, with a white cross in the corner, was handed to Governor Blackwood.

In receiving it, Governor Blackwood told briefly of the part Greece has played in the history of the world. Of her poets, her painters, her sculptors, her artists — of the Spartans at the pass of Thermopylae — of the deeds of her soldiers. "We are proud to do honor to Greece, and, on behalf of the citizens of this state, I accept this flag," he said.

The crowd applauded. The band played. The flags fluttered and the ceremony was over.

Both houses of the general assembly of the state of South Carolina recessed so that the members would be able to witness the ceremony. The speaker of the house appointed all ex-service men a special committee to attend and take a silent part in the proceedings.

After the exercises at the State House, the parade headed back to the Jefferson Hotel, where an elaborate luncheon was given, with about 300 present. The ballroom was beauti-

fully decorated. Brother W. J. Logothetis of Charleston presided until he introduced Dr. G. M. Saliba of Savannah, Supreme Governor of the District, who was toastmaster. He spoke of Greek patriotism — love for native land, love for adopted country — how 65,000 Greeks had answered the call of the United States in the World War, devoted to America, ready and willing, if necessary, to die for the freedom of the world.

Governor Blackwood was the first to respond. He spoke of the great inspiration he had gained from the flag presentation. He said the Greeks of South Carolina had demonstrated their worth as American citizens and that the presentation of the Greek flag and the exercises formed a significant day for Columbia and for the state. In order followed Mayor L. B. Owens, Lieutenant Governor James O. Sheppard, Commander Llewellyn, Dr. Yates Snowden of the University, N. P. Mitchell of the Columbia Bar, a native of Greece; Senator J. C. Long of Charleston, Senator Hammond of Richland and Senator McEachern of Florence, all of whom congratulated the Greeks on the day and on their accomplishments.

P. Papafilippos of Charleston was general chairman of the presentation program on behalf of the Greek Government.

A Rightful Complaint

BROTHER E. J. LAGOUROS, President of the Homer Chapter No. 65, Bethlehem, Pa., who has the Ahepa and its best interest at heart, registered the following complaint:

"It is about time that we should discourage commercialism and begging among the chapters. You will be surprised to know how many tickets, post cards and demands for funds for a multitude of causes I have received this year from chapters throughout the country. The brothers, some of them anyway, think that an Ahepan must open his purse to another Ahepan to help himself. Much as I believe in the charitableness of the Ahepa — and I am always as ready as any other Brother Ahepan to lend a helping hand to a brother in distress — yet I do not think it proper for a chapter to impose upon another chapter to help it financially to carry out some project. Every chapter has its own problems and it must learn to solve its local problems itself."

There is plenty of common sense and truth in what Brother Lagouros says and we hope the chapter officials will heed his wise counsel and endeavor to solve their local problems themselves without imposing upon other chapters to carry their burdens.

United and Happy

WE have received an announcement of the recent marriage of Brother Sarantis Paxinos to Miss Mary Agnos, both of Chicago, Ill., which took place in the early part of March. We congratulate the groom and wish the newly married couple a long, happy and successful married life.

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Ahepa Jottings

By MASTIX



THE Ninth Annual Convention is approaching and our Intelligence Department is busy reporting the surrender of the following citadels: Keene, N. H., capitulated to the force of Brother Eliades; Fargo, N. D., to Brother Konomos, Elizabeth, N. J., to Brother Stathes. Many citadels, although still resisting, yet, we are informed, are ready to capitulate. We suggest that the forces of the brothers in whose jurisdiction the cities as stated below are located, make immediate preparations to attack and capture them, in the name of the Order of Ahepa. Come on, worthy archons; form your legions and begin to march immediately. Who will be the next one to report the surrender of a citadel? Let us present the next convention with the treaties of capitulation of:

Alabama	Mobile and Montgomery
Georgia	Augusta
Louisiana	Baton Rouge
Maryland	Cumberland
Minnesota	Hibbing and Brainerd
Mississippi	Jackson
Missouri	Joplin and Springfield
New Jersey	Asbury Park
Ohio	Zanesville and Lima
Oregon	Klamath Falls
Pennsylvania	Altoona
Tennessee	Chattanooga, Nashville and Knoxville
Texas	San Antonio
West Virginia	Huntington
Wisconsin	Superior

+ + +

THE non-Ahepan subscription campaign is going strong! And how! Rock Springs, Wyo., Chapter still leads, closely followed by Pittsburgh No. 34. Come on, Brothers! Help us carry the day and put this campaign over the top.

+ + +

HEAR ye! Hear ye! We are prepared to issue a special edition, in commemoration of the Ninth Anniversary and Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa. Help us make this issue an outstanding one. We would like to have every chapter of the Ahepa secure an advertisement for this edition, from an eighth of a page up. The limit is the ability and the willingness of each chapter to help along in securing the ads. Advertising contracts, together with other advertising data, were mailed to the secretaries of the chapters, who are earnestly asked to cooperate and render their assistance in securing advertisements for this special issue. A commission of 25 per cent is offered. Every brother in good standing is eligible to solicit and secure advertisements for this special edition.

Get in touch with the secretary of your chapter immediately. He will be glad to give you the necessary information. Help us put this issue over the top and make it the best and biggest issue we have published so far. You know we can issue a 200 page magazine, and it is up to the good brothers and enthusiastic Ahepans to help us do it. Won't you help us surprise the Convention with such edition? If you cannot get in touch with your secretary, write to us at once and we will be glad to give you the necessary information. Remember, no matter how big or how small an advertisement you may secure for the MAGAZINE, it will be appreciated.

The American merchants wish to get in touch with our people but they look for a dependable medium, and because of the fact that THE AHEPA MAGAZINE has the largest, and most dependable circulation among our people, you will be rendering a real service to the merchants in your city by bringing them in contact with the enormous buying power of the members of the Ahepa, who cannot be reached by any other medium than THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. All we ask is that you try, and we are confident you will secure results. Spend a few days in an active campaign. Preach the gospel of the Ahepa through its official organ, THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, and you will never regret it. You will be doing a good turn to our people in your city, to the American merchant and to the Ahepa. The campaign is on. Let us all help to make it a big success.

+ + +

THE Allentown Chapter No. 60 reports the presentation of "Antigone of Sophocles" by the students of Cedar Crest College. This chapter offered prizes for the most successful players who appeared in the play, and in the next number we shall report in detail about this most encouraging enterprise.

+ + +

CONGRATULATIONS to Brother Christ Colocousis, President of Lord Byron Chapter No. 57 of Brockton, Mass., who in collaboration with his colleagues, has succeeded in making his chapter one of the leading ones in New England.

+ + +

BROTHER EPAMINANDAS J. DEMAS of South and North Pole fame with the Admiral Byrd Expeditions, is attending college in New York and is making rapid strides. Many an achievement is expected of you, Brother Demas; keep up your grit and courage.

BROTHER MICHAEL D. KONOMOS, the intrepid Supreme Governor of the Tenth District, has been on the war path. He recently toured his district and spoke at private and open meetings in the following cities: St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Hibbing, Minnesota. He also visited Fargo, Valley City, Jamestown and Minot, North Dakota, and Omaha and Grand Island, Nebraska.

He organized a new chapter at Fargo, N. Dak., and paved the way for two more — one at Minot, N. Dak., and the other at Hibbing, Minn., which he states he will completely organize before the San Francisco Convention. He further states that he will invade with his army the citadel of Joplin, Mo., and he is confident that he will capture it also.

More power to you, Brother Konomos! Go to it! If you need any reinforcements, do not hesitate to call on us.

+ + +

MISS EUROPE is now sojourning in California, where she is being royally entertained by the Ahepa chapters in that State. Recently she was the guest of honor at the dance given by the Stockton Chapter No. 212. Her presence made a special occasion of the affair, which was immensely enjoyed by all present, including Miss Europe herself.

+ + +

IT SEEMS the month of June is taking its toll among the bachelor Ahepans, for another good brother is reported a victim of the wily Cupid. Brother John G. Chambers was married June the 7th to the attractive former Miss Georgia Mihos of Brockton, Mass. We wish the newly-weds an abundance of happiness.

+ + +

OUR congratulations to Brother Comuntzis, the Secretary of Rainbow Chapter No. 76 of Sunbury, Pa., for his artistic talent. He designed an emblem for the Order of Ahepa which is of such merit that we suggest Brother Comuntzis submit it to the next Convention for adoption.

+ + +

BROTHERS Michael and George Cominos, who are the proprietors of the best hostelry in Salinas, California, the Cominos Hotel, were hosts to Miss Europe, who writes us she enjoyed very much their hospitality and was thrilled by being attired in cowboy fashion. Leave it to the Western boys. They certainly know how to entertain; and particularly world beauties. We wouldn't be surprised if Miss Europe loses her heart to some worthy Westerner. You never can tell!

+ + +

CONGRATULATIONS to the *Hellenic Review* of Seattle, Washington, for its eighth anniversary of useful service to the community of Seattle.

This *Review*, under the able editorship of Anastasia Morisse, is splendidly serving the best interests of the Seattle community and of the North West in general. May it continue its successful career.

CONGRATULATIONS to our colleague, Brother Leonidas Stellakis, publisher and editor of *The Campana*, on the fourteenth anniversary of his publication.

The Campana, expounding as it does the humorous side of our life in America, not only teaches valuable lessons, but it helps to distract our minds from the many ills and burdens to which our human flesh is heir. For humor is the essence of life and with such our friend Leonidas in *The Campana* helps to make life pleasanter and lighter.

CONEY ISLAND Chapter No. 200 claims the distinction of having among its ranks a dyed-in-the-wool aviator, namely Brother Anthony Stinis. We intend to write about Brother Stinis in a forthcoming number of the *MAGAZINE*.

MERRILY the wedding bells rang for Brother V. Vasilou of the Golden Gate Chapter No. 150 to Miss Anastasia G. Rocco, a very charming young lady of San Francisco. We wish them a happy married life.

BROTHER S. PAPADEMETRIOU is a poet of no mean ability. He sent us a poem dedicated to our champion London. The poem is excellent, and we congratulate him, but it is too long for our magazine.

HAIL! Hail! Brother Professor P. S. Marthakis, our erudite Supreme Vice-President, was initiated recently into El Kalah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Salt Lake City, Utah. Our congratulations and best wishes for a brilliant career.

THE *Sterling Daily Gazette* of Sterling, Ill., reprinted the article from *THE AHEPA MAGAZINE* concerning the American Legion Hall in Athens. Thanks to Brother George Pappas.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
June 9, 1931.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I am pleased to note that I have been given a year's subscription to "The Ahepa Magazine" through the courtesy of Mr. M. G. Bellas, President of the local chapter in Cedar Rapids.

I am familiar in a general way with this organization and cannot speak too highly of the principles which underlie its organization. The preaching, through the pages of your Magazine, of a sturdy spirit of Americanism and respect for the United States of America cannot fail to be of lasting benefit, both to your members and to the country at large.

Very truly yours,

Carl Hendrickson,
County Attorney, Linn County, Iowa.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
June 9, 1931.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I have your letter of June 4th, advising me that I am on your mailing list for the "Ahepa," through the courtesy of Cedar Rapids Chapter of your organization.

I note one of the objectives of the Magazine is to educate members to become "loyal and worthy citizens of this great country."

I should be very glad to read the Magazine. I am tremendously interested in that particular kind of work.

Wishing you success, I am

Very truly yours,

J. M. Grimm,
Supreme Court, State of Iowa.

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The Triumvirate of the Culinary Art Which Rules Fort Pitt Hotel

Left to right: William Stavros,
Pastry Chef; Emanuel Zambellas,
Chef de Cuisine; George M. Angelos,
Maitre d'hôtel



BROTHER GEORGE ANGELOS, after years of experience in all branches of the hotel business in the Middle West, attracted the attention of Mr. Eppley, the big hotel man of the Middle West, who, realizing his ability, sent him to the Fort Pitt Hotel in Pittsburgh, a few years ago. He is in charge of all banquets, convention arrangements, dinner-dance affairs, club meetings, wedding parties, etc. As a Brother Ahepan and a fellow Greek, he has always striven beyond his duty to make the numerous social gatherings at the Fort Pitt tremendous successes. And it is with real pride that nearly all of the social affairs held at the Fort Pitt under his supervision, have been truly called the finest social gatherings in the district.

Mr. Zambellas, the chef-de-cuisine, ranks among the best. He is in charge of the cuisine and he has made an enviable reputation for himself and the Fort Pitt for his famous dinners and banquet specials.

Mr. Stavros, the head of the baking department, is responsible for the artistic end of the pastry products of this hotel. The very fact that his wedding cakes are the finest in the city induce many Brother Ahepans and fellow Greeks to hold their wedding parties at the Fort Pitt.

This Triumvirate, as they are affectionately called, are highly respected as members of the Greek Community of Pittsburgh and the Ahepa Pittsburgh Chapter No. 34, of which they are members also, is certainly proud of them.

Stop to See the First American Pageant at Albuquerque on Your Way to the Convention

OUR good Brother, Robert Katson, President of the First American Chapter No. 174 of Albuquerque, N. Mex., informs us that beginning August 18th to the 21st, there will be the presentation of the First American Pageant in Albuquerque. This pageant represents the First American, the Indian, in all his splendor. It will be a real enactment of the old West days—Indians, cowboys and Spaniards in costume will be seen during that pageant in Albuquerque.

Those traveling to San Francisco for the Ahepa Convention will be fully paid if they stop over at Albuquerque and witness this spectacular pageant. Get in touch with Brother Katson, 109 North Fourth Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex., and he will furnish you with all the details and help make your stay pleasant and comfortable while in Albuquerque. Plan to stop at Albuquerque on your way to San Francisco, and you will never regret it.

Beg Your Pardon

IN the June issue of the MAGAZINE, on page 18, in connection with a news item from Albany, N. Y., a reference was made to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of the State of New York as being an honorary member of the Delphi Chapter No. 25. This statement, as contained in the news item sent to us, was an error, as Governor Roosevelt is a full-fledged member of the Order of Ahepa and not an honorary one. He was properly initiated as a regular member of the Delphi Chapter No. 25 by the following officials:

Brother George Stathes, Supreme Governor of District No. 2.

Brother James Jameson, President of Delphi Chapter No. 25.

Brother Jason Kokinatos, Vice President,
Brother Anthony Manganis, Secretary,
Brother John Dounoucos, Past President of Delphi and Deputy Governor of District No. 2.

Brother Peter Vouchelas, Past President,
Brother George Cordes, Past President,
Brother Arthur Syran, Past President,
Brother Ulius Amoss, member of Delphi and proposer.

as originally reported in the May issue of the MAGAZINE, on page 17.

M. PAVLIDES SUMMER RESORT at King's LANDING SODUS, MICHIGAN

Εἰς ἔξοχον φυσικὴν τοποθεσίαν παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν San Joe με' ἄριστά τεχνάσματα νερὰ, λουτρόνα καὶ ἄλλας τὰς νεωτέρας εὐκολίας.

Τροφὴ ἀρίστη καὶ ἐκτακτὸς περιποίησις τὴν ὅποιαν παρέχει εἰς ὅλους ὁ ἱδικοκλήτης ἀδελφὸς Παυλίδης.

Ἡ τοποθεσία του τὸ καὶ νύχτ' εἶναι τὸ καλοκαίρην κατασύρη πολλῶν Ἑλλήνων τοῦ Illinois, Indiana, Michigan καὶ ἰδιαίτερως τοῦ Σικάγου, ὡς καὶ σταθμὸς τῶν εἰς αὐτοκινήτων μεταβαίνοντων East or West Ἑλλήνων.

How to get there:

Follow Route U. S. 12 to Benton Harbor, then to end of Pipestone Street and follow signs.

Letters to the Editor

St. Louis, Mo., June, 1931.

Dear Brother Melitades:

The officers and members of the tenth district, in every instance, speak very highly regarding the Magazine, its contents, appearance, and regularity of its issuance in the last six months. You have my personal commendation, as well as that of my entire district.

M. D. Konomos,

Supreme Governor of the 10th District.

6-98

Lowell, Mass.

Editor THE AHEPA:

Your illustrated national monthly magazine, THE AHEPA is one of the very few distinguished periodicals. To be able to appreciate its style one must be well acquainted with the Hellenic and English languages; to be able to understand the thought that it conveys one must be an international scholar.

THE AHEPA deals not with trifling subjects, as most of our magazines do, but with subjects of vital importance to the scholars, politicians, and in general to those who are interested for the welfare of our mother and adopted countries, if not to the average Hellene who finds delight in magazines of secondary importance.

The most striking characteristic that makes THE AHEPA stand above other magazines, is that of TRUTH; that is to say, its ability to seize the truth upon a question and to reveal the truth to us, having always in mind the Hellenic proverb that "no evil can happen to a truthful man." Other distinguished characteristics that a careful reader and writer should profit by are its conciseness without obscurity, and its impartiality, that is, its readiness to praise the right and condemn the wrong, with no distinction to whom this discrimination may be referred to. THE AHEPA is specific and independent in its statements.

Its general character is of such superior quality that a man of intellect can hardly afford to miss it.

Sincerely yours,

CONSTANTINE DUKAKIS, A.B., LL.B.
Member, George Chase Chapter No. 128,
Lewiston, Me.

6-99

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Brother Editor:

I wish to congratulate you for the splendid editions you are putting out. The magazine is no longer merely a fraternity news conveyer, but a mine of valuable information and knowledge, brimming with educational features of worth.

Sincerely yours,

Louis P. Maniotes,

Past President Louisville Chapter No. 129

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STATE OF MINNESOTA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ST. PAUL

PREMIER ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS,
Athens, Greece.

Your Excellency:

There is every reason why men and women of Greek blood should rejoice as they meet to commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of Greece. Today Greece has a stable and well-ordered government, which guarantee freedom and security to the people. National independence is insured by an adequate army and navy. An excellent educational system has been established. The arts are encouraged. Religious freedom is guaranteed. Agriculture is being promoted.

Greece is a small country, small in area and in the number of its people. But it is also a great country, great in its influence, in its history, and in its tales of goods and men.

(Continued from page 6)

of that original fire which consumed him until he had united all Greece. Since it is obviously impossible for Greek arms to conquer and make one the whole peninsula, and since for the security of Greece as it is now constituted a tranquil and industrious Balkans is paramount, Venizelos is simply taking the next logical step in his long career as he advances from revolts and wars to his advocacy of closer ties, warmer friendships, mutual concessions and full understanding. The attitude may be, as befits a patriot, essentially selfish. It may benefit Greece quite as much as, if not more than, certain other Balkan States. Yet for the very reason that every recent European war has originated in the Balkans, we should look with interest upon the one Balkan statesman who pleads for peace after having professed the doctrine of the sword for fifty years. Venizelos in his new rôle is the first prophet of pacifism that the fiery southeast corner of Europe has sent out since biblical days.

Reprinted by special permission of the "Current History Magazine," the monthly periodical of the "New York Times."

(Continued from page 7)

the hands of a small minority who, for personal and family consumption, neither needed nor desired to buy more, while the large majority who, for personal and family consumption, both needed and desired to buy more did not have much if any excess purchasing power.

The key to national prosperity is the release of the present inactive social surplus of buying power. And a score of America's outstanding business men, bankers and industrialists have told me that if a larger share of this social surplus could be wisely routed into the pockets of the consuming millions who, for personal and family consumption, both needed and desire to buy more, the wheels of industry and the marts of trade would quickly begin to hum, economic depression would become a memory throughout the United States, and, in the long run, the minority now owning this surplus buying power would actually be better off as far as total wealth is concerned.

If business and industrial and financial leadership faces fresh problems with fresh minds and becomes really convinced that only prosperous consumers make profitable customers, we can create on this continent a contented and prosperous people immune to the allurements of reckless radicalisms. But if business, industrial and financial leadership misses this appointment with destiny, our economic order will smash and sooner or later the inarticulate millions of America will seek to achieve through political means what our economic order has failed to achieve for them through its normal leadership.

To the soldier Greece means Leonidas, who with three hundred Spartans held back the Persian hosts at Thermopylae. To the student of literature Greece means Homer, the first of epic writers. To the scientist Greece means Aristotle, the "mast of all who know." To the philosopher Greece means Plato, the great constructive thinker of all time. To the artist Greece means Phidias, sculptor and builder, whose noblest dream still survives in the Parthenon.

Representing the people of the State of Minnesota, I am happy to use this opportunity, through the courtesy of members of the American Legion who are of Greek descent, to convey to the government and the people of the Republic of Greece the cordial greetings and felicitations of the people of Minnesota.

Sincerely yours,

FLOYD B. OLSON,
Governor of Minnesota.

Our panicky present is the result of our planless past. If we permit the present to be as planless as the past has been, if we content ourselves with hastily improvised policies to jack up morale or hastily improvised protests to provide stump speech copy for the next campaign, we shall find ourselves citizens of a fear-ridden future in which we shall be dragged at the heels of forces and fears over which we shall be able to exert no more control than we exerted over the forces that brought a bloated market to explosion in the fall of 1929.

This fear-ridden and uncontrolled future need not be. There is genius enough in America to evolve and to execute political and economic policies that will give us a future that will, in point of material well-being and social enrichment, far out-strip the prosperity of the last decade.

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ΣΙΝΑΙΑ
'Ιουλίου 23.
ΒΟΤΑΚΑΝΙΑ
'Ιουλίου 30.
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The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

August 1931

Volume V

Number 8



NO. 8

AUGUST, 1931

PRICE, 25 CENTS



SAN FRANCISCO'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Wm. L. Bassett of San Francisco, Honorary Chairman of the Committee for the Ninth Annual National Convention of the

CALIFORNIA'S CHIEF HOST
Hon. Governor James Rolph Jr., of the State of California, an Honorary Chairman of the California Statewide Committee for the Ninth Annual National Convention of the Order of Ahepa, to be held in San Francisco, August 24 to 30, 1931.



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ALBUQUERQUE
 on your way to the convention

**PRESENTATION OF
 GREEK FLAG TO
 THE GOVERNOR**

August 20

Through the state commander of the American Legion a Greek flag will be presented to Governor Arthur Seligman, of New Mexico, on behalf of the Republic of Greece. Eleventh District officials and supreme national officials of Ahepa will assist at this ceremony, which will be held in the open air, just prior to the First American performance on Thursday, August 20. Plan to reach Albuquerque in good time to witness this impressive event!



Famous Pageant **THE
 FIRST AMERICAN**

August 18, 19, 20, 21

A colorful spectacle of the Indian and Old Southwest History, staged annually at Albuquerque in a special outdoor setting. During the four nights of this pageant you will see more native tribal dances than in months of travel in the Indian country, and hear stirring chants and songs that you might never have another opportunity to hear. Also Spanish dances, cowboy songs, battle maneuvers. People come from everywhere to witness this tremendous spectacle, in which hundreds of Indians, cowboys and Spanish people take part.

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On Thursday, August 20, visiting Ahepans will take part in the most unusual parade in history. Supreme officials and delegates will lead the First American parade, in which the gorgeous past of the Southwest is represented in all its rich color and drama. People come from the four corners of the earth to see this gala pageant, and Ahepans will be the first, outside the actual cast and local officials, to appear in a First American parade!

Arrangements have been made for stopovers—whether you come by air, by rail or by bus. Ask your agent. Be sure to take advantage of this unusual opportunity to see Albuquerque and take part in events that make history!

FIRST AMERICAN CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
in co-operation with AHEPA CHAPTER 174

AHEPA MAGAZINE

Official Organ of the Order of Ahepa

VOL. 5



NO. 8

MILTON E. MELETIADES, EDITOR

AUGUST 1931

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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

OWNERSHIP: 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 \$2.00 per year in advance. Single copies in 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.
Copyright, 1931, by The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Co., Inc. 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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κῶν καὶ Πρώτων μεταξύ
τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς τὴν εἰσα-
γωγὴν ἐκλεκτῶν Ἐλαιολά-
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λήσεως ὥστε νὰ δύνανται
νὰ παραβιασθῶν.

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Τὰ τελευταία ἄνω εἴτη, ἡ γιγαντιαία ἀξίησις τῶν
ἐργασιῶν μας εἶναι ἀπόδειξις ὅτι ἀγοράζονται δι' ἀ-
ξίησιν τῶν ἐργασιῶν, διὰ τὴν ἀξίησιν τῶν κερδῶν. Ἐ-
ἀγοράζουσι οἱ ζαχαροπλάσται οὕτως ὥστε νὰ καταστή-
σουσι τὸ κατάστημά των κέντρον τῆς καλλιτέρας
πελατείας καὶ τῆς νεολαίας. Καὶ τέλος διὰ νὰ κατα-
βάλλουσι τοὺς ἀνταγωνιστάς των, ὡς πρώτης τάξεως
Confectioners. Μιμηθῆτε τοὺς πολλούς. Γράφατέ
μας διὰ δείγματα, καταλόγους καὶ τιμὰς.

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THE AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

REVIVING TRUE HELLENISM WITH GOOD AMERICANISM



Our Part in the New Leadership

By GEORGE E. PHILLIES

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa



EDMUND BURKE, the Irish patriot, keenly sensitive to the inequalities of life, pointed a long finger overseas and, as the members of Parliament gasped, told them: "Yonder is a land, America, now the prolific source of interesting tales about a savage people, an uncouth people, a people badly mannered, but a people who will some day lead Europe, who will command the commerce of the seas and become the envy of the whole world."

On our Independence Day, 4th of July last, Premier Ramsay MacDonald, one of the most complex characters in the history of English politics, rose in his place at the table of the American Society of London and expressed a hope for everlasting friendship between Great Britain and America "the greatest country on the face of the earth."

Amenities these, and merely the verbal crystallization of what the world has been thinking, particularly for the past thirteen years. Such expressions tickle our vanity. They have a certain quality of goodwill and for a hundred reasons the American public is glad they were not left unsaid. But they have more than a superficial meaning. They are more than hollow sounds. First, they please our own sense of importance. Next, they stir us to a state of world consciousness. Then they should move us to a sense of our new obligations. But do they?

Burke's utterance, though not classified as to date, presumably was recorded a hundred years ago. America had little behind her except the Revolution and the War of 1812, wars fought by frontiersmen after the manner of Indian warfare. But, please God, they were wars based upon principle, not upon conquest or lust which are and have ever been the basis of wars.

And a hundred years later comes the frank and generous approximation of America from the Premier of England. There is no reason to believe that this trend of European opinion is destined to run in cycles of a century. Indeed there is every reason to believe that it is moving in much smaller cycles.

With Ramsay MacDonald's words scarcely dry on the printed sheets evolution has accelerated. It is moving at a speed simply incomprehensible. As nations are measured every hour is a decade, every day a century. As this is written nations are tottering, monetary systems are crumbling, individual effort seems futile and the orchestra of nations is playing "The World Turned Upside Down." Were it not so

tragic it would be funny. The spectacle of peoples, who for centuries have laid down the rules for the conduct of the universe, at complete loss for a code of conduct for their own affairs is something our fathers never saw, nor our fathers' fathers.

And through the haze of world chaos we see America, outlined against the future as the world monitor and the new leader of world thought and action. Europe, helpless and grasping for straws, turns to us for leadership, for guidance out of the economic stress following the most terrible war in all history. More than this: America is on guard against the advance of Communism, of Fascism and even of Sovietism. Even as these lines are written the moratorium, as suggested by our president, is adopted by the nations of the earth and Germany is enabled to carry on. Only yesterday America pointed the way to German economic relief by means of private loans. Relieved of reparations payments for a year and with ready money at hand for industrial continuance, Germany should recuperate — slowly, to be sure, but eventually — and take her place once more as a useful member of the family of nations.

All of which is a matter for diplomats and statesmen; not for ordinary men like ourselves. Yet we have our own part as individuals and as we measure the relative importance of nations and individuals, our part in the whole scheme of things is vastly important.

With America taking on the task of world leadership, automatically the act imposes upon every individual a real obligation whether he likes it or not. Every individual must think in world terms, in terms of unselfish helpfulness, in terms of achievement, in terms devoid of provincialism; in other words, all of us must think and act in terms that apply not only to our own personal welfare but terms that also dictate the welfare of the most remote peasant of Europe.

Ahepa's obligation in this new order of things is especially clear-cut and mandatory. Our membership is largely made up of men who saw the light of day in Greece, the cradle of art and science and literature. With pardonable pride we may point to the land of our birth as a country that has had more influence upon the cultural side of the world than any other nation. It is a glorious heritage!

We have found asylum in this great country of the New World. For most of us — indeed with rare exceptions — it

has been a happy abode. To the glory of our ancient race we have performed our part after the manner of good citizens. We have not taken more than we have contributed to the economic, industrial and social resources of our adopted land. We have assimilated with celerity, we have been a part of its wars and its peace. I think there is no race of people with such a record for industry, a record which is generously hailed by the native-born. We are proud of it. And because we are proud of it, and guard it zealously, we should more keenly sense our part in the new order of things, this awakening of world consciousness our adopted land is now undergoing.

It is this thought I wish to leave with you as I relinquish the Supreme Presidency of the Order of Ahepa.

In a few days after the lines appear I shall have been relegated to the realm of the "pasts." I would, indeed, be ungrateful did I not here acknowledge my gratitude for the privilege of serving as head of the noble Order of Ahepa for the two years past, in addition to the three years as Supreme Vice-President and Supreme Governor. It has been a distinct opportunity for service, an opportunity which every normal man of this day and age welcomes. The duties, of course, are manifold and have frequently been performed with sacrifice to my professional practice. Yet it all has been tremendously worth while. The contacts I have made in my official business within the five years last past, have been wonderful. The personal friendships that have eventuated will ever be my life's happiest recollections. I shall never forget the places I visited, the captivating welcome, the vibrant enthusiasm, the obliging receptions and hospitality of all the people — men, women and children — that I met through the four corners of the three nations, United States, Greece and Canada. My reminiscences shall be a treasure that will never dim or tarnish in the realm of memory.

Naturally these pleasant experiences have engendered in me an earnest hope that Ahepa will grow in service and importance, that it shall command the happy attention of all the native-born Americans and become their very rule and guide of good citizenry, and similarly, I trust, that this Order will become a pattern — an unchanging model — for the other bodies of men who come from over the seas and to the

Hellenes the entelechy and the realization of their racial aspirations. Its continuance, growth and the attainment of its ideals, have all become a passion with me. And the mere prospect of being out of office dulls that passion not at all.

Success of these noble purposes can be accomplished in only one way. It must be through leadership. Follow leadership that points the way to the very crest of human ideals. Act unselfishly — always unselfishly — because unselfishness is the very foundation of human happiness and contentment. It is so in your relationships within your own homes and in that broader field of citizenship and daily contact with your fellowmen.

Make your minds flexible to the new order of things. Your adopted land today is thinking in world terms. Think with them in world terms. Understand that we are happy only as the world is happy.

And in this, my last official editorial, I find it irresistible to repeat the wish that I expressed in the concluding paragraph of my first message, published in the issue of September, 1929, where it was said:

"Ahepa shall continue its work with zeal and devotion to principle more than ever before. Its aim is to serve and to build for eternity. In its orbit of endeavor it shall be as constant as the sun and as firm as the North Star. Let Hellenism in America ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict; our success lies in truth, tolerance and honesty, not misunderstanding; that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, harmony and cooperation, not those of strife."

In order to achieve the best and contribute the most as a factor of America, Hellenism needs solidarity — it must unite and conserve and not divide and fritter away its assets. The fragments cannot be as strong as the whole.

Within the Order itself conserve your assets. Make them do what is expected of them. Make every resource an agent for your own betterment and for the betterment of the human family. Go ahead — always ahead — singing and unafraid, bound by the cohesive force of unity and following the leadership that beckons you on to the best of human performance and achievement.

Today's need is for such men!

Proud of Their Lineage

Editorial in the Elmira Star-Gazette, Elmira, N. Y.,
July 1, 1931

THE classic traditions of Greece are somehow more pulse-stirring and inspiring than those of any other ancient people. Modern culture undoubtedly had its roots in ancient Athens. Granted that the Babylonians, the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Phoenicians, the Chinese, the Persians had their own civilization and their own contribution to intellectual progress, they lacked the divine spark that makes ancient Greece still seem alive to our own civilization, remote from it as it is.

Everyone who has felt this kinship with the nobler aspects of the ancient Greeks, will sympathize with the ideals of the national Order of the Ahepa, an organization of Greek citizens of this country, the primary object of which is "to revive and marshal into active service for America the noblest attributes of Hellenism." To this end it is ceaselessly working to Americanize all Greek residents of this country, to implant within them both the ideals of the ancient Greeks and a devotion to the modern spirit of America.

The full name of the organization is the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, which has been shortened to Ahepa. Since its organization about eight years ago, it has extended its branches among most of the cities of the nation. Its members aim to

be good citizens, to live cleanly, to support American laws and institutions. They are not here simply to make money to take back to their native land.

"Know thyself" was the two-word sermon which the ancient Greek lawgiver, Solon, sent ringing down the ages. It is particularly sound advice to the modern Greeks, enjoying one of the proudest of all national lineages. Not all of them can trace their line back to the time of Pericles, but that does not matter. They stand for one of the exalted periods in human progress. That is an excellent thing for any people, Greeks or barbarians, to stand for.

A Fine Demonstration of Good Citizenship

Editorial, Harrisburg Sunday Courier, Harrisburg, Pa.,
July 7, 1931

THE presentation of a Greek flag to the State of Pennsylvania at the Penn-Harris Hotel Thursday night was a fine demonstration of good citizenship.

Members of the American Legion and the Greek Order of Ahepa joined forces to make it a success and General Shannon, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, graced the function with his presence.

The natives of Greece who have become American citizens and are residents of Harrisburg have become a self-respecting and highly respected element of the community. They are right-thinking, substantial folks and good citizens.

Priceless Art Treasures Recovered from Harbor of Athens



The God Apollo and Hercules Contesting for the Possession of a Tripod. One of the Recently Recovered Marble Sculptures

BY
M.
E.
AXEARLY

ADREDGE, digging away around the base of a pier of Piraeus, the ancient harbor of Athens, brought up recently some pieces of marble. They were covered with carvings and later turned out to be sculptures which had formed the cargo of a ship which had sunk in the harbor some two hundred years before the birth of the Saviour. Three hundred and five of the fragments were recovered, many of them of exquisite beauty.

The discovery has again called attention to the number of ancient Greek art treasures lying around at the bottom of the sea and within reach of diving apparatus—if it was only known where to look for them.

Owing to the busy commerce in art objects carried on by the old Greeks and the quantities carried away by the Romans and other conquerors, many ships laden with art treasures were for a long period voyaging across the Mediterranean Sea. The attacks of pirates, shipwreck, storm, fire and the many dangers of the sea caused a considerable number of these vessels to sink. The Mediterranean is nowhere very deep and many of the ships sank in harbors or upon the coast. Thus it happens that many of the wrecks are quite accessible to modern scientific diving devices.

Greek archeologists, who have examined the recently discovered marbles, identified them as of about 200 B.C. They were probably part of a cargo destined for Rome. Whether they had been stolen or purchased could not be ascertained. There were traces in the wreckage that the ship had been lost by fire.

The statuary was different from most Greek work. The fragments were almost entirely reliefs and were of a pictorial character, showing groups of figures in animated action. One of the most interesting represents a man and woman tying ribbons around a torch at the top of a column. The curious position of the fingers suggests some form of ritual gesture, according to the experts.

One of the most peculiar things about this relief is that it is in "archaistic style," that is to say, an imitation of very early, primitive Greek work. The poses of the man and woman are

Dredging Around a Pier in Piraeus, Ancient Harbor of Athens, Workmen Bring Up a Cargo of 350 Marvellous Greek Sculptures Which Were Sunk 2,000 Years Ago



Hercules Carrying Away Alcestis From Hades in His Chariot. One of the Finest of the 305 Works Fished Up From Piraeus Harbor

very peculiar. Probably the artists of this period were growing tired of the style of Phidias and Praxiteles and the other much vaunted classical geniuses and were trying to give the public something new. They were the "futurist" or "independent" artists of their day.

Another interesting relief shows a Greek soldier about to kill an Amazon. The artist has handled this subject with remarkable vigor and dramatic effect. The unfortunate Amazon, who has been disarmed, is trying to run away, but the Greek has grasped her by the hand and is about to run her through with his sword or spear—the weapon has disappeared.

One of the most beautiful works in the collection recovered from the ocean represents Hercules, the great Greek hero, carrying away the beautiful Alcestis in his chariot from Hades. According to one legend, Alcestis saved her beloved husband's life when he was mortally ill by going to Hades in his place. As she was young, she was very much disinclined to stay there, and her lamentations reached the hero Hercules, to whom all things were possible.

The hero's mighty arm grasps the graceful waist of Alcestis in a firm and tender embrace as he hurries her away from the gloomy realm of Pluto, shouting defiance as he goes. This might be an illustration of a thrilling episode from real life rather than one from a confused and incredible legend. One wonders what Alcestis's husband thought about it.

Another sculpture shows a struggle between Apollo, the

joyous and light-giving god, and the many-sided Hercules for the possession of a tripod. This is apparently an allusion to some obscure rivalry between Hercules and Apollo, both of whom were ancient personifications of the sun.

Dr. A. Merlin, conservator of the Louvre Museum and a high French archeological authority, calls attention to the endless possibilities of recoveries of Greek art from the waters of the Mediterranean. He bases his expectations on the extensive results already obtained. The first important recovery of this kind in modern times occurred about Easter, 1900, near the little island of Cerigo, called Anticythera by the old Greeks, which lies off Cape Maleas, the easternmost point of the Peloponnesus, in waters celebrated in legend and history.

Sponge-fishers at work about a hundred feet from the shore observed a compact blackish mass at a depth of a hundred and eighty feet and about one hundred and fifty feet long. The matter was reported to the Greek Government and divers were set to work. They found the mass consisted of statues and other objects scattered about among the remains of a ship.

The great pressure which the divers had to withstand allowed them only five minutes of useful work at a time. But they recovered many beautiful objects in the course of a year and it is believed that some still remain buried in the mud.

The principal object found was a large bronze statue fished up in many pieces, but now completely restored. It represents a young man of extremely graceful figure with arm up-raised. Many critics have said that this work rivals in beauty the Hermes of Praxiteles. It is in fact the finest Greek statue found since the Venus de Milo. It still remains undecided what god or person is represented by the figure. It has been explained as Hermes making an eloquent gesture, as Perseus holding up the head of Medusa, as the beautiful Paris by the sculptor Euphranor, or as a young victor at the games holding a ball.

The cargo of the treasure ship must have consisted in part of plunder. Several of the bronze statues evidently did not come straight from the workshop, for under their feet were fixed the lumps of lead with which they had been attached to pedestals. These had probably been stolen, but the majority of the marbles were free copies of well-known originals and had plainly been made for export.

Still another discovery was made by sponge-fishers, at the beginning of June, 1907, off Mahdia on the Tunisian coast of Africa. This is believed to be a ship which sailed from Greece to meet the demand of rich Romans for Greek works of art



Fragment of a high relief marble sculpture, believed to represent the Hero Achilles, dredged up from the bottom of Piræus Harbor



Sculptured relief showing a man and woman tying ribbons around a column. A religious ceremony of 200 B. C., the sculpture executed in a "new style" of Art for that period

and was driven far out of its course on the African coast. The depth of the sea was about one hundred and twenty feet.

Here were found sixty beautiful marble columns. There were also bronze and marble statues, statuettes and reliefs, fragments of bronze furniture with delicate reliefs, the remains of large ornamental objects of marble, craters and goblets. The treasures filled several rooms at the Bardo Museum at Tunis.

Some of the marbles revealed the interesting fact that the ancient Greeks were enterprising manufacturers of a type of statue well known in America. The factories where they were made employed efficient methods of mass production with due consideration for speed of output and economy. The statues are made up of separate pieces quite small in size and easy to handle and transport. They could be manufactured simultaneously by workmen graded according to their skill.

Little care was taken to see whether the raw lump was of adequate size or how the pieces joined together. The top or back of a head was often formed of a piece attached to it separately and secured by a large leaden rivet. The line of junction often passes across a shoulder or through a cheek.

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A sculpture showing a Greek soldier about to kill a captured Amazon which has disappeared from his right hand. One of the most dramatic pieces of sculpture recovered from the sea



LETTERS AND ART

THE fair island of Lesbos, rising from the blue of the Aegean, was green with trailing vines. The vivid blossoms of oleander, wild pomegranate, cyclamen and violet starred the devastatingly beautiful greenness. Olive groves dotted the rolling hills, and the white cliffs stood forth in relief from the richly monotonous verdure. Dazzling temples with blazing roof tiles and adorned with exquisite sculpture lavishly decorated with gold and silver, precious metals suitable to temples, were conspicuously placed in the beautiful setting. The bright sunlight filtered through the green leafiness of the trees and warmed the air, heavy-laden with voluptuous perfumes from the tropical blossoms. With such a background, ideal for her emotional temperament, the Poetess Sappho lived and sang her inimitable songs of love.

One of the worst crimes committed by those early narrow-minded Christians was the destruction of her poems. What a loss — what an irreparable loss to posterity! But to dwell on this means an unreasoning despair. Rather we should with humble gratitude turn to feast our minds and souls on those too few fragments preserved to us by other writers. We might, if we are weak-minded, even go so far as to console ourselves for the loss with Addison's idea: "I do not know by the character that is given of her works, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they are lost. They are filled with such bewitching tenderness and rapture that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading."

But the perfectness and grace of even the smallest fragments point to her songs as supreme in the illustrious realm of poetry, and the loss of them to literature the direst of tragedies.

Sappho's father died when she was six years old. She had two brothers: Charaxus, engaged in carrying the renowned Lesbian wine to Naucratis in Egypt, and Iarichus, a public cup-bearer at Mytilene, a position open only to youths of noble birth, from which we infer that Sappho was of the wealthy aristocratic class.

She was the center of a large group of poets and seekers after culture. She had pupils from distant lands come to her for instruction in music and poetry. Among the greatest of these was Erinna of Telos, whose songs showed much promise, but she died when she was nineteen. Other pupils of note were Damphyla of Pamphylia, Angora of Miletus, Gongyla of Colophon, and Euneica of Salamis. From these we may safely assume that Sappho's fame was universal. Solon, who was contemporary with Sappho, memorized an ode of hers, giving as a reason

SAPPHO

(About 630 B. C.)

By A. VIRGINIA ROWLEY

ἵνα μαθῶν αὐτό ἀποθάνω — "That I may not die before I have learned it."

The names of some friends who were close to her and whom she loved are Atthis, Telesippa, Megara, Dica, Gorgo, and Anactoria. That these were called *ἑταίραι* (*heterae*) without any idea of reproach is shown in one of Sappho's preserved fragments — *τάδε νῦν ἑταίραις ταῖς ἔμαισι τέρπνα κάλως ἀείσω* — "This now will I sing sweetly to please my girl-friends."

To Atthis she refers — *Ἡράμαν μὲν ἔγω σέθεν, Ἄτθι, πάλαι πότα* — "I loved thee once Atthis, long ago." And again, *Ἄτθι, σοι δ' ἔμμεθεν μὲν ἀπήχθετο φροντισσῆν, ἐπὶ δ' Ἀνδρομέδαν πότη* — "But the thot of me is hateful to thee Atthis, thou flittest to Andromeda."

Gorgo is mentioned in but one fragment — *Μάλα δὴ κεκορημέναις Γόργωσι* — "Of Gorgo full weary."

Dica is praised for her skill in weaving garlands — *Σὺ δέ, στεφάνοις, ὦ Δίκα, περθέσθ' ἔραταις φόβαισιν ὄρπακας ἀήτοια*

συνέρραισ' ἀπάλασι χερσῶν εἰάνθεα γὰρ πέλεται καὶ χάριτες μάκαιρα μάλλον προτέρην ἀστεφανώτοισι δ' ἀπωστρέφονται — "Do thou, O Dica, encircle garlands with fair foliage, with soft hands twining shoots of dill together; for even the blessed Graces look more kindly on a flowery sacrifice, and turn their faces away from the ungarlanded."

As Sappho was the central figure in the talented group, so was Lesbos the center of Aeolian culture, which at this time was far superior to that of Athens or Sparta. The freedom of the Aeolian women was unique. They were equal with the men, even perhaps considered a bit above men, and were barred from no place.

Sappho may have married one Cercolas, "A man of great wealth who sailed from Andros." At any rate she speaks of a daughter, Cleis. *Ἔσθι μοι κάλα παῖς, χρυστοῖσιν ἀνθέμοισιν ἐμφέρην ἔχοισα μόρφαν, Κλαῖς ἄγαπάτα, ἀντί τᾶς ἔγω οὐδέ Λυδίαν πάσαν οὐδ' ἔράνναν* — "I have a daughter fair with a form like a golden flower, Cleis the beloved, above whom I (prize) neither all Lydia nor lovely (Lesbos)."

About Sappho's personal appearance we cannot be certain. She is called "beautiful" and "wonderful" by many of the ancients, but it is perhaps to her poetry they refer. Maximus Tyrius says "she was small and

(Continued on page 34)



The Sanctity of Home and Marriage

A famous statue by C. Demetriadas, internationally acclaimed modern Greek artist

Greek Drama at Cedar Crest College

Allentown Chapter of Ahepa Coöperates in the
Presentation of Sophocles' "Antigone" and
Awards Prizes to Students Excelling
in the Production of the Play

By C. LOUKAS

MANY of the women's colleges in America endeavor to teach their students to learn to appreciate the Greek way of living. Some try to accomplish this through class instruction and others through dancing and playing. But Cedar Crest College, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, not only endeavors to teach its students to appreciate the Greek way of living, but it has them actually live it. This it accomplishes through dramatic festivities which are given every year the first week of June. This year on Monday, June 1st, it held its Seventh Annual Greek Festival. The "Antigone" of Sophocles was presented by students of the college in their beautiful outdoor theatre at sunset. Each participant played her part unusually well and the whole performance was one sight of a complete harmony of body and mind. This was the third production of the "Antigone," which was originally given at

the first festival in 1925, followed in the next year by the "Alcestis" of Euripides, and in 1927 by the "Electra" of Euripides. The three plays, presented always in the same order, form a cycle. This enables the freshmen upon entering college to become acquainted with the play which they will present as seniors four years later.

Work on the play to be given in June begins each autumn with the opening of the college doors. The class in Greek literature in English translation reads the play and makes a thorough study of it. Committees of students are elected, try-outs are held and the chorus is selected after some preliminary training. Several members of the college faculty act as directors. Mary Giffia of the English Department, who this year has arranged the translation of the "Antigone," conducts the class in which a study is made of the play. Pauline Schadt Kocher, of the Music Department, has



Miss Ella Tribble of Brooklyn, N. Y., as Ismene, sister of Antigone in the Cedar Crest College production of Sophocles' "Antigone"

composed all the music used for the plays and directs the choral work. She accompanies the chorus on the piano, two students assisting her on reed organs. The resulting effect approximates the combination of reeds and strings which we suppose must have constituted Greek music. Dawn Gardner of the Music Department conducts the choral singing, Dorothy Landis of the Physical Education Department the choral dancing, and Ruth Greenwood of the Expression Department coaches the cast.

In the presentation of the plays, an effort has been made to follow the spirit of the drama, making the characters as human and vivid as possible. Masks and the panoply of traditional Greek representation have never been used, nor has the chorus been restricted to the fifteen figures of the Greek tragedy. College girls never give a convincing representation of the actions of men, and the productions demand additional women in the chorus in order that the effect may be smooth and serious. Thus in the "Antigone" and the "Alcestis," in which the chorus is composed of men, there are added fifteen women who interpret the heroic struggle of the woman who goes so unhesitatingly to her death. For the same reason, the men are never bearded and realistically "made-up," but wear a simple costume with the chlamys, and a headband. Everything which might serve to distract attention from the beauty of voice and movement and thus detract from the seriousness of the play is avoided.

Before the June production an under-cast presentation is given, for the college and a few invited guests. The cast for this production is made up of girls from the junior, sophomore and freshman classes, chosen after a series of competitive readings in the fall. This preliminary presentation is largely experimental, and an attempt is made to interpret the characters in a manner which will arouse discussion among the students. The under-cast is coached by students and the entire presentation managed by the student committees. During the

(Continued on page 34)



The opening of Sophocles' "Antigone," with a cotive offering to the God Dionysos in the production of Sophocles' "Antigone"



Miss Barbara Lawyer, Lewiston, Maine

A MIGHTY race — a mighty history, and a mighty future awaiting eagerly for its fulfillment — that is Greece.

I am an American — just a plain Yankee minus the imagination and passion that is prevalent in Latin peoples. In my ignorance I took every dark person whom I did not know as a Greek. Why he should be Greek has never entered in my mind, possibly because we hear more of Greeks than of Syrians, Armenians, Turks, and other races living on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. At any rate, to my mind, they were people to be avoided.

During a recent vacation, my balloon of ignorance was to be blasted very thoroughly. I was invited to a Greek household after a dance to enjoy some moving pictures of the glories of Greece which my host and hostess had taken during a recent trip abroad. The thing that impressed me immediately was the cordiality, the great friendship and interest shown in a guest. Nothing was too good for me, everything was mine for the asking. I did not realize it but I had been judged thoroughly before I was accepted. Greeks are either very good friends or merely speaking acquaintances.

Surprises came quick and fast. Most of the men had blue or grey eyes, and they were not exceptionally dark, although most of them were good-looking. The women were the most cordial I have ever met, and to my amazement, I saw blondes — real ones who claimed with pride that they were full-blooded Greeks.

After the introductions were completed we settled down to see the pictures which had been taken on the tour. They were very interesting, but the things that interested me most were the buildings, gleaming so white and brilliant like jewels in an old-fashioned setting. The streets were narrow, yet fascinating because of their irregularity. Then there are those living relics of unsurpassed beauty, of beauty and strength that have stood for numberless years; that have been conquered and razed by foreign hands. They have come through all this to gaze with calm and serene humor upon the

Blasted Prejudice

Greeks Display Great Friendship, Cordiality and Hospitality in Their Home Life

By BARBARA LAWYER

tourist who looks first at his guide-book to make sure he has the right building then at the building itself with unseeing eyes. He is unable in his ignorance to see the ideals that conceived these memorials which remain unsurpassed even today in their architecture, construction, or stability. However, he could probably tell you just how much (within a few dollars) that certain building would cost at the present time.

The people in the cities dress much as we do except those of the Presidential Guard. These are picked men who wear the ancient national dress of Greece which consists of a kilt, white stockings, red garters worn just below the knee, and fascinating pom-poms on the toes of their shoes. Picturesque and startling to say the least.

Picture after picture flashed showing the country people doing their washing on a convenient rock in some clear stream or dancing at some wedding festival with the gay abandon and freedom that one never sees over here. Their dances are repetition and not hard to learn. The music is much like that of Spain — tempestuous, flashing, quick, and fascinating in its time.

As every picture came upon the screen my host or hostess would explain it, or some one of the guests would tell of when he had been there not once, but every day — a trivial incident to him. A picture of the Corinth Canal was shown. This canal is famous in history since it was planned by the Romans and completed by the Greeks. It is four miles long and the walls on either side go straight up making one feel rather small and insignificant.

The Theatre at Epidaurus was made a shrine to the God of Medicine. Even then the Greeks believed that if the mind could be diverted, health would conquer sickness. A simple theory, but still in use today. Each seat in this Theatre is made of pure marble and row after row rises in simple glory to make the finest outdoor theatre in Greece, or even in the world.

Greece is becoming modernized. The market seemed very cluttered and bewildering, but wives went along about their business, bargained with turbaned Turks, argued in vain with the peasants who brought their goods from farms in old Fords. Everything is either very modern or very old. The extremes accentuate one another.

There is a huge dam just outside of Athens which furnishes water to that wonder city of Greece. It, too, is white, made of marble and everything is modern about it. This is the first time in history that Athens has had enough water. The dam is a piece of marvelous work, and was built entirely by Americans.

Monasteries were shown perched high up on the grim towers of colorless cliffs. The

bleakness of the scene could not help but impress one.

The stadium, after which the Yale Bowl is designed, is no doubt the wonder scene of Greece. A picture was shown of it and each guest compared it to any building he had seen since he had been in this country. Every tourist is carefully watched since all are only too anxious to pick up parts of the Stadium, the Acropolis, the Parthenon and send them home as a souvenir. Games, festivals, and athletic-meets still take place in this stadium, and modern Greeks sit and gaze on those games with the splendid fervor that their forefathers did centuries ago.

Sparta, Crete and other provinces flashed in quick succession across the screen. Everything was beautiful though I could not understand everything that I saw. Modern buildings looking very much like mongrels of unknown lineage placed beside old buildings of infinite beauty. Each looked out of place to my ignorant eyes, but to the Greeks it looked very natural and homelike.

A mighty race — this is shown by the enthusiasm with which the people have accepted American help and progressive ideas. They have carried these ideals to the utmost. There is much American money in Greece. Tobacco, rugs, idols, grapes, and currants form the leading exports from that country. New energy is being inspired by the interest that America has shown and more Greek-Americans invest money in their homeland every day. My host and hostess told me that Americans are always assured of a welcome, for the people actually worship them — both for their ideals and for the good that the Americans have done for their country.

A mighty history — who does not know it? Greece is a country which has been victor and vanquished in contests with almost every nation in Europe at one time or another. Through it all the Greek people have retained their own religion, language and ideas. Their classics have never been surpassed; their ideas of strength and beauty of the human body is still held by all modern nations. After being under the rule of the Turks for so long, Greece has at last freed herself of this yoke and is slowly but magnificently bringing the history of the past to the present. A mighty future awaiting eagerly for its fulfillment. Everybody agrees on that, for Greece is becoming more powerful every day and with the help of her American friends she should become one of the leading powers of the world.

Every Greek claims with pride that he is a Greek and since I understand them, I fully think that he should be glad that he is, since they have something to look forward to and also something to gaze upon with pride when they look backward.

American Press Deplores Laxity of Classical Studies in Colleges

The Study of Greek and Latin Languages Essential to High Culture

By M. E. AXEARLY

WITH some very few exceptions, the press of the country deplores the action of Yale University, conservative educational institution, in offering the bachelor of arts degree without the requirement of Greek and Latin. The *Hartford Times* sees "grave cause for regret if the rattle of the typewriter is ever to mean the doom of the stylus," while the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* exclaims, "Well, let them play foot ball at Yale!" The *Cincinnati Times-Star* declares that "if many universities by their emphasis upon 'practical' studies have come to resemble apprentice schools, that is the dictate of the times." The *Atlanta Journal* upholds "languages which supplied the heart blood of our own tongue" and refers to a system of "virtually no literary background for a literary diploma."

The *Fort Wayne News-Sentinel* suggests that the colleges should "make up their minds as to whether they should specialize in backslappers or in individuals possessed of intellectual self-reliance, and concludes, "We have no objection to colleges and universities admitting the rank and file of idlers for a good time under the elms, provided the public doesn't pay the bill. But these should be given some kind of a special, second-rate degree—with the A.B. reserved for those who really have made something of an art of learning."

"It is significant of new trends in higher education," in the impartial judgment of the *Pasadena Star-News*, while the *Roanoke Times* is convinced that "it is futile to resist the modern tendency to put the emphasis upon the immediately practical," but the *Kansas City Times*, draws the indictment: "Explanations of Yale's action in eliminating the requirements of Latin and Greek for any undergraduate degree seem to us to be inadequate. The real reason the classic languages are disappearing from the plan of study in American universities is that they never found a place in American politics. Nothing that is not useful in politics can survive, which is why almost everything has ceased to serve in that art except money. There was a time, as late as the last century, when a member of the British House of Commons, hesitating over a word in a classical quotation, underwent the humiliating experience of having the whole house rise to give it to him. We suppose the delinquent member was defeated at the next election. But if any member of the American Congress has any Latin or Greek he is careful to conceal the fact."

"Our universities," asserts the *Youngstown Vindicator*, "are admitting so many young people who have no interest in learning that they must lower their requirements,

with the result that even the more earnest students do not receive the education and training which were formerly the mark of a college man." The *New York Evening Post* comments: "To fill the void, they are going to let the student take modern languages. What will French, Spanish or Italian be to him without a knowledge of their basic root, Latin? But, as we say, there is little use heaping up words. The thing is done and faculties are the least changeable of human institutions. 'Tis a pity, though, Yale couldn't have given classical culture just one small break. It might be useful to Babbitt, 1932; not, of course, during his active business career (to which everything must be sacrificed), but after he has made his pile and is settling down to collect libraries or buy first editions."

As civilization grows more complex," says the *Hartford Courant*, "it may become necessary for the boundaries of learning to close in. It is hard to see such restriction, however, as a cause for rejoicing. The student who does not master Latin or Greek can find its equivalent in mental training and in first-hand knowledge of a culture not his own only in learning Chinese, Sanskrit or some other difficult language. Such arduous attainment would give similar breadth, yet not the close understanding and intense meaning to English, American or European literature which a study of its models weaves into a bright tapestry of allusion and association. A course in the history of classical civilization can scarcely accomplish the same purpose. It will simply have second-hand informa-

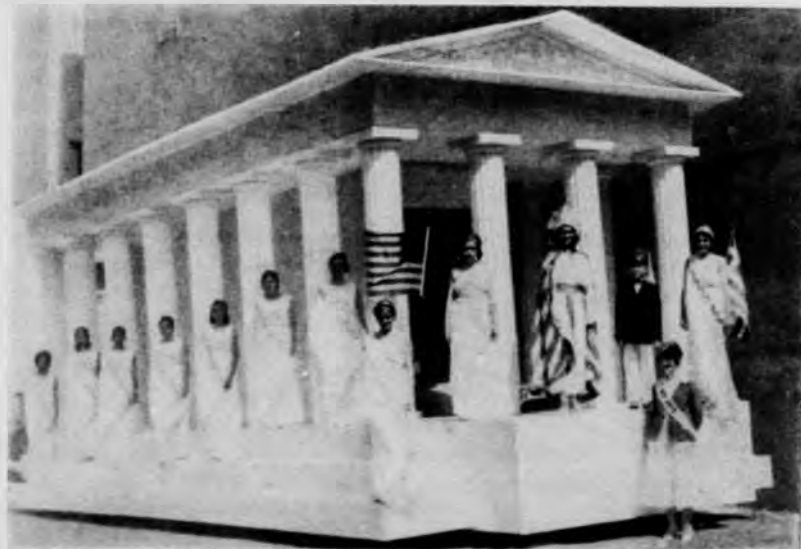
tion which at any time during life could be picked up at will from an encyclopedia. It will not form a good English style; it will not make grammar a vital exercise of the mind; it will not give a sense of intimacy with a day long past. Such a general course in itself bespeaks the great weakness of modern education, aside from the study of the sciences and the technical professions. In endeavoring to comprehend all, it is in danger of becoming superficial."

Support of Latin and Greek as the basis for a proper understanding of the language is given by the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, the *Rochester Times-Union*, the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, the *Savannah Morning News* and the *Cleveland News*. The importance of these languages as a basis for culture and scholarship is emphasized by the *Providence Journal* and the *Lowell Evening Leader*.

The college of the University of Pennsylvania has decided that the study of Latin and Greek is to be optional with students qualifying for a bachelor or arts degree, placing these subjects on an eclectic basis with more modern languages.

"In youth, Latin and Greek brightened us and we'll endorse them now," the *Buffalo Courier-Express* comments editorially. "What goes on in the Pennsylvania college is nothing about which we can conscientiously kick as we are not a contributing alumnus; but it gives us pause just the same. We would think it would give old Pa alumni pause, too. Just what seems to be the matter with Latin and Greek?"

(Continued on page 20)



This beautiful float, entered by the Order of Abepa, San Diego Chapter No. 223, in the Fiesta de San Diego, recently held at San Diego, Calif., was awarded second prize



TOPICS OF THE EDITOR

THE NINTH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ninth Annual National Convention of the Order of Ahepa will be held in San Francisco the week of August 24-30, 1931. From all over the States and Canada large delegations representing the 300 chapters of Ahepa, located in every important city of the continent, with their families and friends are expected to be present in San Francisco to participate and rejoice in one of the most brilliant conventions ever held by the fraternity. The leaders of the Ahepa in San Francisco, with the cooperation of the chapters in the Pacific States, inspired by the whole-hearted assistance extended to them by Hon. James Rolph, Jr., Governor of California, and Hon. Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco, the Chamber of Commerce and other citizens' committees and organizations, are rapidly putting their program in shipshape condition; and reports reaching our offices predict the most spectacular convention our order has ever had will take place.

We gratefully acknowledge the felicitous manifestations of hospitality and friendship being extended to us by the officials and citizens of San Francisco and the Golden State. And we are confident that we shall all deport ourselves as befits us and rise equal to their best expectations of us.

The valiant hearts and the dauntless spirits of the Ahepa will again, this year, exemplify the realized usefulness of our organization as a factor in American life, and we hope that after the last delegate and visitor has left the city of San Francisco, we will find our fraternity highly respected and appreciated, more solidly bound together, and that its rank and file, fired with renewed vigor and vision, will go to work to add more glorious pages of achievement to its already colorful and eventful history. Our people, as well as the American people, expect much from the Order of Ahepa and we are faithfully confident that their expectations will be completely realized. For the principles of good citizenship, of benevolence, of brotherhood, of unity and cooperation on which the very structure of the Ahepa is based, cannot but assert themselves particularly when they are advocated and practiced by the type of citizens who make up the Ahepa.

Of course there are problems to be grappled with, but we are certain that the Ahepa will triumph once more and rise equal to the occasion as it has in the past.

In hailing this Ninth Annual National Convention of the Ahepa, we wish to leave with the delegates in their daily deliberations the thought: Have absolute faith and self-confidence in yourself and in your mission, little less distrust; little more genuine patriotism, little less criticism; little more labor, little less "passing the buck"; little more get-to-itiveness, little less "let George do it"; little more magnanimity, little less pettiness and selfishness; little more aggressiveness and less passive attitude. Fifty thousand more of our fellow citizens are awaiting to join us. Let us all have a little more genuine, true Ahepanism — one for all and all for one. For when we have lodged uppermost in our hearts and minds the spirit of unity and concerted action, nothing can stop our onward march in the further achievement of brilliant ac-

complishments for the good of ourselves, for the honor of our motherland, and for the glory of our beloved America.

THE SOUL OF AMERICA

EVERY great country has developed a collective attitude which one might call its genius. I will call it the popular soul.

This soul or attitude can often be discerned in a formula. Again it may be more subtle of detection. And yet it is always in some indescribable way present as a sort of air or feeling which permeates everything — the viewpoint of the people, their speech, gestures, ideals, art, philosophy and even religion.

In well-defined and stabilized civilizations with a solid historical background, one can easily discern the keynote of the national soul or spirit. For instance, in France one can be easily impressed with the spirit of "La Gloire" and it may be truly said that everything a Frenchman does is for the glory of France. In Germany one is astounded by the "Idea." There are no ordinary human beings there. You are either a Herr Professor or Herr Whatnot. This Idea never ceases to be an idea and can be easily perceived both in the highest philosophy and in the mere foolish aspirations of the German Kulture. In England the dominant characteristic or national soul is represented in the code of the gentleman and which is perhaps one of the most valuable contributions to the assets of the human family. Resuscitated from the dusty knighthood of the Medieval ages, the code of the gentleman now may be found in even the smallest corner of modern English life. It is an ultimate principle, so to speak, never failing in its convincing weight. And so on and so forth, a national representative attitude can be observed in almost every stabilized civilization in Europe.

In America, although not an old civilization, and composed as it is of racial stock of all peoples of the world, yet one finds that America has succeeded, in my estimation, in forming a national soul. It is generally conceded that a people's attitude or soul is crystallized in popular expressions. And what other expression is more popularly used in America than "Give him a chance." In this popular expression, which one hears from both the high and the low, we discern the American soul, the soul of altruism, the soul of humanitarianism, the most ideal pinnacle of human expression. For can there be any doubt that such is the case when we consider that when a civilization or society has reached a point where those who compose it begin to express themselves in such a manner and way — that is of giving the other fellow a chance — it is evident that that society has reached a point in its development where it is not only secure and confident of its own welfare, but it has the happy mood and willingness to extend assistance and offer the opportunity to the other fellow to advance himself. In no other part of the world this popular expression, "Give him a chance," can be heard. But in America it is on the tongue, it is in the language, it is in the gesture, in the world of sports, in the world of commerce, in the world of industry, even in politics; it is a part and parcel of the American heart; in brief, everywhere and in anything that comprises the total sum of human effort for progress, it is ever present.

There is no doubt that this representative attitude of the American people is the result of the tremendous influence which the Declaration of Independence and the very Constitution, upon which the structure of the Government and the institutions of the country are based, with the exception of certain recent amendments to it, added during the World War nervous tension, have exerted. If one should carefully study, analyze and digest these documents of broad vision and of sympathetic understanding for human rights, he would come to realize that the spirit which dominates their structure and intention is the spirit of altruism, the spirit of liberty and of humanitarianism.

Delving further into the history of America, we are immediately struck by the attitude and actions of its great citizens and leaders, such as Abraham Lincoln, who reflected the popular soul in having the courage to give a chance to the Negroes to free themselves from slavery and thus save the Union from iniquity and despotism. In the very tenets of the Jeffersonian democratic principles, this true American soul can be easily detected. In the bold pronouncements for self-determination of our late President Wilson at Versailles, this altruistic soul of America is very clearly visualized.

The Europeans in general, but particularly certain European luminaries, who occasionally visit America and stay confined in their luxurious suites at our expensive hotels, in their interviews to the press when they return to Europe, and in pamphlets and books published, invariably picture America as a country of money-mad individuals and materialists. But these ill-informed and prejudiced Europeans think only that way because they have no idea what money means to America and have not stayed in America long enough to discern and be influenced by the general American attitude or soul. Of course, there is a great amount of ordinary materialism in America, just as elsewhere; but there is also the most admirable idealism which hardly finds its equal anywhere else in the world. Americans make and spend money for what it is worth. If America were money-mad, certainly she would not have loaned such vast sums to European countries, which I seriously doubt will ever be repaid to her, nor would she have spent billions of dollars in helping save stricken people from starvation and death, affording them the chance of a new lease in life.

It is still fresh in our minds the rôle which contemporary America played during the World War and before and after it. Surely we have not forgotten the immediate response of the American people to help the earthquake-stricken people of Japan, the famine-starving Chinese, the war-impoorished Russians and Germans, the victims of the Belgian invasions and the destitute refugees in the Near East. Even today our President Hoover, inspired by that splendid idealism which is the very soul and representative attitude of the American people, calls upon the nations of the world to issue a manifesto for international moratorium, offering at the same time monetary assistance in order to save and forestall German national collapse. This action of President Hoover — that is, to give Germany a chance to recuperate and recover — is the exact expression of the American soul. It is the healthy child born of greatness, as if the American society had caught the spirit of the vastness of the country and expresses it in its attitude and action. The vast plains, the majestic mountains, the grandeur of our environment and atmosphere, found a reflector in the popular expression, "Give the other fellow a chance."

This altruistic attitude has even caught up with the multitude of naturalized races now living side by side in every nook and corner of the United States. In the teeming and thriving byways and outways of the cities, in the confines of busy factories, in the depths of mines, in the open fields,

everywhere where human beings gather together to labor for the common good, this feeling of altruism, of brotherhood, of "Giving the other fellow a chance," dominates and permeates the actions and behavior of the people. It is the very cement which holds the whole firmly together.

While there is an evident hatred and conflict among the nations of Europe, who are constantly trying to choke the very life out of their neighbors, in America the very representatives of these races, caught in the maelstrom of American altruism, of the American soul, have yielded to its influence and are cooperating freely, understandingly and convincingly. This, in my estimation, is the soul of America, the noble attitude which does not consider whether you are a Greek, a German, a Frenchman, an Englishman, an Italian or a Yankee, but whether you are in accord, in tune, with the American scheme of laboring and creating for the good of yourself and for the benefit of your neighbor and country.

Isn't it a fact that by giving the other fellow a chance, we are always striving to bring out the best in every man? Isn't it a fact that whenever we find a good man, we naturally support him and push him on? The mother dreams of her child being a president some day, for she knows he will be given the opportunity and the chance. The factory worker hopes to become an industrial magnate, and he often does, because of the opportunity and chance given to him. The farmer's son becomes a judge or a professor. In politics, in finance, in commerce, in sports, everywhere this attitude is ever present.

I may further add that if my observations are correct, and I have succeeded in discerning the American soul in the popular expression "give him a chance," then America has collectively reached a very high civilizing level. For can there be any doubt that when a people has developed a collective attitude to a point where they not only realize their own security and affluence but are cheerfully willing to give the other fellow a chance to make good, then that people has achieved a most desirable and admirable position in the ever-working civilizing process in the society of nations.

And of course this popular expression "give him a chance" must naturally find its gratifying echo in the hearts of those who seek a chance to make good, and who have found in America the haven, the opportunity and the means to accomplish and to fulfill their highest hopes and aspirations. And it is this broadening, sympathetic and encouraging American soul and attitude which has tremendously influenced the many racial stocks now living in America, to cooperate and create the glory which is America.

May it please Providence that this buoyant, vivifying and vitalizing soul forever be maintained to work its magic wonders; and further may it please it to protect and preserve it from the fanatical elements which are ever-working their evil designs to impede and arrest its wheels of progress and possibly destroy its onward march.

Now that we have found the "Soul of America," let us all hail it as the most altruistic, the most benevolent, the most humane influence in our ascent to the peaks of civilization and culture.

Speak Evil of No One

It is not good to speak evil of all whom we know bad; it is worse to judge evil of any who may prove good. To speak ill upon knowledge shows a want of charity; to speak ill upon suspicion shows a want of honesty. I will not speak so bad as I know of many; I will not speak worse than I know of any. To know evil by others, and not speak it, is sometimes discretion; to speak evil by others, and not know it, is always dishonest. He may be evil himself who speaks good of others upon knowledge, but he can never be good himself, who speaks ill of others upon suspicion.

—Diogenes.

Ahepans to Take Part in Brilliant Ceremonies at Albuquerque, N. M.

Delegates to Ninth Annual Convention to Witness Flag
Presentation; Also to Have Place of Honor in
Unique Pageant Parade

By JOHN A. DIMMIS



War Paint
A sign of warpath



Tribal dances at the first American pageant have all the realism of
the Indian reservations



Indian Maiden
A song bird of the first American
pageant

UNUSUAL preparations have been made for the entertainment of Ahepa delegates who plan to stop at Albuquerque, New Mexico, during the week prior to the Ninth Annual Convention at San Francisco. It so happened that this is the week of Albuquerque's famous annual Indian pageant, "The First American." This pageant unfolds in four evenings of gorgeous panorama the romance of southwest history, and draws attendance from all parts of the United States and many foreign countries, including famous personages and leaders in political and social life. The performance dates are August 18, 19, 20 and 21.

The fortunate coincidence of these dates with the westward trek of thousands of Ahepa delegates appealed to members of the Eleventh District as a most ideal occasion for the official presentation of the Greek flag sent by the President of the Greek Republic for the State of New Mexico. The matter was taken up at the district convention at Denver by Robert Katson, president of the Albuquerque Chapter 174, with the result that resolutions were passed calling for attendance in a body of the entire Eleventh District. Members from Cheyenne, Wyoming, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver, Colorado, plan to be present. District Governor Athos and Supreme Vice-President P. S. Marthakis will take part in the flag presentation and entertainment of Ahepa delegates and officials. The ceremony will take place on the third evening of "The First Ameri-

can," Thursday, August 20th. Presentation will be made to New Mexico's Governor, Arthur Seligman, by the State Commander of the American Legion.

The First American Citizens Committee, in cooperation with Ahepa Chapter 174, have completed their plans to make this day one of the most outstanding and memorable in the history of the order. Activities commence in the morning of August 20th, when supreme officials, Eleventh District officials and hundreds of Ahepa delegates will take the place of honor in "The First American" parade — perhaps the most unusual event ever attempted. Dozens of Indian tribes will be represented in this parade by troupes of dancers and riders in their original, wild costumes — feathers, war paint, nakedness and all. Spanish explorers, men-at-arms, beautiful señoritas will add their touch of brilliance. Cowboys and frisky horses, American soldiers and pioneers. And leading this colorful cavalcade — hundreds of Ahepans wearing distinctive fezzes.

Following the parade, Ahepa officials and delegates will gather at the unique Indian hotel, the Franciscan, for an elaborate banquet. During the afternoon all will have an opportunity to see Albuquerque, one of the world's most interesting cities.

In the evening, just before "The First American" performance in the dramatic outdoor setting, beneath the glare of klieg lights, before a distinguished audience of possibly 10,000 people, the flag of the Greek Republic will be presented to Governor Seligman. Ahepa delegates will attend in a body and representative officials will reply to the Governor's speech of acceptance.

Eastern delegates have been urged by Robert Katson, President of Ahepa Chapter 174, to route themselves by way of Albuquerque over the Santa Fé Railroad, which for many miles follows the historic marches of the Old Santa Fé Trail, and which is, too, one of the most scenic routes to the Pacific Coast. Special stop-over privileges will be issued by the railroad for one day, two days, or the full four days of "The First American pageant." Similar accommodations may be had by delegates who travel by air or bus, according to the Albuquerque committee.

"Our plans have been perfected to the point now," said Mr. Katson, "that we know August 20th will be one of the biggest days in Ahepa's history, and a real treat for each and every delegate who attends. It will elevate the place of our fraternity in American life before a vast, representative audience of citizens from every walk of life, and from all parts of the country. It is an opportunity no Ahepan should be willing to miss."

Motor Caravans Bearing Ahepans Bound for San Francisco

BROTHER PETER MURHPINES, president of Fresno, Calif., Chapter is getting ready a caravan of Ahepans to attend the Convention at San Francisco. This caravan will join other caravans from Los Angeles, San Diego and Bakersfield, picking up additional caravans at Modesto, Stockton and Sacramento.

Approximately 500 persons are expected in the caravans leaving Fresno for the north. Brother D. Sterios, delegate from Fresno, will travel with them.



ATHLETICS AND SPORTS

Hackenschmidt to Londos

Jim Londos Receives High Rating in Curley's All-Star Selections

His Sterling Sportsmanship Responsible in the Revival of Wrestling

By JACK CURLEY



Jim Londos
World's Wrestling Champion

WHO was the greatest wrestler in the last thirty years?" This was asked of me by THE AHEPA MAGAZINE Editor on the night that Londos and Steele performed before the biggest crowd in Madison Square Garden that ever graced an indoor arena for a wrestling show.

It is not an easy task to answer a query of that kind without giving some thought to the question, because, unlike boxing, in which the stars of today are far inferior to those of twenty-five or even five years ago, wrestling has produced many great men since Hackenschmidt, Jenkins and Gotch were in their prime. Jim Londos, the present heavyweight champion of the world, for example, commands high respect when one is selecting the great men of the mat sport.

Likewise do men of the calibre of Steinke, Shikat, Steele, McMillen, Garibaldi, Holahan and others who are in the field today. There is scarcely a heavyweight wrestler who is starring in the various meets around the country, who would not have given the boys of thirty or twenty-five years ago a pretty stiff battle for the honors, but there is no wrestler today who could have stood the test against the great Russian Lion, George Hackenschmidt.

Put his name down as No. 1, for there has

never been his equal in the catch-as-catch-can end of the sport. He, in my opinion, represented the best, most physically perfect mat artist that ever came to these shores. A marvelously built fellow with an abundance of strength, an agile, slippery matman who knew the tricks of wrestling as few others, Hackenschmidt stood out as the master.

When Hackenschmidt wrestled Tom Jenkins in the old Garden just about thirty years ago, Tom, the American champion, a wonderful grappler, proved no match for the Russian. On one occasion Tom became scared after Hackenschmidt had dealt rather roughly with him, and grasping the ropes, he held on for dear life.

How Jack Curley Rates World Famous Wrestlers

1. George Hackenschmidt, Russia
2. Jim Londos, Greece
3. Tom Jenkins, United States
4. Frank Gotch, United States
5. Richard Shikat, Germany
6. Stanislaus Zbyszko, Austria
7. Hans Steinke, Germany
8. Strangler Lewis, United States
9. Yussif Mahmout, Turkey
10. Earl Caddock, United States
11. Joe Stecher, United States
12. Wladek Zbyszko, Austria

"Let go the rope," came out a command from the referee, good old Eagle-Eye Charley White, but Tom held on. Again the command, and when Tom still held on to the ropes, Hackenschmidt lost patience, put all his strength into pulling Jenkins, jerked him around the body with one tug which not only forced Tom to break from the ropes, but pulled the elevated platform with it, wrecking the ring. That's how powerful Hackenschmidt was! And Jenkins at the time it must be remembered, was the best man we had.

Hackenschmidt went through the field of American and European talent without difficulty. There were none good enough to give him a real battle, yet the period over which he ruled, was noted for its great mat-

men. Not even Madralli at the Olympic in London, who it was figured would prove Hack's master, proved any kind of match for him.

Like Dempsey, Hackenschmidt was also always on the offensive. He often remarked what later was attributed to General Foch — "the best defense is a good offense." From the time he entered a ring, he was action personified. He went after the "kill" just like a hungry lion would go after its meal and he never let up until the goal was reached.

Next to Hackenschmidt, I would place Jim Londos, then the great Tom Jenkins, Frank Gotch and Richard Shikat. These, in my opinion, are the five greatest wrestlers who have exhibited their wares in the last thirty years.

To complete the choice of the twelve leading wrestlers is a mighty difficult task, for after the first five there are at least a dozen standard bearers who are so closely matched in general ability, that to select one and leave the other out would not only be an injustice but would probably bring in hundreds of letters attacking my selections. Yet, as I've been informed that it is necessary to pick a dozen wrestlers to conform to the plans outlined for this story, I shall make the following additional choices:

No. 6, Stanislaus Zbyszko; 7, Hans Steinke; 8, Strangler Lewis; 9, Yussif Mahmout; 10, Earl Caddock; 11, Joe Stecher; 12, Alexander Aberg.

While Hackenschmidt possessed tremendous speed and strength, there is no wrestler of the last forty years who showed more ability, power, aggressiveness and gameness, than Londos does. Furthermore,
(Continued on page 34)



Londos illustrates on Jack Dempsey the bone-crushing Japanese arm-lock. They are both members of the Ahepa



WHO'S WHO IN AHEPA



*Supreme Governor
District No. 6
Atlanta, Ga.*

NICK CHOTAS

BROTHER NICK CHOTAS, one of the prominent members of the Mother Lodge who were inspired to organize the Order of Ahepa in Atlanta, Ga., on July 26, 1922, hails from Lebena, province of Elias, Greece. Immigrating to the United States in 1906, he immediately began to take advantage of the educational opportunities in his new home and attended school for a number of years, preparing himself to grapple with the problems of life and progress.

Having established himself in Atlanta, Ga., in 1922, three great events took place in his colorful life that year. He was elected to the high office of Worshipful Master of Fulton Lodge No. 216, F. A. M.; was elected first Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa; and was married on September 17th of the same year.

As one of the men who conceived the Ahepa movement, served it as its first Supreme President and later on as its Supreme Secretary, and at the present time as the Supreme Governor of the Sixth District, Brother Chotas has contributed invaluable service to the Order of Ahepa, which is certainly very much appreciated by the entire rank and file of the Fraternity.

Brother Chotas is a man of high ideals, of cheerful disposition, a born optimist, of congenial and sympathetic disposition, and as such is respected and highly esteemed both in his community and throughout the country, where he has a host of friends and acquaintances.



*Deputy Supreme
Governor
District No. 8
Detroit, Mich.*

DEMETRIOS G. BALAS

BROTHER DEMETRIOS G. BALAS was born in Mandra, near Athens. Soon after finishing his schooling, he immigrated to the United States, making New York City his residence for a number of years, where he engaged in many enterprises.

Later he transferred his activities to the Middle West. He joined the Ahepa in 1924 as a charter member and an officer of the Cleveland Chapter No. 36 and from that time on he has never ceased to preach Ahepanism. About four years ago he went to Detroit as a representative of the Frigidaire Corporation, and in order that he might be able to actively participate in the affairs of the Ahepa, he transferred his membership to the Icaros Chapter No. 163, and now serves as Deputy Supreme Governor of District No. 8.

A true and enthusiastic Ahepan, sincere and straightforward in his dealings, a man of character, Brother Balas has won for himself besides the presidency of the chapter to which he now belongs, the love and admiration of all the chapters under his jurisdiction for his unselfish efforts in promoting the high ideals of our organization.



*Deputy Supreme
Governor
District No. 3
Oil City, Pa.*

JAMES A. CHACONA

DEPUTY SUPREME GOVERNOR JAMES A. CHACONA of District No. 3, Order of Ahepa, was born in Oil City, Pa., where he received his early training in the public schools. He later attended the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and since graduation has been associated with his father and brothers in their confectionery business in Oil City and Franklin, Pa.

Being Deputy Supreme Governor in 1930 he acted as chairman of the very successful Third District conclave held at Warren, Ohio, and later, in the same year, was elected to the office of Secretary of the National Convention at Boston, Massachusetts.

Brother Chacona is now President of Commodore Perry Chapter No. 107, Erie, Pa., and has served as his chapter's delegate at the Detroit, Kansas City, and Boston Conventions, and will again be its delegate this year at San Francisco.

Besides his numerous Ahepa activities, Brother Chacona has been also busily engaged in the affairs of the Tsintzina Society, of which he is Secretary and Treasurer. He is a Past Master of his Masonic Lodge in Oil City, Pa., a member of the B. P. O. E., the American Legion, and Rotary International.

Music is Brother Chacona's hobby, and he is especially proficient in the rendition of "Kalamatiano," "Hasapiko," and "Tsamiko." His violin has enlivened many Ahepa parties throughout the entire Third District. He is a most likeable fellow, and a sincere scout at heart.



*Deputy Supreme
Governor
District No. 8
Dayton, Ohio*

GEORGE STEFFENS

BROTHER GEORGE STEFFENS, Deputy Supreme Governor of District No. 8, was born in 1893 at Malgara, Thrace, and in 1910 immigrated to the United States. A tailor by trade, he continued his profession in this country also. He is now holding a responsible position with the Walkers Clothiers of Dayton, Ohio, as the manager of their tailoring department.

He is a charter member of Dayton Chapter No. 113, which he has served since its establishment in various official capacities. He helped establish many Ahepa chapters in the States of Ohio and Indiana.

Brother Steffens is an enthusiastic and tireless worker of the Ahepa and he never fails to promote its ideals and principles. He is now ably serving the fraternity as Deputy Supreme Governor of District No. 8, where he is very much liked and highly esteemed.



*Deputy Supreme
Governor
District No. 7
Tulsa, Okla.*

JAMES E. PINOS

BROTHER JAMES E. PINOS, Deputy Supreme Governor of District No. 7, hails from Kollinas, Tripolis, Greece. He immigrated to the United States in 1903 at the age of seventeen. During the twenty-eight years that he has been in this country he has engaged in several occupations in New England. When the World War broke out, it found Brother Pinos engaged in the confectionery business in Boston, which he sold and joined the army. After the armistice, returning with the American Ex-

(Continued on page 37)

Wichita Greeks Look Back on Glamorous History

Myth and History Associated with Their Home Land

Menelaus, Hercules, Thesus and Achilles All Left Imprint on Greece
Greeks Make Splendid Citizens

By MANLY WADE WELLMAN

DID your ancestors live long, long ago, in a little country washed by the warm waters of the Mediterranean, where civilization was high and art and science profound while all the world beside was wild, barbaric, unknown?

Were they men and women of unsurpassed strength, beauty and intelligence, with bodies that served as models for the most wondrous statuary ever chiselled and brains that were the largest and most refined in the history of man?

Did they have as neighbors demi-gods and philosophers, the bravest heroes and the most advanced scholars of fact or fancy?

Did they write beautiful poetry, present screaming comedy and dramatic tragedy, execute ultra-delicate metal and stone work, and perfect an idealized yet practical form of democratic government while United States, France, Germany and England were yet peopled by savages, their very names unknown?

Are all your answers "yes?" Then you're a Greek!

Wichita has a modern Grecian colony, some 500 strong. They are restaurateurs, crooks, grocers, merchants and farmers. They are evident in the lines at the polls on election day. They are evident among the taxpayers, among the students in Wichita schools. They are evident nearly everywhere in Wichita except in jail. Police Chief O. W. Wilson says that the percentage of criminals of Greek descent is probably as small as that of any race. They are American citizens, and good ones, but how rich are their racial memories!

Whence came they, or their ancestors before them? Ask them. George Poulson, John Lambros, George Katchis or Gust Balafas will tell you, "Corinth."

And what is Corinth? Consult the pages of history. There is its picture for your minds eye — a city of noble kings, who were neither too grand nor too cowardly to give the people their voice in ruling. A city where the citizens laid down sickles and tools to take up arms and, fearlessly charging, drive back the phalanxes sent by the hoary power of Persia. The dwelling place of Diogenes, the cynic who dwelt in a tub, who cared neither for soft living nor high estate, who fearlessly taunted the great and terrible Alexander. A city whose sailors ventured forth and founded the city of Syracuse, home of culture, art and science.

Governor Woodring of Kansas Joins the Ahepa

State of Kansas,
Office of the Governor,
Topeka, July 3, 1931

Mr. Achilles Catsonis,
Supreme Secretary,
Order of Ahepa,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Catsonis:

I have your splendid letter of June 29 welcoming me into the Order of Ahepa.

I am quite liberally happy to be a member of and to lend help and support to such a worthy cause. I am justly proud of my friends of Greek origin and I am proud to inform you that many of my best friends in the commonwealth of Kansas belong to this race. Their actions and accomplishments have never given us cause to regret our social and business associations.

Again thanking you and assuring you of my highest personal regards and continued good wishes for your success and the advancement of the cause of the Order of Ahepa, I am

Very sincerely,
(Signed) HARRY H. WOODRING,
Governor.

Dan Poulos, John Leber, Pete Thomas, John Apostol or Louis D. Pappas will say "Sparta."

And haven't you heard of Sparta? The city of stern warriors who respected naught save their leaders, feared naught save dishonor, who ringed their town around in a living wall, "Every man a brick." The home of that peerless 300 who, led by Leonidas, held the pass of Thermopylae against the mighty army of Xerxes until all were slain. And from here came the thousand ships that were launched to bring back fair Helen from Troy, whether the handsome Prince Paris had taken her.

Louis Eleopoulos and George Stathakis says "Athens," and that is a name with which to conjure. Where were to be found greater statesmen than Themistocles and Pericles? Wiser philosophers than Socrates, Alcibiades, Plato and Aristotle? Braver warriors than Thesus? More beautiful temples of art than the Parthenon and the Acropolis? Nowhere, unless in some other Grecian center.

Chris and George Stathis say "Nemea." Nemea is but a small village, a mere suburb of Corinth, and yet it has its boast, for

there lived Hercules, the strongest man of whom story was ever told or song ever sung. Nemeans speak of him as if he were a real man, and indeed to them he is as real as is Franklin to the Philadelphian, Washington to the Virginian, John Brown to the Kansan. They point out the rocky corner into which he drove a lion in order that it might die at his bare hands, and tell how he swaggered down the ancient streets of their town, curling beard divided by a gleaming grin, lion's shoulders, great club twirling in his hand like a wand. What a native son!

George Kougnadis says "Crete." It was an island, where dwelt the Minoan monarchs, from whose harbors sailed the greatest mariners of the early world. On that island occurred the unthinkable advanced first attempt at aviation which survives in the legend of Daedalus and his son, Icarus, who flew on wings of waxed feathers. And there, too, was the labyrinth, in the winding corridors of which that same Theseus named above as first hero of Athens met and conquered the dreadful Minotaur, whose head was as that of a bull, whose body was as that of a misshapen man, whose food was human flesh — a grim battle and glorious victory.

And Nick Chiklogan says "Ithaca." From Ithaca sailed the wise and brave Odysseus, or Ulysses, who sailed to help the Greeks sack Troy and give back Helen to her husband, Menelaus of Sparta. By craft he threw the tremendous Ajax in a wrestling match. By craft he designed the famous Wooden Horse and arranged that it be taken within the Trojan walls, so that hidden warriors might creep out of its belly at night and open the gates to their comrades. And by craft he escaped the enchantment of Circe the charms of Calypso, the hunger of Scylla, the wraths of the Cyclops, and all other dangers, to return to Ithaca and there reunite with his patient and noble wife, Penelope.

These are some of the memories held by modern Greeks in Wichita; but they are memories of old time. What is being done today to deserve such a history?

In the first place, they accept and practice the highest ideals of citizenship in their adopted country. Everyone of them is an American citizen by birth or by naturalization. All of them speak the language and follow the customs of the United States. They obey the laws, pay taxes, and during the World War 64,000 enlisted eagerly in the American Army. Their courage, proved 3,000 years ago against Persians, Romans and barbarians, was proved all over again against the enemies of the Allies.

Then there is a strong sense of fellowship and brotherhood. The Order of Ahepa, an organization of Greeks that extends throughout America, has a strong hold in Wichita, where Air Capital Chapter No. 187 has several hundred members. Here, again, the splendor of ancient traditions is combined with the most advanced modern attitudes. Nor does a membership in Ahepa detract from loyalty to non-Grecian neighbors in the community. It teaches friendship, honesty and Americanism to all.



Along the world-famous Columbia River Highway, Portland, Oregon

Ahepa's 1931 Host City

By F. Brant

COLUMBUS may have parked his boat on the wrong shore, as many San Franciscans claim, but, after all, his mistake was one merely of ignorance, not of intent. If he were sailing west today he would no doubt pass by the West Indies with a nod of the head and sail through Golden Gate to spend his peaceful old age in the glories of the wonderlands that encircle San Francisco harbor.

Fortunately for modern Columbuses who will be exploring the San Francisco country during the Ahepa Convention week, August 22nd-30th, three trips, with San Francisco as the base, will unfold enough of the charms of California to give even the most hurried traveler some understanding of the variety of the state. It is as if Nature had turned advertiser, and had collected about San Francisco Bay samples of her more extensive masterpieces elsewhere.



The Magnificent City Hall of San Francisco, one of the finest in the world

Enthroned on hills, San Francisco captivates the stranger who sees it from the Bay by the vivacity of its landscape long before revealing any of its intimate lures. Whether you approach in the early morning, when gulls are wheeling above the palette of tones of the Bay, or at night, when illuminated ferryboats glide by like the yellow-bannered halls of fable, the buoyancy of San Francisco is manifest.

It increases as you pass through the Ferry Building, the turnstile behind the Golden Gate, whose blithe tower of the four clock dials is reminiscent of the Giralda in Seville.

In another moment you are in the surge of Market Street, the long bazaar and highroad of this port of all flags. An invisible presence dances before your footsteps as you sense the animation of the Street. It is the spirit of San Francisco, weaving its debonair spell.

Here Tetrizzini turns street singer and Jan Kubelik is a wandering minstrel enchanting crowds at Lotta's Fountain under blinking stars.

Along Ahepa Trails

Spend Your Vacation

Attend the Convention of
To Be Held at San Francisco



The mighty monarchs of the Pacific Coast forests — Redwoods, sequoias, Douglas firs. Thousands of years old, these trees are found on the Pacific Coast only



Skyline of beautiful San Francisco, the

Tentative Program of the National Convention of the San Francisco, August 24-30

SUNDAY August 23
Morning. Arrival of delegates and sponsors.
Afternoon. Sight seeing trips.
Evening. Monster Initiatory. Central. In ladies.

MONDAY August 24
Morning. Registration, Civic Auditorium.
10 A.M. Formal Official Opening of Convention. Addresses of Welcome. Theodora General Arrangements Committee. Hon. Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, Board of Commerce; U. S. Senator Hon. James W. Samuel M. Shortridge, and the Board of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.
Responses by Supreme Officers.
Afternoon. 2 P.M. Organization Convention. E. Phillips presiding. Election of Executive Officers.
Tea for visiting ladies.
Night. Monster High Jinks in Auditorium. Pacific Chapters, Order of Ahepa.

TUESDAY August 25
Morning. 10 A.M. Convention Session. Civic Auditorium. Convention Committees by the Convention.
Afternoon and Night. East Bay Picnic, and Ahepa, including sightseeing, dance, and functions.

WEDNESDAY August 26
Morning. 10 A.M. Convention Session. Civic Auditorium.
Afternoon. 1 P.M. Grand Military Band and Building out Market Street to Convention Center. U. S. Senators, Governor and his staff and U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps.
3 P.M. Exhibition and competitive billiards at Convention Center.
Night. Grand Convention Ball, Civic Auditorium.

THURSDAY August 27
Morning. 10 A.M. Convention Session. Civic Auditorium.
1:30 P.M. Convention Session. Civic Auditorium.
Afternoon. Reception and shopping for visitors.
Night. 7 P.M. Grand Convention Session. Civic Auditorium.

FRIDAY August 28
Morning. 10 A.M. Convention Session. Civic Auditorium.
Afternoon. 1:30 P.M. Convention Session. Civic Auditorium.
and Cosmopolitan sightseeing and visits.
Night. Theatre party.

SATURDAY August 29
Morning. 10 A.M. Convention Session. Civic Auditorium.
Afternoon. 1:30 P.M. Convention Session. Civic Auditorium.
and selection of 1932 National Convention City.
Night. Adios social functions.



Where East meets West! Dainty Chinatown belles greet visitors to the picturesque Oriental section of San Francisco

Trains to San Francisco

r Vacation in California

Convention of the Order of Ahepa
at San Francisco August 24 to 30



Beautiful San Francisco, the Ahepa 1931 Host City



Gorgeous water falls dot the scenery in the heart of famous Yosemite Valley, Nature's beauty spot, a few hours from San Francisco



Flagrant fields of flowers in Paradise Valley, Rainier National Park, State of Washington

Sunshine. A cooling breeze from the ocean. Salty air that whips color into your cheeks. Tall buildings, colorful and sootless, clinging to the sides of steep hills. Street cars with long exposed seats facing the walk, and running by cable up perpendicular tracks. Throngs, hastening

purposefully, happily. A Hindu, in business suit, his head covered by a snugly-wound turban. A flower vendor, offering his wares: "Violets, fifteen cents a bunch." An army officer, leather puttees glittering in the sun. A society girl, dark-haired descendent of a picturesque Spanish don who once rode hereabouts on horseback. Two khaki-clad hikers with loaded knapsacks, zest of mountain climbing in their eyes. Three sailors, arm in arm, out to see the sights. A tressed Chinese girl, walking daintily on French heels. A city as

full of surprises as Alice's Wonderland. Fit abode for the Mad Hatter. It amazes, amuses and delights you. It is not what you expected, but exactly what you want. It is San Francisco.

Every street holds adventure. New ways and new sights reward the explorer on foot. Contrasts and romance are everywhere. Parisian frocks in Geary Street. Dried centipedes and jade from the Orient under the pagoda roofs of Chinatown. An artist on Russian Hill painting the purpling shadows of the Golden Gate. Natives from the South Seas, from India, China, and Siam unloading silks and copra on the teeming wharf.

Bristling with contradictions, the city presents the paradox of being the most intensely American and yet the most cosmopolitan community on the continent, with aspects as variable as the medley of alien tongues heard in its streets.

A festival of life is staged at this meeting place of the nations, farthest outpost of Aryan civilization in its westward march.

These sights and many more the Ahepa families will see during Ahepa Convention week. The San Francisco Chapters and a Citizens Committee of two hundred, appointed by Mayor Rossi, have taken those six days and stuffed them full to bursting, like savory roast chickens.

Program of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa at San Francisco, August 24-30 Inclusive, 1931

SUNDAY August 23rd

Meeting of delegates and officers. Registration. Special church service. Seeing trips.

Initiatory Council. Informal reception to visiting ladies.

MONDAY August 24th

Convention opens in Civic Auditorium. Official Opening of Convention. Civic Auditorium. Inauguration of Welcome. Theodore C. Andronico, Chairman; Agreements Committee. Hon. Governor James Rolph, Jr.; Angelo J. Rossi, Hon. Fred Dohrmann, Chairman Citizens' Committee; S. Senator Hon. W. Johnson; U. S. Senator Hon. Orrin C. Braden; Hon. W. C. Cutler, President San Francisco Chapter of Ahepa.

TUESDAY August 25th

Convention Session Civic Auditorium. Appointment of committees by the Convention Chairman.

Visit to East Bay Point, auspices of Oakland Chapter of Ahepa. Sightseeing. Music, open-air theatricals and social functions.

WEDNESDAY August 26th

Convention Session Civic Auditorium. Grand Military and Fraternal Parade from Ferry Market Street to Civic Center, passing in review before Hon. Governor and Hon. and Commanding Officers of the Army and Marine Corps. Music and patriotic exercises, Civic Auditorium. Convention Ball, Civic Auditorium.

THURSDAY August 27th

Convention Session Civic Auditorium. Convention Session Civic Auditorium. Reception and shopping for visiting ladies. Convention Dinner. Semi-formal.

FRIDAY August 28th

Convention Session Civic Auditorium. Music. Convention Session Civic Auditorium. Chinatown sightseeing for visiting ladies.

SATURDAY August 29th

Convention Session Civic Auditorium. Music. Convention Session Civic Auditorium. Election of Supreme Officers 1932 National Convention City. Musicals for ladies. Conventions.



San Francisco's Civic Auditorium, where several meetings and functions will be held



An oasis of peace and 18th-century calm—The Mission Dolores, founded in 1776 by Spanish Padres



FRATERNITY NEWS

New Chapter Established at Elizabeth, New Jersey

ANOTHER stronghold was added to the ever-extending domain of the Order of Ahepa by the establishment of a new chapter at Elizabeth, N. J. The ceremony took place June 26th at the Eagles Hall. The induction of the members of this newly organized chapter was the occasion for a veritable conclave of high officials and members of the Ahepa from the Second District, for there were present and participating in the ceremonies Past Supreme President, V. I. Chebithes, Supreme Governor of the Second District, George Stathes, Deputy Supreme Governors, Jean Kossarides and P. Kitsos, and almost every president and official of the several chapters of the Ahepa in the state of New Jersey. The presiding officers of the impressive induction exercises were Brothers Jean M. Kossarides and P. Kitsos. Many inspiring addresses were made, explaining the principles and objectives of the fraternity, among which the main ones were delivered by Brothers V. I. Chebithes and George Stathes. Both with their dynamic and sincere delivery left a wonderful impression upon the newly initiated members, as well as upon those who had the good fortune to be present at the truly memorable event.

The organization of this chapter is accredited to Brother Jean Kossarides, who also delivered an impassioned address calling upon the brothers to uphold and further promote the ideals and interests of the Ahepa.

After the inauguration ceremony, the following were elected and installed as officers of the new chapter, which by unanimous decision assumed the name of "Thomas Jefferson": James J. Carden, President; Speros Arbes, Vice-President; Nicholas Saros, Secretary.

In welcoming the newly organized chapter into our ranks, we invoke the blessings of Providence and wish that its members live up to the reputation of that great patriot whose name they have assumed and carve a career as brilliant and as renowned.

New Chapter Established in Durham, North Carolina

ANOTHER page has been added to the eventful history of the Ahepa in the South by the establishment of a new chapter in Durham, N. C., by the forces of the Supreme Governor of the Fourth District, Brother Rev. S. S. Spathy. In the presence of a large assemblage of brothers, representing chapters in the South and particularly from Greensboro, N. C., thirty-five leading citizens of Durham were inducted into the order, officiated over by Brother Spathy, ably assisted by Brother D. H. King, President of the General Greene Chapter of Greensboro, and other officials of this chapter.

Reverend Spathy, after the induction of the members and the granting of the charter, addressed them in a very enthusiastic manner and impressed them with the duties and obligations imposed upon the members, the bene-

fits they may derive from their association and congratulated them for their decision to join the Ahepa forces. Brother T. J. Thomas, elected President of the newly installed chapter, responded in a happy tone to the remarks made by Brother Spathy and assured him that they would, in joining the Order of Ahepa, carry out its principles and tenets with honor and pride.

Other officers elected to lead the fortunes of the Durham Chapter were E. D. Katales, Vice-President; George Lives, Secretary; Steve Changanis, Treasurer.

In welcoming this new chapter into the Ahepa domain, we wish to extend to them our best wishes for a successful career.



Hon. Samuel M. Shortridge, U. S. Senator from California (right), being congratulated by Brother George C. Peterson, former Supreme Governor of District No. 12 for two consecutive years and organizer of the Ahepa in the Pacific States, for joining the Order of Ahepa, Golden Gate Chapter No. 150 of San Francisco, Calif.

Reno, Nevada, Conquered

New Chapter Established by Supreme Governor Athas

RENO, Nevada, the "biggest little city of the world" and the haven for broken hearts, the disillusioned in matrimonial aspirations, and the starting point, so to speak, of new born freedom and the renewal of hope for a better matrimonial future, has finally capitulated to the forces of our Supreme Governor, Brother C. E. Athas. In an impressive ceremony officiated over by Brother Athas and in the presence of a host of members from several chapters from Nevada and the neighboring states of Utah and California, thirty-six charter members were inducted into the Order of Ahepa, and formed the Reno Chapter. After the presentation of the charter and the installation of the officers of the newly organized chapter, a banquet was tendered to the officials, visitors and invited guests, at which Brother William Coleman acted as toastmaster. Many inspiring addresses were made

by both the officials of the Ahepa and other prominent officials and citizens of Reno, all in high praise of the Ahepa.

The following were elected officers of the newly organized chapter: Angelos Pappas, President; Sam Bobolakis, Vice-President; D. J. Williams, Secretary; P. Claudianos, Treasurer.

In welcoming the newly organized chapter into the folds of the fraternity, we wish them abundant success and a splendid career.

Fifth District in Conclave at Savannah, Georgia

Mayor Hoynes and Judge Saussy Welcome Delegates and Visitors

WITH 300 delegates and visitors in attendance the third annual convention of the Fifth district of the Order of Ahepa was opened at the Hotel Savannah the morning of June 21st. Following the morning session, at which there were addresses of welcome by Mayor Hoynes and Judge Gordon Saussy, former mayor, and other talks, a parade formed at Bay and Barnard streets and marched through the business section of the city.

A sight-seeing tour, a barbecue, field meet, watermelon cutting, installation of the officers of the Sons of Pericles, and a dance made up the program, most of it taking place at the Country Club.

Dr. G. M. Saliba of Savannah, Supreme Governor of District No. 5, presided at the session. Brother A. Andris, President of the Solon Chapter of Savannah, host to the convention, made an address of welcome at the opening session. Brother George Smitzes of Tampa, Deputy Supreme Governor, made the response. Brother Nich Chotas of Atlanta, Supreme Governor of the Sixth District, John Theophelis, of Miami, past Supreme Governor, and Peter Chiboucas, Savannah, also made addresses at the session, the latter speaking in Greek.

Music was furnished at the meeting by the Appolon Club, the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the Greek national anthem preceding the invocation by the Rev. Daniel Maravelis, rector of the Greek Orthodox Church. American and Greek flags decorated the main dining room of the hotel where the meeting was held.

Brother John Nichols, general chairman of the convention, called the meeting to order, after which he turned the gavel over to Dr. Saliba. The program was arranged by a committee of which Andrew Lamas was chairman. Charles E. Lemons, chairman of the reception committee, assisted by the Chamber of Commerce, registered the visitors and delegates.

Many important problems of the Fifth District and of the fraternity at large were discussed and several resolutions passed bearing on the future welfare of the Ahepa.

It was decided to hold the next district convention in Charleston.



Hon. James J. Davis, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, and former Secretary of Labor, joined the Order of Ahepa—the Oath and Obligation duly administered to him by the Supreme President, in the presence of the Supreme Secretary and the Editor, in Washington, D. C.

Another Star in the Constellation of New England Chapters

Keene, New Hampshire, Joins the Ahepa Forces

IN THE presence of a score of members representing chapters of the Ahepa in New England, the inauguration of a new chapter in Keene, N. H., took place in the City Hall recently. The impressive rituals of inducting the new members into the fold of Ahepa were conducted by Brother George C. Eliades, Supreme Governor of District No. 1, assisted by Dr. Theodore Stamas, past President of Lowell Chapter No. 102, who impressively charged the new members with the watchfulness they must exert in upholding the traditions and ideals of the Fraternity.

In a special reception which immediately followed the inauguration ceremonies, Mayor John Lathers of Keene, N. H., introduced by Brother Eliades, addressed those assembled and in no uncertain terms praised the citizens of Greek descent residing in Keene, and concluded by saying that the city of Keene was proud of George Dilboy, the hero of the World War, because they considered him as one of their own sons. Brother Harris Booras, Supreme Councillor of the Ahepa, followed the Mayor and stressed the point that the Ahepa spirit, strongly imbued in the character and reputation of its members, caused them to become law-abiding and good citizens. Then Professor John K. Brook of Vassar College spoke, describing the contributions of the Greeks to the language, religion and philosophy of the modern world, and urged the members of Ahepa to uphold and continue to cultivate the heritage left to them by their forefathers.

The following were elected to lead the fortunes of the Keene Chapter, which has assumed the name of "General Leonard Wood": Nick Vergados, President; Nick Yiannikis, Vice President; George Doucoumes, Secretary; George Meleones, Treasurer.

Bank Head Initiated Into South Bend Chapter

ROME C. STEPHENSON, the newly elected president of the American Bankers Association, was recently initiated in the South Bend Chapter No. 100 as an honorary member.

Mr. Stephenson, one of the most prominent citizens of South Bend and a recognized authority in banking, serving today as the president of the American Bankers Association, vice-president of the St. Joseph Savings Bank

Senator Borah Praises Ahepa

Boise, Idaho, June 24, 1931.

Mr. P. S. Marthakis,

Supreme Vice-President, Order of Ahepa,
Boise, Idaho.

My dear Mr. Marthakis:

I greatly regret that a previous engagement precludes my being the guest of your society this evening.

As I understand, the purpose of your society is to more thoroughly acquaint citizens of Greek descent with American institutions and the principles of our government. This is a noble purpose, and I should be only too happy to encourage it by my presence at your banquet.

Trusting you will have an enjoyable occasion, and again expressing my sincere regrets, I am

Sincerely,

WM. E. BORAH,

United States Senate,
Committee on Foreign Relations.

and also as vice-president of the Mutual Savings Bank, lends distinction to the South Bend Chapter and to the Order of Ahepa by accepting this honorary membership and thus affiliating himself with the work of the Order.

The South Bend Chapter is to be congratulated on this prominent addition to its membership and it is to be hoped that Mr. Stephenson's experience in fraternal organizations, he being a 32nd Degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and also a member of the Odd Fellows Lodges, will lend his efforts and influence towards guiding the South Bend Chapter to a most flourishing and successful year.

Price, Utah, Chapter Gives Scholarship Fund Benefit Dance

CHAPTER No. 185 of Price, Utah, presented a dance recently, held in the Rainbow Gardens for the exclusive benefit of the Scholarship Loan Fund. The dance proved a success and quite a sum of money was realized to fill the quota of Price Chapter's pledge for the Scholarship Loan Fund. The committee in charge was headed by Brother Karasoulas. Many brothers from Salt Lake City attended the affair, as well as the Supreme Governor of the District, Brother Chris E. Athas, accompanied by his Deputy Supreme Governor, Brother N. J. Cotto-Manes.

We believe this is a splendid way of raising funds and let us hope that other chapters will follow the example set by the Price Chapter.

ATHAN D. VLAHOS

Certified Public Accountant

State of New York

25 West Forty-third Street New York, N. Y.

BR 4287 9-3293

Member: N. Y. S. Soc. of C. P. A.'s

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SURGEON DENTIST

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9 to 1—2 to 7 Westover Hotel
Sunday by Appointment New York



Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ

Διά του διβλίου τούτου ὁ ἀναγνώστης εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὴν μυστήρια τῆς γυναικείας Ὄργανώσεως τῶν Φιλικῶν, ἡ ὁποία ὑπῆρξεν ἡ κινήσις δυνάμις, ἡ μαχητικὴ αὐτὴ δούλον ἔθνος κατὰ τὰς μετέωρας ἡμέρας τῆς δοκιμασίας του, ἀφεντίσασα καὶ ὠθήσασα αὐτὸ ἀποφασιστικῶς πρὸς τὸ ὑπεράνθρωπον μεγαλόνημα τοῦ 21. Ἡ Βαθμολογία, ὁ Μέγας Ὄμοσος, αἱ Μετῆσεις, τὸ Κρυπτογραφικὸν Ἀλφάβητον, τὸ Μετωνυμιζὸν Λεξικόν καὶ γενικῶς τὸ Λειτουργικὸν τῆς Ἐταιρείας ἀποτελοῦν ἓνα σύνολον θούλων καὶ ἔθνεως μυσταγωγίας. Ἡ πίστις καὶ ὁ φιλογερός πατριωτισμὸς τῶν Φιλικῶν περιγράφονται λεπτομερῶς εἰς τὸ ἔξοχον καὶ πρωτότυπον σύγγραμμα, ἀποτελούμενον ἐκ 300 περίπου σελίδων, ἀρίστον χάριτον καὶ πλείστον εἰκόνην. Εἶναι ἔξοχον δῶρον διὰ μαθητὰς ἢ φίλους σας. Ἀποστέλλεται εἰς οἰκονόμοτε μέρος τοῦ Κόσμου ἀντὶ δύο δολλῶν. Ζητοῦνται πωληταὶ δι' ὅλα τὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χωρῶν μὲ καλὰ ποσοστά.

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Hancock Chapter Honors Archbishop Athinagoras in Banquet

THE Hancock Chapter No. 103 of Weirton, W. Va., held a banquet Sunday, June the 7th, at the Ahepa lodge rooms in honor of His Grace Athinagoras, Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church in America. Over 150 Ahepans and their families were present, many coming from Wheeling, W. Va., Yorkville and Steubenville, Ohio.

His Grace was the principal speaker. He thrilled all those who were present with his eloquence and inspired them with the beauty of his speech. He praised highly the Ahepa for its educational and cultural pursuits. He left a loving and lasting impression.

Brother Demos Fotinos, President of the Chapter, introduced the toastmaster of the evening, Brother Dr. George E. Papadopoulos.

Other prominent speakers on the program were Brother Demos Fotinos, President of the Chapter, Dr. George S. Bigas, Mrs. Anna Badilas, President of the Philoptochos Society of Weirton, Mrs. Christina Karalakis, teacher in the Greek School, Dr. Chaffles Mitchell and Mathios Manatos, President of the local chapter of the G. A. P. A.

Miss Erna Samaras, Miss N. Petridis and Miss Pauline Petridis took part in entertainment with several piano and violin selections and Greek songs. The Sons of Pericles orchestra furnished music during the evening. The committee in charge included D. H. Farran, Em. Stephanou, Steve Janodi and Menelaos Zagorianos.

Intangible Assets

IT is very natural for one to bewail the fact that he is poor and has not enough money with which to satisfy his every need, but too much thought of the lack of our material possessions quite often throws into the background many intangible assets which we possess and which we are wont to underrate.

Take children as an interesting example. Parents who may not boast of finance in the luxury class but who are rearing a proud young boy or a girl enjoy a possession the value of which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. We quote from a letter received by our Supreme Secretary from Brother Harry Majors, Secretary of Contra Costa Chapter No. 259 of Pittsburg, California:

"One of my boys, who is eighteen, is going to the University of California next September to take up electrical engineering and it keeps me scraping with *U. S. S. S.* hard times.

"Two weeks ago he won the first prize in a contest with the boy scouts. He proved the best in the county and he is going to take a trip as one of the winners of the Golden States. The contest was held April 28th at Martinez, California — my boy's name is Harry Majors, Jr. He won the Ansel Hall Natural Expedition throughout the National Parks — the prize awarded to the first winner."

And there you have it. Can money compare with the pride that must be Brother Majors', who is the father of such an intelligent boy? We congratulate you most sincerely.

Roseville Ahepa Resents City Councilman's Discriminatory Remarks

Due Apology Given

COUNCILMAN H. T. MILLER of Roseville, Calif., in recent reference to Mexican and Greek children called them destructive, an attitude which was resented by members of the Ahepa of Roseville.

At a meeting of the City Council a letter of protest from the Ahepa Chapter was read and reference made to a letter sent personally to Councilman Miller on the subject.

Miller announced that he had seen the signers of the letter and offered his apology. His remark was misunderstood, he said.

Dr. Woodbridge, mayor, said he felt a public apology to the Greek citizens of the city should be made. "I believe the Greek children are no more destructive than those of native born parents," he said. "There are destructive children in all nationalities, but it is because of parental training and not because of nationality."

The letter of protest to the council was signed by Brother J. T. Bravos, secretary of the chapter.

Good work, brother! Keep your standing high!

Hippocrates Chapter in Annual Picnic

HIPPOCRATES Chapter No. 230 of Rochester, Minn., held its first annual picnic on Flag Day, June the 14th. The picnic proved a huge success, as over 300 people of Hellenic extraction participated in it. Many members of the Ahepa from Minneapolis, St. Paul and other neighboring chapters were present. Athletic events and refreshments helped the picnickers to enjoy themselves.

Brother Mike Sakell, acting as toastmaster, introduced Mr. Julius J. Reiter, the Mayor of Rochester, and an honored guest, to the assembly, who delivered a praiseworthy address. Then Brother Peter Kamuchey of St. Paul, attorney-at-law, and George Marvellis, Deputy Supreme Governor of the District from Waterloo, Iowa; Brother James Karulis, President of Demosthenes Chapter of Minneapolis; A. Zaharias, its Secretary, and Brother John Pougialis, President of the local chapter, all properly introduced by the toastmaster, spoke impressively on several subjects akin to the Ahepa.

The committee consisting of Brothers Ross Phill, chairman, John Pougialis, Sam Francis, Chris Margellos and Mike Coffes, were very much congratulated for their fine efforts in making the affair a success.

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Archbishop Athenagoras, Guest of Longfellow Chapter, Delivers Inspiring Address

SUNDAY, May 31st, will remain historic in the annals of the Longfellow Chapter No. 59 of Canton, Ohio, for on that night the chapter had the privilege and honor to be the host to His Grace, Archbishop Athenagoras, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in America.

The banquet took place at the Courtland Hotel, attended by the officers and members of the local chapter, the Deputy Governor of the Third District, Brother John Petrou of Akron, and the presidents of many neighboring chapters, and many prominent state and city officials, including the Representative of the 16th District of the State of Ohio, Hon. C. B. McClintock.

Brother Peter Gerros, who recently graduated from the Ohio Northern University with the degree of Bachelor of Law, acted as toastmaster and conducted the affair masterly.

Our Supreme President, George E. Phillips, spoke in behalf of the Order of Ahepa. "The Ahepa," he said, "is a real citadel of Greek progress, teaching the value of mutual benevolence, education and good citizenship, and is cooperating with local and national governments to the fullest extent."

"I am intensely interested in this organization," stated the Congressman of the 16th District, Hon. C. B. McClintock, "because of your efforts at Americanizing your fellow countrymen, and when I read part of the Constitution of your order a few days ago, I was more anxious to be here this evening to congratulate all of you in person for the high ideals that your order stands for."

Archbishop Athenagoras was the principal speaker of the evening and delivered in both Greek and English a forceful and inspiring address on the subject "Love." He highly complimented the Ahepa on its aims, advising members to carry on the magnificent work they have started.

Music during the affair was furnished by the Misses Mary Manos, Catherine Niarchos, Helen Brongos and Helen Manos.

The committee on the arrangements, composed of Brothers J. L. Corbets, P. L. Adams and James P. Manos, are to be congratulated for the success and the splendid and orderly way in which this affair was conducted.

Come to California

OUR good Brother George Cominos, Deputy Supreme Governor of the Twelfth District and a prominent business man of Salinas, Calif., is sending an open invitation to every Brother Ahepan to attend the Ninth Annual Convention and spend a few weeks in the Golden State.

Among other things, he writes as follows: "Brother Ahepans, do not forget our next convention will be held in San Francisco, the city of the Golden Gate, the week of August 24-30. Plan to spend your vacation here and attend the convention. A most hearty and brotherly welcome will be extended to you and your families. Come and contribute to the success of the first Hellenic Convention to be held on the Pacific Coast. We promise the convention will be the most successful on record. And you need not be promised that a true GREEK HOSPITALITY is waiting for you everywhere on the shore of the Pacific. You will be at home with us. We will make you happy."



Hon. C. B. McClintock, U. S. Congressman from the 16th District of Ohio, and a staunch friend of Ahepa

Seattle Chapter Holds Family Meeting

A JOINT meeting of the Juan de Fuca Chapter No. 177 of Seattle and its auxiliaries, the "Aristotle" Chapter of the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athens, was held at the Ahepa Chapter rooms recently.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Educational Committee of the Chapter, and was ably conducted by Brother E. T. Morisse, Chairman.

An interesting debate with cross examination features was held on the subject, "Resolved, that woman has contributed more than man to the civilization of mankind." Brother John Papadakis, Archon Magistan of the "Sons," taking the affirmative, and Miss Marie Lucas, President of the "Maids," ably contesting the points advanced and sponsoring the negative in behalf of defenseless "man."

Brother Perry Cotton made a short talk on the life of Socrates, and Miss Olga Kyriakos on the life of Athenian women of antiquity. Misses Alexandra Pishue, Mary Pantages, Anna Marenakos and Solie Koustoyanis offered several musical and dancing numbers. Refreshments were served to the audience by the Juan de Fuca Chapter "ice cream squad."

Dover Holds Successful Ball

THE second annual ball, held at the Dover opera house by the Dover Chapter No. 248 of New Hampshire, was successful from every point of view, both from the standpoint of attendance and as a most pleasing social event. With weather which was perfect in every detail the crowd began to gather at the opera house early with the assurance of a most entertaining evening in store for them.

Guests were present from Boston, Providence, Lawrence, Haverhill, Lowell, Manchester, Nashua, Rochester, Somersworth, Keene, Biddeford, Portland and Lewiston, in addition to large delegations from Portsmouth.

The floor was filled with dancers from the start until the last dance was played and all left with reluctance.

The reception committee consisting of Brothers N. F. Colovos, J. Condoninas, with Miss Florence Dueris and Miss Pauline Costarakis as flower girls, met the guests as they entered and made all feel at home, carnations being given each guest as they entered.

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The policy of this well-known dining place has been lauded highly by local and out of town residents.

The congratulations of the Order of Ahepa are extended to our good brothers. Well done!

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Mayor Harrison, of Louisville, Ky., the youngest mayor in the country, and an admirer of the Ahepa

Waterbury Chapter Ever Active

THE Waterbury Chapter No. 48 of Waterbury, Conn., was established on June 3rd, 1924, with a membership of 27. Although many charter members have been transferred to other chapters, this chapter continues the good work of the order. Their present membership is 52, and in good standing, and as small as their membership is, they assumed heavy obligations in contributing \$50.00 monthly for the upkeep of the local Greek School.

They have established a chapter of the Sons of Pericles of twelve enthusiastic boys and promising future Ahepans. They have also established the Daughters of Athens, which is very active in all the affairs of the community.

In the past few years this chapter has made great progress in social activities such as dances, smokers, plays, outings and has also taken part in Memorial Day parades, placing wreaths on the Honor Roll, and all other affairs of importance.

Sunday, June 7, 1931, the chapter celebrated the seventh annual anniversary of its establishment. All members gathered and marched to the church in a body on that day, and after the services a banquet was held at the church hall, where all the members, their families and friends participated. The Chairman of the Board of Governors, Brother N. Anastos, acted as toastmaster. Brother P. Stavros, President and Brother I. Chronis, Treasurer of the Chapter; Brother G. Pistolas, President of the Greek Community; Brother S. Kremastiotis of Bridgeport and past Supreme Deputy of District No. 1; Brother G. Vlicides, President of the Sons of Pericles; and Brother J. Mihos of New Haven Chapter, all spoke in praise of the fraternity. Rev. Dorotheous Memon expressed his appreciation for the cooperation the local Chapter rendered to the community.

Denver Chapter in Outing

THE annual picnic of Denver Chapter No. 145 met with a big success. Delegations of brothers from neighboring chapters were on hand and a splendid program was presented, including athletic games and other features, not to mention the abundance of refreshments, followed by merry dances.

The committee, composed of Brothers Dan Cavos, Louis Karabinos, Gust Athens, Sam Ellis, Gust Baines, William Pashall and Gust Gatscos, is to be most heartily congratulated.

Santa Barbara Chapter Wins First Prize in Parade

THE Santa Barbara Chapter No. 243 of Santa Barbara, Calif., was awarded first prize in the men's division for its float which it entered in the Fourth of July parade at Santa Barbara. This float was decorated with gladiolas and other brilliant blossoms. A bower had been erected on the platform which was covered with flowering vines and greenery. A group of children dressed in colorful costumes sang patriotic songs as the float moved down the street. They were Sam Dimas, Florence and Helen Daskalu, Joyce Ellis, Mary Colores, Mary Tomy, Elsie Satrales and Andrew Janis.

Congratulations to the Santa Barbara Chapter for the distinction it won!

Garden City Chapter in Annual Ball

THE Garden City Chapter No. 251 of San Jose, Calif., held its first annual ball at the Scottish Rites Temple recently, attended by a large gathering of Ahepans and their friends, fully five hundred being present. Miss Aliki Diplarakou ("Miss Europe") was the guest of honor of the occasion. Mr. Joseph Brooks, city councilman of the city of San Jose, officially represented the city and Mr. Fred Thomas, district attorney of Santa Clara County, represented the county. Both made brief speeches in praise of the Order of Ahepa and her efforts in promoting good citizenship.

Among the distinguished guests present at the ball were Mr. Percy O'Conner, police judge, Mr. Charles Plummer, fire chief, both of San Jose, Mr. Allen P. Lindsay, assistant district attorney of Santa Clara County, and Brother Theodore Andronicos, who acted as chairman of the affair.

Among the Ahepa officials, the following were present: Dr. E. Apostolides and George Cominos, Deputy Supreme Governors of District No. 12; Peter Wallace, President of Stockton chapter; George Christy, President of Salinas Chapter; and William Petros, President of Golden Gate Chapter.

The affair was a most enjoyable one and proved a huge success.

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Memphis in First Annual Dance

THE first annual dance of Memphis Chapter No. 7, held the night of July 15th, at Elks Hotel, one of the leading Hotels in the South, met with a phenomenal success and registered the highest mark of Ahepa activities, ever given in Memphis by any Greek or Greek American organization.

The members of the committee are highly complimented for the efforts, and they likewise desire to extend their appreciation to each and every person who helped them to achieve success.

The net proceeds of this affair will be donated to the Memphis Hellenic Orthodox Church.

Brother Chotas, Supreme Governor from District No. 6, was the guest of honor and led the grand march through the magnificently decorated ballroom.

Brother Speros J. Zepatos, President of the Memphis Chapter, in a brief address analyzed the meaning of the word Ahepa and introduced to the members and guests the Supreme Governor.

Brother Chotas in a splendid speech explained the principles of the Ahepa, her work and the progress it has made in the United States and Canada. He was heartily applauded.

The next day being the regular meeting of the chapter, Brother Chotas was received and again addressed the chapter.

Brother Zepatos, President of the chapter, with a fine and impressive speech to the lodge, assured Brother Chotas of the part the Memphis Chapter will play in the activities of the fraternity. Rev. and Brother Timothy Houndras and Brothers G. Pappas, C. Evans and J. Toulitatos also spoke briefly.

Brother Chotas left for Jackson, Miss., in his mission to establish a chapter there, the last stronghold of the Union still holding out.

Theodore Roosevelt Chapter Stages Successful Affair

THE third annual dinner and dance of the Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 170 of Freeport, L. I., N. Y., which was given in the ballroom of the Freeport Elks Club met with brilliant success.

"Speaking of snappy dances! You can't tell the Greeks a word for it," reports Brother N. Nichols, Secretary of the Chapter.

According to him all Greeks from Freeport and points around turned out to attend the annual dance.

Brother Nichols further writes: "The night of nights of our baby chapter, as they call us, will remain in the minds and hearts of our guests and members as a wonderful souvenir. Everybody was gay and happy, young and old. You can't help congratulating the committees.

"Many thanks to Miss Helen Alexander, Miss Lillian Andromidas, Marion Dallis and

Elephtheria and Adele Couluris, the flower girls, matching their beauty with the roses they handed out.

"The dinner! Oh, boy, it was delicious.

"The speeches . . . good heavens. We can't forget that. First of all our chairman, Brother A. Mastin, thanked the committee and every member responsible for the success of the evening.

"Acting Toastmaster Brother Estamoules presented the speakers: Our handsome and bachelor young President, Brother Peter G. Cosmos, Deputy Supreme Governor, John Dounukos and the well known 'Billy Sunday' of the Ahepa, E. Paski."



The Ahepa Musketeers, Brothers Peter Barbalias, Leon Frangedoekis, and Nick Doukas, from Lewiston, Me., who honor the Ahepa by their athletic prowess

Hercules Chapter in Open Meeting

HERCULES Chapter No. 226 of Philadelphia held an open meeting recently, which met with a great success. Many Ahepans and their families, together with their friends and acquaintances, attended this open meeting, presided over by Brother Mitchel Karoufilis, President of the chapter. Brothers Mike Dorizas and N. Diakoumakos, Deputy Supreme Governor of the district, were the main speakers and officiated in presenting the past president's jewels to Brother Millionis, past President of Hercules Chapter No. 226.

Brothers Marios Chios, President of the Sparta Chapter; Varikis, President of the Chester Chapter, and Houlis, past President of the Camden Chapter, were introduced to the meeting and made brief addresses.

After the meeting refreshments were served followed with a merry dance, which lasted until the wee small hours of the night. A most enjoyable time was had by all present.

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Greek Flag Presented to State of Illinois in Rites at Lincoln Tomb at Springfield

ACTING on behalf of the State of Illinois, Governor Louis L. Emmerson accepted a flag of the Greek Republic recently, at ceremonies at Lincoln's tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.

The ceremonies were attended by between two and three thousand Greek-Americans representing the Order of Ahepa, the Sons of Pericles and various American Legion posts from five states—Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri and Indiana.

The flag was tendered to Illinois in reciprocation of the gift some months ago of an Illinois flag, now preserved in the memorial to World War veterans at Athens, Greece. The emblem received will be placed in the state museum at Springfield.

The presentation was made by Brother A. A. Pantelis of Chicago, head of the Americanization committee of the Cook County council of the American Legion and a prominent member of Ahepa. Among the distinguished guests present was Archbishop Athenagoras, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America, who, following the presentation, made a brief address on Lincoln, giving a historical and biographical study of the Emancipator.

The services were started following a parade to the cemetery from the state arsenal. The Sons of Pericles placed a wreath on the sarcophagus of Lincoln during the services. Dr. John T. Thomas pronounced the invocation and benediction. Moline school children delivered the oath to the flag and the Illinois Watch Band played.

Preceding the ceremony at the tomb Archbishop Athenagoras conducted Greek services at St. Paul's Church. Participating in the services was a special choir of twenty-five male and female voices from St. Basil's Greek Orthodox Church, Chicago.

A dinner was given by the Order of Ahepa at Hotel Abraham Lincoln in honor of the archbishop. Preceding the dinner Governor Emmerson was made an honorary member of the order by Brother Paul Demos, prominent member of Ahepa and attorney-at-law, Chicago.

Governor Emmerson drew a comparison between the life of Lincoln and the ancient oath of the "Young Man of Athens."

"Today," he said, "we are gathered in the shadow of the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, who, like the young man of Athens, swore to leave his nation not less but greater than when it was entrusted to him. He met that obligation and a martyr's grave, but each day he stands forth even greater—a symbol of sacrifice, of service, of love and of understanding. And each year in increasing thousands, proud men from the far corners of the nation and world, kneel at his bier, place a wreath, shed a tear, and take new resolve over his last resting place, to perpetuate those great principles of human love, which so marked his life."

Flag of Greece Presented to State of Montana

MORE than three hundred Montana Ahepans and their families from Butte, Great Falls, Missoula and Billings journeyed to Helena, the capital of Montana, June 24th, to attend the flag presentation to Governor J. E. Erickson, as a mark of gratitude of the Greek Government and people to the United



Picture taken before the Lincoln Monument, Springfield, Ill.

In the picture will be seen "center," his Excellency, Louis L. Emmerson, Governor of the State of Illinois; the Most Rev. Archbishop Athenagoras; Brother Paul Demos, Attorney from Chicago; Brother A. George N. Spann, Supreme Governor of the District, from Chicago; Brother A. A. Pantelis, Past Commander of the American Legion, Hellenic Post; Brother George Porikos, Attorney from Chicago; and other prominent members of the Order of Ahepa and the Legion from the States of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. Governor Emmerson was initiated as a member of the Order of Ahepa by Brother Demos.

States for aid in their war for independence.

Al Livingston, Commander of the American Legion in Montana, acted as honorary chairman of the ceremonies, representing the Legion and its members of Greek birth who served during the World War. Gust Marinos, the Butte chairman of the committee, gave a very inspiring speech before handing the beautiful emblem of Greece to the Chief Executive, who responded with words of appreciation.

The flag was then turned over to the 163rd regiment of Montana National Guard, 1,100 strong, who moved out marching, the Greek flag between the American flag and the flag of the 163rd regiment, to the music of the regimental band before the distinguished assemblage.

Accompanying Governor Erickson on the reviewing stand were the honorary officers, Susan Barbour, honorary colonel; Anne Lou Coulter, honorary captain; Ellen Erickson, honorary adjutant; Colonel Charles Sheridan, active field commander and his staff.

Also the five Montana supreme court judges, all state officials, several American Legion members and over 300 men and women of Grecian birth, who were lined up waving American and Greek flags, and several hundred Helena people turned out to witness the ceremony.

The whole affair was a beautiful sight and

one of the most impressive ever held at Helena. During the entire ceremony the Ahepan spirit prevailed and long will be remembered by all those present. The Montana Ahepans feel justly proud to have made such a fine affair possible.

American Press Deplores Laxity of Classical Studies in Colleges

(Continued from page 15)

They've stood up pretty well all these years, making the grade at Oxford and elsewhere where the thinking is good. They certainly train the mind if you have a mind to train. They are to culture what a ground floor is to a building. They may not be as romantic as French and Spanish or as impressive as German, but they are more invigorating. If they are dead languages, then practically all education is ossified because it began yesterday. Our idea of mental height is a man who is on speaking terms with Latin and Greek. Allowing college students to decide if they want to take these subjects is like asking children if they want to take cod liver oil."

Ahepa Central Bureau of New York Functions Effectively

OUR worthy Brother Anthony Manganis, the Secretary of Delphi Chapter No. 25 of New York City, writes enthusiastically about the good work being done by the newly organized Ahepa Central Bureau of the Metropolitan chapters of New York. He reports as follows:

"This will acknowledge receipt of a bundle of AHEPA MAGAZINES addressed to the Bureau for the convenience of our members, and to thank for same.

"You cannot realize what services are rendered to the members by having a few copies in the Bureau to accommodate those brothers who are coming out of town to New York, and find the MAGAZINE which in some instances has been returned to the Magazine Department from their old addresses.

"Since the Bureau was opened, many members have come from various chapters throughout the country, and for some reason or other requested the Bureau to settle their status with their respective chapters, and which service is gladly rendered without even postage expense."

The address of the Ahepa Central Bureau is 26 West 34th Street, New York City, and the telephone number is Lackawanna 4-3733. Brothers throughout the country visiting in New York are cordially invited to visit the Bureau, where every possible assistance which may be rendered to them will be gladly given.

We again congratulate the New York chapters for their initiative and wish them abundant success with their benevolent enterprise.

General Greene Chapter Holds Annual Outing

GENERAL GREENE Chapter No. 257, made up of members from Raleigh, Greensboro and High Point, N. C., and Danville, Va., held its first picnic at Dunlap Springs on June the 10th. Many members from the newly established Durham Chapter and from Winston-Salem participated in the picnic, with their families and friends. There were approximately four hundred present and a most enjoyable time was had by all.

Brother Tom Gianoulis, a member of the committee, extends the thanks and appreciation of the committee to all those who were present and helped make the outing a merry and successful one.

San Pedro Chapter Holds Annual Outing

THE Neptune Chapter No. 233 of San Pedro, Calif., held its second annual outing the 26th day of June at the magnificent Royal Palms Park, one of the romantic spots of San Pedro, close by the ocean, which was attended not only by the entire membership of the local chapter but by many visitors from nearby chapters. Brother P. J. Andrews, Supreme Governor of the Twelfth District, added to the color of the occasion by his presence and spoke enthusiastically to the merry-makers, particularly touching on the progress which the Order of Ahepa is making throughout the land. Athletic events took place, plenty of refreshments were available, and a dance continued until the late night at the park's open air pavilion. A most enjoyable time was had by all.



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Ahepa Jottings

By MASTIX



HEAR ye! Hear ye! News is good news when it is real news. Here is good news. Our Intelligence Department reports the capitulation of the following strongholds to the Ahepa forces:

Reno, Nevada, "the biggest little city in the world" and the haven for seekers of matrimonial freedom, finally surrendered to the forces of our ever active Brother, C. E. Athas. Not only that, but folding back his forces and in a double quick march, he stormed and captured the city of Salida, Colorado, located in the mighty confines of the Rocky Mountains.

Jackson, Mississippi, located in the only state which so far has resisted the onslaught of the Ahepa legions, has finally, with full military honors, surrendered to the forces of our good Brother, Nick Chotas. The capture of Jackson, Mississippi, writes a glorious page in the Ahepa history, for it completes the domain of the Ahepa in the forty-eight states of the Union. From Georgia to Mississippi was a long and glorious march. Incidentally, here is a piece of history. It was Chotas who first reigned in Georgia, and it was Chotas again who completed the surrender of the forty-eighth state by his triumph in Mississippi. Let us all hail Brother Chotas for his unique achievement!

Columbia, South Carolina, surrenders to the forces of Brother Saliba in the South.

Congratulations to our aforestated archons.

+ + +

ARCHON CONSTANTINE G. PULAKOS, Supreme Governor of District No. 3, with headquarters at Erie, Pa., reports that a healthy spirit prevails in his district and that the condition of the chapters from every standpoint, in spite of the hard times, is very encouraging. Brother Pulakos worked silently but effectively to maintain a high morale in his district, which contains some of the outstanding chapters in the Ahepa domain.

THE Convention is approaching and our Intelligence Department reports many a stronghold on the verge of collapse. Hunger for Ahepa food will soon compel them to surrender. Come on worthy archons, reform your phalanxes and attack the following citadels:

Alabama	Mobile and Montgomery
Florida	Pensacola
Georgia	Augusta
Illinois	Rockford and Galesburg
Louisiana	Baton Rouge
Maryland	Cumberland
Minnesota	Brainerd
Missouri	Joplin and Springfield
New Jersey	Asbury Park
Ohio	Zanesville and Lima
Oregon	Klamath Falls
Pennsylvania	Altoona
Tennessee	Chattanooga, Nashville and Knoxville

Texas	San Antonio
West Virginia	Huntington
Wisconsin	Superior and Racine

Who will be the next archon to report the capture of another stronghold for the glory of Ahepa? A very strong corps of reserves has been placed by the Supreme Lodge in strategic points. If you need any reinforcements, just wire us and we will come to your assistance. Let us present the Convention with the keys of additional cities for the glory of the Ahepa domain.

+ + +

ARCHON A. GEORGE N. SPANNON, the energetic Supreme Governor of the Ninth District, also reports that chapters in his district are in healthy condition and are maintaining an excellent Ahepa morale. No new chapters were established in that district, but an appreciable increase in membership was effected, indicating that the chapters in the district are ever active. The district conclave which was held in Davenport, Iowa, where every chapter was represented, attests to the lively interest prevailing in this domain.

+ + +

THE Convention is approaching and we would like to remind our worthy Presidents and Secretaries of the chapters that they should do their utmost to send in subscriptions from their chapters for non-Ahepans. When you have THE AHEPA MAGAZINE in your public libraries and on the desks of leading citizens and officials of your city, you will be rendering a genuine service to your chapter, your community and to the Ahepa in general. Send in your subscriptions now.

+ + +

BY THE way, let us remind you that you should settle your chapter's subscription account with the MAGAZINE before the Convention and place your chapter on the good side of our report to the Convention. Do not neglect this important matter.

+ + +

OUR post-Convention issue will be a worth-while edition, for it will contain all the news and activities of the Ninth Annual Convention. Help us make this issue an outstanding one. We respectfully request again our archon Presidents and Secretaries to spare some of their valuable time in the solicitation and securing of advertisements. You have in your possession the advertising contracts and other data for that purpose. Keep up the good work! Don't give up. The dead line for the post-Convention issue is the 29th of August. You have three weeks in which to approach and talk business to the merchants and manufacturers in your district. Advertising is a matter of contact and explanation. THE AHEPA MAGAZINE has the goods, but you have got to let the other fellow know about it. No merchant will ever advertise in the MAGAZINE and regret it, simply because THE AHEPA MAGAZINE has a pulling power second to none and it pays good dividends to those who advertise in it. Enough said!

OUR good Brother, Dr. N. S. Cheekos, reports that an excellent Ahepa spirit prevails throughout his domain. His district is cooperating heart and soul with San Francisco to help make the Ninth Annual Convention a brilliant success, as it should be. "Where there is a will there is a way." And particularly when that will



Above are pictured a few of the cabs of the Brown & White Cab Co. of Portland, Ore., organized and operated by our progressive Brother, John Raptakis, who hails from the fair island of Andros. While in Portland, patronize the Brown and White cabs, as Brother Raptakis (insert) assures security and excellent transportation service. Call Broadway 8000.

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springs from the hearts of Ahepans. Happy will be those who will attend the Ninth Annual Convention. What a glorious time is in store for those who will have the good fortune to participate in the rejoicing at San Francisco! Pack up your grip and travel Westward, brothers, for you will never regret the expense and the trouble. It will be a pleasure. On to the Golden West!

+ + +

THE *New York Ahepan*, a bi-monthly publication issued by the Ahepa Central Bureau of New York, made its appearance July the 15th, containing news of activities of the Metropolitan chapters. It is edited by our good Brother James D. Jameson, President of the Delphi Chapter, assisted by Brothers Papachias, Cootsis and Ellison. Our congratulations and best wishes for an abundant success in the realization of their plans.

+ + +

OUR worthy archon, G. A. Kyriakopoulos, was appointed Assistant City Prosecutor of Chicago. This is a distinct honor. We extend our congratulations and wish him abundant success and further laurels. He fully well deserves them.

+ + +

POCATELLO, Idaho Chapter No. 238, carried the Eleventh District membership drive prize. A loving cup, emblematic of victory, was presented to this chapter on the 14th day of June at a banquet held in that city, by the Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, Brother C. E. Athas, who conducted the successful membership drive in his district. We congratulate both the Pocatello Chapter and Brother Athas for their success and suggest that the other districts take up the example of Brother Athas and institute district membership drive campaigns. The results will be extremely gratifying.

+ + +

ABROTHER who is making a name for himself in the musical world is Brother Nick Economou, lyric tenor of Atlanta, Ga. He recently won a singing contest in Georgia and in Columbia, S. C., and his voice has such promise, say the critics, that unquestionably he will be heard eventually on the operatic stage.

+ + +

HERE is a bit of constructive thought, and it comes from our good brother, Aster Pappas, of Newark, N. J.:

"It is very significant, Brother Mastix, whenever one comes in contact with business men and discusses prevailing business conditions, to note how eager, how anxious they seem to be to have their business reorganized in a cooperative plan, a plan compatible with the present day trend, a plan which would embody not alone cooperative buying but also a cooperative SELLING system, which has proved to be just as essential an element in conducting any business successfully.

"And it seems to be the consensus of opinion of most of these men that while the average Greek business man has profited



A delightful pose of Miss Chrysanthe Tountas, selected as Miss Ahepa of Atlanta, Ga., at the Grand Ball of the Atlanta Chapter No. 1 recently held in that city

by the experience and bitter lessons of the past, he needs, nevertheless, a leader and a pioneer, and he is looking forward with confidence and anticipation upon the Order of Ahepa as the only one suitable and qualified to take the initiative. And to accomplish something really big, something truly "Ahepa-like" with solid foundation, I believe we must have good speakers, both in English and Greek, not only for the purpose of toning up the spirit of Ahepa, not alone for reasons of instilling more enthusiasm into ourselves, but also for the practical purpose of paving the way and preparing the field for real and constructive work for a pan-Hellenic cooperative scheme in our respective business, so that we may all be sure of the benefits to be derived in future."

The suggestion of Brother Pappas engenders vast potentialities and it will be well for the Convention to study and formulate plans of action along the lines.

+ + +

MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS SEFERLIS of Springvale, Maine, announced the engagement of their daughter, Terpsichore, to Brother Nicolaus Harithas, prominent attorney of Mechanic Falls, Maine, and a zealous Ahepan.

Miss Seferlis is a charming and talented violinist and pianist, as well as skilful in oil painting.

OUR good Brother Karkalas, past Supreme Governor of the Fourth District, Secretary of Chapter No. 34 of Pittsburgh, Pa., and an electrical engineer of note, now with the West Power Company of Pittsburgh, has announced his betrothal to the cultured and charming Miss Anastasia Kachafourou of Chicago, the wedding to take place Sunday, August 23rd, at the home of the bride, in Chicago. We extend to Brother Karkalas our best of wishes for a brilliant marriage and may their road in life be strewn with roses, emblematic of beauty and happiness.

+ + +

MISS VIVIENNE VIRES' article on "Problems of our Younger Generation," as it appeared in our July issue, has made a hit with our readers, even with our past Supreme Counsellor, Brother Vournas. Congratulations to Miss Vires are in order.

+ + +

JOHAN GOVATOS, Jr., the promising son of former Supreme Treasurer, Brother Govatos, of Wilmington, Del., acquitted himself successfully in the rôle of "Rob," in the play "The Gypsy Rover," presented recently by the Warner Junior High School of Wilmington. We extend congratulations both to father and son.

+ + +

OUR good Brother, George D. Poulos of Stockton Chapter No. 212, is a confirmed tree enthusiast. He never misses an opportunity to plant a tree wherever and whenever he can, and he urges every Ahepan to do likewise. It is a good idea and we heartily endorse it.

He further states that his chapter donated \$265 recently for the equipment of the Greek school and credits the President of the Chapter, Brother Peter Wallace, for the noble gesture — of course, in cooperation with the members of this progressive chapter. Our hearty congratulations to Brother Poulos, Brother Wallace and the Stockton boys. You are doing well. Bravo!

+ + +

THE Ninth Annual Convention of the Ahepa is at the doors. It will take place in San Francisco the week of August 24th to 30th. It is predicted, judging from the plans and efforts of the California boys, that it will surpass each and every convention held by the fraternity in the past. Leave it to the western boys! They know how to do things in a big way. All we can say at this time is don't miss being there, for you will regret it if you do.

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Hackenschmidt to Londos

(Continued from page 19)

in Londos we have a specialty artist, a wrestler who can and has adapted himself to all kinds of situations and made good. He is a great student of the game and when he sees an opponent perform a feat not usually in evidence in wrestling matches, he immediately maps out a counter attack to offset the advantage and the trick is seldom again successful so far as Londos is concerned.

Londos is a master of the Japanese wrist lock with which he has played havoc with his adversaries. He is a performer who is so keen an observer that there is nothing lacking in his system. His attack and defense are superb. He spreads his holds so that at no time during a match does an opponent know just what to expect next. That is what makes him so great.

Londos has made his life profession to such purpose that he has succeeded in restoring the game to good standing.

His dream is that some day a wrestling match will draw a million-dollar gate. This, though he places his profession paramount to money. Which is no pose. I may tell you that Londos has wrestled for me more than once for nothing more than the love of the game when the gates were insignificant.

Professional sport, while no more free from dishonesty than aught else on this sphere, had come in for many uncalled aspersions. Wrestling, in particular, has been the shining mark of the knockers. According to some wise-cracker, the only game on the level is hunting — "animals can smell money, but they don't know what it is for," is supposed to be the answer.

Despite all the mudslinging and the lean years the mat sport has been up against, right now it is on the top wave of popularity. Jim Londos, more than any other individual, is the reason.

"I have never taken part in a fake match," declared Londos, "and I never will."

When you hear Jim Londos tell you this, you believe every word that falls from his lips. And the tremendous gatherings that turn out every time he is matched is the public's answer to those who would undermine the trust of those who have confidence in the sport and in Jim Londos.

Some one has wisely said that it is the champion who makes the sport. Jim Londos has come to mean all that the word champion implies and he has rebuilt and rejuvenated wrestling.

Let me, in concluding, give you a few reasons why Jim Londos is a world champion and one of the most popular and highly respected sportsmen in the public's estimation today:

1. He is marvellously built, both physically and mentally.
2. He has courage and his strength is in his heart.
3. He is a gentleman and sportsman both on the mat and outside of it.

4. He gives his opponents always a chance and avoids the viciousness to harm them.
5. He is a finished artist in the art of wrestling.
6. He lives a clean life and is always on the edge.
7. He has brains and marvellous skill and knows when and how to use them.
8. He respects his opponents and they likewise respect and admire him.
9. He loves his profession and is always on the level.
10. He is the champion of the champions.



Brother Chris Massachos, of Indiana Harbor, 135-pound amateur champion of Indiana, who hopes to wear the crown of Jim Londos. Atta Boy! Chris!

Sappho

(Continued from page 12)

dark." We know that the sweetness of her voice was unrivaled. She says of herself, "ἄλλα τις οὐκ ἔμμι παλιγκότων ὄργων, ἀλλ' ἀβάκη τὰν φρεν' ἔχω — "I am not one of revengeful temper, but have a simple mind."

Her poems (μέλη) were recited with a musical accompaniment. She was the first to use the Pektis (πηκτίς), a harp-like instrument played by the bare fingers. The Barmos (Βάρμος) and Sarbitos (Σάρβιτος) are also mentioned by her.

She was supposed to have invented the Mixo-Lydan mode, which probably is our diatonic scale of G minor, with a minor seventh. The rhythm and music accompanying her poems certainly must have enhanced their charm.

Finally, Sappho's passion for Phaon filled her songs and life. Phaon was a boatman at Mytilene to whom, story has it, Aphrodite gave youth and beauty because he had ferried her across the river for nothing. Apparently he was of an irreproachable character. This beautiful youth with curly locks Sappho loved with all her emotional being. But Phaon, instead of being flattered by her attentions and loving her in return, scorned her advances. Her persistence

finally wearied him and he fled to Sicily. Sappho promptly followed him, but after repeated pleadings, despaired.

The white cliff of Leucate was the subject of many stories. It was reputed to cure love if one jumped from its summit into the churning waters below, that is, it would cure one of love provided one lived, and if one died, then —

To this promontory Sappho went, and having arrived, the great poetess leaped to her death.

Now, the cliff of Leucate is on the island of Santa Maura, off the Acarnanian coast, and is called Cape Ducato.

Although its historical basis is shaky, this legend of her unrequited love for Phaon and her death by leaping from the cliff of Leucate I prefer to believe, for where else can we find such a tragically beautiful ending for a life spent in extolling love and beauty?

Greek Drama at Cedar Crest College

(Continued from page 13)

spring the committees also manage a festival at which they raise the money necessary for costumes and setting. The aim of students and faculty is not merely for a single production in June which shall be a notable achievement. The real value of the play lies in the fact that for the entire year the college lives in the atmosphere of the Greek play of the year, interpreting it, studying it, and the final production is merely the closing of the book. The Greek play means as much educationally to students who act in it or work on committees as any course of the college curriculum.

The project has been aided immeasurably by the local chapter of the Ahepa whose members form a large portion of the audience at each June festival. Their loyal support has been shown this year most tangibly in the offering of five prizes of fifty dollars each for students whose work on the play has been outstanding. The Greek festival is therefore not only a college activity, but a community interest as well, and within seven years of its history has drawn crowds of friends to the college.

Those who have seen the productions assert unhesitatingly that the Greek play at Cedar Crest is no longer an experiment in artistic expression — it is an established and valued tradition. Six years ago witnessed the first attempts of those who were eager to prove that it was indeed possible to produce a Greek drama in a small college. Equipment was limited and leadership inexperienced, but the results were worthy of repetition. Now there is no other single activity that can quite be compared to Greek play. Through the chorus, lending atmosphere and rendering interpretation, through the music, forcefully expressive of emotion, and through the actors, merging their individuality with the deeds and thoughts of an ancient people — through these the years turn backward and high tragedy becomes a reality.



Τὸ Λάδι μάρκας
"AMBROSIA"
Εἶναι κατάλληλον
διὰ κάθε σπίτι
καὶ κάθε χοῖσιν

Ὅταν θέλετε ἐλαιόλαδον καὶ θέλετε νὰ ἔχετε πεποιθήσιν
εἰς τὴν ἀγνότητά του, ζητεῖτε πάντοτε τὴν μάρκαν

"AMBROSIA"

Εἶναι ἡ κρέμα τῶν ἐλαιολάδων. Κατάλληλον διὰ κάθε
χοῖσιν καὶ κάθε σπίτι.

Πωλεῖται εἰς τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ Παντοπωλεῖα.

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ὁδοῦ ἦν τῆς ἐχάραξαν αἱ ἔνδοξοι παραδό-
σεις αὐτῆς

ΚΡΑΤΕΙ

τὴν ἀμέριστον ἀγάπην τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς
Ἀμερικῆς, ὁ ὁποῖος εὐγνωμονῶν ἀναγνω-
ρίζει ὅτι, ὅπως πάντοτε καὶ διὰ τοὺς ἄλλους
ξηνητευμένους ἀδελφούς των, ἔτσι πάλιν
αὕτη ἐνεθυμῆθη καὶ αὐτὸν

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Ἰουλίου 30.
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Why Pick on the Greeks?

Editorial in the Pocatello Tribune, Pocatello, Idaho,
July 2, 1931

RECENTLY the *Tribune* published an item from its Blackfoot correspondent stating a warrant had been issued for a man named Campanella, "a Greek," on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Shades of ancient Athens, who ever heard of a Greek named Campanella?

Every time an individual with a swarthy skin is arrested on some charge there is a tendency among certain people to speak of them as Greeks. No wonder that those of Greek descent in this country get disgusted. In Pocatello some of our best citizens are men and women who were born in Greece. We know many of them personally and find that they differ in no respect from the good citizen of any other country.

Professor P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Vice-President Order of Ahepa of Salt Lake City, Utah, visited the *Tribune* late Friday, being en route from Boise, where he presented Governor C. Ben Ross with a Greek national flag, to his home in Utah. He was accompanied by George Karaboyas, President of the Pocatello Greek-American Society. They both discussed with us this evident discrimination which is going on in certain sections in the use of the adjective Greek behind the name of men, especially when they have come in contact with the law. They pointed out the fact that this discrimination is not usually made if the name of an individual of Scottish, English, French or other descent is published. Their point was well taken and we confess that in many instances a grave injustice has been done.

Priceless Art Treasures Recovered from Harbor of Athens

(Continued from page 11)

There were several heads destined for statues of more than life-size—Niobe, Niobids, Satyrs, Bacchantes and youths. The best preserved specimen is an Aphrodite with a calm and somewhat dreamy expression; the head is attached to part of the bust, but the manufacturer had not supplied the right shoulder.

In 1926 the discovery of a bronze arm at the bottom of the sea off Euboea aroused the cupidity of art pirates in London and Paris, who swarmed to the spot, eager to carry away some loot, like the sea-rovers of old. They were on the point of carrying off a splendid piece of plunder when the Greek Government intervened just in the nick of time.

The creation to which the arm belonged proved to be a splendid statue of Zeus, father of the gods and goddesses, six feet eight inches high and almost complete, for the arm already recovered fitted perfectly to the body. Apart from the filling of the eye-sockets, there is missing only the object which he was brandishing in his right hand, doubtless the thunderbolt which the god, who stands firmly with legs astride, is about to hurl with a vigorous and lordly mien upon the target to which his other hand is pointing.

There are some captious critics who hold that it is Poseidon, or Neptune, brandishing the trident with which he ruled the ocean. This statue, made for a temple, is especially valuable not only for its beauty, but on account of its date, for it goes back to 460 B. C., the golden age of Greek art. The arrangement of the hair, with its encircling plait, occurs on "the Fairhaired Boy of the Acropolis" and on the "Apollo with the Omphalos." Otherwise the statue is said to show a naturalism

closely akin to the work of the great Phidias. An interesting detail was the finding around the waist of the rope with which he had been fastened to the ship.

The exploration of the sea-bottom in this vicinity was renewed in May and June, 1929, and yielded the forepart of a galloping horse, the figure of a young horseman with limbs stretched taut, as if he were controlling his mount; terracotta amphorae, or jars, used by the crew, the ship's lamp, a leaden anchor and many other objects.

"After so many miraculous finds," concludes Dr. Merlin, "what have the shores of the Mediterranean in store for us, strewn as they are with bronzes and marbles which have been overwhelmed by the waves? Chance discoveries followed up by systematic search will be able, more surely than any other method, to recover in all their radiant brightness a few of these ancient masterpieces whose inexorable loss was mourned by subject Greece."

"The rapacity of the Romans, greedy for the artistic treasures of Greece, and the fury of the elements which abstracted some part of their booty, will have had some advantages for us. They have already enabled us and will in the future again enable us, to rediscover in a remarkable state of preservation wonders, which, had they been left in the original homes, would long ago have disappeared forever. The old 'lord of shipwreck' by sheltering them in his bosom for twenty centuries, has saved them from destruction and kept them safe for our enthusiastic appreciation."

Submarines and airplanes will be of great value in exploring the bottom of the Mediterranean for lost art treasures. It is suggested the wreckage of the ancient battles of Salamis and Actium may be found.

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<p>Κατέχει τὰ σκήπτρα εἰς ὅλην τὴν Ἀνατολήν. Κατὰ πολὺ ἀρχαιοτέρα, μεγαλειότερα καὶ ἰσχυροτέρα πάσης ἄλλης Ἑλληνικῆς Τραπεζῆς, ὑπῆρξεν ἐπὶ 90 συνεχῆ ἔτη ΠΙΣΤΟΣ ΦΥΛΑΞ τῶν οἰκονομῶν τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ. Πρὸς αὐτὴν εἶναι σήμερον ἐστραμμένοι αἱ ἐλπίδες καὶ ἀμέριστος ἡ ἐμπιστοσύνη τῶν ἀπανταχοῦ Ἑλλήνων. Ἴδρυμα παγκοσμίου ἐπιβολῆς! Τράπεζα δοκιμασμένη!</p>		
ΙΔΡΥΣΕ	HELLENIC BANK TRUST CO. 51 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK, N. Y.	
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The Officers of Corinthian Chapter No. 20 of Newark, N. J., and as fine looking group of clean-cut boys as you can find anywhere

The Periclean Magazine

THROUGH the courtesy of Brother Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles, we received a copy of the first issue of the *Periclean Magazine*, the official organ of the Sons of Pericles. In perusing the pages of the *Periclean*, we are pleased to remark that we found it neatly made up and its contents well portraying the activities of the Sons.

The *Periclean Magazine*, as we understand, will be published quarterly and unquestionably will not only fill the needs of the Sons but eventually it will become their indispensable companion in the promotion and propagation of the best interests and objectives of their fraternity. We extend our best wishes to the editorial staff of the *Periclean*, as well as to the entire Order of the Sons of Pericles, and wish them abundant success and the full realization of the plans of their enterprise.

Who's Who in Ahepa

(Continued from page 20)

ditionary Forces, he opened another confectionery store in Allston, Mass., which he operated until 1920, then sold it and decided to go West. After visiting several states and cities, he finally established himself in Oklahoma City in the wholesale coffee business. In 1922 he reorganized his business under the name of "Mecca Coffee Company" and moved to Tulsa, Okla., where the headquarters of the firm are now located, doing an extensive business in the states of Oklahoma and Kansas, which territory Brother Pinos frequently covers.

He is known to his many friends and acquaintances as "Big Jim." He joined the Order of Ahepa in 1923 as a charter member of Tulsa Chapter No. 13 and has been an active member ever since. He is also an active member of the Masonic Order and the Order of Elks. He is well known for his generosity to the Greek church and school and firmly believes that success in business must be based upon courtesy, energy and honesty.

Ahepan Receives Commission from U. S. War Department

BROTHER CONSTANTINE GANELLAS, commander of the crack Lowell Patrol of Lowell, Mass., has been notified of his appointment as a second lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps by the United States War Department.

Brother Ganellas is well known in Lowell activities. He is commander of the crack Lowell Ahepa Patrol, which won so many prizes this past year. He received many R. O. T. C. honors while a student at Boston University and was active in all regimental affairs. He will report to the military camp assigned him by the government in August.

Our best wishes for a brilliant career!

M. PAVLIDES SUMMER RESORT at King's LANDING SODUS, MICHIGAN

Εἰς ἀρχαῖον φυσικὴν τοποθεσίαν παρά τὸν ποταμὸν San Joe με ἔροσερό πηγάζον πόσιμο νερό, λουτρώνα καὶ ὅλας τὰς νεωτέρας εὐκολίας.

Τροφὴ ἀρίστη καὶ ἐκτακτὸς περιποίησις τὴν ὅποιαν παρέχει εἰς ὅλους ὁ ἰδιοκτήτης ἀδελφὸς Παυλίδης.

Ἡ τοποθεσία του τὸ κάμψ νὰ εἶναι τὸ καλοκαιρινὸ καταρῆγιον πολλῶν Ἑλλήνων τοῦ Illinois, Indiana, Michigan καὶ ἰδιαιτέρως τοῦ Σικάγου, ὡς καὶ σταθμὸς τῶν δι' αὐτοκινήτων μεταβαίνόντων East or West Ἑλλήνων.

How to get there:
Follow Route U. S. 12 to Benton Harbor, then to end of Pipestone Street and follow signs.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Letters to the Editor

Thank You Miss Fotias!

Here is what fourteen-year-old Vartara Fotias of Grand Rapids, Michigan, writes:

"You have no idea how happy I feel whenever I read THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. I am very glad that my father is a member of the Ahepa and because of it I am able to receive and read THE AHEPA MAGAZINE monthly. I wish to tell you that I find THE AHEPA MAGAZINE very interesting. It contains such good articles concerning the ancient and modern Greeks and affords me an opportunity to learn a great deal of them.

"I am only a girl of fourteen years and of course still go to school, and now that I am studying European history, which is composed almost completely of the Greeks, every time I read through THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, I find in it interesting articles which I recite at school. My teacher and classmates enjoy them as much as I do."

Thank you, Miss Fotias. We are glad that our publication is rendering you educational service.

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

I wish to congratulate you for the wonderful improvements effected in THE AHEPA MAGAZINE this year. The entire Thirteenth District is enthusiastic about it and they extend to you their congratulations also.

Sincerely,

DR. N. S. CHECKOS,
Supreme Governor, District No. 13.

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Brother Editor:

May we extend to you our hearty and sincere congratulations for your wonderful efforts and meritorious work to make our official organ one of the best in fraternal circles, from an artistic, as well as literary, point of view. The members of our chapter are very enthusiastic about the MAGAZINE.

Also we're enjoying the articles and true life's stories of Brother E. Janetis.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE HAYBEDAKIS,
Chairman Publicity Committee and Board of Governors, Pacific Chapter No. 235, San Francisco, Calif.

July 15, 1931.

Dear Mr. Editor:

The January, 1931, issue of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE lies before me: the first copy I ever saw and the most pleasing magazine I ever read.

Clean, educational and instructive, I have read every line of every one of its thirty-six pages with much admiration and interest.

I am sincerely yours,

MRS. T. T. FIELD,
Journalist, Alexandria, La.

Ο ΚΑΛΟΣ ΑΡΧΗΓΟΣ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΘ

Α είσαι γεννημένος να παίξεις εις την κοινωνίαν ρόλον αρχηγού μικρού ή μεγάλου, ή φροντίζεις να καταδάσκαλεις και να κερκώσης το ένστικτον του αρχηγείν που έχεις μέσα σου δια να ζητήσεις εν άρρανεί και γαλήνη, ή έτοιμάσαι να άρξας τον σταυρόν του μαρτυρίου και να ανέλθης εις τον Γολγοθάν σου προπαρασκευασμένος να δεχθής με ύπομονην και καρτερίαν τους κερκυνούς της καταγλιματίας, της συκοφαντίας και της ζηλοφθονίας.

Άδιάρροτον άν πρόκειται να γείνης πρωθυπουργός, ύπουργός, δήμαρχος, πρωθύπατος, πρόεδρος συλλόγου, κοινότητος, εταιρίας ή και πρόεδρος του συλλόγου των Άνωχωρητών. Ερ' όσον θά ήγησαι και θά προπορεύεσαι, δέν να φορέσης τον θώρακα της ύπομονής και να κρατήης διαρκώς με τα χέρια σου το άλεξιόβροχον δια να προφυλάττεσαι από την βροχην άνοσιων και εύτελων έπικρίσεων και ελέγχου. Από ήγεισαι, είσαι αρχηγός και κατά συνέπειαν είσαι δημόσιος άνθρ. άδιάρροτον άν είσαι τοιοϋτος εν μικρ ή μεγάλη κλίμακη και ως τοιοϋτος ύπόκειται εις τον άυστηρόν έλεγχον της κοινωνίας.

Οί μη δυνάμενοι να σε ρθάσουν και να σε περάσουν, είναι όργισμένοι άναντιόν σου και θά είναι περισσότερον όργισμένοι άν ήγείσαι καλώς και άν προχωρήης όρθως, διότι κούράζονται να σε ακολουθούν. Ο κόρος τους εξαντλεί και τους εξαγριώνει. Έχεις προχωρήσει πολύ και δέν δύνανται να σε ρθάσουν. Τότε πλέον ύποχωρούν εις το όρηγητήριόν των, θέτουν όγκολίθους εις τον δρόμον σου δια να έμποδίσουν την πρόδόν σου και άρχίζουν εν του άσφαλούς τον άυστηρόν έλεγχον, έλεγχον πολλούς κικαντρειχ ή ακαταλόγηστον που δέν περιορίζεται έντός των όριων της δημοσίας σου δράσεως, αλλά προχωρεί μέχρι αύτης τάξεως της οικουγενειακής σου εστίας δια να σε έπικρίνη και να σε δυσφημίση ως άτομον, ως άνθρωπον και ως οικουγενειαρχην.

Πρέπει να προσέχης, διότι κάποιο μάτι άλλοιθωρο σε παρακολουθεί διαρκώς δια να βλέπη και να κρατή σηματούσεις, τί τρώς, τί πίνεις, πώς κοιμάσαι, πώς φέρεσαι στη γυναικά σου και στα παιδιά σου, τί ρούχα φορείς, από που φωνίζεις, που χρεωστούς, πώς, που πήγες, με ποιόν φίλησες, τί του είπας, τί σου είπε και τί άπεράσισες. Αν έχης χρήματα, τάχως και με άδικίας, άν δέν έχεις, είσαι άνικανος, άν πηγαίνης στην εκκλησίαν, πηγαίνεις για τα μάτια του κόσμου, άν δέν πηγαίνης, έχεις άλλαξοπιστήθει, άν είσαι σοβαρός και μετρούμενος στας συναναστροφάς σου, είσαι φερόπερησανος, άν είσαι προσήνης και διαχρητικός προς πάντας, είσαι δημογυγός και φηροθήρας.

Κάθε σου σκέψην την αυτεΐουον, κάθε σου άπόπειραν την παρεξηγούον και εις κάθε σου πράξην βλέπουον ύποθεβουλίαν και σκοπίους σκοπούς. Οί κόποι σου, οί άγώνές σου, οί φροντίδες σου, οί άυπνίες σου και οί θυσίες σου δέν λογαριάζονται ούτε τίθενται εις την πλαστικη των κρίσεων. Αί άρεταί σου μικρύνονται και τα έλαττώματά σου μεγαθύνονται.

Έχον όλα αυτά ύπ' όφιν σου, τρέβα προς τα έμπρός γαλήνης και ψυχραιμίας, χωρίς να παραξενεύεσαι και να όργίζεσαι δια τάς άτελείας της ανθρώπινης φύπαντας και ότι προσφέρων θυσίας και ύπηρεσίας. Τρέβα προς τα έμπρός έντελων εύθυνηδήςως το καθήκόν σου με τόλμην και άρεσίαν, έχον πάντοτε ύπ' όφιν σου ότι ο καλός αρχηγός ούδέποτε εύχαριστεί πάντας και ότι προσφέρων θυσίας και ύπηρεσίας, θά λαμβάνης έπαιμούς με το σταγονόμετρον και έπικρίσεις και πικρίας με τον τόνον.

Κήρυττε όρθως την άλήθειαν προς όλας τάς διευθύνσεις και έσο πάντοτε έτοιμος να θυσιάσης την δημοτικότητά σου εν τώ άγώνι της άληθείας και της όρθής ποδηγητήσεως. Κήρυττε την άλήθειαν όσον και άν είναι πικρά άδιαφορών πότοι και ποίοι σε ακολουθούν και σε πιστεύουον. Θά άκούσης κικαντρειούς, άποδοκιμασίας και ύβρεις ίσως, αλλά εις το τέλος πάντοτε, έστω και άργά, ή άλήθεια λάμπει και βασιλεύει.

Έσο άκαμπτός εν τή άπονομή της δικαιοσύνης προς φίλους και έχθρούς. Καταδάμαζε τον έγωισμόν σου και αναγνώριζε χωρίς ύπεκρυγας τα ανθρώπινα λάθη σου. Φρόντιζε να λες περισσότερα όχι και όλιγώτερα να εί εις τους περί έσε και ύπ' σε.

Από είσαι ή πρόκειται να γείνης αρχηγός και να ήγησαι ένός μικρού ή με-

γάλου μέρους λαού, έχει πάντοτε ύπ' όφιν σου ότι:

Οί λαοί γνωρίζουον πάντοτε να ζητουόν, σπανίως όμως γνωρίζουον τί ζητουόν, και άν γνωρίζουον τί ζητουόν, ζητουόν συνήθως πολλά ή τα άδύνατα. Ο καλός αρχηγός των ύπόχεται όλα που ζητουόν χωρίς να δύνανται να των δώση τίποτα. Ο καλός αρχηγός ύπόχεται όλίγα και δίδει περισσότερα.

Ο καλός αρχηγός παραύεται και ακολουθεί τάς λαϊκάς όρμάς. Ο καλός αρχηγός ήγείται και τάς γαλιναγωγεί.

Όταν οί λαοί ζητουόν και έχουον άξιώσεις, αισθάνονται πολύ και βλέπουον όλιγον. Καθοδηγουονται από την καρδιά και όχι από τον νου. Κοινή γνώμη δέν ύπαρχει, δημιουργείται.

Ο καλός αρχηγός κάμνει τον λαόν να βλέπει και να αισθάνεται εξ ίσου και να σκέπτεται περισσότερον. Δημιουργεί κοινήν γνώμη υγιή και σταθεράν και εξαλείφει με άρεσίαν από τον λαόν τάς άσθενείας και έπιλαθείς αύτου όρμάς, κρατών με το ένα χέρι το Εύαγγέλιον και με το άλλο το φραγγέλιον. Πιθανόν να πάσης εν ταίς προσπάθειάς σου και να ήττηθής. Προτιμήσε την ένδοξον ήτταν του άγωνιστού παρά την άδοξον νίκην του λαοπλάνου.

Έάν είσαι καλός και δυνατός αρχηγός, θά άποκτήσης στρατιαν φανατικών φίλων αλλά και φανατικώτερον έχθρών. Οί έπαινοι των φίλων σου κυκλοφορουόν βραδέως έντός στενού περιβάλλοντος και εξατμίζονται τάχως. Αί κατηγορίες των έχθρών σου κυκλοφορουόν τάχως, εύρύτατα και διαρκώς.

Λέγου πάντοτε τους έπαιμούς των φίλων σου με ταπεινοφροσύνην και τάς κατηγορίας των έχθρών σου με γαλήνην.

Τρέβα πάντοτε προς τα έμπρός χωρίς να σε αποκαρδιώσουον οι κατηγορίες και οι συκοφαντίαι των έχθρών σου, έχον πάντοτε ύπ' όφιν σου την Άραβικήν παροιμίαν που λέγει ότι, «οί άλήται και τα άλητόπαίδια λιθοβολούον πάντοτε τάς μηλέας που φέρουον καλούς και άρθύνους καρπούς».

ΣΚΕΨΟΥ

Σκέψου πώς κάποτε μά νόχτα
τ' άστρο θα λάμψη φωτιανό
σε κλάμα που θάχη για στολιδι
το όνομά σου ααλιστό.

Η νόχτα αύτη τρεχάτη φθάνει,
σάψουον λιγάκι πηρο βαθιά
ένος παλιού εν' ή ζωή σου
μία στού χρόνον την καρδιά.

Λιγά κέρδος, λίγος πόνος
γέλας, άν όχι στεναγμός,
λίγη μοιφή και λίγη φημη
στην κλάμα άστροφωγισμιά.

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Δ. ΒΑΣΙΛΗΣ.



Miss Emily Dimson of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, selected as Miss Ahepa of Canada at the International Outing recently held at Brock Monument, Queenstown Heights, Ontario.

Η ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΗ ΤΕΧΝΗ

Του κ. ΣΤΑΝΛΕΥ ΚΑΣΣΟΝ



Η ΔΙΕΘΝΗΣ έκθεση βυζαντινής τέχνης, η οποία είναι ανοικτή τώρα εις τὸ Παρίσι, πρέπει νὰ θεωρηθῆ ὡς ἀμείβν ὀψίστης σπουδαιότητος. Οὐδεμία ἄλλη έκθεση τοῦ εἴδους τούτου εἶχεν ὀργανωθῆ μέχρι τούδε, μολοντί τῷ 1905 μία μικρὰ έκθεση ἀντικειμένων τῆς βυζαντινῆς περιόδου εὕρισκόμενον ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ ὀργανώθη πλησίον τῆς Ρώμης. Ἀπὸ τότε αἱ γνώσεις μας περὶ τῆς βυζαντινῆς τέχνης ἠρξήθησαν τεραστίως, πολλοὶ δὲ προσήκοντες ἐγένον ἐἰς τὰς βυζαντινὰς συλλογὰς. Ἡ έκθεση τῶν Παρισίων συγκεντρώνει διὰ πρώτην φοράν μεγάλον ἀριθμὸν βυζαντινῶν ἀριστοτεχνημάτων, τὰ ὅποια ἢ εἶναι ἀπρόσιτα εἰς τὸ κοινὸν ἢ εἶναι πολὺ δύσκολον νὰ ἰδωθοῦν. Ὑπάρχουν εἰς αὐτὴν ἀντικείμενα ἀπὸ μακρινὰς ἰταλικὰς πόλεις καὶ μοναστήρια, ἀπὸ ἰδιωτικὰς συλλογὰς τῶν Παρισίων, τοῦ Λονδίνου καὶ τῆς Νέας Ὑόρκης, ἀπὸ μουσεῖα καὶ ἰδιωτικὰς συλλογὰς τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῆς Γερμανίας, τοῦ Βελγίου καὶ τῆς Οὐγγαρίας. Πιὸ ἠδιακρόντες ἴσως εἶναι οἱ μεγάλοι θεατροὶ, ὡς ὁ τοῦ Σαιντ-Ντενίς, τὰ λειψάνα συσσωρεύσεων λατρίων ἀποκομιθεμένων ἐκ Κωνσταντινουπόλεως μετὰ τὴν δόξιν αὐτῆς ὑπὸ τῶν Λατίνων, τῷ 1204 ὑπάρχουν ἐλα τὰ ἀτίμητα βυζαντινὰ μεταξωτὰ τοῦ καθεδρικοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ Σάνς καὶ μερικά παραπλήγια ἀξιοσημείωτα ἐκθέματα ἀπὸ τὸ μουσεῖον ὀργανουργίας τῆς Λωάν.

Ἐκεῖνα ποὺ προσεῖδι ἰδιόζουσαν σπουδαιότητα εἰς τὴν έκθεσιν εἶναι ἡ συγκεντρωθεῖς ἔργων τέχνης ὅλων τῶν περιόδων ἀπὸ τὴν μεταρωμαϊκὴν, ὅπου βλέπει κανεὶς τὴν μετέδωσιν πρὸς τὴν βυζαντινὴν, καὶ τὴν πρωτοχριστιανικὴν μέχρι τῆς ἀκμῆς τῆς βυζαντινῆς μεγαλοφυΐας τοῦ 10ου καὶ τοῦ 11ου αἰῶνος καὶ τοῦ ἰταλίζοντος ρυθμοῦ τοῦ 14ου. Ἐπίσης, ὑπάρχει μία ἐκλογὴ τεχνουργημάτων ἀπὸ τὴν περιφέρειαν τοῦ βυζαντινοῦ κόσμου—ἡμιβαρβαρικά θῶρα ὡς ὁ θησαυρὸς τοῦ Χιλδερίκου, ὅστις ἀνευρέθη εἰς τὸ Τουρνάι τῷ 1653, ἔργα τοῦ 8ου αἰῶνος μεγάλης λαμπρότητος εἰς τὰ ὅποια διαφάνεται ἡ βυζαντινὴ ἐπίδρασις.

Τὰ ἐκθέματα ἀνάγονται εἰς ὅλα τὰ πεδία τῆς καλλιτεχνικῆς ἐργασίας. Ὑπάρχουν γλυπτουργήματα ἐξικνεόμενα ἀπὸ μικρὰ καὶ εἴδη ἔργα ἐπὶ ἐλεφαντοστοῦ μέχρις ἀνδριαντικῶν αὐτοκρατόρων ἐκ πορφυροῦ ὑπερφυλοῦ μεγέθους. Ἡ ἀθήνη τῶν διακυλολιθῶν δείχνει τὴν προτίμησιν τῶν Βυζαντινῶν διὰ τοὺς κυανθοὺς λίθους, ὡς ἡ σαρκερίνη καὶ πρὸς τὴς ἀναγλύσεις καλὰς μᾶλλον παρὰ πρὸς τὸ σιντάλιον. Ἡ έκθεση εἶναι πλου-

σιωτάτη εἰς μεταξωτὰ ἐξαιτίας τέχνης. Ἐρχομένη μετὰ τὴν παρτικὴν έκθεσιν τοῦ Λονδίνου, ἡ έκθεσις αὐτὴ παρέχει τώρα μοναδικὴν εὐκαιρίαν διὰ χρησίμους συγκρίσεις μεταξὺ τῶν ὀργανουργημάτων τῶν Βυζαντινῶν, τῶν Σασσανιδῶν καὶ τῶν Περσῶν.

Πιὸ ἐντυπωσιακὸς ἀπὸ ὅλους εἶναι ὁ «Μανδύας τοῦ Καρολομάγνου», προερχόμενος ἀπὸ τὸν καθεδρικὸν ναὸν τοῦ Μέντς, ἓνα βαθυκόκκινον βυζαντινὸν ὄραμα τοῦ 10ου αἰῶνος, μὲ λεπτὸν καὶ ὀρατικὸν σχέδιον τριῶν μεγάλων βυζαντινῶν μοναρχῶν ἀνωτῶν. Ἴσοι ἠδιακρόντες εἶναι ἓνα κλαδιὸν ἐπέδυμα ἀπὸ τὸν θεσπευρὸν τοῦ Σάνς, τὸ ὅποιον παρουσιάζει μίαν παράστασιν τοῦ Ἡρακλείου κρατούντος ἓνα λένον ἐἰς τὸ κάθε χερὶ καὶ πατούντος ἐπὶ τῶν ραχῶν δύο λαοπαρδαλέων. Εἰς σχεδιάσματα αὐτοῦ τοῦ τύπου καθίσταται ἐκδήλος ἡ βαθεὶ ἀπίρρητὴ τῆς τέχνης τῶν Σασσανιδῶν ἐπὶ τῆς βυζαντινῆς.

Εἰς ἔργα εἰς ἐλεφαντοστοῦ, εἰς ἀργυροποιίκα κοσμήματα καὶ εἰς μωσαϊκὰς μανιτούρας—τὰ πολυτιμότερα εἰς ὅλων τῶν ἔργων τῆς βυζαντινῆς τέχνης—ἡ έκθεσις εἶναι ἐξαιρετικῶς πλούσια. Αἱ δύο φημιζόμενα μωσαϊκὰ μανιτούρα τῆς Σάντα Μαρία ντελ Φόρε τῆς Φλωρεντίας ἀντιθέτου εἴδους εἰσὼς τὰ ὀραιότερα ἀπὸ ὅλα τὰ βυζαντινὰ μωσαϊκὰ τοῦ 14ου αἰῶνος. Κάθε πινῶ δειχνεῖ εἰς χωριστὰς σκηνὰς καὶ εἶναι βαλμὸν εἰς ἀργυροποιίκατον πλαίσιον, τῆς ἰδίας ἴσως ἐποχῆς. Τὸ ὕψος ἐκάστου εἶναι ὀλίγον μεγαλύτερον τῶν τριῶν ἐκατοστῶν τοῦ μέτρου, οἱ δὲ κλίβου μωσαϊκοῦ εἶναι σχεδὸν μικροσκοπικοί· ἐν τούτοις ἡ δουλειὰ δὲν παρουσιάζει τίποτε τὸ κουραστικὰ περίπλοκον, τὰ δὲ χρησιμοσηθέντα χρώματα εἶναι λεπτὰ καὶ ἀρμονικά. Τέτοιαι μωσαϊκὰς μανιτούρας ἦσαν πιθανῶς τὰ φερρὰ ἐικονίσματα τῶν αὐτοκρατορικῶν καὶ τῶν πριγκηπικῶν οἰκογενειῶν.

Τὰ λίθινα γλυπτὰ εἶναι ὀψίστου κάλλους. Ἐνας ὀρατικὸς ἀνδρὶς τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος Ἰουλιανῶ, φυσικοῦ μεγέθους, εἶχε στηθὴ εἰς τὴν αἰθουσαν τῆς κεντρικῆς εἰσόδου. Ἄλλου εἶναι μερικὰ ἀπὸ τὰ πῆ ἠδιακρόντα βυζαντινὰ πορτραῖτα ποὺ ὑπάρχουν. Ἐνα, τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος Μαγνηντίου, προερχόμενον ἀπὸ τὴν Βιέν τῆς Γαλλίας, δὲ ἀτα: νὰ καταταχθῆ μετὰ τῶν ἀριστουργημάτων τῆς βυζαντινῆς προσωπογραφίας τῆς τῶσον ἠδιακρόντης περιόδου τοῦ 8ου αἰῶνος, ὅποια ὁ βυζαντινὸς ρυθμὸς εἶχεν ἐπὶ τέλους ἐκδιώξῃ τὴν παρακμάζονταν προσωπογραφίαν τῶν μεταγενεστέρων ρωμαϊκῶν χρόνων.



An Excellent Example of Byzantine Art
Ivory Panel depicting Romanus II and his wife, Eudocia. About A.D. 945. From the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris

Ὁ μεγαλύτερος πλοῦτος τῆς έκθέσεως συνίσταται ἴσως εἰς τὰ ἐκθέματα ἐνθετικῆς διακόσμησης—cloisonné—διὰ χρυσοῦ, ἓνος κλάδου τῆς τέχνης εἰς τὸν ὅποιον μόνον τὸ Βυζαντινὸν εἰδικεύθη. Ἀξιοσημείωτοι διὰ τὸ λεπτὸν δουλεῖμα τῶν εἶναι αἱ μορφαὶ τῶν χρυσοτῶν ποὺ ἐκόσμου μὴ φορὰ τὸ στέμμα Κωνσταντίνου τοῦ Μονομάχου. Δύο ἀπὸ τὰς μορφὰς αὐτὰς ἐρχονται ἀπὸ τὴν Βουδαπέστην καὶ μία ἀπὸ τὸ μουσεῖον τοῦ Σάουθ Κέντινγκτον τῆς Ἀγγλίας. Ἀλλὰ αἱ ὀραιότεραι καὶ πληρέστερον διατηρημέναι πλάκες μὲ ἐνθετικὴν διακόσμησην προέρχονται ἀπὸ τὸ μουσεῖον τοῦ Μονάχου καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν συλλογὴν Στοκλὲ τοῦ Βελγίου. Ἐργον χρησιμοσηθηῖ πέντε—εἰς χρώματα, ὅλα ἀκρας λαμπρότητος καὶ ὀμορφιάς, ἡ ἐπιμελής δὲ προσηλόγησις τῶν ἐνθεμάτων χρυσοῦ μαρτυρεῖ τὴν ἐντέλειαν τῆς χρυσοσηκῆς τέχνης εἰς τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν κατὰ τὸν 9ον καὶ 10ον αἰῶνα.

Ὀλίγα ζωγραφικὰ ἔργα ἐκτίθενται, ἀλλὰ εἶναι ὅλα ὑπέροχα. Ὅσοι ἔχουν σχηματίσῃ πενήχαν ἴδων περὶ τοῦ Βυζαντινοῦ ζωγράφου θὰ ὑποχρεωθοῦν νὰ ἀναθεωρήσουν τὰς ἀπόψεις τῶν ὑπὸ τὸ φῶς τῶν γρηγοτικῶν αὐτῶν ζωγραφικῶν πινῶ. Ἐνα, ἰδιαίτερος, πινῶ—εἰκὼν ἀπὸ τὸ βυζαντινὸν μουσεῖον τῶν Ἀθηνῶν—εἶναι ἀριστοῦργημα συγκρατημένης ἐμπνεύσεως καὶ ἀρμονικοῦ χρώματος. Δεικνύει τὴν Μαρίαν θρηνοῦσαν πρὸ τοῦ Σταυροῦ. Ἡ σιλουέττα τῆς μακρόλινθ, μὲ βαθυκόκκινα ἐνδύματα, προβάλλει ἐπάνω εἰς ἓνα ἐνισκίον φόντο χρυσοῦ. Τὰ ὀλίγα ἄλλα χρώματα ποὺ χρησιμοσηοῦνται εἶναι θερμὰ καὶ πλούσια.

Μεταξὺ τῶν μεγαλύτερων θεατρῶν πρέπει νὰ κατατάξωμεν τὸν πορφυροῦν κώδικα τοῦ καθεδρικοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ Ροσάνου τῆς Καλαβρίας. Ὁ κώδις αὐτός, ἀριστοτέχνημα τοῦ 10ου αἰῶνος, εἶναι γραμμένος μὲ ἀργυρὰ φερρα ἐπὶ περγαμηνῆς, ἐκάστη σελίς τῆς ὅποιαις εἶναι βαμμένη πορφυρᾷ. Περιέχει πολλὰς μινιατούρας μὲ ζωντανὰ χρώματα.

Ο "ΖΟΥΛΑΣ"

Υπό ΟΡΦΕΩΣ Β. ΚΑΡΑΒΙΑ



ΤΟ στρατόπεδο Λιοσίων —έδω και κάμποσα χρόνια—ο Ζούλας ήταν περίφημος. Ήταν ένας φαντάρος, που ύπηρετούσε... κατά βούλησιν.

Κανείς δεν ήξερε το λόγο του. Ότε το πραγματικό του όνομα. Όλα τον έφώναζαν: Ζούλα! Και σε όποιο λόγο έπιγαινε, έγένονταν γέλιο. Είχε δημιουργήσει για τον εαυτό του μία περίεργη στρατιωτική ιδιότητα: ήταν ο γελοιοποιός του συντάγματος. Ένας τέτοιος ύφαιος, από εκείνους, που φαίνονται και χάνονται σαν ιδιότυπα μετώρα.

Όλοι πέρα-πέρα έγνώριζαν το Ζούλα. Κι αν δεν τον είχαν 'δει, τον είχαν ακούσει. Οί νεοσύλλεκτοι στό Έμπεντα Δευτέρας Μεραρχίας άκουαν πρώτα τ' όνομα του Ζούλα και ύστερα το όνομα του Διοικητού τους. Άλλοι δεν ήξεραν ίσως ποιάς ήταν ο συνταγματάρχης τους. Τον Ζούλα όμως τον ήξεραν. Τον ήξερε ακόμα κι' ο ίδιος ο Συνταγματάρχης. Γιατί ο Ζούλας τον έτιμούσε συχνά με τις έπισκέψεις του.

Ο περίεργος αυτός τύπος του έζησαν κοντούς είχε καταγωγή τις στρατιωτικές έθιμοποιίας και τις ύμνοποιίες τάξεις. Για άδεια δεν έβγαινε ποτέ στην άναφορα κανενός Λόχου, Έπληγωνε κατευθείαν στό Συνταγματάρχη. Κάποτε ο Έγασπιστής, από το διπλανό γραμείο, άκουσε τον έξής διάλογο:

—Κύριε Διοικητή, επαρός.

—Πάει έσο έδω; Δέ σούπα να μην ξανάφθης; Θα σε στελώ στη φυλακή!

—Κύριε Διοικητή, μά ψευδή έχω, πάτηνε μόνο ίσως πρώτα δυό κονθηντούδες κατά έθιμοποιίας. Κοντάει να λύση σαν άνοκίει το καλύτερό σου πρωτοπαλλήκαρο.

—Σκασιός, μπαγαμπόνθη! Γκαρμίσου γλήγορα!

—Άπό πού να γκαρμιστώ, κύρ Διοικητή; Άπό την Άζρόπολη, σά τη μακαρίτισσα τη Μωρη;

—Πώς ήλθες έδω, μωρέ;

—Μέ εζούλας κύριε Διοικητή. Μ' είχε σταμώσει ένας έπιλοχίας για άγγαρεία. Μα δε μου βόσταξε το φιλότημο να πάω 'γω ο Ζούλας στη «Καλλιόπη» κι' ήρθα να μου δώσης μια άδειά σου...

—Τί; Τί;!

—Μιά τετραήμερη, κύρ Διοικητή... πόλεμο έχασε, αβρο ποιάς ξη ποιάς πεθάνει... Έγώ είμαι στόν κόσμο, μά εζαδύρετη έχω μονάχα, που ρίβει στό πλάσταριό... Κάν' τό ψευδά να πά' να της πώ μια καλή κονθέντα, να μέ σχωρήνη ά με πάρη το βόλι...

—Άντε γκαρμίσου από 'δω, κατέγαρε και πήγαινε άμέσως στό λόγο σου!

—Και σάμπως ξερω ποιάς είν' ο λόγος μου, κύρ Διοικητή!

—Δεν ξερωεις; Ποιά κανείς γυμνάσια;

—Ποθενά.

—Σέ πού λόγο τρώς τό μυστήριό;

—Σ' άσκοπον έχω καλύτερη εμάσα.

—Όταν σε τιμαρμόν, σε πού φυλακή μπαίνεις;

—Σ' άποια ετά κοινάει οι μάγκες με ζούλας κι' άκούω κανταδίτουα και μινουράλε εύθόζου. Τό άποιο, γλέντι εμέ νότες. Κι'

έπειτα, για τοές λεβέντες είν' τά σίδερα, κύρ Διοικητή! Ένας νισινιάς κι' εκείνος φούτικός ετισμέντο να γίνη το λουτσός, καθαρίτουα, «Τούς πόνοες της καρδιάς μου...» κι' άς πέφταν ή εχάταρες χαλάζις. Έξηγούμαι περικαλώ;

Ύστερα από την τελευταία απάντηση του Ζούλα, ο Συνταγματάρχης έβγαινε βιαστικά από το γραμείο του για να γιάσει με την καρδιά του στό Έγασπιστή. Και ο Ζούλας έφαινε σε λίγο από το Σύνταγμα με μια τετραήμερη άδεια, κρυμμένη μέσα στην ξελομένη φούρα του πηλαίου του.

Όταν ο Συνταγματάρχης ήταν στα νεύρα του και ο Ζούλας καταλάβαινε πως τά ερωτάματα είναι σκούρα, έφροτονόταν τό γατρό του Σιντάγματος.

—Γατρέ μου, άμάν, είμαι άρρωστος.

—Τί έχεις, βρε Ζούλα;

—Πόνος, γατρέ μου, πόνος τόσο δυνατό, που μούδεται να μασώ άνίδες και σωματωπάγματα.

—Πού πονεί, Ζούλα;

—Πού πονώ; Άμ' έδω, ντε, σε θέλω, κύρ γατρέ! Να βρης πού πονώ. Άν τ'έξειρο θάμωνα κι' εγω γατρό, δε θάμωνα φαντάρος.

—Έλα, λέγε, τί έχεις;

—Τί έχω; Άηλαδή μάς κάνεις «την κορύδα» τώρα κύρ γατρέ; Δέ μάρες στο ετροκοιμισμέν; Τη συνταγή μου την ξερις; Χρηγούμην τετραήμερον ούρα νοσηλείαν και τά ρίστα. Άντε λοιπόν! «Μάκεναι μάγκα, δεν την είνθιστηρες;

—Άσ' τ' αυτό, Ζούλα. Άδεια δεν έχει.

—Ά θες να με πάρη στο λαμό σου, κύρ

γατρέ, κάν' το! Έγώ, μά βολά, α δε δω τη εγκώμενας σημερα, θα εεφταχθονίσω, θα σφαχτώ έδω 'μπρός στα μάτια σου, μ' εαντιλήθισω;

—Λοιπόν, δε σου δίνω άδεια και σφάξου. Να τό μαχαίρι, Σφάξου λοιπόν!

—Τί έκανε λέει;... Έγώ θραίστηκα να χύσω τό αίμα μου για τη μιαϊά Έλλάδα, δε για τό κίρι σου! Για σου, γατρέ! Πάω να πάρω άδεια από... τό επικαλέης!

II

Αυτός ήταν ο Ζούλας μας; ο Ζακωστός, ο άποός —είνα καιρός μου φαίνεται να τό δηλώσω— δεν είχε καμία σχέση με τον συνώνιό του εκόστη, διευθυντή, συντάκτη, διαχειριστή και υπεύθυνο του «Παρθενώματος», της περιφημής εκίνης και μοναδικής στόν κόσμο εφημερίδας, που δίωμα έπαινόταν, πως είχε τό οικόρ της... άπιστοροσίας!

Άλλά ο δικός μας ο Ζούλας —άλήθεια γιατί τον έλεγαν Ζούλα; Κάποιος είχε εξηγήσει, πως τό παρατσούκι αυτό του τό κάλλησαν οι φαντάροι, γιατί έλεγε συχνά τη λέξη εζούλας, ή οποία, στη μάγκη αθηναϊκή διάλεκτο, σημαίνει: άπόκτηρας εεξ ύφωραπήξας, άρα κόλλο καταργάμο. Και ο Ζούλας ήταν όνομα και πρώτα Ζούλας. Ήταν ο τελευταίος τύπος του εθνομ λαϊκού «καταφερτζή». —Λοιπόν ο δικός μας ο Ζούλας έπηρε και στο μέτωπο, αλλά δεν ήθαίτομα ότι και εκεί ήταν... ζούλας. Έγώ σε πίσω με δυό μετάλλια και ένα τραίμα. Άν τον ροτούσατε πως τά πήρε, θα σάς άπαντούσε: «Μέ ζούλας!

Άλλά ή μεταπολεμική ζωή της Άθήνας τον εστεινωροπούε φαίνεται κι' ένα πρωτό ο Λογιατής ενός ίταροκαεανίου, που έκατάγραφε τό νέο πλέρωμα, είδε μπροστά του έναν τέτο αθηναίο μάγκα.

—Τ' όνομά σου; ρωτά ο Λογιατής.

—Ζούλας.

—Τό επίθετό σου;

—Ζούλας.

—Τό επίθετο σου είπα.

—Δεν υπάρχει επίθετο. Γράφ' τα όλα Ζούλας.

Ο Λογιατής εγγέλασε κι' ερωτήσε:

—Άπό πού είσαι;

—Άθήνα—Περούια νταραβερίζομαστε.

—Πού γεννήθηκες;

—Συριανάκι; μά ήρθα στ' Άναμιώτικα στις φασιές.

Ο Ζούλας έπιασε δουλειά στο βαπόρι.

Σ' ένα συνάδειό του εζήγουσε πως άποφάσισε να γίνη θερμαστής:

—Μέ κάφανε φοτιές και λάφες απ' τις γκάμενες ως τά τούρα, αδεροφούη μου. Άς με κάφοντε, είπα, και τά κάφονουα του Έμπειρικού, να δώμε μετάς κι' άλλάξω τό γούρι!...

Και πράγματι, άλλαξε τό γούρι.

Τό έπρωκαένιο έφθασε στη Νέα Έόρμη. Ο Ζούλας έβγαινε με κάτι άθλου θερμαστής να δη τη μυθική πόλη των εκατομμυριων.

—Τ' είν' έδω, μωρ' αδεροφούη μου; ελεγε βλέποντας τοός ούφαναζούστες, ειδώ οασιζει τό μυαλό του ανθρώπου! Όσοιος άνθη εκεί άπόνου, κάνει παρμά με τό θεό's. Και καταξόντας διαρκώς γύρω του άπληστα έμοιμοούρις; «Έ, ορ, μυστήρια πούχης, Οίκουμένη γαρινάρα!»

Όταν εγγιζε τό βράδυ ή παρμά στο βα-



Miss Aiki Diplarakis, "Miss Europe," the noted beauty in the rôle of Godmother at a recent ceremony of the christening of pretty Miss Dorothea Duneson, daughter of Brother and Mrs. Louis Duneson, of San José, Calif.

πόρ, μέσα στο τραίνο, κάποιος είδε το Ζούλα:

—Σίγουρα που είμαστε τώρα, Ζούλα; Είμαστε μέσα στο τουνέλι. Κάτω από τη θάλασσα.

'Ο Ζούλας άνοιξε από έκπληξη τὰ μάτια του.

—Μίλα καλά, μοφ' αδερφούλη μου.
—Ναι, ναι, κάτω από τη θάλασσα. Δέκα μέτρα πάνω άπ' τὸ κεφάλι μας κινηγοῦνται ψάρια.

—'Ανθίστρια, αδερφός, τὸν άπατήσε ὁ Ζούλας. «'Εδῶ είναι ὁ τόπος τῆς Χαλιμάς, ποὶ οἱ ἀνθρώποι γίνονται καρχαίτες καὶ ἡ φάλαγγες μπαίνουν στὰ μαγαζιά καὶ φρουράρον γὰ μοντέλλα! "Ασ' τα, κόφ' τῆ κομίντα, γιατί θὰ μοὺ στρίψῃ».

Τὴν ἄλλη μέρα ξαναβγήκε στὴ Νέα 'Υόρκη ὁ Ζούλας κ' ἑθνοσαύστρισε περισσότερο ἀπὸ τὰ περίεργα καὶ τὰ καταπληκτικά ποὺ ἔβλεπε. 'Αντίμασε μάλιστα κ' ἔβαν πατριώτη του σ' ἕνα 'Ελληνικὸ καφεντεῖο στὸ Μάντισον Στρήτ.

'Υστερα ἀπὸ λίγες μέρες, ὅταν ὁ Λογιστῆς τοῦ κλοῦσιον ἔδωσε στὸ Προξενεῖο τὸν κατάλογο τῶν εδρατετῶν, ξαναβόστησαν ὅλα μ' ἕνα περίεργον ὄνομα, ποὺ ξεπερῶσε ἄπ' τὸ χωρτὶ σὰν κομικός μορφασμός.

'Ο φίλος μας εἶχε μείνει στὴν 'Αμερικὴ μὲ... Ζούλα!

III

Στὸ ἐπόμενο ταξίδι, ὁ Λογιστῆς ἔμπηκε σ' ἕνα 'Ελληνικὸ ρέστοραν τῆς Νέας 'Υόρκης. Μόλις ἐκάθησε σ' ἕνα τραπέζι, ἀκούει μὰ γνώριμη φωνή:

—'Αλλά, Τόνν!
Γουρῆζει καὶ βλέπει τὸν Ζούλα σερόβιτόρο.

—'Θεὸ Ζούλα, ἐδῶ είσσι;
—'Εδῶ τὰ πολυεταίμ, κῆρ 'Αντωνάκη. Τί χαίραράκα ἀπὸ κάτω; 'Εγὼ, ποὺ λές, είμαι φαίν. Πέφτοινε τάλλαρα πλέντυ. Φαί καλό, γκόμινες μάτσα, μαθαίνω κ' ἐγγλέζικα...

—Μιράθο, Ζούλα.
—'Αμ' δὲν ἦταν ζωὴ στὸ καράβι, κῆρ 'Αντωνάκη. Φωτιές, καίλεις καὶ μιστὸς δραχμοῦλες. 'Εδῶ πάει καὶ καμιά γκαζέτα στὴ μπάντα.

—'Ωραία, Ζούλα. Λοκόν, τί θὰ μοὺ σεφβίσεις τώρα;
—'Εχω ἀρνάκι τοῦ γαλάτου...
—Φεῖσκο;

—Μόλις τῶθγαλα ἀπ' τὸ αἶ-μαξέ. Ψημένο ἀλά κλέφτικα. Καὶ ρετινά ἀπὸ τὸ Κροσάι. 'Εχω τοισούρες Μεσολογγίου, μαριόλες Φαλήρου, τυρὶ Παρνασσού, εἰληές Καλαμών, οὄζο Τερνούου...

.....
'Επέρασαν μερικά χρόνια. 'Ο Ζούλας στὸ δαύστημα αὐτὸ εἶχε χαθῆ ἀπὸ τὴ Νέα 'Υόρκη.

'Ενα βράδυ ὁ Λογιστῆς τοῦ βαποριοῦ ἐρῆθηκε μὲ μὴ παρέα στὸ Νιούαρκ σ' ἕνα 'Ελληνικὸ κέντρο. Μετὰ τὸ δείπνο, τὸν πλησάζει ἕνας φρεσκοξυρισμένος κῆριος καὶ τὸν χαϊρεύεται διαχτηκώτατα.

—Χάου ντου γιού ντου, Τόνν; Βέρν πληῖτ τοῦ σὴ γιού.
—Συγγνώμην, κῆριε.., βρέ! ὁ Ζού...
—Ναι, ὁ Ζούλας! Τί χαίραράκα, κῆρ 'Αντωνάκη; Πῶς ἄπ' τὴ γιτονιά μας;

'Η συζήτηση, σ' ἑγκαρδίο τόνο, ἐστράφηκε γύρω στὴν ἀματική ἐξέλιξη τοῦ Ζούλα στὴν 'Αμερικὴ. Τὴν εἶχε πληρώσει ὅμως τὴν πρόοδό του ὁ καινέρος ὁ Ζούλας. Μιά τούχα ἀσπρα μάλλια καὶ βαθιές ρυτίδες ἔμαρτε-ροῦσαν σελήρους ἄγῶνες καὶ μὀχθους ἀδύ-κοπους. Εἶχε μάλιστα καὶ μὴν ἀκριτὰ σο-



The charming Miss Lillian Kosmetos, selected as Miss Ahepa of Akron, Ohio, at the eighth annual dance of Akron Chapter No. 63

δαρῆ ἀνεγία: Στὰ πρῶτα δύο χρόνια τὸν εἶχε πλεῖξει μὰ εγκόμινες καὶ τοὺ εἶχε πάρει ὅλες τῆς οικονομίες του γιὰ... ἀποξήμωσι. 'Απὸ τότες ὁ Ζούλας τὰ παράτησε ὅλα: καὶ γκόμινες καὶ γλένια καὶ ξενύχτια καὶ ρίχτηκε στὴ δουλειά. 'Ο Λογιστῆς, ποὺ τὸν ἔβλεπε ὅστερα ἀπὸ τόσα χρόνια, μποροῦσε νὰ διακρίνῃ μὴ πολὺ βαθιὰ καὶ χτιπητῆ ἀλλαγῆ στὸν παλῶ μας φίλο. 'Ἦταν ἀκόμα εἰθιμιος καὶ διαχτηκός, μὰ ἡ εἰθιμία του δὲν εἶχε ἐκείνη τὴν ὄραία ξενουασιά τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ τοῦ βαποριοῦ. 'Ἡ ξενοιασιά καὶ τὰ νεύαττα εἶναι τὸ τίμημα, ποὺ δίνει κανίς στὴ μαρκατίτα τῆς βιοπάλης, γιὰ ν' ἀγοράσῃ δολῆρα καὶ εἰσπρατάστας. 'Ο Ζούλας ἦταν τώρα ἕνας μᾶξνεσμεν, ἦταν κατὴ ἀντίθετο μὲ... τὸ ὄνομά του. Εἶχε συνεταρισθῆ τώρα τελευταία μ' ἕνα Σλαριτιάτη σὲ κάποιον ρέστοραν κ' ἡ δουλειές ἐπέγανταν πολὺ καλά. 'Ἦταν καὶ 'Αμερικανὸς πολίτης.

—'Ετσι, ποὺ λές, κῆρ 'Αντωνάκη, ἐτελείωσε τὴ διήγησή του ὁ Ζούλας. Τώρα, δόξα τῷ Θεῷ, τὰ βολεῖομαι. "Α, ἔχασα νὰ σοῦ πῶ: 'Επρόκειτο νὰρθῶ μαζί σας αὐτὸ τὸ ταξίδι γιὰ τὴν 'Ελλάδα. Εἶχα ἀρραβωνιασθῆ μὲ μὴ γιτινοπούλα μου Πειραιώτισσα κ' ἐσκόπευα νὰ πάω γιὰ τὸ γάμο. Μὰ δὲ θὰ πάω.

—Γιατί; Τὰ χάλιασε;
—'Ὀχι. 'Ἦρθε ἡ νύφη ἐδῶ. Πότε φεύγετε;
—Θὰ μένωμε δύο μῆνες γιὰ ἐπισκεψῆ.
—'Ω, φαίν! Ἔσσαι λοκόν καὶ στὸ γάμο!

.....
Μετὰ ἕνα μῆνα ὁ Λογιστῆς ἔλαβε μὴ ἀρῶσπληνα:

«'Ὁ κῆριος Γεώργιος Φερμαίλης καὶ ἡ δεσποινίς 'Ελένη Παλοζώτου ἔχουσα τὴν τιμὴν ν' ἀναγγεῖλωσαν ὁμῖν... κ.κ.ε.»

Τὸ πραγματικὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Ζούλα, ποὺ τῶθλεπε γιὰ πρῶτη φορὰ ὁ Λογιστῆς, τοῦ φάνηκε σὰν καινούργιο. Καὶ σάξῃθηκε μὲ ικανοποίησι: «'Ἦταν πὰ καιρὸς ν' ἀλλάξῃ τ' ὄνομά του ὁ Ζούλας!»

ΚΡΗΣΙΜΕΣ ΕΞΗΓΗΣΕΙΣ ('Αθηναϊκοὶ ἰδιοτισμοὶ)

«Καλλιόπη». 'Ἰσως ἐδόθη κατ' εἰρημισιὸν τὸ ὁμαῖον ὄνομα μὴς Μοῦσης εἰς τὸ πῆλον... εἰσομὸν ἐξάρτημα τῶν στρατῶνων. 'Ο καθαρσμός τῆς «Καλλιόπης» εἶναι, φυσικά, ἡ πᾶ ἀλωροουσιακὴ ἀγ-γαρεία.

«Ξαδύρην». Οἱ φαντᾶροι καὶ οἱ χοροφῶλα-κες, διὰ τὸ ἀσπανδάλιστον, ἐπαροουσιάζαν ὡς ἐξαδύληγν τὸν κάθε θεηλικὸ, μὲ τὸ ὁποῖο εἶχαν τρυφερὸς σχέσεις.

«Μάδα» = μῦσσημα, μεταφορικῶς: φαγητό.
«Τὸ κοινένε». 'Εξεπασκόντηται τὸ ἐπὶ ζᾶριος, δηλαδῆ παίζονε ζᾶριον.

«Μὴ ζούλα». 'Ἡ ἐξηγήσεως δίδεται ἀπὸ κεί-μενον.

«Μινοσάλε». Εἶναι γνωστή ἡ προτίμησις τῶν μερακλήδων εἰς τὰ μινῶρε τραγοῦ-δια, τὰ ὁποῖα εἶναι τὰ πᾶ παθητικά.

«'Αβόιο» = χαμηλοφωνός. 'Ἡ αἰωνῆ φωνῆ αἰξάνει τὸ πάθος τοῦ σεβνταλίδικου τρα-γοῦδιού.

«Μὴ νότες» = τέλειο, σπουδαῖο, ὅπως εἶναι σπουδαῖα καὶ οἱ μουσικοί, ποὺ παίζον ἕνα ὄργανο ὄχι πρακτικά, ἀλλά μὲ νότες.

«Ταμῖντο νὰ γίνυ». ὅμοιο μὲ τὸ εἰκομάτια νὰ γίνυ. 'Εχει σχεδὸν τὴν ἴδια σημασία μὲ τὰ: ἄς γίνῃ σάχη, ἄς πάχ κατά διαβόλου, ἄς βουλάξῃ, ὅ.π. βρέξῃ ἄς κατεβῶσῃ.

«Τοῖς πόνορες τῆς καρδίας μου». 'Ο πρῶτος στίχος παλῶ παθητικῶ τραγοῦδιού.

«'Ὀχτάσο» = ὀκταήμερος φηλάσις.

«'Ας πῶθον... χαλάς» = σαυδῶσις. Δη-λαδῆ: "Ας ἔρχονται ἡ ὀκταήμερες φα-λακίσεις σὰν βορρῆ-χάλας.

«Τὴν κορούδα» = μὲ κοροδὶκίνας κἀνοντας πῶς δὲν καταλαβαίνεις.

«Μάικνα» = μηχανή, τίχνασμα, κατεργαριά.
«'Ανθιδίτικες» = ἀντεδιέρβητες;

«Γκόμνεα» = εἰρωμένη.
«'Εῶταξ-θουάσο» = αἰτοξτονήσο.

«Μαμᾶ-'Ελλάς». Οἱ φαντᾶροι, εἰρωνευόμε-νοι τοῦς πατριδοκατήλους, γυναικωτῶς ρήτορας τῶν κοσμικῶν συγγεντρούσιων, μετέβαλαν τὸ «Μήτηρ 'Ελλάς» εἰς εἰρημᾶ-'Ελλάς.

«'Αδεια ἀπὸ τὸ μπακάλιν». 'Εἶπα ὀνομά-ζονε οἱ στρατιῶτες τὴν ἄδεια, ποὺ παίρ-νον ἀπὸ τὸν... ἑαυτό τους.

“ Ο ΠΙΝΟΤΣΕΡΗΣ ”

'Ὀλύγουρά του βουίξει τ' Πολιτεία, ξένο τ' ἄερι, κ' οἱ φανεές, κ' οἱ ἤχοι, βλοσυροὶ τῶν φηλῶν σπιτιῶν εἰς τοῖχοι καὶ μέσα τοῦ μὴ ἀπέρωντῃ ἀρημία!

Φετος! Φετος! τὸ καρροτσάκι του σφυρίζει, καὶ λιχνάει, λιχνάει τ' ἄρραποσίτι, νὰ κρατῆ συντροφιὰ τοῦ φαμελίτη, ποὺ μας στὰ πλήθη οὗτ' ἕνα δὲ γνωρίζει.

Κι' ὅταν τὸ βράδυ-βράδυ ξεκινάη, τὸ καρροτσάκι σπρώχοντας μπροστά του νὰ πάχ στὴ ρτωχτῆ τῆν κλημᾶρά του, κοττάζει, κι' ἄν κανένας δὲν περνάη,

Σὲ γλῶσσα ξένη κατὶ μουρμουρίζεις: σὲ σκοπὸ τραγοῦδιού—μὰ ποὺ δὲν μοιᾶζει-σάν μικρὸ μοιρολόγι τ' ἀρρῶδιᾶσαι... καὶ τὸ μικρὸ καρροτσάκι, ὅλο σφυρίζει.

Σιμάφθ, Π. Α. ΧΡΟΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

δὲ δᾶ
νῆσιου»,
σου, μ'
κράξου.

πρα νὰ
ἔλλὰς,
Πᾶο

στός, ὁ

νὰ τὸ

ἀ τὸν

πύκτη,

ρημια-

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πανιό-

ροπία!

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Καὶ ὁ

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Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

September - October 1931

Volume V

Number 9

THE

AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE



VOL. V, NO. 9

OCTOBER, 1931

PRICE, 25 CENTS



4,000 Ahepans attending the Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa, took part in the big and colorful San Francisco's Harbor Day Parade. Ahepa bands, patrols and marching units, in full regalia, leaving the Civic Center, on their way through Market St., to the Ferry Building, where they were reviewed.



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Official Organ of the Order of Ahepa

VOL. 5



NO. 9

MILTON E. MELETIADES, EDITOR

SEPTMBER-OCTOBER, 1931

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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 2339

OFFICERS OF THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED: HARRIS J. BOURAS, President and a Director of the Board of Directors, ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; ANDREW JARVIS, Secretary-Treasurer; ADLITHIN E. MELETIADES, Editor and Managing Director.

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

Copyright, 1931, by The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Co., Inc. 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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Harris J. Booras of Boston, Massachusetts, the Newly Elected Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa by the San Francisco Convention for the period 1931-1932

MESSAGE of the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

BROTHER HARRIS J. BOORAS

ON THE commencement of the tenth year of our fraternal life, I greet and salute you, my brethren, and pray that the blessings of God our Father, and the grace and love of Jesus Christ, our Lord, may abide with you forever.

I preface this, my first official message to you, by calling to your minds the sacred oath that we all so solemnly received upon our induction into this glorious order. I charge you, therefore, to remain steadfast and true to your obligation and guide your daily conduct according to its noble teachings.

The fundamental objects and principles of our brotherhood have been so clearly defined and so firmly established that further comment thereon would only be repetition. I call upon its members throughout the land to rededicate their lives to the service of the Ahepa and to the establishment of its doctrines among all Hellenism in America.

As we review the past we behold years of wonderful development and great achievement. The accomplishments of our organization have been manifold. We have elevated Hellenism to more sublime heights; we have built temples of eternal fraternal concord and understanding; we have assisted the institutions of church and school, and we have done everything possible for the glorification of our race in America. Today, the banner of Ahepa leads the march of fraternal life; the streams of its unostentatious charity are flowing to every corner of our land; in every hour of its existence it blesses humanity and lessens human toil and suffering.

At the advent of our tenth year, we pause to take inventory of our assets, and replenish our fraternal machinery. The greatness of the organization lies in its glorious deeds of the future; the past serves as an inspiration for the coming gigantic work. To carry on effectively, we must reorganize the army and reinforce the ammunition.

The policy of the administration shall be, therefore, directed to more intensive work within the chapters and among the members. This shall be a year of economic readjustment and of internal organization. The words "cooperation" and "internal work" shall be our guiding slogans during our fiscal year's activities. More power in the chapters, and greater enthusiasm in our members, shall be our chief aim.

The great projects which have been thus far promulgated shall be in our vision and thought, for the real perpetual greatness of our fraternity rests in their ultimate completion. Among these worthy projects is found the National Ahepa Shrine, which shall receive proper guidance and impetus in this year's endeavors.

With this glorious vision of the future, to which we all look forward, I exhort you, my brethren, to put your chapters in order with greater spirit and enthusiasm, that they may be prepared for the work that lies before us. Let us rebaptize ourselves in the faith of our brotherhood, and let every true member solemnly resolve to labor harder for Ahepa and its future greatness.



Our Unnaturalized Foreigners

By HAROLD FIELDS

Director, National League of American Citizenship

THE United States today faces a complicated situation in its immigration and naturalization policies. The numbers of immigrants entering the country are being definitely limited, while unconsciously obstacles are being erected that prevent assimilation once the immigrants are admitted. As a result new social problems have arisen.

Never before in the history of America has so small a number of immigrants reached its shores. The severe reduction in arrivals is the direct result of an order promulgated by President Hoover instructing American consuls to exercise extreme caution in granting visas to those who wish to settle in the United States. No one may come to this country for permanent residence who is "likely to become a public charge." This phrase, which is part of the immigration law of 1929, has been construed to mean that any alien who cannot show that he has sufficient money to take care of himself for at least a year is denied the right of admission. Already there is definite evidence to show that the numbers normally included in the national origins quota will be cut by 90 per cent and that only about 15,000 quota aliens will be added to the population for the year.

The consuls generally demand that aliens seeking admission show that they possess a minimum of \$1,000 in cash. As a result the doors are virtually barred to the alien, since over 50 per cent of the immigrants who have come to this country in the past have brought less than \$50 with them. Thus at one fell swoop it has been made impossible for tens of thousands to come to the United States who, in many instances, would have been additions to the bread lines and to the unemployed.

Restriction of aliens, which hitherto has been based upon racial factors, is now being put upon an economic basis — with a consequent change in the whole philosophy of selective immigration. The economic and industrial aspects of the problem have brought the introduction of resolutions and bills in Congress which would terminate immigration completely for periods varying from two to ten years. These spring from a belief that before others are admitted jobs must be assured for all those who are now in the United States. The practical application of the theory is evident in the fact that, according to the State Department, out of 74,230 allotted to European countries, only 10,277 visas were issued between October 1, 1930 and March 1, 1931. The severe reduction has taken place since the drastic ruling went into effect last October. In February, 1931, only 10 per cent of the monthly quota was allowed to enter; in January only 9 per cent. The department summarizes the situation by stating that "it is estimated that 135,000 aliens who would have come into this country during the quota year ended June 30, 1931, will not receive visas." The drop in quotas by country of origin is shown in the following table:

Country	Quota Allowance Five Months, Oct.-Feb.	Total Immigration Visas Issued
Austria	705	90
Belgium	650	101
Czechoslovakia	1,435	415
Denmark	590	141
Finland	285	123
France	1,545	306

Germany	12,980	1,412
Great Britain and New Ireland	32,860	2,435
Greece	155	135
Hungary	435	226
Irish Free State	8,925	321
Italy	2,900	1,677
Lithuania	195	120
Netherlands	1,575	411
Norway	1,190	299
Poland	3,260	628
Portugal	220	171
Russia	1,390	606
Sweden	1,655	278
Switzerland	855	140
Yugoslavia	425	207

A statement from the Commissioner General of Immigration indicates that during the last six months of 1930 aliens coming into the United States exceeded those departing by only 20,000, as compared with 104,000 for the corresponding period of 1929. The decline is vividly shown in the number of Canadians and Mexicans entering the United States. Only 374 Canadians were admitted to the United States in February, 1931, as compared with 1,386 in February, 1930, while during the first eight months of the fiscal year 1930-31, 12,929 were admitted, compared to 34,561 in the same period of 1929-30. But for Mexico the figures are even more impressive. In February, 1928, 4,175 Mexicans crossed into American territory; in February, 1931, only 84 entered. Furthermore, more than 40 per cent of the aliens who were admitted during the first five months of the present fiscal year were minors, and almost 60 per cent were females. The large proportion of minors and females is unlikely to become a further drag on the employed.

Despite the stoppage of immigrant workers a situation exists within the United States that demands earnest attention. A policy of discrimination against the employment of aliens makes the reduced number of immigrants a question of secondary consequence. The chief problem today, in the light of the efficiency with which the administrative ruling is working, is not the potential increase to the unemployed through additions from without, but consideration of the added economic burdens from within caused by the presence of several million aliens in the United States who are often unable to obtain employment because of their political status.

According to the 1920 census — the figures for 1930 are not yet available — the approximate number of aliens then in the United States was 7,000,000. During the past decade more than 3,000,000 immigrants arrived and more than 2,000,000 aliens became citizens. Although about 1,000,000 aliens returned to their native countries, many of them have reentered the United States. Some of the aliens must have died, but from an average based on case work we can generally assume that the number of non-citizens in the country today is between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000.

There is another factor that must be taken into consideration — the rate of deportation in past years. According to the records of the Bureau of Immigration, 127,000 aliens were

expelled from the United States or permitted to return to their native, or other, lands. At the present time aliens are being deported at the rate of almost 1,500 a month. Secretary Doak has estimated that there are more than 100,000 deportable aliens in the country, but the task of rounding them up is gigantic. The cost of deporting an alien under present circumstances is \$120, but to deport these 100,000 would cost not \$12,000,000 but many times that sum, since a large percentage of the present deportations are accomplished through information submitted by disgruntled friends of illegally arrived aliens or through public institutions. The added costs of ferreting out those others would mount almost vertically.

Finally, in considering the numbers of aliens in this country, it must be borne in mind that within the deportable groups are undeportables. Any illegally arrived Russian, for instance, cannot be sent back to the Soviet Union because of the lack of diplomatic relations between its government and the United States.

As a result of a more or less well-defined policy of denying jobs to aliens, a large proportion of them are, and for some time to come will be, out of work. Whatever conditions deter them from becoming citizens, and thereby from becoming eligible to fill the hitherto unfillable jobs, are to be condemned. In the face of so many resident aliens the immigration question can be truly understood only by evaluating the causes that account for the continued alien status of so many foreigners. The number of aliens will not increase appreciably because of the stricter interpretation of the immigration law; neither for that matter will it diminish if the present rate of naturalization is maintained. Only 62,000 applied for first papers in the fiscal year 1929-30, as against 230,000 the previous year. This drop of 220,000 indicates that the correction of this condition is the most important problem today.

Why do so many aliens remain aliens instead of becoming citizens? Obviously the larger the alien population the further removed is the goal of all assimilationists. Such a condition provides fertile ground for misunderstandings and the impression that a foreign element is being nursed from which the Communists select their followers or from which come those who seek only to amass a comfortable competence and then return to their native land. There are definite reasons why so many of them remain aliens, reasons that must necessarily appeal to all thinkers. In the first place there is a great number who cannot become citizens of the United States at the present time because they have not resided in the United States for the required five-year continuous period. Over 1,000,000 aliens have been added to the permanent population in the last five years. They, and others whose first papers are not yet the required two years old, are aliens only temporarily.

There is another group who are not citizens of the United States because they came to this country before June 3, 1921, and who, because of their inability up to last year to prove the legality of their arrival, are only now able to legalize the record of their residence. The process leading to the legalization of entry, however, entails delays from six months to a year. Meanwhile, the alien cannot become a citizen sooner than a minimum of two years later. A further delay may follow this legalization of entry — technically known as a certificate of registry — because it costs \$20, a fee which often cannot be produced. Possibly this helps to explain why only 8,098 such certificates were issued in 1930 and only 18,800 applications were made, although in the class of deserting seamen more than 145,000 were eligible.

Among the main obstacles to a more general naturalization of aliens is the cost of citizenship. The effect of higher fees has already been mentioned: 220,000 fewer aliens applied

for first papers last year than in the year before. Moreover, 140,000 fewer sought to complete their citizenship and 55,000 fewer actually went through with the process. Since there has been no appreciable tightening of educational or moral requirements, the cause for the decline is directly attributable to the higher costs — imposed unwittingly almost at the beginning of our industrial and economic decline. Under the present law, fees for citizenship vary from \$20 to \$35. To these fees must be added the cost of witnesses, who always charge for the one or more days of work that they lose when appearing on behalf of the applicant, plus the salary or wage lost by the applicant himself. Often, in outlying districts, there are traveling expenses. In brief, it has been computed that the total cost of citizenship in direct money varies from \$50 to \$100. Obviously this is a prohibitive figure to the average unskilled laborer. In times of depression and unemployment it tends to aggravate a condition that is already the cause of irritation. Where the alien is fortunate enough to be employed, he is loath to invest in citizenship that takes from him so large a sum. Where he is unfortunate enough to be unemployed, he has no money to proceed with citizenship. The fact, however, cannot be overlooked that many aliens are deprived of the chance to work because they are aliens. They cannot become citizens because they lack the money for it, which they could earn through employment, and the employment is denied them because they are not citizens.

Finally, recent estimates from the Department of Labor state that there are about 400,000 aliens illegally in the country at the present time and that only 25 per cent are deportable. This means that 300,000 aliens are in this country — having arrived probably since the first quota law of 1921 — who under the present laws can neither become citizens nor be deported. Were the residence of those in this group legalized, were the costs to be reduced so that citizenship was within the financial reach of the average alien and were a sufficient force provided to take care of applications without unwarranted delays, much could be done to change the alien population to an American Constituency.

Aliens who are not given employment in normal times must inevitably resort to the almshouse, public charities and even to crime in order to live and to take care of their dependents. Attempts to prove statistically this contribution to crime have been made from time to time, but have been refuted. The proportion of aliens in the criminal system, because of its reaction on problems of immigration policy and procedure, deportation and assimilation is unfortunately based too often on unequal norms. In some States the statistics of prison population are kept carefully, in others carelessly. Some present information as to foreign-born only for major crimes and not for minor offenses. A misdemeanor in one State may be a major offense in another.

However, some facts on this point have been compiled. Aliens who were deported in 1930 for major crimes (moral turpitude, sale of narcotics, prostitution, etc.) numbered 1,446 Mexicans (a non-quota group), 98 Italians and 200 British, with minor numbers for the other groups. The 1926 census, covering only Federal and State prisons and reformatories, showed that the 7.9 per cent of the numbers of prisoners committed were foreign-born. In all fairness to this aspect of the foreign-born in this country, one must repeat the reference to the dubious value of these statistics. Racketeers are often identified as foreign-born; it is forgotten that there is a combination of effort between the foreign-born element and native-born politicians, judges and policemen, making both equally guilty. As each depends on the other, it is difficult to accuse any one group.

(Continued on page 30)



A New Marathon Victory

Athens Relieves
Its Thirst

By WARD P. CHRISTIE

Pheidippides, the Marathon Runner — a statue by Polygnotes Fagis, S.C., the well-known Greek sculptor of New York. This statue is to repose in the American Legion Memorial Hall in Athens, Greece.

DURING the forenoon of February 9, 1931, in the presence of Greek Government officials, two tunneling crews driving toward each other under the Parnes Mountains, blasted out the rock that stood between them, and joined forces. By this act they opened up the hydraulic tunnel which will provide Athens with pure, fresh water from the great reservoir newly formed near the town of Marathon. At last the capital of Greece is about to win its age-old struggle against thirst.

Athens was founded about 1450 B.C. and is believed to be the oldest city of continuous inhabitation in the world. It has scarcely ever been free from serious difficulty in securing an adequate supply of water. As early as the sixth century B.C. rigid laws were enacted by Solon to conserve the meagre sources, but in spite of his efforts, the populace is said to have suffered. Not until several centuries later when the Roman Emperor Hadrian and his successor, Antonius Pius, built the Hadrian aqueduct, was any reliable supply provided.

The Hadrian aqueduct was completed about the year 140, and served the city until some time in the Dark Ages, when invading Goths and Vandals were in control of Greece. During that period of destruction the aqueduct was damaged, abandoned, and finally lost to the memory of the people. About 1865 its possibilities as a source of supply were rediscovered. It was then cleaned and repaired, and up to the present time has been in service.

In 1922 the per capita water supply of the city was only 3½ gallons, and during that year the influx of Greek refugees from Turkey began. Their arrival and other factors almost tripled the population within a period of two years. Probably ninety in the

A NEW MARATHON VICTORY

Editorial, New York Times

● When Pheidippides ran to Sparta — two days and two nights “over the hills, under the dales, down pits and up peaks” — to announce the coming of the Persians and to demand aid for Athens, he had breath but to say that Eretria had already been razed to the ground and to ask whether Sparta would let Athens sink.

Drop into dust and die?

Sparta must take time for pondering, but Athens, Pan helping, unaided of Sparta, pounded “Persia to dust” at Marathon, and when “Persia was dust” on that Marathon day, the cry was “To Akropolis, run, Pheidippides, one race more. Go shout ‘Athens is saved!’”

Like “wine through clay,” joy in the blood of Pheidippides burst his heart — so sang Browning, who has carried the Greek cry of victory over into our tongue. “Rejoice, we conquer.” The tidings of that day also have lasting memory in the name that is given to a race over the distance which ran from Marathon to Athens. And now Athens is to be saved again by Marathon. Not far from where Miltiades overcame the Persians a reservoir has been built of such capacity as to insure an adequate supply of water for the city that has never had enough. The course of the water that will run continually from Marathon to Athens is probably a more direct and easier one than Pheidippides followed, “over the Parnes ridge,” “clambering gully and gap”; for it passes through a tunnel under the mountains a part of the way and then descends through many pipes to Athens and the Piræus.

It is pleasing to note that an American company has carried to completion this project, which is to be put to use in the coming month. To it the award was made by the Hellenic Republic, successor of Solon, who as long ago as 600 B. C. was troubled by inadequacy of the water supply and vigorously regulated its use. The modern engineering achievement deserves the meed of such praise as the old Greek poets could best have phrased. And the patriotism of Americans should “gain force upon the plain of Marathon.” As it is, there is an appropriate architectural classical tribute in the structure that stands at the base of the dam in Marathon — a reproduction of the Athenian Treasury at Delphi. Since the original was erected from the spoils of the victory at Marathon, it is poetically fit that the memory of it should be kept where glorious occasion was given for that priceless memorial — a treasury whose sole treasure is its beauty — and where new occasion is given by this fresh victory.

world has undergone such a precipitous expansion, or faced such a sudden emergency with respect to water. Yet within a period of a year the Greek Government, not only overcame the emergency, but also proceeded with plans for an adequate water system.

Emergency Measures

To meet immediate necessities, the Government decided to increase existing sources of supply before proceeding with development of a complete distribution system. These consisted of springs, artesian

wells, and galleries driven into water-bearing strata of rock. As little as a few hundred cubic meters per day was a source worth developing and nothing was overlooked that would swell the total.

Existing springs were cleaned out and new ones were developed. Artesian wells were equipped with air-electric boosters. Galleries were driven further into the rock, while the old Hadrian aqueduct and its feeder channels were cleaned and rehabilitated. To relieve any unnecessary consumption of drinking water, a salt-water pumping station was built. This emergency work which was begun in 1925 and completed in 1926, raised the supply of fresh water from about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 gallons per capita.

Later on when tunneling operations for the new system struck water, this supply was fed into the aqueduct raising the total to about 7 or 8 gallons, depending on the rainfall. When the entire project is completed, the city's regular supply of fresh water will be about 35 gallons per capita. This compares most favorably with other cities of the Mediterranean.

The New System

Before the emergency work was finished, operations started on the permanent system which will supply the cities of Athens, Piraeus and Phaleron, together with certain adjacent districts. It includes a dam which will impound the waters of the Haradra and Varnava Rivers; a series of tunnels which will carry the water to Athens; and eight reservoirs with many miles of pipe line for distribution. It is believed to be the world's largest water system constructed as a single project. Other systems exceed it in size but they were constructed as a number of separate projects over a long period of years.

The dam is built near the historical battle-

field of Marathon where Persian forces under Darius, about twenty-four centuries ago, were defeated by the Greeks. In some respects it is unique among engineering structures of the world. It is not merely a thing of utility, but a structure of impressive beauty. The entire surface is covered with Pentelion marble, like that used in the ancient temples of the Acropolis. The stones are shaped and surfaced by hand, then laid with uniform cement joints, giving the appearance of mosaic facing. No other dam has been so constructed.

Architectural perfection has been carried even to the chamber for controlling valves which ordinarily is anything but pleasing to the eye. The chamber entrance is a polished marble replica of the old Athenian Treasury at Delphi. All of that ancient structure's beauty, representing the best that civilization has produced in architecture, is faithfully reproduced. Within recent months a petition has been submitted to the Government asking that this portion of the structure be turned over to one of the churches as a place for religious service.

Late last year the dam was inaugurated by an impressive ceremony in which officials of the Government, members of the Orthodox Church, diplomats and prominent citizens participated. Premier Venizelos himself was present. At that time water in the reservoir was rising steadily, and its accumulation was heralded as a forerunner of good fortune to the country. In January of this year a thin stream began pouring over the spillway which means that the reservoir is full, and that Athens has 41,000,000 cubic



Ceremony Inaugurating the Marathon Dam. Left to right: Admiral Kondouriotis, former President of Greece; Colonel Gausman of Ulen & Co.; Premier Venizelos of Greece; M. Michalacopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs

meters of water in storage, or enough to last it for three years without additional rainfall.

Modern principles of gravity type construction have been applied throughout the Marathon dam. It is built with copper joints for expansion and equipped with internal galleries, which permit continual inspection. As a precaution against collapse in event of earthquakes, it is curved upstream so that it rests on the arc of a circle. The foundations are safely anchored in solid rock.

The body of the dam is composed of 178,000 cubic meters of concrete which was placed within a period of 21 months. In the beginning concrete operations were performed by means of four lines of railway resting on concrete piers; but as the structure rose in height, with decreasing width, one after another of these tracks was eliminated until only one remained at the finish. Completion of the project, from foundation



Panoramic view of the newly completed Marathon Dam, which will insure the water supply of Athens

excavation to marble facing, required about 2½ years.

Principal dimensions of the dam are as follows: width at base 47 meters; width at crest 46 meters; height above old stream bed 55 meters; length of crest and spillway 365 meters.

Boyiati Tunnel

An important feature of the new system is the Boyiati tunnel which makes possible a flow of water by gravity from Marathon Reservoir to the City of Athens. It will eliminate any necessity for pumping from the dam to the central distribution reservoir, and will save a great amount of money during years to come. The tunnel is of horse-shoe sections 2.3 meters by 2.3 meters and extends for a distance of 13.5 kilometers under the Parnes Divide.

During the construction of Boyiati tunnel practically all of the known problems of tunnel driving were present. It passed through solid marble cut by bottomless fissures, through shifting putty-like clay, under limestone loaded with water and through many other geological formations. Repeatedly the heavy timbers used for bracing the interior were crushed and replaced until the external pressure, amounting sometimes to 250 pounds per square inch, was gradually relieved. Heavy steel beam bracing was necessary throughout a great portion of the work.

At times the crews were working beneath great chambers of water which were under enormous hydro-static pressure. When one of these chambers was tapped, a deluge of water and debris poured into the tunnel. One rush of this sort flowed at the rate of 1,000 liters per second, carrying mud and boulders a distance of more than 300 meters back toward the portal. Yet precautions taken to prevent disaster were such that not a single workman was drowned.

Four or five different methods of tunneling were used on occasion within a period of a few weeks. No single method could be used throughout the successive changes in geological formation. However, a satisfactory rate of progress was maintained and a new record was established for driving of this sort. In one day 16.7 meters of tunnel were driven and lined with interlocking concrete blocks.

Boyiati is the longest hydraulic tunnel in Europe and its construction has been a matter of profound interest to the people of Greece. When the two tunneling crews "holed through" last February, all doubt concerning an immediate supply of pure water was removed. It was an event for celebration.

Government officials were carried by train to the centre of the tunnel where final operations and the ceremony were filmed and photographed by flash-light. Employees and officials of the construction company that performed the work were congratulated by officials of the Government on their performance of the work. Following these events, the officials were served a lunch which consisted of food identical with that of the laborers. The food was pronounced

good, and all rejoiced over the completion of a long and difficult job.

The Distribution System

Water from Boyiati tunnel will flow into two reservoirs near Athens. One of these will serve a small portion of the city located on extremely high ground while the other will feed into seven auxiliary reservoirs. These in turn will feed into the many water mains for distribution throughout the district. Over 800 kilometers of cast iron pipe, varying from 80 to 900 millimeters, will carry the water to points of consumption. This phase of the project has progressed with unusual speed and is rapidly nearing completion. During last December the pipe laying crew in one day dug a trench and laid pipe over a distance of 5,000 meters.

Some of the streets of Athens are less than 20 feet wide and could be served by a single

83,000,000 cash and a bond issue of \$10,000,000. One half of the bond issue was taken by the Bank of Athens, the other by Ulen & Company, American engineers and contractors who are building the project. These two agencies, operating as a Greek corporation under the name "Societe Anonyme Hellenique des Eaux des Villes d'Athens, Pirce et Environs," will operate the water system. They will continue operation until the bonds are taken up and then turn the system over to the Government.

Some Preliminary Problems

The Athens project presented a number of problems that do not ordinarily exist in construction. When operations began, the laborers were not able to obtain proper food. A great number of them were refugees from Turkey who had been living under adverse conditions and did not have strength enough



Inaugural ceremony held at the Marathon Dam, at the completion of the new water supply system of Athens, attended by officials of the Greek Government and Ulen & Co.

line, but the officials have insisted that two lines be used to avoid disturbing the pavements. Generally they were laid under sidewalks, but in many localities this was prevented by areaways that have encroached on the street beneath the walks. For the Government to enforce abandonment of these areaways was out of the question. It would undoubtedly have raised a political issue of serious proportions. Fortunately, however, in most localities it was possible to lift out the marble curb stones that lined the street and place the pipe lines directly underneath. These stones have been a fortunate factor with respect to economical placing of the lines.

At the present time service is being rendered to about 20,000 consumers who are supplied by the old Hadrian aqueduct, but within a few months the entire system, including recent extensions to several refugee settlements, will be in operation.

Cost and Operation

The entire project including emergency construction and repair will cost about \$13,000,000. It has been financed from several sources, represented by about

to work on the dam. It was apparent that something must be done to improve their physical condition and raise their morale.

After discussing the matter with workmen and government officials, Ulen & Company built a model commissary of stone and concrete with metal window sash, designed for scientific ventilation. A competent medical staff was organized and a hospital was established. An expert dietitian developed a diet suited to the needs of the men, who were required to observe modern sanitary regulations. The commissary attracted great interest, and received many visitors during the course of the work.

Almost immediately the physical condition of the men began to improve; within a few months they were back to normal and working in an atmosphere of contentment that comes from good health. During the entire period of construction they and the company worked in complete agreement, with the result that not a single strike occurred and the men, with apparent ease, were continually breaking performance records. The skill and character of the Greek workman is emphatically commended

(Continued on page 29)



Mr. Paul Trigg
Great Falls, Montana
(Winner of First Prize)

Our Debt to Ancient Greece

By PAUL TRIGG

Editor's Note. — The three accompanying essays, by Paul Trigg, Miss Frances Boyce, and Miss Dorothy Cole, Senior high-school students of Great Falls, Montana, were awarded first, second and third prizes, respectively, at the completion of the essay contest conducted by the Chapter of the Order of Ahepa, at Great Falls, Montana, on the subject: "What Has Greece Contributed to Civilization?"

WE MODERNS are constant pensioners upon the generosity of the past. Our national egotism prompts us to minimize, or ignore entirely, that great foundation left us by the past on which we are building our own mighty civilization. Yet the great achievements of today are invariably compared with those of yesterday. As we turn back the pages of history, we constantly find a smaller world and marvel at the potency of its contribution to succeeding generations. Such contributions are, to a marked extent, traceable to certain states and races. To early Greece, we moderns owe a debt that grows greater with each passing year. Our pride in contemporaneous accomplishments should be tempered by a modest recognition of our obligations to the past.

The Greeks were the first of the fair-haired Aryan peoples to advance in any marked degree along the path of civilization. Their early history is that of any progressive, growing race. Our earliest records show them to have lived among and around the Caucasian Mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas. The early Greeks were an ambitious race and soon they began to creep across the Danube and into what is now the Grecian Peninsula. This was not a sudden conquering invasion but a gradual migration, covering hundreds of years. Slowly they absorbed the civilization of Cnossus and Crete, on which they built a country and civilization of their own. This country and this civilization produced more remarkable men, more wonderful literature, and more inspiring culture and art than any other nation in the history of the world.

The invading Greeks brought with them a love of personal liberty and freedom new to the more easy going, Semitic peoples. This spirit reached its fulfillment in the Greek city state. The Greeks believed that every man was born with equal privileges. He who made the most of his opportunities was elevated to the office of chief. Their city states were usually ruled by a chief or king, with the help and approval of a senate and popular assembly. This is the first historical reference which we find to the theory of self government. Lycurgus in Sparta, and Solon in Athens formulated a legal code which

has become the foundation of most civilized law. Our own laws are modeled after this code. Our form of government can be traced directly to the thoughts of that greatest of Greek political thinkers, Plato, who laid the groundwork of what has since proved to be the most successful theory of government ever formulated.

Perhaps the quality one instinctively associates with the Greeks is art. In the Greeks we find for the first time, the worship of beauty as an ideal. This ideal took form in sculpture and architecture. In no period, ancient or modern, is there anything that rivals the classic symmetry, the physical beauty, or the ethereal quality found in Grecian sculpture. What works of art are more familiar to the average person of today than the Apollo Belvedere, Venus de Milo, or the many statues of the Winged Mercury? To the Egyptians the art of embalming; to the Romans the art of war, to the Phoenicians the art of commerce — embodied the spirit of the race. So the arts of sculpture and architecture embody the very spirit and ideal of Grecian religion, for who could gaze upon the rows and rows of Doric columns of purest marble and the sublime simplicity of lovely friezes without unconsciously thinking of some Supreme Being?

Philosophy interpreted is the love of wisdom and to the Greeks this meant a highly developed understanding of man and the world in which he lived. Thales, one of the earliest and greatest of Greek philosophers, was possessed with an intense and passionate desire for learning. In the sixth century before Christ, when the mind of man was ridden by superstition and cowed by the seemingly supernatural element in Nature. Thales declared that eclipses, tornadoes, and other natural manifestations were not the result of the anger of the Gods, but the evidence of fixed laws which operate in the universe of man. He even went so far as to predict correctly an eclipse of the sun. Socrates, one of the later philosophers, thought along somewhat different lines. He directed the minds of the Greeks from the universe around them to the spiritual, moral, and intellectual life of man himself. Socrates gave to the world the creed of truth, righteousness, and knowledge. Pythagoras, the first of the great Greek mathematicians, believed the earth to be round, although his theories were forgotten for

three thousand years. Looking back on these theories from our assumed superior knowledge, they seem trivial enough, and yet these great philosophers brushed from man's mind that cloud of superstitious ignorance which had encompassed it since the dawn of time.

Grecian literature has given us more familiar characters, more classic deeds, and more proverbial sayings than any other literature. Who has not heard of Achilles' heel, Circe and her swine, Helen of Troy, and a host of other delightful characters and enthralling stories. We owe the bulk of our knowledge of Classic Greece to Homer, a blind poet who lived many centuries before Christ. Though blind and poverty stricken, Homer wove into his tales something of the sublime beauty of the earth, the sky, and the sea. Through his stories run a thread of romance and adventure, the martial music of war, and the pathos of ruined cities and fugitive peoples. During the two thousand year span separating Homer from the modern world, no one has ever conceived such epics as the Iliad and the Odyssey, such characters as Achilles and Ulysses, or such incidents as the Fall of Troy. Today, among the Caucasian races, Homer's stories concerning Troy and Greece are an integral part of every child's education.

In our own age of realism, when the material side of man's nature seems to have largely over-shadowed the spiritual side, should we not do well to take still another page from Grecian history? That page on which is written that, as the centuries pass, a Nation will not be judged by the wealth of its inhabitants nor by the efficiency of its business world, but by that inner spiritual quality which appeals most to man's subconscious mind. Will not posterity think more of that spirit which tends to enrich life and the world than of that which seeks to wrest most from the world and give nothing in return? Down through the ages the shades of blind Homer, wise Socrates, skillful Phidias, and far-seeing Plato march triumphantly. Their theories vindicated, their masterpieces enduring, their philosophies acclaimed; for although all these are ancient in origin, they remain modern in conception. Ancient Greece, secure in her well earned fame, lives on. The memory of her sons is forever green in the minds of men. Truly, "Age cannot wither nor custom stale her infinite variety."



Miss Frances Bovee
Great Falls, Montana
(Winner of Second Prize)

OF ALL characters of Grecian history Pericles is the most prominent. He stands in the initial place of the most pre-eminent period of Athenian history. Pre-eminent for it gave birth to more great men, poets, artists, statesmen and philosophers than all the world has given in any period of equal length.

The Periclean Age is synonymous with all that is beautiful in art, brilliant in letters or remarkable in political history. This Golden Age of Athens has created models, has shaped and inspired all forms of artistic excellence. None but the mightiest of minds in the ages since have been granted a position measurably within reach of the glory that men in this age attained. The reason for this superiority lies foremost in the Greek appreciation of beauty in the broadest sense of the term; beauty of color, of composition, of literary expression, deeds, thoughts and characters. It was during this most remarkable age that such beauty was stimulated. It was during this time, when the Athenian Republic was at the height of its civil and artistic supremacy that Pericles ruled; and he stands as the Great North Star that guided the people in this the most glorious age of Athenian history.

Probably the most outstanding fact about the leadership of Pericles is, that although he was born of parents of the wealthy, noble class, he, himself, was leader of the common people. He had confidence in them; they rightly so in him. His father was a commander of note who did much for Athens, and early Pericles resolved to take his part in making his, a great and glorious city. From his mother he inherited some of his finest traits of human character. The wealth of his parents benefited him in that he was given the best possible education. Not only was he trained by the best teacher of political economy, but also he was educated in music and the fine arts. As a result of this education his mind was at all times free from superstition, and he tried to split the bonds that held others.

Pericles was now a man and had dedicated his life in making Athens supreme. But before we take up Athens during its Golden Age let us look at Pericles the man. An incident in connection with Cimón, a political rival, serves best to show the real character of Pericles. Cimón was to be tried

Pericles and His Influence on Greece

By MISS FRANCES BOVEE

for his life, Pericles to be on the death commission. Pericles, because of personal interests, might have condemned Cimón greatly. But because the sister of Cimón had pleaded her brother's cause, Pericles spoke but once thereby doing his rival no harm. Surely no one could have been more noble. Because of his associations with Anaxagoras, his pedagogue, Pericles absorbed a sublimity of purpose and character, and an elevation of thought therefore of dignity and language. Although we know that Pericles was an eloquent speaker, he has left nothing in writing and few sayings.

Therefore we needs must turn to his political policies to really find his greatness. Because he was leader of the common people, very quickly he became leader of the city. As a result the Athenian Democracy was formed; and every citizen, no matter how lowly, was given an active part in government. For Pericles believed that democracy, freedom and thought, were not special possessions of a small privileged few, but of the whole mass of citizens. His position in the state Pericles owes not to cunning nor to force, but to his implicit trust in his fellow-citizens; their trust in the tried greatness of his spirit, the immovable firmness of his will and his purity of character.

Yet these were not his greatest services to

Athens. He sought to refine the people, to teach them to love and to appreciate more the works of art. His one desire was to beautify his city. Accordingly he employed the best painters, builders, artists and architects to carry out his plans; and as a result of their work and the guidance of Pericles, we, today, have that magnificent grouping of buildings on the Acropolis. This, more than anything else, testifies to the greatness of Pericles. Plutarch aptly says: "The work of Pericles — that which is now Greece's only evidence that the power she boasted of and her ancient wealth is no romance nor idle story — is his construction of public and sacred buildings."

It is then to Pericles, to his undaunted courage in the face of brutal and unjust criticisms, to his powerful will, his sublime character, and his clear vision of Athenian supremacy, that we, today, owe "The glory that was Greece." But as Gray has said, "The paths of glory lead but to the grave," so Pericles died as a result of a great plague that swept the city of Athens. But Pericles is not dead! For so long as art is loved by refined people, so long as literature is cherished by those who are cultured, and so long as the cause of the common people shall dwell in the hearts of men, Pericles shall live, and live, and live.

The Greek Theatre and Its Influence Upon Modern Life

By MISS DOROTHY COLE



Miss Dorothy Cole
Great Falls, Montana
(Winner of Third Prize)

IN ALL likelihood there is no one in the world who does not enjoy seeing a good play, for, in the oft quoted words, "The play's the thing." Do we, however, even pause to consider from what or where this enjoyment comes? Even in the Golden Age of Greece, classed as "the dawn of dramatic art," the people had opportunity only twice a year, and far less chance to consider that which was their own.

The Greek theater showed the democracy of the Athenians as everyone, whether rich or poor, attended the plays. Today, likewise, democracy is evinced in attendance, although not in the expense of the productions. The people of Greece arrived at their theaters at daybreak and stayed until sunset, having only a few moments in which to eat their lunch. Customs change a great deal with the change of times. "The old order changes, yielding place to new, but the good survives." Today we would never think of bringing our lunch for the plays seldom last longer than two and one half hours.

The theater of Greece was very different from the modern version. The very word

(Continued on page 28)



TOPICS OF THE EDITOR



THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AHEPA

FROM all over the United States and Canada, the sturdy Sons of the Ahepa, representing 300 chapters, composed of 30,000 American citizens of Greek descent, gathered in San Francisco, the week of August 24th 31st of this year, to take part in the Ninth Annual Convention of the Fraternity.

Away from their daily tasks they came, unselfishly and self-sacrificingly, conscious of the great obligations imposed upon them, and fully determined to give their best to help solve the problems confronting the Fraternity, and to further shape its future stately course and activity. The earnestness with which the delegates deliberated, on the floor of the Convention and in committee meetings, and the genuine interest which they have displayed, 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 desire and ability to find a way out to remedy and solve them.

It may be genuinely stated that the Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa was one of the most significant and vital conventions of those held by the Order in the past; 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, a new and more comprehensive understanding of all that Ahepa stands for. It firmly crystallized the objectives of the Ahepa into a complete solidarity of purpose and action.

Furthermore, the Convention has proven once again, 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. For the first time in the history of our people on the Pacific Coast, there had come together in San Francisco 10,000 people of Greek origin, whose hearts were beating in unison, responding to the same hopes and aspirations; their attention focused to the same objectives, and altogether happy for having been given the opportunity to assemble together, to greet each other, grip the hand of each other, and appreciate the value of harmony and cooperation.

A Gesture of Amity

Editorial in the Miles City Daily Star, Miles City, Mont., July 10, 1931

THE acceptance of a Greek flag at the ceremony to be observed at Helena on Thursday is one of the finest gestures of amity that will have occurred in the United States in many a day. At the behest of the premier of Greece, a total of 48 flags of the Greek Republic were forwarded to the States, one each to go to the capitals of the several Commonwealths. The Greek flag for Montana will be received by Governor Erickson during the course of a program of presentation which will serve to call attention to the fact that Greece is at peace with the world and is observing its 100th anniversary of the establishment of independence.

There is something significant in the gesture. It is an omen of good will. Greece sent many of her native sons to America to become

Now, with the stimulating pre-Convention activities at an end; with the Convention, itself, gloriously terminated; with the entire press acclaiming it and relating the sterling qualities of our people to the people of San Francisco and the Pacific States; with the election of the new supreme officers, to guide the destinies of our Fraternity for the 1931-32 period; we enter into another interesting cycle in the life of our Fraternity, and upon each and every one of us depends the strength and success of it. Each and every member, conscious of his obligations, is called upon to earnestly participate in every activity of the Fraternity, to discharge his duty in a manner befitting an Ahepan, with rejuvenated energy and enthusiasm, put his shoulders behind the wheels, and, by rendering his undivided support and cooperation, help the Supreme Lodge officers and subordinate officers, whom he initiated to the posts of responsibility, to carry on in magnified proportions, the work and mission of the Ahepa. The enjoyment of the fruits of victory, so gloriously won in the past and the maintenance of same, and the distinction of our leaders in the service of their respective offices, as much as the glorification of the rank and file in useful accomplishments of the future, depends entirely upon the will of each and every one of us to work unselfishly, and cooperate cheerfully and enthusiastically, for the perpetual good of the Order.

Let us all join hands, therefore, and having revived the enthusiasm of our earlier days, defeat the destructive pessimism of depression and, with renewed energy and determination, give everything which is best in each of us, and by our own good example of cooperation and creativeness, not only maintain our present strength, but invite the attention of many more worthy compatriots of ours, to join our ranks, and help make the Ahepa of 1932 a more imposing, influential, and powerful organization than it ever was, in its avowed purpose to serve the cause of America, and to promote the best attributes and highest ideals of Hellenism in this land of our adoption. Faint hearts and quitters have never accomplished anything worth while in this world. Acclaim, recognition, renown and glorification goes only to the man who has a stout heart, and dares to take a chance to better himself and the conditions which surround him.

citizens. There are no more loyal people in the world to any government than the Grecians who are law-abiding people and who believe in the tenets of an independent and free government.

An example of Grecian loyalty to an adopted country is seen in the further fact that when the World War was in progress, something like 60,000 Greek-American youths in the United States responded to the call to the colors and fought valiantly for their country, America. They would have done the same thing had they lived in Greece and that government was involved in international conflict.

Montana accepts this expression of high friendship in the spirit in which it is extended. Greece always has been kindly disposed toward the United States and its government because it sees in the institutions the forces of freedom and progress toward the ultimate of good government. Many of the Grecian youths in the United States today are descendants of the Spartans and other noble and courageous ancient inhabitants of the land of culture who have brought with them the traditions of their native land.

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The Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa

Held in the Civic Auditorium at San Francisco, California,
During the Week of August 24th-31st

Brilliant Success Crowned the Epoch-Making Event

Conclave Injects New Life into Ahepa. Important Events Told in Sequence that Altogether Made the Ninth Annual Convention the Greatest in the History of Ahepa

THE DAY-BY-DAY CONVENTION STORY

The Convention Activities

AMIDST a magnificent setting of splendor, as only the City by the Golden Gate could display, and with a vibrating fraternal and optimistic spirit visibly permeating throughout the vast gathering of Ahepans and their families, estimated 10,000 in attendance, the Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of the Ahepa held sway in San Francisco, during the week of August 24th-31st.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, the 300 chapters of Ahepa scarcely failed to be represented in the great assemblage of Ahepans which marked the Ninth Annual Convention, honored, as it was, by national, state, county and city officials, and internationally distinguished religious and civic leaders.

With fully 175 delegates and alternates, the cream and flower of Hellenism in the United States and Canada, representing 300 flourishing chapters, located on the North American continent, with a membership exceeding 30,000, and a vast number of members and their guests throughout the land in attendance, the Convention formally opened its session on the 24th day of August, 1931, in the imposing hall of the Civic Auditorium, one of the proud edifices of San Francisco.

Although the Convention proper did not officially open until Monday, August 24th, it may be said that it opened several weeks in advance, when the delegates finally came together to give expression to those things which had been uppermost in their minds the entire year.

First of all, there had come to San Francisco those indefatigable workers, the members of the Supreme Lodge, and the Convention Arrangements Committee, led by Brother Theodore Andronicos, 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, state, county and city officials who, with their presence at the various functions, gave color and importance to the significant events.

Before the actual opening of the Conven-

Fully 10,000 people of Greek origin, from every nook and corner of the United States and Canada, but particularly from California and the Pacific states, were in San Francisco during the week, attending the Convention, and witnessed the unusual events that took place, culminating with the election of the supreme officers, to lead the Ahepa for the year to come. The undeniable hospitality of the officials and citizens of San Francisco and the State of California, who were happy in their self-appointed mission of making the Ahepans feel genuinely at home, and the interest of every delegate and visitor, 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 entertainments was indeed refreshing and highly inspiring.

The early arrivals of Ahepans, who reached San Francisco via motor caravans and other means of transportation, joined by the bulk of the delegates and alternates and the supreme officials, arriving in the city by special trains from the North, East and South, were altogether greeted Sunday morning, August 23rd, at a special service of worship in the St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Church, where his Grace, Archbishop Athenagoras, officiated at a High Mass, attended by nearly 5,000 local and visiting Ahepans. The afternoon of this day was mostly spent in housing the multitude of delegates and visitors, in the registration of the duly accredited representatives, and in sight-seeing trips in luxurious automobiles placed at the disposal of the delegates.

Convention Class Initiated

That evening a large number of new members were initiated into the fraternity.

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

July 13, 1931.

Mr. Theodore C. Andronicos,
General Chairman, Order of Ahepa,
Whitecomb Hotel,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Mr. Andronicos:

Your kind invitation to be a guest of honor at the Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa in San Francisco, next month, has been received. I appreciate the invitation but regret that the pressure of the public business will not permit me to add any further commitments or make any speaking engagements at this time. I shall appreciate it, however, if you will extend on my behalf to the delegates to the convention, my hearty congratulations and cordial good wishes. From their rich background of history, culture and idealism, the Greek race bring elements of devotion to American institutions which are a valuable contribution to our common life.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

tion, many important matters which had the earnest attention of the officials and members of the Golden Gate and Pacific chapters, were diligently attended to. All in all, everything cooperated to make the Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa a complete success, and an epoch-making event.

The internationally famous City by the Golden Gate, with its broad streets and boulevards, focusing to the civic center, the famous hub of San Francisco, were gaily and gloriously decorated with the emblems of the United States, Greece and the Ahepa, and, as it were, the hearts of the people also were wide open to receive their guests of renowned ancestry, and present worthiness.



The Brilliant Banquet of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa held at the Palace Hotel on August 27, 1931

tion all over this continent, and I congratulate you upon that. Organization furnishes the means for contact between individuals — it furnishes the means for the interchange of thoughts and ideas, and the opportunity for planning for your own interests, but, best of all, I am sure, you have in mind the interests of this great country in which we all live." Judge Claire's remarks were highly applauded.

The toastmaster then introduced Mr. Reilly, the Chief Bank Examiner of the State of California, and a personal friend of Governor James Rolph, Jr. The Governor, who was scheduled to be among the honor guests of the banquet, due to pressing business of state, was unable to attend, and Mr. Reilly was requested by him to take his place. Mr. Reilly, in a most convincing manner, told his audience how sorry the Governor was for having been unable to join them, and told them how he particularly asked him to attend the banquet and express his appreciation to the members of the Ahepa, for not only deciding to hold their Convention in the Golden State, but for the splendid and remarkable patriotic work which they were doing in behalf of better government and progressive achievements in the United States. Mr. Reilly further related how much the Governor appreciated the good qualities and the splendid type of citizenship represented by our people residing in California, who, in conjunction with the other people, are making the Golden State an outstanding one among the states in cultural and business development.

The next speaker introduced was the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, Brother George E. Phillis. Brother Phillis, after thanking the several distinguished guests and the host chapters of the Ahepa, gave a historical detail of the organization of the Ahepa, how it originated in Atlanta, Ga., in 1922, by eight patriots, how it spread throughout the country, and, gathering momentum as years went by, today it stands as one of the foremost patriotic organizations on the continent, praised and

acclaimed by people high in the affairs of State and Church. He further explained the principles and ideals upon which it is founded, and the record of its splendid accomplishments. His speech, long that it was, gave a complete picture of the work and objectives of the Ahepa, and was roundly applauded.

Then Hon. A. Maheras, Consul General of Greece at San Francisco, addressed the audience, and praised the work of the Ahepa



Soterios Nicholson, Vice Chairman of the Convention and newly elected Supreme Counsellor of the Order of Ahepa

and the benevolent influence which it is exerting in bringing about harmony and cooperation among our people.

His Grace, Archbishop Athenagoras, was then introduced. He spoke in Greek, and his address, impressive and solemn, centered on praising the Ahepa for its noble objectives, and warmly appealed that it maintain the harmonious cordiality among its members, which was inspirational and to make every effort to enlist in its work each and every compatriot of ours. "The Greek Orthodox Church," he said, "the Mother of all churches, needs your inspiring

enthusiasm, and realizing as we do our great mission. I am confident that you will render your help and assistance in a more pronounced way, from now on, as you have not failed to do in the past. The Greek church, as you all know, has been a pillar, and a promoter of progressive education, and I am sure, in conjunction with your plans and objectives, you will never fail to assist us, the Greek church in America, to carry out its educational program, and perpetuate the splendid traditions of our race and church. You have conclusively proven your ability to organize and organize effectively, and I do hope that this healthy influence you will not hesitate to inject into the body organization of our church in this country also. Our schools need your help, our church needs your help, and I am sure that you will, with more enthusiasm, with more willingness, offer us your help and assistance that we may accomplish our mission, equal to the prestige and high objectives of your church."

Archbishop Athenagoras in his address spoke more like a man, a scholar and a statesman, than a preacher, touching the hearts and minds of his entire audience, and when he concluded they all arose to their feet and cheered him long and warmly, denoting that they were with him, in his efforts to place the Greek Orthodox Church in America in the high station of respect and esteem to which it is rightfully entitled.

Friday-Saturday — August 29th and 30th

The fifth and sixth days and nights of the Convention, that is, Friday, August 29th and Saturday, August 30th, were occupied with the reports of the several committees, with debates and discussions of same, and the adoption or rejection of the legislative and other resolutions submitted by the chairmen of the committees.

The following committees, during these two busy days of the Convention, made their reports:



The Junior band of the Sons of Pericles chapter of Salt Lake City which participated at the Convention and made a splendid impression

1. The Ritualistic Committee, through its Chairman, Brother C. G. Parris.
2. The Committee on Insurance, through its Chairman, Brother Michael D. Konomos.
3. The Canadian Committee, through its Chairman, Brother G. A. Kyriakopoulos.
4. The Sons of Pericles Committee, through its Chairman, Brother Stamos.
5. The Resolutions Committee, through its Chairman, George Papaefias.
6. The Magazine Committee, through its Chairman, Brother Critzas.
7. The Grievance Committee, through its Chairman, Brother George C. Peterson.
8. The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, through its Chairman, Brother Nicholopoulos.
9. The Legislative Committee, through its Chairman, Brother Booras.
10. The Educational Committee, through its Chairman, Brother Andronicos.
11. The Officers' Reports Committee, through its Vice-Chairman, Brother Psaki.
12. The Finance Committee, through its Chairman, Brother Govatos.
13. The National Project Committee, through its Chairman, Brother Van-etch.

Resolutions Adopted

In brief form, we herewith outline the following resolutions adopted by the Convention:

1. The adoption of the selection of the city of Baltimore as the next convention city.
2. The Convention recommended the Supreme Lodge to draw up a new ritual, same based upon the ritual submitted at the last Convention and the present ritual to use; the new ritual to be in three degrees,

and within six months from date the said new ritual, approved by the Supreme Lodge shall be printed in booklet form, and forwarded to all chapters for their immediate use. It further recommended that the officers of each chapter be instructed to enforce the new ritual as it is prepared, and not to alter it in any manner or form.

3. The Convention adopted a resolution to the effect that the Convention authorizes the Supreme Lodge to create, establish, and to operate in conjunction with and at the headquarters of the Ahepa, a Mutually Coöperative Death Benefit Department, that any member in good standing, regardless of age, condition of health, or occupation, shall be eligible for membership in this Department.

4. The Convention adopted the Canadian Committee's report, as submitted by its Chairman, Brother Kyriakopoulos, to the effect that the rituals and constitution for the use of the Canadian chapters contain a proper provision of allegiance to the Brothers to the Dominion of Canada.

5. The Convention adopted a resolution that the Order of the Sons of Pericles be placed under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, and that the records and all the organization work be carried out under the direction of the Ahepa headquarters; that all cash in the hands of the Treasurer of the Sons of Pericles or in the hands of its Advisory Board, be turned over to the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa, to be kept under separate account, in the name of the Sons of Pericles, and all checks drawn against same, to be signed by the Supreme Treasurer of Ahepa, the Supreme Archon Megistant, and the Supreme Treasurer of the Sons of Pericles; that the Convention of the Sons of Pericles be held at the same time and place as that of the Ahepa; that the local chapters of the Ahepa, which are sponsoring chapters of the Sons of Pericles, have, if possible, the meetings of the Sons and of the Ahepa, held at the same time and place; that the first Sunday of every month be known as the Ahepa-Sons of Pericles Sunday, and the members of the two organizations attend the local Greek Church.

6. The Convention adopted the report of the Resolutions Committee, whereas resolutions of appreciation and thanks were addressed to the Governor of the State of California, to the Mayor of San Francisco, to the American and Greek Press, to the Golden Gate and Pacific Chapters, to the Committee on Arrangements of the Convention, and to all other persons who have assisted or remembered the Convention of Ahepa, and helped in its work and success. The Convention extended its thanks to Jim Londos, the World's Wrestling Champion, for his appearance and participation in the Convention. Archbishop Athenagoras was highly praised for his kindness to attend and address the Convention.

7. The Convention passed resolutions on the MAGAZINE, to the effect that the present form of the MAGAZINE be main-

tained; that the Ahepa Magazine Publishing Corporation shall be a property of the Order of Ahepa; that the business of the MAGAZINE be administered and managed by a Board, consisting of the Supreme President, Supreme Secretary and Supreme Treasurer, and two other members of the Order, preferably residents of Washington, or nearby, and appointed by the Supreme Lodge, at its first meeting, after the Convention. That the general offices of the MAGAZINE shall be located, together with the offices of the headquarters of the Order of Ahepa; that no MAGAZINE shall be mailed to suspended, withdrawn, or delinquent members, unless such members pay for it in advance; that no more than 750 copies be mailed gratis, to individuals and institutions selected by the management of the MAGAZINE; that the order of Ahepa loan THE AHEPA MAGAZINE the sum of \$17,000 for the purpose of defraying its outstanding debts. It must be noted here that it has been erroneously reported in the press and otherwise, that the \$17,000 loaned to the MAGAZINE was to cover the loss it sustained. That is not so. There are assets of the MAGAZINE to be taken into account, such as Cash on Hand, Office Fixtures, Accounts Receivable from chapters and advertisers, amounting approximately to \$14,000. Let it be said once more that the total loss which THE AHEPA MAGAZINE has sustained from its very inception up to date does not exceed the sum of \$8,000. It must be further borne in mind that the MAGAZINE is a running business and decidedly not a derelict as some propagandists tried to picture it, well enjoying the trust and confidence of the entire membership, its readers and advertisers; a well-organized business entity in itself.

8. Brother George C. Peterson of the Grievance Committee, reported that no matter of grievance of importance came before it, and so no report was forthcoming before the Convention.



The beautiful and imposing float entered by the Golden Gate chapter at the big parade was awarded the first prize by the judges

9. The Ladies Auxiliary Committee reported that although they have studied the subject very thoroughly at this time, the Convention would not take any steps in officially forming such an Auxiliary body. It recommended, however, that the Supreme Lodge be instructed to encourage chapters, and that members, in turn, assist and encourage in carrying out functions for the benefit of the ladies. It further recommended that the Supreme Lodge make a thorough study of Ladies Auxiliary Organizations now in existence, and report its findings to the next convention, with proper recommendations as to the nature of a proper constitution best adaptable for such Ladies Auxiliary, for its final consideration.

10. The most important changes in the Constitution as same were submitted by the Legislative Committee and adopted by the Convention, are to the effect: that the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa is to consist of 7 members instead of the formerly 18, namely: the Supreme President, the Supreme Secretary, the Supreme Treasurer, the Supreme Counsellor, and two Supreme Governors, all elected by the Convention; that the domain of the Ahepa be divided into 36 districts and 36 district governors elected with the same duties as the former supreme governors, with the exception that they shall have no vote in the Supreme Lodge, and shall not participate in the conventions of the Ahepa; that such district governors in the future shall be elected at conventions held by the districts affected a month or two before the Annual Convention of the Ahepa; and that the district governors shall be obligated to visit the chapters under their jurisdiction, at least, once a year.

The Legislative Committee's report was a lengthy one and the limited space does not permit its entire publication at this time,



Welcome—Order of Ahepa. Portrayed in floral design in bloom. A bed of multi-colored flowers planted to portray the emblem of the Order of Ahepa was in full bloom and display at the Golden Gate park to the delight and the astonishment of the Ahepans.

but complete details will be mailed to each chapter after the new constitution and by-laws in booklet form have been prepared in accordance to the resolutions adopted.

11. The Convention adopted the report of the Educational Committee, to the end that instead of the previous plan whereas scholarships were awarded ranging from \$50 to \$250, to a number of students who had done meritorious work in colleges and universities, averaging from 20 to 25 students a year, that the Supreme Lodge is authorized to award four scholarships annually, valued at \$250 per year, on a four-year-term basis, so that a student who is awarded such a scholarship will know that throughout the period of his attendance in college he will receive \$250 a year, assuring him financial support to complete his course.

It further recommended that educational lectures be prepared by the Supreme Lodge and mailed to the chapters, for the benefit of those who desire to deliver such lectures, for the enlightenment and benefit of the members.

12. The Convention adopted the report of the Committee on the Examination of the Officers' Reports, which was a lengthy and impassionate one, mainly dealing with the expenditures incurred by the administration in carrying out the work of the Ahepa, and making such recommendations, intending to carry out in a better manner the work of the Ahepa, if possible.

13. The Convention adopted the report of the Finance and Budget Committee with the recommendation that the expenditures be adhered to according to the budget adopted with only 5% allowance for increase in case of an emergency.

14. The Convention adopted the report of the National Projects Committee, that whereas the total sum available for the erection of a national home is not as yet adequate, the building of the National Home be postponed until such time when it will be practical to undertake its construction. The Committee also recommended and the Convention adopted that no immediate action shall be taken as to the organization and establishment of a National Institute.

On the Scholarship Loan Fund, the Convention adopted the recommendation of the Committee that a separate committee, with Brother George E. Phillies as chairman, shall be appointed to further study the matter, and report at the next Convention for final action. Concerning a sanatorium for tuberculars, the institution of which the Committee strongly recommended, after plenty of discussion and numerous amendments, the subject matter was referred to a committee, of which Dr. Psaki was made chairman, to study the feasibility of creating such a sanatorium, and report its findings at the next Convention, for final action also.

An excursion to Greece, to take place next spring, to be organized as a self-sustaining project, with no expense to the organization, was adopted by the Convention, and the Supreme Lodge authorized



Miss Alike Diplarakou, the ever charming "Miss Europe" graced with her presence the reception rendered to the delegates by Consular General of Greece, Hon. Moberus, at the elite Fairmont Hotel.

to go ahead with the work of the excursion immediately.

Action on the Wickersham Commission's Report

The publication of certain parts of the Wickersham Commission's report, charging criminal inclination on the part of Greek nationals and citizens of Greek origin in this country, as published in the newspapers in San Francisco, aroused the wrath and indignation of the Convention, solely for its erroneous and inaccurate statements, altogether unfounded on facts. After considerable discussion on the floor, the Convention went on record and appointed a committee consisting of Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes of New York; Brother Peter Bountouris of San Francisco and Evangelos Kilismanis of Toronto, to study thoroughly the charges as contained in said report, and make its findings known to the Convention for action. This committee, after tedious and painstaking investigation, reported to the Convention, and the following resolution of protest against the charges made by the Wickersham Commission, to the end that the Greeks contributed largely to the criminal records of this country, was adopted, and the Supreme Secretary was instructed to forward copies of this resolution of protest to the proper authorities:

"Whereas, The report recently submitted by the Wickersham Commission to the President of the United States erroneously, wrongfully and unjustly states to the effect that American citizens of Greek origin contribute a comparatively larger percentage to the number of arrests in this country than any other nationals, excepting Americans and Mexicans.

"WHEREAS, These statements in said report have been widely published and circulated, and thereby stamped upon the mind of the general public the unfair and misleading impression that the Greeks are more criminally inclined than any other race of people; now therefore,

"*Be It Resolved*, by the Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa, a national American organization, founded by American citizens of Greek origin for the purpose of inculcating loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its flag, obedience to its laws, and reverence to its history and traditions, that

"*First*: The Greeks by virtue of their nature, early education, history, traditions and their high standard of citizenship, rank foremost among the most respectable and law abiding residents in the United States;

"*Second*: That the report of the Wickersham Commission must, in logical reason, be inaccurate and untrue because in the few instances of arrests made among the Greeks in cities specifically mentioned the given number of such arrests is far in excess of the total Greek population in those cities during the period of time supposed to be covered by the report.

"*Third*: As a specific instance of the report's inaccuracy we cite the case of Jersey City, N. J., where the Commission states that during the year 1929 there were approximately 1,600 Greeks arrested, where, as a matter of fact, according to a careful check-up on the census of that city, the total Greek population in that city did not exceed 1,500 for that year.

"*Fourth*: The report of the Commission is further inaccurate because of the well-known fact that many persons of slavick origin, and entirely foreign to the Greek race, invariably, and especially when in trouble, call themselves 'Greeks,' probably because of the recent extension of the boundary lines of Greece in the Balkan Peninsula whereby hundreds of thousands of peoples, foreign to the Greek nationality, language and traditions were brought under the Greek flag.

"*Fifth*: That the American citizens of Greek extraction, because of their enterprising spirit and commercial genius, reside in large commercial centers of this country, and, in the vigorous pursuits of their varied and numerous mercantile activities minor violations of the countless traffic and other trivial regulatory ordinances passed by city councils, chiefly for revenue, inadvertently results, and it is unjust and unfair to class such infractions with crimes.

"*Sixth*: That because of the above reasons, the percentage of 'Greek' arrests appears to run higher than that of those nationalities where there are no such possibilities of confusions.

"*Seventh*: That these resolutions are offered to show the inaccuracy of the Wickersham Commission's report and to explain the actual percentage of arrests among the Greeks, but not to excuse any crimes or misdemeanors committed by the Greeks; and



By unanimous consent the following were claimed the most beautiful maidens attending the Convention. Misses Estia Kauloris, her sister Maria Kauloris, both of Los Angeles and Goldie Lamberson of St. Louis, Mo.

"*Eighth*: That this Convention, for and on behalf of every member within its ranks declares that lawlessness is inexcusable in whatever form or percentage it may be found to exist; that this Order considers the deplorable trend toward crime in this country as one of its own vital problems, and pledges to do all within its power and influence to eradicate every trace thereof from our midst.

"*Resolved, further*, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, and each member of his Cabinet; to each member of the Wickersham Commission, the Governors of the various States, and to the local chapters of the Order of Ahepa."

The Election and Installation of the Supreme Lodge Officers

Late Sunday night, and after the reports of the several committees had been properly disposed of, the nominations of supreme officers were called for. The gladiators, who had spent most of their energy in debating on the legislative and other resolutions that were brought before the Convention, each expressing his opinion and conviction on each subject, demonstrating a truly democratic body, and during the glorious battles fought and won, many had lost their vocal expressive powers, including the Chairman of the Convention, for even his thundering, shrieking voice had suffered a temporary set-back from hoarseness, yet they all had in reserve plenty of energy and spirit to spend for the final effort of the nominating battle. Brother Veras, impulsively sensing the end of his authority, as Convention Chairman, where he ruled like a dictator of a mighty empire, powerful, threatening, defiant, but considerate, and impartial at critical moments, let the gavel fall for a final roll call, commencing the battle for the nomination and election of the Supreme Lodge officers, to guide the destinies of our fraternity for the year 1931-1932.

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, each

praising the splendid services of their men placed in nomination — always for the good of the Ahepa — with the result that the following Supreme Lodge officers were elected to lead the mighty host of the Ahepa for the year 1931-32 as follows:

Executive Officers

Supreme President — Harris J. Booras, a distinguished lawyer of Boston, Mass., and a brilliant leader of Ahepa.

Supreme Vice President — Theodore Andronicos of San Francisco, Calif., a scholar and indefatigable worker of Ahepa.

Supreme Secretary — Achilles Catsonis of Washington, D. C., a distinguished scholar and a lawyer, reelected to his office for the fifth consecutive time.

Supreme Treasurer — Andrew Jarvis of Portsmouth, N. H., a successful business man of New England, reelected for a second term.

Supreme Counsellor — Soterios Nicholson of Washington, D. C., a lawyer of distinction and a nationally known figure.

Supreme Governors — C. R. Nixon of Tulsa, Okla., a distinguished lawyer, a member for several consecutive seasons of the Supreme Lodge, and a sincere servant of the Ahepa.

Peter S. Sikakis of Chicago, former Vice President of the Ahepa, and a successful business man in the West. And the following 36 district governors:

District Governors Elected

District

- No. 1. Matthew Frangodakis, Lewiston, Me.
2. George Eliades, Lowell, Mass.
3. George Cassimatis, Newport, R. I.
4. Costas Vanech, Stamford, Conn.
5. Charles Stathakos, Buffalo, N. Y.
6. George Papacleas, New York City
7. John Givas, Newark, N. J.
8. C. Coventatos, Baltimore, Md.
9. Dr. George Paskopoulos, Reading, Pa.



Miss Paulene Hontalas, the ever pleasing and pretty secretary of Brother Theodore Andronicos during the Convention activities.

10. N. Copanos, Cleveland, Ohio.
11. William Essaris, Wheeling, W. Va.
12. C. G. Paris, Quantico, Va.
13. James Orphanos, Winston-Salem, N. C.
14. Dr. G. M. Saliba, Savannah, Ga.
15. Peter Galatis, Miami, Fla.
16. George Cassimus, Birmingham, Ala.
17. George Steffens, Dayton, Ohio.
18. Peter Magas, Kalamazoo, Mich.
19. William Zillson, Indianapolis, Ind.
20. Charles Shane, Milwaukee, Wis.
21. G. A. Kyriakopoulos, Chicago, Ill.
22. N. D. Konomos, St. Louis, Mo.
23. A. E. Coulheras, New Orleans, La.
24. Andrew Sanderson, Kansas City, Mo.
25. Paul M. Costas, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
26. Chris Harvalis, Omaha, Nebr.
27. Jim Dikeon, Denver, Colo.
28. George Georgiades, Gallup, N. M.
29. George Ellis, Santa Barbara, Calif.
30. C. E. Athas, Magna, Utah.
31. Theo Daldakis, Butte, Mont.
32. George Tryphon, Sacramento, Calif.
33. S. E. Katapodis, Seattle, Wash.
34. George Plastiras, Edmonton, Canada.
35. E. Kalismanis, Toronto, Canada.
36. E. Gravaris, Montreal, Canada.

Election of New Officers Approved by All

The election of Brother Harris J. Booras of Boston, a brilliant lawyer and an indefatigable worker of Ahepa, to the highest elective office was enthusiastically received by all, as was the election of the other officials. Prolonged and warm applause greeted the announcement of the leaders chosen to guide the destinies of the Ahepa for the ensuing year.

Brother V. I. Chebithies' speech, promising to support the new administration to the limit, delivered after the announcement



Brother Thanos Lagios, Secretary of the Convention Arrangements Committee, who rendered devoted service to the success of the Convention



A glimpse from the Convention. Left to right: Brother Katis, Achilles Catsonis, Mrs. Catsonis, Mrs. N. D. Konomos and Mrs. Jarvis, standing in front of the Convention hall

of the ballots declaring the election of our new Supreme President, to which post he was also a candidate, moving at the same time to make Brother Booras' election unanimous, was a gesture of true fraternalism, a display of unanimity of purpose and harmony, such as makes a brotherhood and fraternalism a reality and not an idle talk, and certainly struck a strong note of concord and solidarity and was received with prolonged cheers and applause. The supreme officers elected for the ensuing year were then installed into their respective offices, with Chairman Brother James Veras officiating, and charging them with the oath of their office. Brief remarks of appreciation for the honor bestowed upon them were made by the incoming officials.

We Thank You—One and All

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.

Personal glimpses from the Convention, compiled by Brother Janetis, will appear in the next issue of the MAGAZINE, as same reached us too late for insertion in the present issue.

We believe it is our duty that we shall mention at this time, brief though the mention may be, the work of the following officials who have contributed to the success of the Convention. First of all, credit shall be given to Brother James Veras, Chairman of the Convention, who at times threatening, at times pleading, he always strove to do the best he knew how, and endeavored in as impartial a manner as was possible, to conduct and terminate the Ninth Annual Convention of Ahepa to a glorious end. Comments and sincere congratulations are in order for the able and tactful assistance rendered to him by the Vice-Chairman of the Convention, Brother Soterios Nicholson.

We wish also to mention the magnificent work of the Golden Gate, or Oakland and Los Angeles drill teams, which during the night of the dance, and at the parade,

gave such splendid exhibitions, attracting the applause of all witnessing their drills. Particular praise goes to the Oakland drill team, which won the prize not only at the teams' exhibition, at the Grand Ball, but also at the parade.

It will be an omission, if we fail to mention the splendid hospitality extended to the delegates by the officers and members of the Golden Gate Chapter No. 150, Pacific Chapter No. 235, and Oakland Chapter No. 171.

The Barbeque Picnic, which was given by the Oakland Chapter, in honor of the delegates, although because of pressing business of the Convention, the delegates were prevented from participating in it, those visitors and a few of the delegates who did attend it certainly had a splendid time, and appreciated very much the hospitality extended to them.

Praise and congratulations are in order for Brother Theodore Andronicos, newly elected Supreme Vice-President of the Ahepa, and Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, and he should rightfully feel proud of the splendid showing of the Pacific Coast chapters, in making the Ninth Annual Convention such a complete success.

Praise and congratulations are also in order for Brother William Petros, Vice-Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, in charge of Hotel Accommodations; Thanos D. Lagios, Secretary and Decorations; Dr. E. Apostolides, Treasurer and Transportation; George Andreadakes, Banquet; Peter Boudoures, Finance; Dr. Peter T. Angel, Publicity; John Filios, Parade-Patrols; Chris Katon and N. Mavrides, Entertainment; George C. Peterson, Reception; James Psaltos, Concession Committee.

Also we wish to further extend our sincere thanks and appreciation to his Grace Archbishop Athenagoras, Head of the Greek Church in America; to our wrestling-world-champion, Jim Landos; to the ever-pleasing diplomat, Hon. Maleras, who so kindly entertained the delegates at a special reception at the Fairmont Hotel; to Senator Shortridge of California; to Governor James Ruff, Jr.; to Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco, all of whom graced the Convention with their presence and addresses; to the judiciary officials of the state of California, from the Supreme Court on down the ranks; to the officials of the city of San Francisco, from Mayor Angelo Rossi down through the ranks; to the Chamber of Commerce of the cities of San Francisco and Oakland; to the chairman and members of the ladies' committees, which so hospitably entertained the wives and daughters of the delegates, and made their stay in San Francisco pleasant and memorable.

To the gentlemen of the American press, namely: the *Examiner*, the *News*, the *Call-Bulletin* and the *Chronicle*, of San Francisco; the *Tribune* of Oakland; as well as to the Greek press, *Prontithens*, the *New Era*, the *Pacific Coast Review*, of San Francisco;

(Continued on page 26)



The First Steam Engine.
Invented by Hero the Greek
in 150 B.C.

THE National Museum in Washington has placed on view an exhibit to show "How Man Came to Know Steam." It begins with a steam toy, invented by an engineer named Hero, of Alexandria, in Egypt, about 150 B.C. Not until the middle of the sixteenth century was anything more heard of the uses of steam. But in 1629, an Italian chemist, Giovanni Branca, invented a steam engine to generate power, and his design, later modified, developed into the modern steam turbine. In 1690, a French engineer named Papin invented the safety valve, and suggested the use of steam to drain water from mines, etc. The rudiments of a power-generating steam engine having been contributed by Branca, Papin and others, it only awaited the touch of a mechanical magician to become a complete achievement. That touch was given in 1698 by Thomas Savery, an English coal-mine operator, who built an engine, with cylinder and piston, for lifting water out of his mines. Fourteen years later, an English blacksmith Thomas Newcomen, constructed a steam engine which was one of the most remarkable inventions of any age or time. From it grew the modern steam engine. An engine of the Newcomen type (imported from England, and the first steam engine ever seen in America) was set up near Newark, N. J., in 1754, to drain a copper mine. The first person in the United States to apply steam for propelling a boat was William Henry, gunsmith and famous patriot, who, in 1763, built a small stern-wheel craft and launched it on Conestoga creek, at Lancaster, Pa. It carried no passengers, but was designed to prove that a steam-driven boat could travel upstream, against the current. Twenty-four years later, with the first passenger-carrying steamboat, John Fitch made a successful trial trip on the Delaware river. Fitch died in 1798. Nine years later the reward which he had sought came to Robert Fulton, whose steamboat, the Clermont, made its first trial trip up the Hudson, August 7, 1807. In 1805, Oliver Evans built in Philadelphia the first steam-driven wagon seen in the United States. It was a dredge, designed for work along the river docks, but could run on land under its own power. Evans made definite prediction of carriages run-

HOW MAN CAME TO KNOW THE WONDERS OF STEAM

BY M. E. AXEARLY

ning on railways. "The time will come," he said, "when people will travel in stages moved by steam engines almost as fast as birds can fly, fifteen to twenty miles an hour." Indeed, by that time railways of some kind were plainly seen to be a necessity for commerce. The question was, what motive power could be used? A treadmill car operated by horses, carrying twenty-four passengers, won a prize of \$500. Cars equipped with masts and sails were tried. Evans's prediction was ridiculed. But when, in 1829, news came from England of the wonderful performances of George Stephenson's locomotive "Rocket," all doubt about the use of steam for power was removed.

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The Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa

(Continued from page 25)

the Greek-American press of Oakland; as well as to the two Greek dailies of New York, the *National Herald* and the *Atlantic* — we extend to them all our thanks and appreciation for relaying the news of the events of the Convention to their readers throughout the land.

If there shall be any persons who have contributed to the success of the Convention, with the exception, of course, of the delegates and alternates and the supreme officials, we beg their pardon for failing to mention their names, individually, for the part they have taken and played, in making the Ninth Annual Ahepa Convention a huge success; for our heartfelt thanks and gratitude are heartily extended to them all, also.

Ladies Gloriously Entertained

The visiting ladies of the officials, delegates and members of the Ahepa, who attended the Convention, were splendidly entertained by a special committee. Lack of space prevents us from giving a detailed report of the various phases of reception especially prepared to entertain them, but we shall suffice ourselves in quoting from reports made to us by Mrs. Emanuel Apostolides, President of the "EOS" Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope:

"August 24, Monday evening, the Daughters of Penelope, 'EOS' Chapter, welcomed the visiting ladies of the Convention, at an informal entertainment, in the roof garden of the Whitcomb Hotel, official headquarters of the Convention.

"More than fifty ladies, not including those of the Far West, made us most happy with their coming and getting a glimpse of California, the golden poppy state. And the affability, the charm, and the pleasant friendliness of these ladies, went right to the hearts of us, the 'wild and woolly' Westerners!

August 25, Tuesday afternoon, the ladies were taken on a sight-seeing trip throughout the most interesting places of our San Francisco, and from the expressions of wonder, awe, and delight, on their faces, they were extremely impressed and pleased — indeed, they never before saw such rugged beauty as that of our California, and of San Francisco, with its famous Cliff House, Seal Rocks, etc.; its tempestuous breakers that contradict the name 'Pacific,' but please the eye and heart; its silver-watered bay, with the ferries which move on its waters like snow-clad fairy ships — all these will remain, I ween, indelible in the hearts and minds of those who beheld such splendors for the first time.

"The visiting ladies were also entertained at a theatre party given exclusively in their behalf, Friday night, August 28th."

In behalf of the ladies, we wish to extend their thanks and appreciation to the committee who acted as hostess to our fair sex during the week of the Convention, namely: Mrs. Emanuel Apostolides, President; Mrs. Gladys Katon, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Marie Choppelas, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. N. P. Damianakis, Vice-Chairman; Miss Helen Panos, Secretary; Miss Eftimia Pantazy, Secretary — and to the members composing the entire committee, who left nothing undone to please and make happy the fair sex of the Ahepa during their stay in the city by the Golden Gate — the fair San Francisco.

—

A Gem of an Ahepa Spirit

BROTHER DIONYSIOS FLORATOS, a member of Washington Chapter No. 31, who now resides at the Island of Samos, Greece, sent in the following letter to the president of his chapter Brother Nicholson: "When, a year or two ago I left for Greece, suffering from a serious illness, from which the doctors told me I had no hope of recovery, I resigned myself to the inevitable and expected day by day to pass to the beyond. But it often happens that man proposes and God disposes, and instead of approaching my grave, I found myself slowly recuperating and running away from it. Now the doctors inform me that I am well, having overcome the danger.

"Now that I am spurred with new hopes to keep on enjoying life, my first thought was of the Ahepa and of my chapter. And although economic conditions here are critical, yet I managed somehow, and I enclose herewith \$8.00 — my dues to the chapter.

"I miss the Ahepa meetings very much but I follow your activities closely, and I want you to know that I am still as good an Ahepan as ever.

"I am feeling well, and I wish you all happiness. I think of you all the time.

"Sincerely yours,

"DIONYSIOS FLORATOS."

Brother Floratos, whom we all wish a long life of happiness, is a living example of a true

Ahepan. May his spirit be not only undimmed in the years to come, but be an inspiration to many of our brothers in America. He is a hundred percent both in spirit and action.

Greek Songs Broadcast Through Purdue University Radio Station

FOR the first time in this country Greek songs with English words were sung over the radio from Purdue station WBAA the night of May 15th and 23rd. The Greek has been translated by Prof. John Fotos of the modern language department at Purdue University. Frank E. Triboulet, Lafayette tenor, was the soloist.

The first two were "Words of Love" and "The Serenade" from the popular operetta, "The Lovers," by Chatziapostolou. The third song was "Mother and Son," from a Greek poem by George Drosinis, the music by S. Samaras. With some of the songs Prof. Fotos played violin obbligatos accompanied by Mrs. R. H. Carr at the piano.

If ever any of the Ahepa chapters should have the occasion to broadcast through their local stations, it will serve the best end if they will incorporate in the program Greek songs. We believe it is time for us to show to the American public that we are not behind the other nations in music and songs, and that our creations have a charm of their own.

Those who wish to broadcast Greek songs, as stated in the foregoing, may communicate with Prof. John Fotos, care of the Department of Languages, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., who will be glad to cooperate with you in the presentation of a program.

Mother Lodge Celebrates Ninth Anniversary of Order of Ahepa

UNDER the auspices of the Atlanta Chapter No. 1, the first established chapter of the Order of Ahepa, the ninth anniversary of the birth of our fraternity was fittingly celebrated on July 26th in Atlanta, Ga. Members of the Mother Lodge, under the leadership of Brother Nick Chotas, one of the members of the Mother Lodge and Supreme Governor of the Sixth District, officiated at this celebration in appropriate and solemn ceremonies held in the lodge rooms of the Atlanta Chapter, in the presence of the members of the chapter and many visiting delegates and guests from a number of chapters of the Ahepa in the South. It was a glorious occasion and a distinct expression of appreciation and contentment for the members of the Mother Lodge present, who were extremely happy to participate in the ninth anniversary celebration of the fraternity and with profound feeling of admiration observed the phenomenal growth and expansion of a movement which they had the inspiration to initiate on July 26, 1922.

In hailing the ninth anniversary of the fraternity, we extend to the members of the Mother Lodge our sincere congratulations and express our fondest wish and hope that they live to observe many a score of anniversaries for the fraternity with new achievements and accomplishments added each year to its roll of progress.

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

The Greek Theatre and Its Influence Upon Modern Life

(Continued from page 12)

"theater" was originally used to denote only that part of the building which was occupied by the spectators. At a later date the complete auditorium was called a theater, while constructions more similar to the demands of the Greeks became "stadiums."

In the Golden Age of Greece the theater was located on the southern slope of the Acropolis, away from the rest of the city. Our modern theaters are located in the heart of each metropolis. It is believed now that having them centrally situated the people visiting the business districts will notice the theater, become interested in seeing the performance, consequently buying a ticket to see the play. The location of the theater is an economic necessity. Such measures were unnecessary in Athens as everyone waited anxiously for the two performances which were given each year. Our theaters are operated for money but theirs were for art. Their influence has been incalculable from the artistic standpoint.

The ancient theater was as large and even larger than a great many of our modern theaters. It held 15,000 people crowded close together on stone benches. The Greek Stage was on the ground and was surrounded by a low stone wall which separated the actors from the audience. Today the stages are elevated above the ground level in order to meet the visibility requirement, but figuratively, it is not as far above the people in thought, as in the olden days.

The unity of Greek tragedy is much more strict than that of any other period. It expressed the famous principle known as the three unities. They were the unities of action, place and time. There was to be oneness of theme throughout. The plays had no secondary plot as the work of Shakespeare often does. Everything in the play was centered around one figure and his story was told from a single point of view, that of the chorus. Only incidents were portrayed that might be brought into a single point of view. Instead of having many scenes, whole tragedy presented one continuous scene.

Pantomime grew out of the Greek play; the choruses had to learn to dance; to represent feelings in a silent manner. The actors portrayed different ideas by means of acting. The voices, however, could not always be heard so it was very necessary for the performers to portray the characterization perfectly through pantomime. The actors were trained by the author of the play. ☺

that to "teach" a drama or a chorus became the regular phrase for bringing out a play. All dramatic presentation was under the control of the state. The plays given by the Athenians were based upon the state and upon religion. The two were virtually in one and recalled to the citizen his dependence and obligation to both.

The majority of the women of today are very fond of comedy but the Athenian women were not allowed to be as they could only attend the performances of tragedy.

The costumes worn by the Greek actors were very elaborate and varied little in style. The actors appeared very tall as they were mounted on high shoes. The audience could not see the faces of the dramatists as masks were worn in both tragedy and comedy.

Greek dramatists scarcely ever attempted a change of scenery in the course of a tragedy, for one thing there was no scenery to change and for another there was no easy way of making plausible a substitution of one imagined place for another while the chorus remained stationary before the spectators. The ancient dramatist had even another great advantage over the modern. His plays were performed out of doors in the springtime, at any moment a breeze might sweep up from the sea to flutter the flowing draperies of the characters and of the chorus, thus blowing their loose garments about their bodies in lines of great beauty.

The Athenian tragedy was not a mere entertainment as it is now but it was a serious function. Aristotle said: "Its motive was to purify the passions of fear and pity through the exalted exercise of them."

The Greek drama was crude in some respects, but still it is the most wonderful in all the history of the theater. It was wrought out in a single people. All dramatic literature of every modern language has come directly or indirectly under the influence of Greek tragedy. The dramatic instinct, the desire to personate, the enjoyment of mimicry — these things are all inherited from the Greek and will at some time show up in our lives.

By the end of the third century B.C. Greek drama proper practically ceased and it was not renewed until the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth.

Our modern theaters have by no means reached the highest goal that can be obtained in drama. There are many things that were practised by the Greeks in the production of their plays that should be practised and would be beneficial to the

plays of today. We should strive to reach our goal in the theater as in everything else, as Frances Anne Kemble said:

"A sacred burden in this life ye bear
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly,
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win."

NOTICE

ON ACCOUNT of the Ninth Annual National Convention of the Order of Ahepa, held in San Francisco the last part of August, it was decided by the Board of the Magazine, to combine the September and October numbers into that for the month of October. Accordingly, no September number has been issued.

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

A New Marathon Victory

(Continued from page 10)

by the Ulen executives and engineers. At times more than 7,000 men were employed.

An important part of the Athens project was the auxiliary work to be done before the actual construction could begin. This work included a power house, transmission lines, roads, railways, crushing plant and cable ways to supply power, transportation and material. As construction progressed, unanticipated engineering problems developed which were necessarily solved by joint study of the Government and the contractor's engineers. Also, it was necessary to train workmen in activities with which they were not familiar. All combined, these things require a technique and versatility that are not apparent from operations that a layman sees on the project.

Even when both contracting parties are doing their utmost to work harmoniously, it is difficult to prevent misunderstandings, but on the Athens project officials of the Government and representatives of the contractors have been able to develop a most efficient and cordial cooperation. Their relationships have served to create rather than disrupt good will between their respective nations.

The value of this new water system to the Greek nation can hardly be overestimated. It has given employment to several thousand citizens, some of whom were destitute; and it has improved their physical condition. It will bring relief to a great population, that has endured great hardship through lack of pure water. Surely the new supply will have a beneficial effect on the health of the people of Athens. No city can develop its possibilities without an adequate supply of good water, and in securing such a supply, Athens has undoubtedly found the way to even a greater place among the leading cities of the world.

Greek Girl Wins Spelling Bee Contest

MISS CATHERINE LUCAS, 13 years old, of Akron, Ohio, a student of Howe School there, won the Akron district spelling contest recently and the right to represent the *Beacon Journal* in the national contest to be held in Washington.

Twenty-four teachers of the Akron school system honored the young winner with a surprise luncheon, where they presented her with several valuable gifts.

The school girl, who is of exceptional intelligence, expressing her appreciation, wrote to the *Beacon Journal* as follows: "I am grateful to all who have congratulated me on my local victory through letters and telegrams. Particularly I would like to express my gratitude to Assistant Superintendent of Schools H. H. Erwin, to Superintendent Thomas Gauding, and to Miss McArthur, Principal of my school, as well as to my schoolmates for their kind wishes. I want to thank those in other schools, also, who sent me letters. The Ahepans, I want to thank for their gifts and wonderful congratulatory letters.

"Ending, I cannot find words to express my gratitude and sincere appreciation to the *Beacon Journal* for all it has done for me."



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JOHN ALBAN & CO., Inc.

323 PEARL STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Our Unnaturalized Foreigners

(Continued from page 7)

A consideration of the character and number of the alien population still leaves unsolved the shaping of an immigration and assimilation policy on the basis of the situation existing within America. A policy should be formulated and enunciated that will correct the injustices of the present practices and prevent the perpetuation of an alien population. The national success in past generations has been coincident with processes of assimilation, one of whose requirements is the creation of an independent, self-sustaining and self-respecting body.

A Gesture of Amity

(Continued from page 13)

Included in these traditions is love of constituted government and the sacredness of law which guides and protects the interests of all. While racial distinctions are not seriously regarded, for every person is accepted upon the merit of their behavior, there is a feeling in the United States that every citizen is an American. Whatever distinctions there are they are soon lost in the amalgamating processes that come from the operation of the melting pot and eventually the lines of physical demarcation disappear and become merged in the spirit of America.

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Η ΜΑΝΤΑΜ ΤΡΕΛΛΗ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΘ



ΧΙΛΙΑΔΕΣ γυναίκες, παιδιά και γέροι ήταν σπιδωμένοι στην προκυμαία της Σαδρής. Ο τρώμος, ή άγωνια, το φόγος και η παίνα τους είχαν όλους εξαντλήσει και έδειζαν τάν ζωντανά πρόματα. Μπρός θάλασσα, πίσω φωτιά και βελιά και άριστερά ο θάνατος. Έβλεπαν διαρκώς προς την θάλασσα περιμένοντας κανένα πλοίο το οποίο θα τους μετέφεραν από την γήνη της κολάσεως και του θανάτου, εις την γήνη της ελευθερίας και της ζωής.

Μετά εις τον σκούν των άπελιτισμένων θανάτων, ακάθιητ μετ γυναίκα έως σαραντά πέντε χρόνων και έσκέπαζε με περιπέθειαν και σπογγήν το άρρωστο άγγρι της που είχε δυνατόν πυρετόν και έκοιμάτο επάνω στα γονατά της. Η γυναίκα αύτη έβρανετο πολύ τρομαγμένη από όσα είχαν ιδή τα μάτια της και από τον πόνο της για το άρρωστο παιδί της. Το παρουσιαστικόν της ήτο τόσο άρχοντικό που ήδυνάτο κανείς εύκολα να αντίληθη ότι ίσως πρό έλιγον ήμερών να ήτο από της πρώτης άρχοντίας του τόπου της. Κάθε μετ όμως είχε την δικήν της δυστυχία και έτσι καμμία δεν την ρώτησε ποία είναι και πόθεν κατάγεται.

Ένας νεαρός Τούρκος αξιωματικός επί κεφαλής περιπόλου, περιόρσεν έρευρών διά νέους από 17 έως 15 χρόνων που έστέλλαντο εις το έσωτερικόν και έσυρφεκίζοντο θαλασσώς. Σταμάτησε μπρός στη γυναίκα, έσεκίπαζε το παιδί της και την ρώτησε πόσων χρόνων είναι.

— Άρρωστο και μικρό είναι το παιδί μου έφέντη, απήντησε τρομαγμένη και αγωνιώσα η μάνα.

— Σου όρκίζομαι, έφέντη, είναι μόλις 16 χρόνων.

— Καλά, καλά, μη όρκίζεσαι κυρά μου, μη φοβάσαι με δεν το πειράζομεν το παιδί σου, ειπεν ο έξευγεντισμένος αξιωματικός και πρόχώρησε δείχνων κάποιαν συμπάθειαν εις τα έλαεινά θύματα.

Η γυναίκα έκαμε τον σκαυρό της, ήχαρίστησε τον Θεόν και ήρχισε να χειδεύη με τρυφερότητα το κοιμωμενον παιδί της.

Το βράδυόν πέρασεν ένας άλλος αξιωματικός επί κεφαλής περιπόλου, άγγριος και άπειλητικός. Χτυπούσε με τα πόδια του βρανούσιω όπου ήτο κανένα παιδί σκεπασμένο και διέταζε να το ξεσκεπάσουν διά να το βλέψη και κρίνει την ηλικίαν του. Όταν έβηθε μπρός στην άγνωστη γυναίκα, τράβηξε με βαναυσότητα το σκέπασμα του παιδιού και ήρώτησε τη μάνα του πόσων χρόνων είναι.

— Δεκαέξ χρόνων είναι έφέντη το παιδί μου. Είναι μικρό και άρρωστο.

— Γιατί λές φέματα παληογυναίκα, άπαντ ή άγγριος αξιωματικός και άρπάζει βιασώς το άρρωστο παιδί και το σηκώνει έρθιο.

Η μάνα σηκώνεται, πιάνει με το ένα χέρι το χέρι του παιδιού της και με το άλλο το χέρι του αξιωματικού. Γονατίζει μπροστά του και τον ίκεταει.

— Άλήθεια σου λέγω έφέντη. Δεκαέξ χρόνων είναι. Μη μου το πάρης έφέντη, άφησε το να πεθάνη στην άγκυλιά μου — του λέγει και ήρχεται από το στήθος της ένα δαματάκι με χρυσές λίρες και χρυσάκια και του τα δίνει για να της άρθητ το παιδί της.

Ο αξιωματικός αξιωματικός πήρε το δαματάκι, τώβαλε στην τσέπη του, έσπρωξε χάμω την γυναίκα και διέταξε τους στρατιώτες να προχωρήσουν με τον μικρόν και άρρωστον άγκυλιών των. Το άρρωστο παιδί που μόλις είχε ήπιήσει, ήτο ταπειμένο και τρομαγμένο. Οι στρατιώτες προχωρούσαν με το παιδί και η δυστυχής μάνα έπρεπε να κούρσεν τον φωνάζουσα.

— Δώσ μου το παιδί μου έφέντη. Είναι άρρωστο και μικρό.

Ο αξιωματικός άνασπρόχωνη την γυναίκα που τον πρόβησε και τον έπιασεν από το χέρι. Η γυναίκα πέρτει κατά γής και το παιδί της ξεραύγει και στρίβει με όσην παχυτητα ήμπορούσε μέσα σ' ένα όρομο με την έλπίδα ότι θα έγγλυτωνεν από τα χέρια των θηριών του και θα έπληκων στην άγκυλιά της μάνας του. Πρίν άκούη όμως προλάθει να στρίψη την γωνία, ήνηχησαν πέντε παροβόλισμοι και το άρρωστο παιδί έπεσε νεκρό μπρός τα μάτια της μάνας του.



The charming Miss Anastaria Argyropoulos, selected as Miss Ahepa of William McKinley Chapter No. 91 of Buffalo, N. Y.

Ο αξιωματικός και οι στρατιώται τράβηξαν άταραχοί τον όρμον των και η δυστυχισμένη μάνα έπρεπε στο παιδί της, το σηκώνει από χάμω, τώβαλε στα γονατά της, ρωνάει δυο φορές με πόνο και λαχτάρα «Παυλό μου, Παυλό μου» και έσπρωσθη κατά γής άκινήθητ, σφίγγουσα στην άγκυλιά της το νεκρό παιδί της.

Ύστερα από λίγος μήνες, η ίδια γυναίκα, ντυμένη με μαύρα κουρέλια, άμίλητη και μελαγχολική, με τα μάτια της σκατεινά και άπληνη, χωρίς μνημονικόν και χωρίς συναίσθητην των όσων συνέβαινον γύρω της, γύρισε μες στους δρόμους της Θεσσαλονίκης, άγνωστη, χωρίς στήτην και κατασφύρον, ζωσά από την έλεημοσύνη του κόσμου. Όταν περιόρσεν από καμμία έκκλησιάν, σταμάτουσε, γονατίζει, έκαμε τον σκαυρόν της και ήρχιζε να τραγουδή σιγα σιγα με μελαγχολική γλυκύτητα τάν να ρωθώταν μη ήπιήσητ το παιδί της:

Κοιμήσου άγοράκι μου
Κι η Παναγία μαζή σου,
Στο προπικράλι σου σιά,
Όλη τη νύχτα άγρυπνά,
Για τη χρυσή ζωή σου. . .

Άνδρες, γυναίκες και παιδιά μαζεψώταν γύρω από την άγνωστη γυναίκα για να άκούσουν το τραγουδάκι της που το τραγουδούσε με μελαγχολική τρυφερότητα όσων να ήτο μόνη της δίπλα στο κρεβάτακι του παιδιού της.

Όλοι την άκουαν με έλαθειαν και πολλές γυναίκες σταυροκοπούσαν και έκαλεσαν από συγκίνητην. Όλοι έβρανεζοντο ότι η άγνωστη γυναίκα θα είχε περάσει κάποιαν τρομακάν τραγωδιάν ή όπια της πήρε τα μωλά και το μνημονικόν. Κανείς δεν ήξευρε το όνομά της, ούτε πόθεν κατάγεται και το μυστήριον της άγνωστού τραγωδίας της και του άρχοντικού της παρουσιαστικού την είχαν καμει πολύ συμπαθητική. Όλοι την έσέβοντο και έπειδή κανείς δεν ήξευρε το όνομά της, την είχαν βγάλει «Μαντάμ Τρέλλη» και με το όνομα αύτο ήτο γνωστή μες στην προσωρινήν συνοικίαν της Θεσσαλονίκης.

Μετ γρηθ θεοροδωμένη πρότροψ που έμεινε με την κόρη της την Πωπη εις ένα φτωχικό σπικάκι, άπλήθηκε την Μαντάμ Τρέλλη και την συμπάξαισε στο φτωχικό της για να μη μένη μες στους δρόμους. Η Πωπη δούλευε περιπόρα μετ μπιραρία, αλλά έπειδή ο μισθός της ήτο μικρός και δεν ήμπορούσαν να ζήσουν και οι τρείς, άρχων την Μαντάμ Τρέλλη να βγαίνη έξω δυο φορές την βδομάδα, να τραγουδή το τραγουδάκι της και να μαζεύη μερικές δραχμάς για την συντήρησιν της.

Επί δυο χρόνια προσπαθεί η γρηθ πρότροψ να της άποσπάτη μερικές λάτεις.

νά μάθη τὸ ὄνομά της, τὴν πατρίδα της καὶ τὴν τραγικὴν τῆς ἱστορίαν. Ἐκείνη ὁμως δὲν ἀπῆντα. Ἀπὸ κάποι παρακλιθεὶς τὴν νύχτα καὶ ἀπὸ κάποι ἀνοήτους λέξεις ἐσχημάτισε τὴν παροήθειν ὅτι ἡ Μαντά Τρελλή ἦτο βασιλισσὰ στὸν τόπον της, ὅτι ὁ ἄνδρας της ἦτο παπᾶς, τὸν ὁποῖον ἐκτόπων οἱ Τούρκοι μπροστὰ τῆς μαζῆ μετὰ τὸν ἀδελφόν της καὶ ὅτι εἶχε δύο ἀγόρια, τὸν Γεώργιο καὶ τὸν Παῦλο, διότι καμμιά φορά ὅταν τραγουδοῦσε τὸ τραγουδάκι τῆς εἶλεγε στὸ τέλος τὰ ὀνόματα «Γεώργιο μου καὶ Παῦλο μου».

Ἔτσι ἡ Μαντά Τρελλή ἐβγαίνει στοὺς δρόμους δύο τρεῖς φορές τὴν ἑβδομάδα, πῆραϊνε συνήθως ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας, τραγουδοῦσε τὸ μελαγχολικὸ τῆς τραγουδάκι, μαζευόνταν πολλοὶ κόσμοι, τῆς εἶδαν δεκάρες καὶ δραχμὰς μετὰ προθυμίαν καὶ γύριζαν ἀμύλητοι ἀπὸ προσωγυκίων σηπήρας τῆς γῆρας. Οἱ μαντάδες εὐθερίζον τὰ παιδιὰ των ὅτι θὰ φωνάζουν τῆ Μαντά Τρελλή, ἀλλὰ ὅταν πῆραϊνε στῆς συνοικίας καὶ τὴν ἀκούον νὰ τραγουδῇ, ὅλα τὰ παιδάκια ἤθελαν νὰ τὴν ἀκούσιν καὶ νὰ τὴν βλέπωσιν. Ἡ Μαντά Τρελλή ἦτο ἴσως ἡ μόνη Τρελλή τὴν ὅποιον ἐσέβοντο ὅλοι, ὁ δὲ σεβασμὸς ἦτο μεγάλος λόγω τοῦ σπουδαίου πένθου ποῦ ἐκαλύπτε τὴν τραγικὴν τῆς ἱστορίαν.

Μὲτὰ μὲρα ἐκάθηντο τρεῖς νέοι εἰς τὸ προαύλιον μιᾶς ἀγορᾶς. Ἐπῆραν τὴν μπιρταν των καὶ συζητοῦσαν διὰ διαφόρα ζητήματα. Ἀπὸ τὴν περιβολὴν των καὶ τὴν ἀμύληται των ἐφαινοντο ὅτι ἦσαν Ἕλληνας ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν. Ἐκεῖ ποῦ συζητοῦσαν, βλέπων ἕνα μὲτὰ μὲτα μαυροφρεμένη γυναικί νὰ περιπατῇ καὶ καμμιά φριανταριά παιδάκια νὰ τὴν ἀκολουθοῦν καὶ νὰ τῆς φωνάζουν ἡμᾶς μαζ τὸ τραγουδάκι Μαντά Τρελλή.

Οἱ Ἀμερικάνοι ρώτησαν τὴν Πώπη τὴν σερβιτόρικα τί συμβαίνει, καὶ ἐκείνη τοὺς πληροφοροῦρεν ὅτι ἡ γυναικί αὐτὴ εἶχε χάσει τὸ λογικὸν της καὶ γυρίζει στοὺς δρόμους καὶ τραγουδοῖ ἕνα ὁμοίωτο τραγουδάκι καὶ τῆς δίδουν μερικὰς δραχμὰς διὰ νὰ ζῆσῃ.

— Φωνάζει τὴν λοιπὸν νὰ μᾶς τὸ τραγουδῆσῃ καὶ τὴν πληροῦσμεν, εἶπεν ὁ ἕνας ἀπὸ τοὺς Ἀμερικάνους.

Σὲ λίγα λεπτά ἡ Μαντά Τρελλή ἦτο μπρὸς στὸ τραπέζι τῶν Ἀμερικάνων καὶ ἤρχισε νὰ τραγουδῇ τὸ μελαγχολικὸ τῆς τραγουδάκι. Οἱ Ἀμερικάνοι τὴν ἤκουον μὲ κάποιον σεβασμὸν καὶ εὐλαδεῖαν. Κανεὶς δὲν πρόσεθεν ὅτι ὅταν τραγουδοῦσαν ἡ Μαντά Τρελλή, ὁ νεώτερος ἀπὸ τοὺς Ἀμερικάνους, ἕνας ὄρατος μετὰ ἀνδροπροπῆς παρουσιαστικῶν νεῶν, μισοῦσε τὸ στόμα του, γυρῶλοσε τὰ μάτια του καὶ κίτρινος εἶν τὸ κεφάλι, ἤραξε τὴν Μαντά Τρελλή μετὰ τὰ μάτια.

Μέλις τελείωσε τὸ τραγουδάκι της ἡ Μαντά Τρελλή, οἱ δύο Ἀμερικάνοι τῆς ἔδωσαν ἀπὸ πῶ δραχμὰς, ἐνὸς ὁ τρίτος ὁ παραχθὴς δὲν ἔδωκε τίποτε καὶ προσεπάθει νὰ κρούσῃ τὴν ταραχὴν του. Ἡ Μαντά Τρελλή ἐφυγεν ἀκολουθημένη ἀπὸ τὰ παιδάκια, ἐνὸς ὁ Ἀμερικάνος προσπαθὼν νὰ κρούσῃ τὴν ταραχὴν του, πῆρε

τὸ ποτήρι νὰ πῆ τὴν μπιρτα του ἀλλὰ ἔσπασε καὶ ἔσπασε. Σχημάθην ὁμοίω ἐπάνω, ἐζήτησε συγγνώμην ἀπὸ τοὺς φίλους, τοὺς εἶπεν ὅτι κάποιος γνωστός του πέρασε τὸν ὁποῖον θέλει νὰ συναντήσῃ καὶ τραβῆζε πρὸς τὴν διεύθυνσιν τῆς Μαντά Τρελλή. Ἐστράφη μερικὸς στονεὺς δρόμους καὶ τὴν πρόλαβεν. Ἐπειδὴ εἶχε πλέον νύχτωσει, τὰ παιδάκια τὴν ἀφῆσαν καὶ ἐκαίθη ῥάδιζε μόνη της καὶ συγὰ ἀκολουθημένη εἰς ἀρκετὴν ἀπόστασιν ἀπὸ τὸν Ἀμερικάνον.

Ἐν τέλει ἐβράσαν ἡ Μαντά Τρελλή σ' ἕνα πτωχόσπιτο, ἤνοιξε τὴν πόρτα καὶ μπῆκε μέσα. Ὁ Ἀμερικάνος ἐβράσε κατόπιν της καὶ χωρὶς νὰ ζητήσῃ τὴν ἀδειαν τῆς γῆρας μπῆκε μέσα τρέμων καὶ ἤρχισε νὰ ρωτᾷ τὴν Μαντά Τρελλή ποῖα εἶναι. Ἡ γῆρα πέρασε τὸν Ἀμερικάνον γιὰ ἀστυνομικόν καὶ δὲν τοῦ εἶκαμε καμμιά παρατήρησιν.

— Δὲν πειροῦζε κανένα, παιδί μου, λέγει ἡ γῆρα στὸν Ἀμερικάνον.

— Μὴ τὴν ρωτᾷς μα δὲν ἀπαντᾷ σὲ κανένα. Ἄρραξέ τὴν ἡσυχή τῆ ῥωγιά.

Ἡ Μαντά Τρελλή, χωρὶς νὰ διδῇ σημάδιαν στὴν παρουσίαν τοῦ Ἀμερικάνου, καθῆσε σὲ μιὰ καρέκλα καὶ τὸν ἤραξε μὲ τὰ ἀπλανάς της βλέμμα χωρὶς νὰ τοῦ ἀπαντᾷ.

Ὁ Ἀμερικάνος τὴν πληχίστεν περισσότερον. Τὴν κατῆξε με ὄχιονιαν, νονατίζει μπροστὰ της, τῆς πᾶνει τὰ δύο της χέρια καὶ τῆς φωνάζει μὲ κλυθμούς:

— Μητέρα μου! Μάννα μου! Ἐγὼ εἶμαι ὁ Γεώργιος σου! Δὲν με γνωρίζεις μητέρα! Ναί ἐγὼ εἶμαι ὁ Γεώργιος σου, τὸ παιδί σου.

— Μῆσέ μου, γλυκοῦ καὶ μάννα! Γνωρίσε με! Ναί ἐγὼ εἶμαι ὁ Γεώργιος σου.

— Σὺ δὲν εἶσαι ἡ Βασιλεῖα! Ἡ κόρη τοῦ Χατζῆ Στρατῆ ἀπὸ τὴν Πέργαμο. Σὲ γνώρισα ἀπὸ τὸ τραγουδάκι σου, μητέρα μου! Σὲ παρακαλῶ μιλησε μου.

Ἡ γῆρα πρόσευξ ἔμεινε σιωπηλὴ καὶ ἀκίνητη ἀπὸ τὴν ἐκπλήξιν καὶ ἡ Μαντά Τρελλή ἔβλεπε τὸν νεόν μετὰ τὰ μάτια μετὰ τὸ ἀπλανάς της βλέμμα ἀμύλητη καὶ ἀκίνητη.



Miss Catherine Lucas of Akron, Ohio, winner of the Ohio State Spelling Contest, sponsored by the Akron Beacon Journal.

Τρελλή ἔβλεπε τὸν νεόν μετὰ τὰ μάτια μετὰ τὸ ἀπλανάς της βλέμμα ἀμύλητη καὶ ἀκίνητη. Σαρκικά τὰ μάτια της ἤρχισαν νὰ λαμβάνουν κάποιαν ζωηρότητα καὶ ἤρχισαν νὰ φουθιρίζῃ τὰς λέξεις Πέργαμο - Χατζῆστρατῆ.

— Ἀνασταναζε βραβεία. Ἐκκλεῖτε τὰ μάτια της. Ἐπίστα με τὰ δύο της χέρια τὸ κεφάλι της καὶ ἤρχισε νὰ συλλαβίζῃ ἄργα ἄργα:

— Ὁ Γεώργιος μου. Τὸ παιδί μου!

Θέτει τὸ ἕνα της χέρι στὸ κεφάλι τοῦ παιδιοῦ της καὶ με τὸ ἄλλο στήριξε τὸ μέτωπόν της. Ἀνοίγει πάλιν τὰ μάτια της. Βλέπει τὸ παιδί της. Τινάζει τὸ κεφάλι της καὶ φωνάζει ἄργα ἄλλὰ δυνατὰ:

— Ὁ Γεώργιος μου! Τὸ παιδί μου!

— Ἐγὼ εἶμαι ἡ Βασιλεῖα! Μὴ ποῦ εἶμαι; καὶ ἔφαρκα ἀγκαλιασθεῖ τὸ παιδί της, τὸ στήριξε στὴν ἀγκυλιά της καὶ κλαίει, κλαίει διαρκῶς καὶ μαζῆ της κλαίει καὶ τὸ παιδί της. Ἐκείνη τὴν ὄραν ἤθελε καὶ ἡ Πώπη. Μάννα καὶ κόρη κλαίουν ἀμύλητες σεβόμεναι τὴν ἱερὰν στιγμήν τῆς τραγικῆς συναντήσεως μάννας καὶ παιδιοῦ.

Ἡ συγκίνησις ὁμοίω συγκλονίζει καὶ συντριβεί τὴν δυστυχημένη μάννα. Τὴν ματαφέρουν στὴν καλλίτερη κλινικὴ τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης. Τῆς ἤθελε τελείως τὸ λογικὸν της, ἀλλὰ μαζῆ μετὰ τὸ λογικὸν της τῆς ἤθελαν καὶ ζωηρὰ καὶ ἀνεκίνητοι τοῦ ἀδικοσκοποῦ τοῦ συζυγοῦ της, τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ της καὶ τοῦ Παύλου. Ὁ Γεώργιος τῆς τὴν παρεγούρει, δὲν τὴν ἀφῆναι νὰ τοῦ εἴπῃ τίποτε ἀπὸ τὴν οἰκονομικὴν των τραγωδίαν καὶ τῆς διηγείται τὰς φροντίδας ποῦ κατέβαλε γιὰ νὰ μάθῃ τί ἀπέγειναν, χωρὶς νὰ τὸ κατορθώσῃ.

— Τώρα μητέρα μου, ὅταν γίνῃς καλὴ θὰ εἶσαι πάντα κοντὰ μου καὶ θὰ ζήσῃ σὸν βασιλισσὰ μετὰ ὅλα σου τὰ ἀγαθὰ.

— Εὐχαριστῶ παιδί μου, μὰ δὲν θὰ ζήσω, δὲν θέλω νὰ ζῆσω.

— Πῆς μου Γεώργιο μου, θὰ παντρευτῆς;

— Ὅτι θέλεις μητέρα μου, ὅτι μοῦ πῆρ θὰ κάμω.

— Ναί θέλω παιδί μου νὰ παντρευτῆς καὶ νὰ πῆρῃς τὴν Πώπη. Τὴν εἰχέ μοῦ νάγατε καὶ νᾶναι ὁ βίος σας γαμάτος ἀπὸ χερά καὶ ὁ βίος σας στρουμένους ἀπὸ κλυθμούς.

— Ναί παιδί μου. Ὅσον καιρὸν ἔμεινον νεκρὰ πνευματικῶς, ἔμεινον σὴν νὰ μὴν ὀπῆραχ στὴ ζωῆ. Τώρα ὁ θάνατος θὰ μοῦ δώσει γαλήνην. Ὁ θάνατος θὰ εἶναι ζωῆ γιὰ μένα. Ἀν εἶ ἀγαθὸς παιδί μου μὴ με κλάθῃς. Σὺ εἶσαι νέος καὶ ὁ κόσμος δὲν πρέπει νὰ τὸ μάθῃ πως εἶσαι γιὸς τῆς Μαντά Τρελλή.

Ἐστέρη ἀπὸ ἕξ μῆνας, ὁ Γεώργιος καὶ ἡ Πώπη, τὴν ἡμέραν ποῦ θάρασαν γιὰ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν, πῆραν δύο μεγάλα σταφάνια ἀπὸ φυσικὰ ἀνθη, πῆραν καὶ γυναιτσῆσαν μὲ εὐλαδεῖαν ἀπὸς τὸ μνημα τῆς ἀμοίρης μάννας, προστηχῆθησαν γιὰ τὴν ψυχὴν της καὶ ἔχυσαν δακρῶα ἀληθινοῦ πόνου γιὰ τὴν δυστυχημένη μάννα ποῦ ἤμερ στὸν τάφον τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν, τὴν γαλήνην καὶ τὴν ζωῆ.

Η ΛΥΠΗ ΣΚΟΤΩΝΕΙ

“ΑΣ ΓΙΝΩΜΕΝ ΑΙΣΙΟΔΟΞΟΙ”

ΥΠΟ Ε. Β.

ΕΙΝΕ τόσον συνήθης η έκφρασις «Πέθανε, ή θα πεθάνη από τόν καιρό τού». Πρόκειται περί έκφρασεως μεταφορικής, όπως τόσα άλλα, ή μήπως ή λαϊκή αυτή φράσις έχει καί κυριολεκτικήν αξίαν; Με άλλα λόγια: τή ήλικόν αγγελος, ή ψυχικός λόκος, ή θλίψις ήμπορει νά προκαλέση τόν θάνατον;

Δέν επιτρέπεται πλέον αμφιβολία περί αὐτοῦ, λέγει ὁ Γάλλος ἰατρός κ. Μπλοντέλ εἰς ἓνα τελευταῖον άρθρον του εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον συνοψίζει τὰς μέχρι τοῦδε γινόμενας παρατηρήσεις. Μεταξὺ τῶν σφραγισμένων μας, αἱ ὁποῖα ἐκφορεῖται ἀπὸ τὸν ἐγκέφαλον καὶ καὶ διαφύουσιν οὐσιαστικῶν λειτουργιῶν ἐπάρχουν σφίσι, τὰς ὁποίας ἔχει ἀνακαλύρη καὶ ἐξακριβώσει καθήμενός ηἰ ἰεπιστήμη. Ἡ ζωὴ, ἡ λήθη, ὁ φόβος προκαλοῦν διαταραχὰς τοῦ συμπληθριστοῦ συστήματος, αἱ ὁποῖα πάλιν προκαλοῦν διαφόρους διαταραχὰς εἰς τὴν λειτουργίαν τοῦ ὁργανισμοῦ μας—εἰς τὰς ἐκφράσεις τῶν ἀδένων, εἰς τὸ γαστρικόν σύστημα, εἰς τὴν τακτικότητά τῶν παιδιῶν τῆς καρδίας.

Ἡ λήθη προκαλεῖ νευρικήν βῆξιαν, ἡ ὁποία παρατηρεῖται φυσικὰ ὄταν καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶνε συνεχῶς λιτημένος. Ἡ συνεχὴς ὄμως νευρική βῆξις ἡμπορεῖ νά προκαλέση διαρκή ἰσχυρὰν τῆς ἀρτηριακῆς πίσεως καὶ μόνιμον κατὰστασιν καρδιακῆς ἀδυναμίας. Ὅταν μάλιστα, ὅπως συμβαίνει εἰς τὸς περισσότερους ἀθρώπους, ἐπάρχη ἀδυναμία τοῦ μυοκαρδίου, ἡ δυσάρετος αὐτῆ ψυχική κατὰστασις συντελεῖ μεγάλως εἰς τὴν ἐπιδείνωσιν τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ εἰς τὴν πρόκλησιν ἀποστοίας, μὰς τὸν σοβαρωτέρου καρδιακῶν παθήσεων. Διὰ τοῦτο οἱ ἱατροὶ συνιστοῦν εἰς τὸς ἀθρώπους αὐτοὺς ν' ἀποφύγουν τὰς σφραγισματὰς, αἱ ὁποῖα ήμποροῦν νά ἐπιταχύσων τὴν τελευτήν κρίσιν. Ὁ Γάλλος καρδιολόγος Ποτανὶν ἐπισημαίνει ὅτι οἱ καρδιακοὶ, οἱ ὁποῖοι τὸ πρῶτον ἐπισημανοῦν νευρὸν εἰς τὴν κρίσιν των, εἶνε συχνάκις θύματα συγγενήσεως προκληθείσης ἀπὸ κανίνα βίωσιν ἐπιόληθιν. Ἐντέθεν ἡ ἐπιόληθις ὅπως μὴ δίδεται εἰς τὸς καρδιακῶς, τὸ βράδι παρὰ ἐλαφρότατον γένημα.

Ἄλλα ἐκτός τῆς ἐπίσεως τῆς ἀρτηριακῆς πίσεως, ἡ βῆξις τοῦ νευρικοῦ συστήματος ἡ ὀφειλομένη εἰς μίαν διαρκή κατὰστασιν λίσης προκαλεῖ σοβαρὰς ἀνομιλίαις τῆς λειτουργίας τῶν ἐνδοκρινῶν ἀδένων, τῶν ὁποίων ἡ ἐπιστήμη καθήμενὸς τονίζει τὸν ζωτικόν ρόλον. Ὅθεν αἱ βίαια δευάρεστα συγγενήσεως προκαλοῦν διαταραχὴν κατὰ τὸ μῦλλον ἡ ἕπτον διαρκή τῆς λειτουργίας τοῦ θυροειδοῦς ἀδένου, ἡ ὁποία πάλιν προκαλεῖ μεταξὺ ἄλλων καὶ τὴν λεγομένην ἰεσοθυλακικήν βουρρασίην. Ἡ πάθος αὐτῆ παρατηρεῖται συχνότερον εἰς τὰς γυναίκας, αἱ ὁποῖα εἶναι καὶ ἐπιφύλιτες. Ἄλλὰ, τὸν καιρὸν τὸν πρῶτον, ἐν μίση τῶν βομβαρδισμῶν τῶν χωρικοτάτων, παρατηρήθη μεγάλη ἐξέλιξις τῆς παθήσεως αὐτῆς καὶ μεταξὺ τῶν ἀνδρῶν.

Δέν ἐπαρξάνονται ὄμως μόνον τὸ νευρικόν σύστημα, ἡ πίσις τοῦ αἵματος, ἡ λειτουργία τῆς καρδίας καὶ οἱ ἐκφράσεις τῶν ἀδένων

ἀπὸ τὴν κατὰστασιν λίσης. Ἡ ἄνοχη τῶν κατάρων τοῦ ὁργανισμοῦ μας εἰς τὰς ἐπιθέσεις τῶν μικροβίων ἐξαρτάται ἀπὸ τὴν ἐπιρροήν τοῦ νευρικοῦ συστήματος. Οἱ περίλητοι, οἱ ἄθρητοι, οἱ ἐπίσχομένη εἰς ψυχικήν κατὰστασιν εἶναι τὰ πρῶτα θύματα τῶν ἐπιδημιῶν. Ἀγ' ἐτίθεν ἕνε γινώσκων ὅτι διανάμθα νά ἀνεξιστομεν τὴν ἀντίστασιν τοῦ ὁργανισμοῦ εἰς μίαν ἐπιόληθιν μικροβίων διὰ μῶς ἐγίνοντο διεγέρσεως τοῦ νευρικοῦ συστήματος—διὰ τῶν ψυχρῶν λοιτρῶν εἰς τὸν τυφλοῦδὴν πυρετὸν, διὰ τοῦ οἰκονοῦματός εἰς τὴν πνευματικόν—ἔξ οὗ δικαιολογεῖται καὶ ἡ προληπτικὴ . . . φαινοθεραπεία κατὰ τῆς γρίπης. . .

Ἄλλ' ἰδοῦ τὸ σοβαρότερον. Λυτὴ ἡ ἐπιφύλις τοῦ νευρικοῦ συστήματος ἐπὶ τῆς ζωῆς τῶν κατάρων ήμπορεῖ ἀράγε νά παραχωρήσῃ μέχρι τῆς προκλήσεως καὶ καρκίνου; Ὁ καρκίνος, ἀνατομικῶς, δέν εἶνε παρὰ μία κατὰστασις ἀναρχίας εἰς τὴν παραγωγήν τῶν κατάρων. Οἱ παλαιότεροι, λοιπόν, ἐπίστευον ὅτι καὶ παρατιταμένα λίπτα ἴσκαὸν μεγάλην ἐπίδρασιν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀναπτύξεως τοῦ καρκίνου.

Σήμερον ἡ ἐπιστήμη δέν προχωρεῖ τόσον πολὺ, ἀλλ' εἶνε ἐξ ἴσου καθυποφειματική. Ὁ διάσημος χειρουργός Φάργκ, καθηγητῆς τῷ Μοντελίι, ὁμιλοῦν εἰς τὴν τελευταίαν γενικήν συνέλευσιν τοῦ γαλλικοῦ συνέδριου κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν, ἰσχυρίζεται ὅτι ναί μὲν αἱ λίπτα δέν ἴσκαὸν διὰ νά δημιουργήσουν τὸν καρκίνον, ἀλλ' εἰ ἐπάρχουν πλείστην περὶπτοιήσεα αἱ ὁποῖα καταδεικνύουν τὴν ἐπάρχη βλαστήων καὶ παρατεταμένων σφραγισμῶν εἰς ἀθρώπους τῶν ὁποίων ἡ ἥλικὴ ἐξάντησις ἔσχων ὡς λύση τὴν ἐμφάνισιν καρκίνου. Μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐσημαίθη ἀβέξις τῶν περιπτοιήσεων ἐμφανίσεως καρκίνου εἰς γυναίκας, αἱ ὁποῖα ἕμειναν ἀπαρηγόρητοι διὰ τὸν θάνατον τῶ σφίγρον των ἡ τῶν παιδιῶν των ἐπὶ τῶν πεδίων τῆς ταχῆς. Λέγει, λοιπὸν, ὁ καθηγητῆς κ. Φάργκ ὅτι ὁ ρόλος τοῦ νευρικοῦ συστήματος εἰς τὴν ῥύθμισιν τῆς ζωτικότητος ὀλων μας τῶν κατάρων εἶναι ἀναμφισβήτητος. Ἡ κατὰστασις διαρκῶς νευρικής κατὰστασεως προκαλεῖ μείωσιν τῆς ζωτικότητος τῶν κατάρων καὶ συνεπῶς ἐπιταχύσων τῆς ἀντιστάσεως των εἰς τὴν ἐπιθεσιν τοῦ ἀγνώστου μικροβίου τοῦ καρκίνου.

Ἄλλοσε εἶναι ἀποδεδειγμένον ὅτι οἱ ἀκαρποχόδινοι—καρτακοῖτες—οἱ ὁποῖοι εἶναι μικρογραφία τοῦ καρκίνου, θεραπεῖονται διὰ τῆς ἰσοβολῆς. Ἐπίσης διὰ τῆς ἰσοβολῆς κατωφθοσαν νά προκαλέσων τὴν ἐμφάνισιν των.

Συμπερασμα: Πρῶτον νά διώχνουν τὰς λίπτα καὶ τὰς θλιβεράς ἐμφάνεις ἰδίαις. Αἱ συνέπειαι των εἶναι ἐνῶσιν ἐπιόληθι. Ἄς εἰμθα αἰσιοδοξοῦν. Ὁ Κοσῦ, ὁ διάσημος θεωρητικὸς διὰ τῆς ἰσοβολῆς, ἐπίσχυσε διαρκή ἐνέργειαν εἰς ὅσοις θὰ ἐναντιοῦσαν καθ' ἐπιστώας κάθε πρῶτον καὶ σφραγισμῶν: «Εἶμαι πολὺ καλὰ εἶμα θαυμάσια. . .». Ὁ Κοσῦ ἔστο διδάσκαλος τῆς νευρικής ἐνεργίας. Καὶ ἡ διατήρησις τῆς νευρικής ἐνεργίας εἶναι ἴσως ὀλο τὸ μυστικόν τῆς βίαιας.

ΣΤΡΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΚΑ

Η ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΑ ΤΕΛΕΙΟΤΙΚΗ ΕΡΜΗΝΕΙΑ

New York, N. Y., τῆ 31ῆ Ἰουλίου 1931.

Ἀσθενῶναι Περιοδικῶς Ahera,
1132 Investment Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Ἀξιότιμον Κύριον,

Ἐπειδὴ τὸ ἄρθρον μου τὸ δημοσιωθεθὲν εἰς τὴν ἐκδόσιν τοῦ Ἰουλίου περὶ τοῦ νέου περὶ στρατολογίας νόμου τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἐβασίσθη εἰς τηλεγραφικήν εἰδησιν ἐσφαλμένως διαβασθεῖσιν, ἐπιθυμῶ νά καταχωρήσῃτε τὰ κατωτέρω, τὰ ὁποῖα εἶναι ἐπὶ τῆ βῆσει τοῦ ἰσχυάτους ψηφισθέντος νόμου περὶ στρατολογικῶν ἐπιφορεσεων τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοῦ ἐξωτερικοῦ.

Τὰ κατωτέρω ἀποτελοῦν τὴν τελευταίαν καὶ τελευτηκήν ἐρμηνείαν τοῦ νέου νόμου ὡς ὅπως ἐψηφίσθη ὑπὸ τῆς Βουλῆς καὶ Γερουσίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

Α. Ὅσοι ἐπίσονται εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικόν ἐπὶ μίαν δεκαετίαν συνεχῶς, ἀπαλλάσσονται πάσης στρατιωτικῆς ἐπιφορεσεως ὡς ἐξῆς:

1ον. Οἱ ἀνίσκοντες εἰς τὰς κλάσεις 1903 ἕως 1912 συμπληρωσανησιν, ἤτοι οἱ γεννηθέντες μεταξὺ τῶν ἔτων 1882 ἕως 1891, ἡδηλαδὴ οἱ ἄγοντες ἡλικίαν ἀπὸ 40 ἕως 49 ἔτων, διὰ πληρωμῆς ἐφ' ἄλλα ποσοῦ δραχμῶν 3.000.

2ον. Οἱ ἀνίσκοντες εἰς τὰς κλάσεις ἀπὸ 1913 Α, καὶ μετ' ἔπειτα ἀδιακρίτως ἡλικίας, διὰ πληρωμῆς ἐφ' ἄλλας δραχμῶν 5.000. Ἐννοεῖται ὅτι ἀμείλιον νά ἀποδείξων ὅτι ἔμεινον εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικὸν διαρκῶς ἐπὶ 10 ἔτη.

Β. Οἱ μὴ συμπληρώσαντες δεκαετή διαρκή ἀποσίαν εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικόν ἀπαλλάσσονται ὡς ἐξῆς:

1ον. Οἱ τῶν κλάσεων 1903 ἕως 1912, διὰ πληρωμῆς ἐφ' ἄλλας δραχμῶν 3.000, οἱ δὲ τῶν κλάσεων 1913 Α, ἕως 1923 συμπληρωσανησιν, διὰ πληρωμῆς δραχμῶν 5.000.

Οἱ τῶν κλάσεων 1924 καὶ μετ' ἔπειτα στρατολογουόμενοι κατ' ἐτός καὶ ἔτιμα Ἀμερικανοὶ Πολῖται, ὅτε δύνανται νά παραινῶν ἐπὶ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἴδαφους μόνον ἐπὶ 3 μῆνας.

Γ. Πᾶς Ἀμερικανὸς Πολῖτης δένεται, ἀδιακρίτως ἡλικίας, νά παραινῆ ἐν Ἑλλάδι ἐπὶ 3 μῆνας χωρὶς τὴν ἐπιφορεσῆν νά πληρωσῇ ἢ νά ὑπαρτήσῃ.

Δ. Φοιτητῆ ἀνίσκοντες, ὡς εἶναι ἐπίσων, εἰς στρατησῆμον ἡλικίας, ἀπαλλάσσονται πάσης στρατιωτικῆς ἐπιφορεσεως ἐφ' ὅσον φοιτοῦν ἐν Ἑλλάδι, καὶ μετὰ τὴν ἀποφοίτησιν ἢ τὸ τεμαῖον τῶν σπουδῶν των δύνανται νά φύγουν ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλευθερῶς, ἀρκεῖ νά εἶναι ἐφοδισμένοι παρὰ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν Προξενίων Ἀμερικῆς μὴ ποσοποητικῶν ταυτοτήτων.

Ε. Οἱ ὑπαρτήσαντες εἰς σημαζακόα στρατεύματα κατὰ τὸν παγκόσμιον πόλεμον δύνανται, ἂν παραινῶσων τὰ ἀπὸλυτήριά των, νά τύχων συνηρησῆσεως τῆς ταυτοτῆς ἐπιφορεσεως των, ἡδηλαδὴ ἂν Ἑλλῆν ἢ ἐπιρῆτησιν εἰς τὸν Ἀμερικανικὸν στρατόν 4 μῆνας καὶ ἀνω, δέν δεῖται οὐδεμίαν ἐπιφορεσῆν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὅτε νά πληρωθῇ ἂν εἶναι κλάσεως τῆς ἄνω μέχρι τοῦ 1923. Ἄν ἡ ἐν τῷ Ἀμερικανικῷ στρατῷ ἢ στόλῳ ἐπιφορεσῆ εἶναι μικροτέρα τῶν 4 μῶνων, ἡ πληρωμὴ διὰ τὴν ἐξαρχοῦν τῆς ἔμεινον θητικῆς θὰ εἶναι μόνον κατ' ἀναλογίαν πρὸς τὸν χρόνον ποὺ λείπει διὰ νά συμπληρωθῶν 4 μῆνας.

N. I. ΚΑΣΣΑΒΕΤΤΙΣ.

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November 1931

Volume V

Number 11

THE
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VOL. V, NO. 11

NOVEMBER, 1931

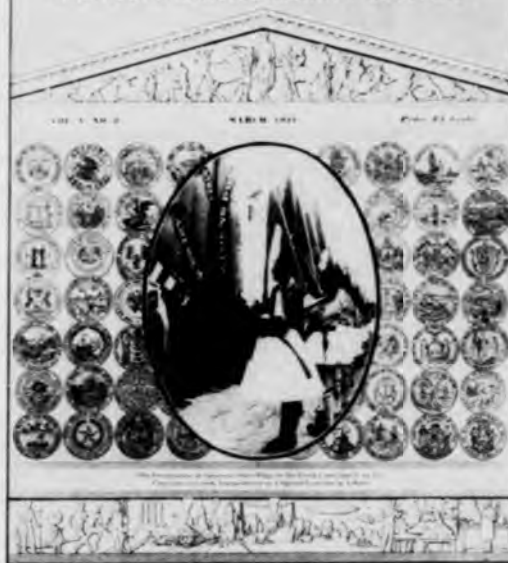
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AHEPA MAGAZINE

Official Organ of the Order of Ahepa

VOL. 5



NO. 11

ACHILLES CATSONIS, EDITOR

NOVEMBER, 1931

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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
INVESTMENT BUILDING
Washington, D. C.
Telephone, National 4974

OFFICERS OF THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED: HARRIS J. BOORAS, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; ANDREW JARVIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS



TOPICS OF THE EDITOR



The Erstwhile Immigrant

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears a photograph of Harris J. Booras, taken at Patras, Greece, shortly before the now Supreme President of the Ahepa left the shores of Hellas. He was then nine years of age. His thoughts, dreams and aspirations at that eventful period were the thoughts, dreams and aspirations of every immigrant boy who left his native land to seek a career across the Atlantic. Like the rest of us, with a bewildered look in his eyes he sauntered across the gate at Castle Garden, carrying his worldly belongings in a disack, specially prepared by his "granny." The towering sky-scrapers, swift moving vehicles, underground and elevated railways, ominous smoke-stacks, deafening noises, and millions of human beings of all shades of color and feature, presented a composite picture such as he had never before conceived. Yet in this maelstrom of human activity he, like the rest of us, found open the doors of opportunity. Here the helping hand of Fate is companion to him who is in earnest, industrious, sanely ambitious, progressive. In this land of unbounded opportunity, "good luck" is with him who works for it. There is no royal road to success. In America, as in every other place, there will always be those who labor and achieve, and those who sit idly by and play the cynic's part. Mr. Booras belongs to the first class. He is untiring, sincere, constructive. He has taken advantage of the opportunities America offers. He has made good in his adopted country. His story is typical of that of many of our Greek boys who, starting at the scratch-line, with their entire capital consisting only of their native endowments and a storehouse full of hope and aspiration, have made a success of life. It reflects credit on the Greek race and should be an incentive to our younger generation.

Watch Your Pocket-Book

ON SEVERAL occasions we have warned the chapters and members of the Ahepa to guard themselves against imposters who, on one pretence or another, manage to "fish out" of the average pocket-book the few hard earned "eagles" which may be nestling therein. The "birds" fly easily enough of their own accord. Don't let the magic words of enchanters serve as an inducement. It is impossible for Headquarters to maintain constant vigilance over wandering charlatans and "get-rich-quick" schemers. The most that can be done is to remind our readers from time to time to beware of them. Why is it that after many experiences and frequent warnings appearing in the press and some circularized to the chapters from Headquarters our members still fall prey to such schemes? Let this notice serve as another reminder. The Supreme Lodge is concerned about the welfare of the chapters and members of the Order and desires to safeguard them from unscrupulous persons. It has therefore enacted a rule, which was subsequently adopted by the convention, to the effect that there should be no circularization to the chapters or members unless the subject matter of the circular (or other means employed

in communicating with our chapters and members) is approved by the Supreme Lodge. This will serve as authority for our chapters to reject any appeal made to them of any nature, regardless of the source of the appeal, unless the stamp of approval by the Supreme Lodge appears conspicuously on the circular or notice of approval is given through the Headquarters.



HONORABLE
WILBER M.
BRUCKER

Governor Brucker Lauds Ahepa

HONORABLE WILBER M. BRUCKER, Governor of Michigan, is one of the staunchest friends of the Ahepa and has frequently appeared and spoken at many of its gatherings. We are indeed pleased to quote Governor Brucker:

"The genius of the American nation lies in its ability to assimilate the diversified racial and national groups who make this country their home; and to make of them all one homogeneous whole with one national loyalty and one national interest.

"Yet the benefits of this assimilative process would have been largely lost to us, had we not at the same time stressed the importance of continuing within each group encouragement of the peculiar ideals with which each is blessed. For it is in the united influence and in the collective culture, drawn from all of these groups, that our finest citizenship lies.

"It can, therefore, be fruitful only of good for our country when a society like Ahepa manifests its race-consciousness and demonstrates its racial pride in organizing to perpetuate insofar as is possible the historic glory of Greece. The culture of the Greeks is rooted in antiquity and on it was built the civilization of which ours is a part.

"I am grateful for the privilege of extending to Ahepa the cordial wishes of the citizens of Michigan for continued usefulness, to which I add also my own personal greetings."

The Boston Patrol

ON FREQUENT occasions the famous Boston Patrol, under the leadership of Commander John Stratis, has contributed to the success of Ahepa functions and has often been instrumental in winning first honors for itself and other chapters. During the third excursion Commander Stratis and his boys journeyed to Greece at their own expense to participate in the memorable parade through the streets of Athens. On July 4th last the Patrol was the outstanding feature in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, when all New England was celebrating "New Hampshire Day" under the auspices of the Portsmouth chapter. On September 16, again, that same patrol was the "hit" of the day and won first honors for the Ahepa. Many of the members of that patrol are working for others. To be away from work means loss of wages and perhaps even loss of their jobs. Yet, even with that unpleasant contemplation, especially during this period of depression, they left their work and journeyed to Brockton, Massachusetts to help that chapter make a good showing in the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the city. Who can deny those boys the right to call themselves true Ahepas! They deserve congratulations and the thanks of the Ahepa — and they have both.

The Brockton Parade

EXTENSIVE publicity appears in this issue on the part played by the Ahepa in the Brockton, Massachusetts City Fair. The city was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary and, along with other organizations, the Ahepa was invited to participate. From an editorial in the Brockton Times we quote the following: "The exceptional interest taken by local Greek nationals in the 50th year celebration and the wonderful showing they made in the big procession is pointed to as an argument for their particular inclusion in future annual fairs of the Brockton Agricultural society. Local interest would be strengthened by adding them and active men and women of other national groups to the fair directorate, it is well argued."

The recommendation of the "Times" is well worth repetition and wider publicity. The American citizen of foreign birth could be made to appreciate his citizenship more realistically by being included in the various committees administering governmental affairs, whether they be of the city, the state or the nation. The more he learns of these activities the more interested he becomes in his government. To keep him aloof from the responsibilities of government is to diminish the value of that certificate of naturalization which he displays with pride in his home. It should be borne in mind that the certificate itself is only the objective and merely formal proof of citizenship. It contains none of the substance. Of itself it is worth only the cost of the paper, ink and labor which go to make it up. Its real value lies in the sum total of all those obligations, rights and privileges which, as a citizen, the holder is called upon to perform or enjoy. He should be encouraged to take part in the affairs of his community and should be given an opportunity to serve.

THANKSGIVING

IN a little over a month we shall celebrate our time-honored festival of Thanksgiving. I appeal to the American people to make November 26, next, the outstanding Thanksgiving Day in the history of the United States; that we may say on that day that America has again demonstrated her ideals; that we have each of us contributed our full part; that we in each of our communities have given full assurance against hunger and cold among our people; that upon this Thanksgiving Day we have removed the fear of the forthcoming winter from the hearts of all who are suffering and in distress — that we are our brother's keeper.

(From an address delivered by the President of the United States at Fortress Monroe, Va., October 18, 1931.)

Good Advice from "46"

WE HAVE often observed that members of the fraternity discuss publicly the affairs of the organization, criticizing the actions of members of the Supreme Lodge and charging the officers of chapters of neglecting their duties. While such criticism sometimes proves beneficial to the organization, in most cases it is detrimental, because as a rule members who make the criticism are not acquainted with the work of the fraternity and the duties of the officers.

Furthermore, when such criticism is made in the presence of people who are not affiliated with the fraternity, it tends to discredit the organization in the estimation of the public.

If any member feels justified to criticize any officer, the proper place to make criticism is the chapter room, where he can criticize freely and obtain desired reforms. Unfortunately, we are prone to criticize others, because it does not cost us anything materially, and because we criticize for the sake of criticism and not for the sake of improving existing conditions. Let the brothers belonging to this category think how much more constructive they would be if they criticized one tenth as much their own actions both in regards to the Ahepa and in connection with their private affairs.

We recommend to and invite every good and loyal Ahepan to come to the chapter room to make any criticism he wishes to make so that all of us may profit from his observations."

CHAPTER NEWS

The policy of the AHEPA MAGAZINE hereafter shall be to give as much publicity to activities of chapters as is consistent with available space. Chapters are therefore urgently requested to forward to the Magazine Office write-ups of all activities of their chapters, promptly and legibly prepared.

It is advisable for the chapter to appoint a reporter whose duty it shall be to gather all items of interest pertaining to his chapter or to any of its members and forward them to the office of the MAGAZINE.

Greeks Early Settlers in Pennsylvania

THE following editorial by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, published in the Altoona (Pennsylvania) "Tribune," July 28, 1931, under the title, "Greek Flag Familiar in Central Pennsylvania," indicates that as far back as a hundred and twenty-five years ago Greek immigrants settled in Pennsylvania.

"The presentation of a Greek flag to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through the intermediary of the American Legion at Harrisburg recalls the fact that the flag of Greece is and has been a familiar object in Central Pennsylvania ever since the days of Greek Independence.

"Fully a hundred and twenty-five years ago many Greek refugees began flocking into this state, which from the era of William Penn has been a safe harbor for the religious and political martyrs of all nations.

"Aaronsburg, Centre county, which had been laid out by the public-spirited Jew, Aaron Levy, as the future capital of the state, was the headquarters of these early Greek pioneers before scattering out through the country. It was there, in the rear of a store building, that a dais was erected, on which a descendant of Michael Angelus, Greek ruler, received the homage of her compatriots who passed through Aaronsburg to join their friends in other parts of the state.

"Enthusiasm for Greek freedom ran high in Central Pennsylvania, culminating in naming a Clinton county town Salona, after Salonika in Greece.

"As a boy this writer always found great pleasure in talking to aged Greeks, who had come to Central Pennsylvania during the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century. All of them were great admirers of Lord Byron and aroused his youthful enthusiasm for this great poet who gave his life for Greek freedom, much as did the American poets Alan Seeger and Joyce Kilmer, in an effort to make the world safe for democracy in the Great War. Since then the writer has always had a portrait of Byron, in Albanian costume, in his study. It is the real Byron, the soldier and the patriot, and appeals to one much more than the effeminate, clean-shaven version as described by André Maurois.

"One old Greek was fond of telling how he went to Rome, about 1824, with his parents, in an effort to secure the aid of the Pope, and how they were housed for a week or more in the Vatican. The mission failed for political reasons, and instead of returning to Greece the patriotic band took ship for Pennsylvania, eventually settling down in Sugar Valley, Clinton county."

THOMAS A. EDISON

BECAUSE the path of his career is an inspiration to the youth of every nation;

Because the simplicity and beauty of his life is equalled only by the greatness of his genius;

Because he stands as the beacon of his age, radiating light and knowledge;

The world pays homage to the memory of Thomas A. Edison.

Cast Down Your Bucket Where You Are

By HARRIS J. BOORAS, Supreme President

A SHIP lost at sea for many days suddenly sighted a friendly vessel. From the mast of the unfortunate vessel was seen a signal: "Water, water; we die of thirst!" The answer from the friendly vessel at once came back: "Cast down your bucket where you are." A second time the signal "Water, water; send us water!" ran up from the distressed vessel, and was answered: "Cast down your bucket where you are." And a third and fourth signal for water was answered: "Cast down your bucket where you are." The captain of the distressed vessel, at last heeding the injunction, cast down his bucket, and it came up full of fresh, sparkling water from the mouth of the Amazon River.



So we Americans of the Hellenic race, must cast down our bucket where we are, — cast it down in making friends in every manly way of the people of all races by whom we are surrounded. Cast it down in agriculture, mechanics, in commerce, in domestic service, and in the professions. Cast it down in the city where we live, by our acts and deeds as good citizens; by our strict obedience to all the laws of the land; by our faithful and continuous participation in the civil and political life of our city, state and nation.

We descend from the proudest and most glorious race in the world; our ancestors were the greatest men of antiquity. Our heritage is not a result of our effort, but it is expected of us to live up to its greatness.

Great things are justly expected of the Hellenes everywhere, and more so of those of Hellenic ancestry in America. For Hellenism and Americanism are synonymous terms, each is a complex of the other and both partake of the same evolution of mind and thought. The Hellenes originated the plan of self-government, they were pioneers of democratic institutions and the promulgators of the inalienable rights of man. The world's heritage of the fine arts, language, literature, oratory, philosophy, sculpture and architecture, was contributed by Hellas of old. Within the Hellenic citizenry, patriotism, courage

and sacrifice found their most glorious examples. Today, America is the champion of all these things that were the attributes of Hellenism of old. As it may seem, true Hellenism has been transplanted on this virgin soil of America, wherein, revived and synchronized with the modern age, it is transformed to what we term true Americanism.

So we, the Hellenes of America, live under the same government and institutions that made our ancestors great; and it, therefore, falls upon us to live up to their greatness.

The greatness of our forefathers was found in deeds, not in words. They cast down their bucket where they were, and made Athens the glory of the entire world. So must we, by deeds, perform our duty toward the land of our adoption, and prove ourselves worthy of our American citizenship. We must not take from, but must contribute to America's greatness. We, above all others, possess racial attributes which we must revive, cultivate and preserve, and contribute same to our country. The American of Hellenic origin, must be the ideal citizen of the land, for he originates from an ideal race which stood for the best of citizenship.

The Order of Ahepa was organized for the purpose of uniting our people of Hellenic origin into permanent fraternal bonds. Its chapters throughout the land are schools of true Americanism. Its members are knights pledged to the revivment and preservation of the best attributes of Hellenism for the benefit of America. In every community its lodges are citadels of culture and learning. Thousands of the best of Americans of Hellenic extraction have rallied unto its standards. The call is for thousands more to cast down their buckets where they are, and join the banner of this glorious fraternity.

All united, we bring glory to our name, divided, we bear no fruit. Hellenism, enroll to the ranks of Ahepa in your respective cities, for through its efforts ye shall be crowned with the noble wreath of your sainted heritage.





Governor Ritchie at Greek Flag Presentation, War Memorial Building, Baltimore, Md., Wednesday Afternoon, Sept. 30, 1931

THE world has always been strong for symbols. They give concrete expression to both events and ideas in a way spoken or printed words cannot do. They give an expression which endures and which may stir the souls of men to the heights.

It is probable that as soon as people began to group together they adopted some kind of conspicuous object to symbolize the common sentiment. In military undertakings such symbols marked the lines and stations of the warriors and served as the rallying point for the common force. As time went on they served to remind men of past resolves, of past valor, of past heroes, and thus inspired future hopes and ideals.

From carvings and paintings and ancient writings we know that the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Persians, the Romans and the Greeks all had their standards of this kind.

And through all the ages no two standards were ever more fittingly draped together than the flag of Greece and the flag of Maryland.

If we in Maryland believe that our forefathers established here the principles of democracy and self-government which afterwards became the citadel of our American Republic, it is equally true that the ancient Greeks practiced self-government more than 2000 years ago and that pure democracy flourished in their land.

So I regarded it as a high privilege to present to the Premier of Greece,

through the agency of the George Dilboy Post No. 12 of the American Legion, the standard of Maryland, which was borne by Lord Baltimore's cavaliers three hundred years ago, and which has flown over many a field of valor since, and has inspired deeds and ideals of high purpose in both war and peace.

It was presented by comrade Evangelos Kalives in the great Stadium at Athens, when Greece was celebrating the hundredth anniversary of her independence, while 50,000 people stood to the playing of the American and Greek national anthems.

And now, standing to the same anthems, and in the presence of the distinguished representatives of America's sister Republic across the seas, we receive the flag of Greece presented by her Premier.

It is a great honor to accept these colors on behalf of the State of Maryland. They will be placed in some suitable spot, with the colors of the State of Maryland beside them, twin emblems of all those traditions and heritages, aspirations and ideals which will make liberty and freedom endure upon the earth.

Hymn to Hellas

By NANCY PHYLLIS HORTON

Know ye the land where the
poppies grow redder
Than the wine which flows in
the goblets they raise,
Where the honey is sweeter than
the shafts of the Archer,
In whose royal name are
sung hymns of praise?
Know ye the land where the
daphne tree scatters
Upon the sweet air an
ambrosial scent;
Where the little waves murmur
and sigh 'neath the crescent
Which over the land like a
thin bow was bent;
Where the wild thyme that thrives
on the slopes of the mountains
Fills all the vales with a
sweet bitter tang;
Where often the Klephts in
their caverns were lurking,
And in music so plaintive their
sorrows they sang;
Where the sails that so
lightly skim over the breakers
Are white as the spray which
is flung on the prows,
Where the wind is as free as
the heart of a warrior,
And never before an oppressor
it bows?

Milton E. Meletiades, Editor of "The Ahepa Magazine," Resigns His Post

WE REGRET to announce that Brother Milton E. Meletiades, Editor of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, has resigned to go into business for himself. From the beginning of the MAGAZINE, Brother Meletiades has been an untiring and faithful worker, and it was due to his skill and artistic genius that the Order of Ahepa has been able to present a splendid magazine to the public. Our sincere good wishes go with Brother Meletiades in his new undertaking.

ULIUS L. AMOSS

ULIUS L. AMOSS, Commissioner of the North American Committee of Friendship and Cooperation with Greece, was born in St. Louis, Mo., and educated in the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Maryland, graduating from the School of Fine Arts and School of Design.

Formerly a Press Agent for the B. & O. Railroad; Director of the Y. M. C. A. and relief activities with the army of Thrace; General Secretary and founder of the Saloniki Y. M. C. A.; Chief of the American Y. M. C. A. Military Commission to the Greek Army; Senior Secretary of the Foreign Committee of the North American Y. M. C. A.'s in Greece; National General Director Hellenic Y. M. C. A.'s; Executive Secretary of the Anglo-American Relief Committee; appointed by the Greek authorities to act for the Government in the reception of Asia Minor refugees until formation of the new Government; acted as representative for the American Red Cross, American Near East Relief, Lord Mayor's Fund, the Save the Children Fund, League of Nations and other philanthropic and relief organizations until their officials arrived in Greece; member of Boards of Directors of hospitals, orphanages and other philanthropic and educational institutions in Greece; honorary member of the Greek General Staff.

Personal friend of the leaders of all political parties in Greece; a thirty-third degree Mason and a Knight Templar, and member of the Supreme Council of Greece (with the permission of the Supreme Council of the Southern American Jurisdiction); citation from Lord Curzon, then H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Decorations: Knight Commander of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre; Commander of the Order of Phoenix; First Knight of the Royal Order of the Savior, later officer of the Order of the Savior; Croix de Guerre (Greece); Medal of Military Merit (Greece); Victory Medal (Greece).

Member of the Downtown Athletic Club, New York; Georgia Society of New York; Greek Automobile and Tourist Federation, etc., etc.

Mr. Amoss has indeed done praiseworthy work in behalf of Greece and we hope with the proper cooperation, which should be wholeheartedly accorded, he will succeed in fulfilling his dream in the completion of the Athenian Temple of Youth, a project of great importance for Greece.



The Greek Principle

By NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

President of Columbia University

"Ever
concept of
origin."

LET me remind you for a moment, a fashion, how things came to be as knowledge goes, there were magnificent civilizations in the Orient in times long rose on the history of the Western World now learn only as we patiently dig down and the mud that have, for centuries upon the record of those achievements from

Why did those civilizations not live? so magnificent, so able, with such astute what we call science and art? Why did it not be too certain. One dare not be dog that searching question, but the careful its philosophy will suspect that it was the dominant mode of thought. That thought appears to have had nothing in nature. It admired, it extolled, it worshipped was in large part the admiration and ancestors. There was no faith, no belief possible achievements. Death was follow even the greatest of minds and persons last in the abundant ocean of forgetfulness

But there came a time, no one know most see its beginning — there came a brought into this world of busy, active principle which involved looking for seeking for achievement in the future, which conception of the possibility of something not yet seen, understood, accomplished, seized hold of; and so Ancient Greece was born to be the prophet, the seer and the forerunner of what we know and are proud to call the civilization of the West.

That civilization of the West presents to the careful observer something which the great, splendid, beautiful civilization of the Orient had somehow lacked, and that is a moving principle, a force, an ideal which carried men onward toward that which they had not seen, to attempt that which they had not done, and to build for a future which was not merely the adoration or worship of the ancestral past, but which was to be dwelt upon, pondered over, used and admired for its own sake.

It was because that moving principle was Greek that Greece is Greece. And that is why all our Western civilization

glorious antiquity — the inspiration of the human race.

"When man today looks for the ultimate in government, beauty, oratory, poetry or philosophy he must go back to ancient Greece," said the speaker. "Greece, in a word, is the shrine of all men's culture, the ideal of all men's building," he said.

Rev. S. S. Spathy followed Senator Bailey, directing his remarks to the debt Greece owed America for the nation's sympathy and aid over one hundred years ago when the Greeks began their long struggle for freedom. "Then the greatest friend Greece had was not England, not France, not Russia, but was the United States, the youth of the nations of the world," he said.

Secretary of State J. A. Hartness followed with a brief talk and was in turn followed by Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt, who congratulated the Greek-Americans on the occasion.

The Ahepa in Seattle

THE Juan de Fuca Chapter of Ahepa, named in honor of the Greek explorer, is located in Seattle, the metropolis of the state of Washington.

The city lies in the midst of wonderful surroundings rising like Rome and Constantinople on seven hills overlooking three lakes, a large river, a canal and the Puget Sound. Destined, as it were, to serve as the commercial capital of an immense empire, Seattle is the nearest port to Siberia, China and Japan, the gateway to Alaska, the logical trade center for the industry and commerce

old, ex-
in its

That is why Ancient Greece is immortal; its great philosophers are our philosophers; our poets; its great tragedians, our actors, our orators — because the line of consecutive and unbroken from that Summer Maine could say truthfully an ago that everything that lives and world, except only the blind forces of in its origin.

had elevated Greece, small in area, its its climate not inviting — when it had e to their position of command, then estward and northward and to take s, the aspirations of men, to build their d themselves then facing forward, look- with a spirit of adventure, of motion, ion, and they began to move over this hose groups were made up of men and e-minded. They had the same back- stance; they spoke the same language; ad the same traditions. They were often f religious faith, and they began to seek here they might comfortably, quietly ther. So the great process of nation-

The Changing World, delivered at the Summer Session, Columbia University, 1931

Modern Greek Proverbs

- Listen and do not talk, there is more wisdom in silence.
- In a turn sack, its up to you to put your things or not.
- From a blind pup you cannot make a good watch dog.
- Neither do I raise chickens, nor with fox I quarrel.
- God may be slow in memory but never forgets.
- Both the light and the heavy burden for the donkey too?
- Keep your temper when you see others lose it.
- Work to accomplish and save to possess.
- Light your lamp before it gets too dark.
- It takes a good tree to give good shade.

Alexander Dimitry

REPRINTED FROM THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT, NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 31, 1883

PROF. ALEXANDER DIMITRY was born in New Orleans on the 7th day of February 1805, at No. 4 St. Anne St., opposite Jackson Square. The row of houses of which this house, the residence of his parents, was one, was demolished many years ago to make room for the present Pontalba Buildings.

Mr. Dimitry's father, Andrea Dimitry, was a merchant of New Orleans for many years. He was a native of the Island of Hydra, in the Grecian Archipelago, and came to New Orleans in the last quarter of the last century.

Professor Dimitry's maternal grandfather, Michael Dracos, was a native of Athens, Greece, and a member of an ancient family of that old center of civilization. He came to New Orleans a young man about 1766 and engaged in mercantile pursuits, becoming a merchant and importing his merchandise in his ship from West Indies. He died in the year 1824 aged 82. His remains, together with those of his wife, Professor Dimitry's father and mother and many other members of the family, lie in the family tomb in the Old St. Louis Cemetery. His life size portrait in oil represents him as a man of stern features, of the pure Greek type and attired in the Spanish military uniform of nearly a century ago. Through his mother, the daughter of Michael Dracos, Professor Dimitry was descended from the aboriginal population of Louisiana. He was the fourth descent from an Indian ancestress Miami of the nation of the Alibamons — a nation long extinct — who was born about 1690 in the land of those Indians, near the site of the Old French Fort St. Etienne, in what is now the State of Alabama.

Professor Dimitry's parents, their means amply affording it, gave him every educational advantage and his intellect was no common one.

Mr. Dimitry was sent to the school of Mr. Henry P. Nugent, a scholar and an Irish patriot of 1798. He remained there two years and when Rev. James J. Hull, an Episcopalian minister, opened his academy two years later he attended his school. Our venerable fellow citizens, General Lewis and Commander Huetes, were his classmates at Mr. Hull's Academy.

At the age of 15 he was sent to Georgetown College in the District of Columbia. Here, after a brilliant course he graduated with the highest honors. He received his diploma at the commencement exercises in the presence of President John Quincy Adams, who in his remarks to the graduation class, especially commended him. Long after his day of graduation and when in fullness of his prime, Georgetown College conferred on her honored son the degree of LL.D.

Returning to New Orleans he studied law in conjunction with his friend, the late Christian Reselius. But he did not continue the practice of the profession. He accepted, by preference, being a devoted friend of education, a position as professor in the College of Baton Rouge. Here he stayed two years and it was from his incumbency of this professorship that he received the title of "Professor" by which he was so generally known.

From the college he returned to this city to assist in editing the *New Orleans Bee*, distinguished representatives of America's sister Republic across the seas, we receive the flag of Greece presented by her Premier.

It is a great honor to accept these colors on behalf of the State of Maryland. They will be placed in some suitable spot, with the colors of the State of Maryland beside them, twin emblems of all those traditions and heritages, aspirations and ideals which will make liberty and freedom endure upon the earth.

Hymn to Hellas

By NANCY PHYLLIS HORTON

Know ye the land where the
poppies grow redder
Than the wine which flows in
the goblets they raise,
Where the honey is sweeter than
the shafts of the Archer,
In whose royal name are
sung hymns of praise?
Know ye the land where the
daphne tree scatters
Upon the sweet air an
ambrosial scent;
Where the little waves murmur
and sigh 'neath the crescent
late Mr. Delaup. The paper was at that time published entirely in French, but Mr. Dimitry gave it its English side and became its first English editor. He was then 27 years of age. In the year 1835 Mr. Dimitry was married in the city of Washington to Mary Powell Mills, daughter of Robert Mills of South Carolina, for many years architect of the United States government. He was the architect of the National Washington Monument, and of many of the great public edifices of the country at the National Capital and elsewhere.

In 1835 Mr. Dimitry was appointed by Postmaster General Kendall to an important clerkship in his department. In 1839 he served as Secretary of the United States Commission to arrange certain unsettled

American-Mexican claims. In this position his marvelous knowledge of nearly all modern languages first drew attention to his power as a linguist.

At the expiration of his work with this commission he was offered the presidency of Franklin College in this state, which, however, he declined, to establish a college of his own in St. Charles parish. He conducted this institute successfully for several years, and here many of the most prominent creole youths of that day received their education. He subsequently accepted the position of superintendent of the Public Schools of the Third Municipality in this city, and later at the request of the joint committee of the General Assembly submitted a plan for a general system of public education throughout the state. The plan was accepted and Mr. Dimitry was appointed by the Governor the first State Superintendent of Louisiana.

A state's rights Democrat in politics, Mr. Dimitry was in those days a foremost orator of the party in this city. Always a friend and advocate of the people in all honest demands the people returned his friendship fourfold. In recognition of his services as State Superintendent, the Legislature, on his retirement from office, voted him a testimonial.

In 1854 Mr. Dimitry was called to Washington by his old friend Governor Marcy at that time Secretary of State, to accept an office in the State Department. Previous to accepting, however, he was appointed by President Pierce to an important post in connection with the new Echota Treaty which included the removal of the Creeks and Choctaws from their old homes. These duties having been finished he was given the charge of a Bureau of Translation in the State Department. He continued in this position from 1855 to 1859 and his accomplishment as a linguist met the utmost demands of the vast diplomatic correspondence of foreign governments with that of the United States.

In 1859 President Buchanan, convinced of Mr. Dimitry's abilities as a diplomatic statesman and proficiency in international law, appointed him, upon the return of General Mirabeau B. Lamar, Minister Resident and Plenipotentiary *ad hoc* to Central America. This double mission included the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mr. Dimitry took his family with him to San Jose the capital of Costa Rica and the seat of the legation. At a great banquet given him by the notables of the city shortly after his arrival, he astonished them and won the lasting esteem of the people by replying to a toast in the most eloquent Castilian and a fervent speech which recalled whatever was most

(Continued on page 16)



FRATERNITY NEWS

Pike's Peak Chapter Gives Surprise Party

PIKE'S PEAK Chapter No. 160 gave a surprise party for Brother and Mrs. James Koustas, which was attended by over seventy-five brothers and their guests. The occasion was the return of Brother James Koustas, an esteemed member of the Pike's Peak Chapter, from Greece, bringing with him his bride, to whom he was married while he was visiting in Greece, Brother Thliveris was chairman of the surprise party, and a beautiful wedding gift was presented to the bride.

On behalf of the Pike's Peak Chapter's members, we extend to Brother and Mrs. Koustas best wishes for a happy married life.

SPEAKING of Pueblo Chapter No. 160, further credit is due to Brothers Kallis and Kersey. They have participated in the Colorado State Fair and exhibited a large picture on which were cleverly arranged the pictures of Greek philosophers and artists, such as Plato, Phedias, Aristotle, etc., as well as of the Parthenon and other monuments of art. The exhibit made a tremendous impression upon all those who visited the State Fair Grounds, receiving the applause and commendations of the Fair authorities and visitors.

Greek Flag Presented to the State of North Carolina

Order of Ahepa Directs Presentation Exercises

ACROSS the blue and white folds of the Hellenic flag, officially presented to the state of North Carolina by the Greek Republic, American and Greek hands met recently at Raleigh in a pledge of friendship and in a declaration of mutual admiration.

The exercises, which began with a parade, continued in the Capitol where the presentation was made and ended with a banquet at the Sir Walter Hotel, were impressive throughout. The patriotism of the Greek-Americans for their new country and their love for the ancient nation from which they sprang were things good to be seen and heard by the average, casual American who takes liberty and country for granted.

Of the native Americans who spoke, the speeches of Senator Josiah W. Bailey and Lieutenant Governor R. T. Fountain were outstanding. The Senator was the outstanding speaker at the banquet while the Lieutenant Governor accepted the flag on behalf of the State. There were many other speakers, including leaders of both native and Greek-Americans, and the exercises continued late into the night.

In the parade were hundreds of the leading Greek citizens of the State, members of Ahepa American Legion and the Raleigh Legion Drum Corps, the local National Guard Band, a detachment from Battery B at Fort Bragg, Boy Scouts, prominent officials and others.

Glorious Antiquity

"It is heroic blood that flows in your veins," declared the Senator. "We native Americans stand confronted by a splendid and glorious antiquity—the inspiration of the human race.

"When man today looks for the ultimate in government, beauty, oratory, poetry or philosophy he must go back to ancient Greece," said the speaker. "Greece, in a word, is the shrine of all men's culture, the ideal of all men's building," he said.

Rev. S. S. Spathey followed Senator Bailey, directing his remarks to the debt Greece owed America for the nation's sympathy and aid over one hundred years ago when the Greeks began their long struggle for freedom. "Then the greatest friend Greece had was not England, not France, not Russia, but the United States, the youth of the nations of the world," he said.

Secretary of State J. A. Hartness followed with a brief talk and was in turn followed by Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt, who congratulated the Greek-Americans on the occasion.

The Ahepa in Seattle

THE Juan de Fuca Chapter of Ahepa, named in honor of the Greek explorer, is located in Seattle, the metropolis of the state of Washington.

The city lies in the midst of wonderful surroundings rising like Rome and Constantinople on seven hills overlooking three lakes, a large river, a canal and the Puget Sound. Destined, as it were, to serve as the commercial capital of an immense empire, Seattle is the nearest port to Siberia, China and Japan, the gateway to Alaska, the logical trade center for the industry and commerce of America with the Far East.

The first Greeks came to Seattle in the early seventies on sailing ships around the Cape Horn route. Seattle is perhaps the only place in the country, where Greeks, having come with the early pioneers, have lived to see a handful of huts in a white man's settlement grow into a city of half a million and a handful of mariners from the Island of Leros grow into a thriving, energetic, peaceful and progressive Greek colony.

The Juan de Fuca Chapter was established in May, 1923, but within a period of one year it has grown in such tremendous proportions that it was awarded the first prize, a beautiful cup, by the Supreme Lodge at the Kansas City convention in recognition for securing the most new members. At the present time it is considered to be one of the pillars of the Ahepa domain.

THE ORDER OF AHEPA IN OREGON

OREGON is one of the largest and most productive states of the Union, famous for its many resources and industries, chief among which are the production of lumber, farming, dairying, stock raising and mining. Portland, known universally as "The City of Roses," is its largest city with a population of 375,000 and serves as the gateway of the state's vast trade and wealth. As a shipping point, Portland is considered one of the country's largest wheat exporting centers.

Amid the beautiful surroundings of this thriving and busy metropolis one finds the comparatively small but successful and well established representatives of the Hellenic race engaged in various lines of business of many years standing. The Hellenic community of Portland, with its beautiful and imposing church and school edifices, and under the guidance of experienced, energetic and progressive leaders, enjoys a state of perfect harmony, cooperation and good will.

It is evident that with such a background of community spirit, Ahepanism, once planted, could not but grow and bring abundant fruit. The Mt. Hood Chapter No. 154, so named from the overlooking snowclad and graphic peak in the Cascade Range, was established in Portland on August 22, 1927.

Under able, and fruitful leadership, the chapter has shown phenomenal progress until now with a membership of 250, a truly admirable record in a community of 750 people of Greek descent.

The Mt. Hood chapter has performed its mission as an "Apostle of the Faith," for it was due to the expedition of thirty-four enthusiastic Mt. Hooders that the long impregnable fortress of Seattle and the community of Tacoma, surrendered one after the other to the Ahepan camp. The noble efforts of the chapter in this historic campaign under the leadership of Past Supreme Governor George C. Peterson and the present Supreme Governor, Dr. Checkos, will remain forever as one of the most brilliant pages in Ahepa's book of progress.

Delphi Welcomes Supreme President

HARRIS J. BOORAS, Supreme President of the Ahepa, Andrew Jurvis, Supreme Treasurer, and George Papaelias, President of Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42 and District Governor of District No. 6, were officially welcomed by the Delphi chapter at its meeting held Wednesday, October 7th. Invitations were extended to all the Metropolitan chapters and it has been reported that approximately five hundred were present to hear and welcome the new Supreme President. Delphi and all the other Metropolitan chapters and those who attended the affair deserve congratulations.

Ahepa Directory

The list below contains the names and addresses of the new Supreme Lodge officers, the District Governors and the chapters of each District. Save this copy for future reference

Supreme Lodge

Harris J. Booras, Supreme President, 6 Beacon St., Rooms 708-9, Boston, Mass.
Theodore C. Andronicos, Supreme Vice President, 1340-20th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary, 1140 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Andrew Jarvis, Supreme Treasurer, 27 Congress St., Portsmouth, N. H.
Soterios Nicholson, Supreme Counsellor, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Peter G. Sikokis, Supreme Governor, 17-19 E. Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill.
C. B. Nixon, Supreme Governor, 311 Palace Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

District Governors

Dist. No. 1. — Matthew Frangedakis, 68 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Maine. Chapters: Nashua, N. H.; Manchester, N. H.; Portland, Me.; Lewiston, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Rutland-Burlington, Vt.; Dover, N. H.; Biddeford-Saco, Me.; Bangor, Me.; Keene, N. H.

Dist. No. 2. — George Eliades, 421-423 Chaliforex Bldg., Lowell, Mass. Chapters: Boston, Mass.; Brookline, Mass.; Haverhill, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Marlboro, Mass.; Peabody, Mass.; Woburn, Mass.; Fitchburg, Mass.

Dist. No. 3. — George E. Cassimatis, 50 Biddle Ave., Newport, R. I. Chapters: Brockton, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Fall River, Mass.; Newport, R. I.

Dist. No. 4. — A. D. Vanech, 716 Gurley Bldg., Stamford, Conn. Chapters: Waterbury, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Danbury, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Stamford, Conn.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Norwich, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Meriden, Conn.; New London, Conn.

Dist. No. 5. — Charles Stathakos, 508 Fourth St., Niagara Falls, N. Y. Chapters: Syracuse, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Elmira, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Watertown, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.

Dist. No. 6. — George Papaefas, 4259 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Chapters: "Delphi," New York, N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Upper Manhattan," New York, N. Y.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Jamaica, N. Y.; Astoria, L. I., N. Y.; Newburgh, N. Y.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Freeport, N. Y.; Bronx, N. Y.; "Hermes," New York, N. Y.; "Coney Island," Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dist. No. 7. — John A. Givas, 192 Market St., Newark, N. J. Chapters: Newark, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Camden, N. J.; Trenton, N. J.; New Brunswick, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.; Plainfield, N. J.; Bridgeton, N. J.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Hackensack, N. J.

Dist. No. 8. — C. J. Coventaros, 538 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. Chapters: Baltimore, Md.; No. 31, Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, Del.; Hagerstown, Md.; No. 236, Washington, D. C.; Annapolis, Md.

Dist. No. 9. — Dr. George Paskopoulos,

230 N. Fifth St., Reading, Pa. Chapters: No. 26, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Allentown, Pa.; Reading, Pa.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Bethlehem, Pa.; Lancaster, Pa.; Sunbury, Pa.; Chester, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; Pottsville, Pa.; No. 226, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dist. No. 10. — No appointment. Chapters: Cleveland, O.; Canton, O.; Akron, O.; Massillon, O.; New Castle, Pa.; Warren, O.; Youngstown, O.; Erie, Pa.; Elyria, O.

Dist. No. 11. — William Essaris, Conservative Life Bldg., Wheeling, W. Va. Chapters: Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Steubenville, O.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Weirton, W. Va.; Uniontown, Pa.; Morgantown, W. Va.; Yorkville, O.; Washington, Pa.

Dist. No. 12. — C. G. Paris, Quantico, Va. Chapters: Richmond, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Bluefield, W. Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Hopewell, Va.; Newport News, Va.

Dist. No. 13. — James Orphanos, Princess Café, Winston-Salem, N. C. Chapters: Charlotte, N. C.; Asheville, N. C.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Greensboro, N. C.; Durham, N. C.

Dist. No. 14. — Dr. G. M. Saliba, 306-7 Realty Bldg., Savannah, Ga. Chapters: Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Columbia, S. C.

Dist. No. 15. — Peter Galatis, 113 N. E. First Ave., Miami, Florida. Chapters: Jacksonville, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Miami, Fla.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Tarpon Springs, Fla.; West Palm Beach, Fla.; Orlando, Fla.

Dist. No. 16. — George Cassimus, Arden Hotel, Birmingham, Ala. Chapters: Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.

Dist. No. 17. — George Steffens, 231 Sycamore St., Dayton, O. Chapters: Dayton, O.; Cincinnati, O.; Louisville, Ky.; Columbus, O.; Middletown, O.; Springfield, O.; Lexington, Ky.

Dist. No. 18. — Peter Magas, Box 551, Kalamazoo, Mich. Chapters: "Alpha," Detroit, Mich.; Toledo, O.; Pontiac, Mich.; Flint, Mich.; Lansing, Mich.; "Icarus," Detroit, Mich.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Muskegon, Mich.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Saginaw, Mich.

Dist. No. 19. — William Zibson, 818 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Chapters: Gary, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; South Bend, Ind.; Hammond, Ind.; Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Anderson, Ind.; Muncie, Ind.; Kokomo, Ind.; Indianapolis, Ind.

Dist. No. 20. — Charles Shane, Plankinton Arcade Bldg., Suite 304B, Milwaukee, Wis. Chapters: Milwaukee, Wis.; Beloit, Wis.; Waukegan, Ill.; Dubuque, Iowa; Duluth, Minn.

Dist. No. 21. — G. A. Kyriakopoulos, 155 N. Clark St., 419 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill. Chapters: No. 46, Chicago, Ill.; "Woodlawn," Chicago; "North Shore Chapter," Chicago; Oak Park, Ill.; Joliet, Ill.; "Hellenic Center," Chicago; "Garfield," Chicago; Evanston, Ill.; "Pullman," Chicago; No. 225, Chicago Heights, Ill.; "Logan Square," Chicago.

Dist. No. 22. — M. D. Konomos, 815-822 Federal Commerce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Chapters: St. Louis, Mo.; Moline, Ill.; Springfield, Ill.; Champaign, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.

Dist. No. 23. — A. E. Couloheras, 2627 Peniston St., New Orleans, La. Chapters: Memphis, Tenn.; Shreveport, La.; Houston, Texas; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Texas; Jackson, Miss.

Dist. No. 24. — Andrew Sanderson, 3806 E. 25th St., Kansas City, Mo. Chapters: Tulsa, Okla.; Fort Worth, Texas; Dallas, Texas; Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Kansas; Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dist. No. 25. — Paul Costas, 530 S. 24th St., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Chapters: Minneapolis, Minn.; Des Moines, Iowa; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mason City, Iowa; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Waterloo, Iowa; Rochester, Minn.; St. Paul, Minn.

Dist. No. 26. — Chris Harvalis, 624 Peter's Trust Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Chapters: Omaha, Neb.; Lincoln, Neb.; Grand Island, Neb.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Sioux City, Iowa; Aberdeen, S. D.; Fargo, N. D.

Dist. No. 27. — James G. Dikeou, Hotel Abbott, Denver, Colorado. Chapters: Denver, Colo.; Casper, Wyo.; Pueblo, Colo.; Bridgeport, Neb.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Salida, Colo.

Dist. No. 28. — George Georgiades, Grants, New Mexico. Chapters: Trinidad, Colo.; Walsenburg, Colo.; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Santa Fe, New Mexico; Gallup, New Mexico; El Paso, Texas.

Dist. No. 29. — George Ellis, 613 State St., Santa Barbara, California. Chapters: Los Angeles, Calif.; El Centro, Calif.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Ventura, Calif.; San Diego, Calif.; Bakersfield, Calif.; San Pedro, Calif.; Santa Barbara, Calif.; Tucson, Ariz.

Dist. No. 30. — C. E. Athas, Magna, Utah. Chapters: Salt Lake City, Utah; Bingham Canyon, Utah; Ogden, Utah; Price, Utah; Ely, Nevada; Pocatello, Idaho.

Dist. No. 31. — Theodore Daldakis, 14 N. Dakota St., Butte, Mont. Chapters: Rock Springs, Wyo.; Green River, Wyo.; Butte, Mont.; Great Falls, Mont.; Billings, Mont.; Missoula, Mont.; Boise, Idaho; Sheridan, Wyo.

Dist. No. 32. — George Tryphon, P. O. Box 99, Sacramento, Calif. Chapters: San Francisco, Calif. No. 150; Fresno, Calif.; Sacramento, Calif.; Oakland, Calif.; Stockton, Calif.; Vallejo, Calif.; Marysville, Calif.; Roseville, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif. No. 235; Modesto, Calif.; San Jose, Calif.; Salinas, Calif.; Pittsburg, Calif.; Eureka, Calif.; Reno, Nevada.

Dist. No. 33. — S. E. Katopothis, 855 Dexter Horton Bldg., Seattle, Wash. Chapters: Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; Aberdeen, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.; Bellingham, Wash.; Everett, Wash.; Chehalis, Wash.; Wenatchee, Wash.; Port Angeles, Calif.; Vancouver, Canada.

Dist. No. 34. — George Plastiras, 9723 105th St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Chapters: Saskatoon; Edmonton; Moose Jaw; Winnipeg; Calgary; Lethbridge; Regina; all of Canada.

Dist. No. 35. — E. Kilismanis, 7 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada. Chapters: Toronto; London; Hamilton; Windsor; all of Canada.

Dist. No. 36. — Eustace Gravaris, 3469 Hutchison St., Montreal, Canada. Chapters: Montreal and Ottawa, Canada.

Washington Chapter No. 31 Appoints Business Committee and Advisory Board

TWO recent innovations in the Washington Chapter No. 31 have been announced by the President, Brother George Thomaidis. One is a business committee and the other an advisory board. The details are found in the following excerpts taken from the President's message:

Business Committee

The membership of the business committee has been reconstructed and the following brothers have accepted to serve: Nick Kendros, Andrew Panagopoulos, William Christopher, Steve J. Demas, Louis E. Chaconas, Charles Charubas, Spiros Versis, James Stephanson, James Maselas, James B. Mallos and Theodore H. Chaconas.

The main object of this committee which will act in conjunction with and cooperate with that of Chapter No. 236, will be to safeguard and promote the interests of all the business men belonging to the Ahepa, by adopting and recommending up-to-date methods in their business, in the treatment of their customers, proper advertising, administration, operation, personnel, etc., etc. It will also endeavor to cultivate better understanding among them, and encourage their cooperation and patronage with the Ahepan manufacturers and jobbers. Come to the Chapter and we have a lot more to tell you about this committee.

Advisory Board

Your President is of the opinion that an Advisory Board should be created composed of all the past presidents of this Chapter now affiliated with it and not connected with the Supreme Lodge, to meet with him and the elected officers of this Chapter once every two months to discuss: (1) Ways and means of improving the interests of this Chapter and its members, (2) To review the minutes of the National Conventions, collect facts, examine all accounts submitted and have ready at hand all necessary data for the information of the membership, (3) To study carefully the Constitution and By-Laws of the Order and be prepared to submit through our delegates to the National Conventions, such amendments and corrections as in the majority opinion of the board would be constructive and helpful.

The decisions and conclusions of the Board to be submitted to the Chapter for consideration and discussion.

In this way we will not only be able to know the exact condition of the Order and its general affairs, but we will be placing a stop to unjust criticisms and rumors which very often are not founded in fact, and are liable to cause irreparable injury to the organization as a whole.

New Chapter at Annapolis

WE QUOTE below from the Washington Chapter No. 31 bulletin an account relative to the establishment of a new chapter at Annapolis, the Capital of Maryland.

Sunday afternoon, September 27th, the Supreme Secretary of the Order, Brother Achilles Catsonis, and the Supreme Counsellor, Brother Nicholson, accompanied by their wives and several friends and a number of brothers from Chapter No. 31 and Worthington Chapter No. 30, went to Annapolis, Maryland, to install a chapter there at the instance

of our good Brother, Nick Kendros, who was the prime mover and who has for a long time been working for this event. The Governor of the Eighth District, Brother C. Coventaros, was also there. The audience was addressed by Brother Catsonis, Brother Milton Melitades, the editor of The Ahepa Magazine, Brother Agnew, and others. Brother C. Coventaros presided. Immediately thereafter the first degree was given to the following Annapolitans: Louis Laou, John P. Lewnes, Theo Nichols, James Fotes, George Pappas, Theodore N. Samaras, John G. Lewnes and Thomas C. Nichols. After the initiation refreshments were served and everybody present had a grand time. We congratulate those who came into the fold and hope that they will soon be joined by others so that a full-fledged chapter may be established and a charter granted.

Cincinnati Chapter Donates \$500 to Greek School

A CHECK of one hundred dollars was sent by the Liberty Chapter No. 127 of Cincinnati, Ohio, as donation for the Greek school. The total amount contributed by the chapter during a period of two years is approximately five hundred dollars. It has been the practice of the chapter to make a monthly contribution of twenty-five dollars to this good cause.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGE- MENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, Of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE,

published monthly at Concord, New Hampshire, for October 1, 1931.

City of Washington, D. C.
District of Columbia

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Achilles Catsonis, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor 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 AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., 1140 Investment Bldg., Wash., D. C. Editor, Achilles Catsonis, 1140 Investment Bldg., Wash., D. C. Managing Editor, Achilles Catsonis, 1140 Investment Bldg., Wash., D. C. Business Managers, Harris J. Booras, Achilles Catsonis and Andrew Jarvis, 1140 Investment Bldg., Wash., D. C.

2. That the owner is THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., 1140 Investment Bldg., Wash., D. C. Stockholder, THE ORDER OF AHEPA, 1140 Investment Bldg., Wash., 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 professing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the correctness and condition under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities as a capacity other than that of bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any (unsubstantiated or indirect) in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ACHILLES CATSONIS, Editor
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of October 1931.

SEAN E. MORAN, Notary Public
(My commission expires September 28, 1932.)

State of Virginia Honored Greek Flag Presented to Governor Pollard

FORMAL exercises were held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Richmond, Va., recently in connection with the presentation of the flag of the Greek Republic to the Commonwealth of Virginia. The service was attended by Governor John Garland Pollard and his staff, representatives of all the patriotic organizations of Richmond, and delegations from Norfolk, Newport News, Hopewell, Roanoke, Lynchburg and Greensboro, N. C., representing the Order of Ahepa and American Legionnaires of these cities.

The flag is a gift from the Republic of Greece to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Rev. Beverley D. Tucker, D.D., rector of St. Paul's Church, was in charge of the program, and the choir sang the patriotic and national songs of America and Greece. The flag was borne into the church by the captain of the guards of the Richmond Chapter of the Ahepa, dressed in the classical uniform of the heroes of Hellas.

A committee of American citizens of Greek descent, representing the order of Ahepa and other societies in Virginia, headed by Rev. S. S. Spathy, Supreme Governor of District No. 4 of the Ahepa, presented the flag to Governor Pollard, who made the speech of acceptance on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Brother Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary of the Ahepa, delivered the main address for the occasion. His subject was "America's Contribution to Greek Independence." "Voluntarily, willingly, gladly, the people of Virginia, through Your Excellency, sent as a token of friendship to the people of Greece, the glorious emblem of an equally glorious and honored Commonwealth. This flag, along with forty-seven others from the other States, together with Old Glory, was carried across the Atlantic by American Legionnaires, Greek boys of the sixty-five thousand who rallied to its support back in 1917; not the ones, of course, who, fate decreed, should forever vigil keep with their American comrades in Flanders fields, but of those whom fate spared to serve their adopted country in peace as they did in war." Brother Catsonis concluded.

The Rev. Father Triantafillos, priest of the Greek Orthodox Church, made the closing prayer and delivered the benediction.

BROTHER VULGAS, Secretary of the Mt. Hood Chapter No. 154, is enthusiastic with the work of the Ahepa and informs us that the chapter is making rapid strides under its able leadership. They are losing no opportunity to invite prominent persons to address them at their meetings. The other day they had General Charles Martin, Representative of Congress from Oregon to speak to them. He states that they have profited greatly by the lecture of General Martin, which was on the following four important questions: money, chain stores, the power control, and prohibition. General Martin made a lasting impression upon his audience and imparted to them worth-while knowledge and information. This is real constructive work. Congratulations! Keep the good work up!



Brockton Chapter Triumphs in City Anniversary

AHEPAN MARCHERS WIN FIRST PRIZE

Boston Patrol Makes "Hit"

ON SEPTEMBER 16th the city of Brockton, Massachusetts celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, which was held in conjunction with the Brockton Fair Week. All organizations were invited to participate in the parade which was in charge of the American Legion. The Brockton chapter saw in this invitation an opportunity to present itself and the Order of Ahepa at-large to the city of Brockton and for that reason spared neither time nor money to make a good impression. The assistance of neighboring chapters was solicited and in a true Ahepan-like spirit was gladly given. The following account from "The Brockton Times" describes the part played by the Ahepa in the famous parade:

The next unit was the Order of Ahepa. The marching unit was composed of 300 men all in uniform and they were one of the outstanding hits of the parade.

At the head of the marching body was the newly formed Ahepa patrol of 24 men in charge of John Stratis, Christ J. Colocousis, president of Ahepa lodge, was in charge of the entire unit.

The patrol members wore white shoes, white trousers, white blouses and capes of white with a blue lining. On the left side of the cape was a blue cross. They wore red fezzes with the Ahepa emblem in gold letters.

The marching unit was attired in black and white shoes, white trousers, a blue sash, white shirt with blue tie with Ahepa emblem. The marchers wore a red fez with the Ahepa emblem and carried canes.

At the head of the unit were the color bearers. John Dayos carried the lodge banner, C. T. Tsoumakos carried the Greek flag and Arthur Georgantzas carried the American flag.

The Greek Float

One of the most picturesque floats was the miniature temple representing "Parthenon," the ancient Greek University at Athens, Greece, which was entered by Ahepa lodge of this city and its auxiliary.

The Temple, 32 feet long, 12 feet wide and 13 feet high, was surrounded by three steps while white pillars of wood to represent marble adorned the exterior of the institution. The front of the float was decorated with sky blue and white ribbons, palms and the goddess "Athena," who represents wisdom.

Standing alongside 10 small posts at the rear of the float were ten little girls, children of the lodge members, bearing banners representing ten of the most popular universities in the United States.

In the midst of four miniature trees on the rear platform was an atlas of the world with Mrs. James Dayos sitting alongside representing America, dressed in a costume of red, white and blue and wearing a golden crown.

On both sides of the float were signs bearing the inscriptions "Greece Enlightened the World 2000 Years ago" and "America Enlightens the World Today." Adorning the steps which surrounded the temple were inscribed the names of four ancient Greek philosophers and sculptors in addition to the names of eight prominent Americans.

The girls participating in the float were Miss Helen Karafatis who took the part of Athena; Mrs. John Dayos, representing "Miss America"; and the Misses Iphigenia Spirakis, Helen Spirakis, Sophie Pappas, Mary Vose, Eurydice Papouleas, Rosemia Apostolou, Elizabeth Rigopoulos, Constance Alafagianis, Sophie Mihos and Eugenia Mihos, representing the various colleges. These girls were subsequently fêted at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Soterios Nicholas. At this gathering Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas rendered very pleasing violin and piano duets and Mrs. Nicholas, assisted by Mary Sarides, served refreshments. In the center of the table was a beautiful cake, decorated in colors of pink and white, a gift of the Ahepa. The Brockton chapter was represented by Christ Colocousis, Therapon Paraskis and Peter S. Stavropoulos, president, treasurer and secretary, respectively, of the Brockton chapter.

Press Impressions of the Anniversary Parade

THE Ahepa group won their first prizes sheerly on their merits. They made a fine marching appearance and their float was very clearly the best conceived as well as the most impressively beautiful.

This observer saw the parade at the fair grounds. He wonders if the Ahepa marching group put on any of their fancy marching evolutions along Main street and Forest avenue. If they didn't, the street crowds missed something.

Give the Greeks of Brockton a big hand. What a wonderful showing they made. They were well rewarded for their great turnout, receiving several prizes. Patriotism is one of their strong points and they asserted it Wednesday in the best possible manner.

The big parade yesterday was the finest exhibition Brockton ever put on. Competent observers declare the floats were the most beautiful ever seen in any parade in Massachusetts.

The streets were jammed with sightseers to an extent not witnessed in the city for many years.

The outstanding feature of the parade was its demonstration that at least as far as Brockton is concerned the melting pot theory of the United States has been fully justified.

Citizens of foreign birth or extraction put it all over the native sons and won their prizes and honors on their merits. So far as that cross section of our population is concerned the city and the country are safe.

Greeks Make Big Hit

Hizzoner rocked the governor's box in his enthusiasm over the floats and the footmen. A neighbor asked him, on beholding the Greeks, if Brockton had a large colony of Athenians. "Judge for yourself," Hizzoner replied. "They're all out there, marching to the honor of Brockton and Greece. I understand that every one of them cheerfully paid an assessment of \$18 for the privilege of proving to their townsmen that the Greeks are an up and coming constituency."

Indubitably the Greeks made the hit of the day, taking the reviewing stand by storm. Not a man was left at home, it is said.

"That's right, too," indorsed City Clerk Sullivan. "My favorite Greek rendezvous had a skeleton crew of one — and no apology if the customer had to wait. The boys had more important business on that day — the big parade."

Every man wore sport shoes made in Brockton, white flannel trousers, silk sashes, silk shirts and silk caps. All carried canes. Eyes right as they passed, faces impassive, in perfect alignment, they merited what they won, first prize.

Judging of the parade groups for subsequent awards at the fair Wednesday was done by competent men in a rapid and orderly manner soon after the parade had passed the reviewing stand. First prize for excellence in the marching bodies went to Order of Ahepa, whose white-garbed marchers presented a striking appearance as they introduced clever maneuvers into their parading.

Rev. Dr. Lacey, Noted Philhellene, Talks to Greeks of Hudson Valley

REV. THOMAS J. LACEY, D.D., Rector of the Redeemer Church, Brooklyn, was a guest in Newburgh recently and addressed Hudson Valley Chapter. Dr. Lacey is intimately associated with Greek fraternal affairs. He has traveled in Greece and the Greek government has bestowed on him the order of a Knight of George I. He received a royal welcome from the local chapter. He said in part:

'When Greek Meets Greek'

"There is a familiar saying which I heard from a boy, 'When a Greek Meets Greek.' I always wondered what would happen when Greek met Greek. After I joined the Ahepa I discovered that when Greek met Greek there is always happy comradeship, good fellowship and a pleasant time. The fraternal order of Ahepa was founded ten years ago. It has now nearly 300 chapters and a membership of 35,000, both Greeks and Americans. It includes in its roll statesmen, lawyers, judges, ministers. Our own Gov. Roosevelt is a member of my chapter, Delphi of New York. Admiral Byrd is a member. Jack Dempsey is an Ahepan. The ideals have gripped the imagination.

An American Order

"It is an American order through and through, designed to foster among Greeks a staunch loyalty to this country and its flag. The names of the chapters epitomize the whole life of Greece—Homer, Marathon, Alexander the Great, etc. The Apostle Paul once declared, 'I am debtor to the Greeks.' We Americans are debtors to the Greeks. They first, in history, made a stand for liberty, and freedom was born on the plains of Marathon which was one of the decisive battles of history. Athens was the mother of democracy and there Pericles worked out in practice those ideals of government which we in America are reproducing today."

In concluding, Dr. Lacey gave a graphic account of his visit to the sponge industry in Tarpon Springs, Florida, which is entirely in the hands of Greeks, and where each year there is reproduced the pageant of Christ's baptism with all the traditional setting of Greece.

Seventh District to Have Three New Chapters

A NEW chapter is awaiting installation at Asbury Park, New Jersey. Peter Kitsos, past president of the Eureka Chapter, has already forwarded to Headquarters the initiation fees for the above chapter and the installation is scheduled to take place some time in November.

John A. Givas, District Governor of District No. 7, reports that he is preparing the ground for the establishment of two more chapters, one in Orange, New Jersey, and the other in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. If each of the other districts succeeds in adding three chapters, we should break the record this year.



Renaissance Basketball Team of New York City

Renaissance Chapter Sons of Pericles Leaders in Athletic Activities

THE Juniors of this chapter are showing promise of being the best all-round athletes of the order. They have organized a crack basketball team, cross-country team and a wrestling team.

The basketball team challenges any Greek team in the states of New York and New Jersey. If you wish to accept the challenge, communicate with George Gavaris, 120 Broadway, Room 3444.

The following, taken from the *Renaissance Sports Bulletin*, explains the reason for the supremacy of this chapter in the field of sports:

DO YOU KNOW THAT?

"Brother Ensign George Demetropolis was 135 lbs. champion boxer of the A. A. U. in 1927. Brother Harry Pappas was captain of the track team at Morris High School. Brother Emanuel Milanos is instructor at the C. M. T. C. Camps. He also is crack man of the Stock Exchange Rifle Team. Brother George Gavaris was varsity man of the 1928 Borough Champion Cross-Country Team. Brother President L. Kukas was captain of the

1929 Baseball Team. The 'Sons' beat the Gapa in baseball by the score of 32 to 6 in 1929. Peter Dejerenis played guard for the Paramount Basketball Team before he joined the 'Sons.' Gus Anthony played varsity full-back for Pocattello High School. George Stavracos was a wrestler at De La Salle. Chris Dejerenis was varsity cager at High School of Commerce."

Sons of Pericles Chapter Organized in Salt Lake City, Utah

OVER twenty boys of Greek parentage were initiated into the Order of the Sons of Pericles by our Past Supreme Vice-President, Prof. P. S. Marthakis.

The chapter will be known as the Wasatch Chapter.

The following were elected in the first regular meeting to hold their respective offices for the remainder of the year: Chirs Dokos, Archon Megistan; George Stavropoulos, Master of Ceremonies; William Floor, High Priest; William Dokos, Megistan; George Pappas, High Guardian; George Buzukis, Outer Guard; Basil Delis, Inside Guard. George Floor, George Condos and Gust Floor constitute the Board of Governors.

P. OROLOGAS CANDY SHOP
 Brother AHEPAN κρυπτοήσατέ μας

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State of Kansas Presented with Greek Flag

Wichita Chapter Makes the
Presentation

Governor Woodring Joins the Ahepa

STATE of Kansas citizens of Greek origin, presented Governor Woodring with a Greek flag in the office of the Governor. This flag was in return for the flag that the Governor presented to the Greek Government, at the centenary of the Greek Republic last year.

The ceremony was very beautiful and impressive and it was attended by a large delegation of Ahepans from Wichita, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo. The Air Capital Chapter No. 187, Order of Ahepa, was in charge of the arrangements.

Brother Sam Bushong, chairman of the Kansas Flag Committee, was first introduced by Brigadier General Milton R. McLain to Mr. Douglas Hudson, commander of the American Legion of Kansas, to whom the flag was first presented. Commander Hudson in turn presented the flag to Governor Woodring.

Chairman Sam Bushong in presenting the flag to Commander Hudson, among other things said: "I have been delegated by my mother country to present this flag to Kansas, and in behalf of the citizens of Greek origin, I wish to express our appreciation to our beloved adopted country, for the liberty and opportunities given to us."

After accepting the flag from Chairman Bushong, Commander Hudson said: "It is a great pleasure, as it is a distinct honor as the representative of the American Legion to have been selected as the conduit through which the symbol of the Republic of Greece, shall be transmitted to you, Mr. Governor, representing the citizens of the State of Kansas."

"Yet the selection of the American Legion is most appropriate in this connection, reminded as I am, that 65,000 Americans of Greek origin served in the military and naval forces of this country during the World War, and in this state I know that they have been some of the most outstanding who have been anxious to protect their continued interest in the welfare of our country through this peace time organization of World War Veterans, the American Legion.

"Your Excellency, I have the honor to present to you upon behalf of the Republic of Greece, its national colors, as an expression of its utmost good will and friendship and in acknowledgement of the graciousness which accompanied the delivery of the Kansas state flag to the Republic of Greece at the celebration of the Centennial of Greek Independence."

After Commander Hudson had finished his speech Governor Woodring began his speech of acceptance:

"I am happy to accept this beautiful Greek flag on behalf of the people of Kansas. I regard it as a token of good will and friendship between Greece and America. I recall on this occasion that we have a Greek population in America as shown by the federal census of 1929 of 524,769. These men and women are among our substantial citizens. They are industrious and successful, self-reliant and useful.

"As I look upon this beautiful emblem of Greece, I recall also the motto of that nation,

'My strength is my people's love.' That is a most admirable motto, and no nation could be built upon a more secure foundation.

"In our own commonwealth in recent years, we have taken pride in rendering plaudits to a young Greek, George Chumas, a resident of Topeka, who won the national oratorical contest and reflected credit upon his adopted state.

"I am happy to meet this company of Greeks who have become good citizens of our own commonwealth, and in accepting this symbol of friendship, for which I am very grateful, I extend my congratulations to you on the wealth of your traditions and the fullness of your influence upon the progress of the world.

"In closing I would like to leave this thought with you, that for the privileges that we as citizens of the United States enjoy, we owe obligation to our country that we can only repay by being good citizens, and that is what you people are doing. Also I am proud to say that only this morning I received a letter that said that my application for membership in the Air Capital Chapter No. 187, Order of the Ahepa in Wichita, has been accepted."

After Governor Woodring had finished his speech he introduced Senator Arthur Capper and asked him to say a few words.

—

Alexander Dimitry

(Continued from page 10)

honorable and worthy in Costa Rican history. He succeeded fully in the object of his mission to Costa Rica and doubtless would have obtained a like success in Nicaragua but for the secession of the Southern States of the Union.

A devoted lover of his state, and her prompt and staunch champion at all times and in every place he at once resigned as minister when Louisiana seceded. On his return to Washington Secretary Seward expressed to him his regret that he had resigned his mission as it was desired that he should remain, but Mr. Dimitry was anxious to cast his fortunes with his people and shortly after the Battle of Bull Run he managed to leave Washington without his departure being known, crossed the Potomac and repaired to Richmond. Here he was appointed Chief of the Finance Bureau of the Post Office Department of the Confederate States. At the evacuation of Richmond he left the Confederate Capital in the train that contained Hon. Jefferson Davis and other officials, and was present at the general breakup that followed. After the war Mr. Dimitry lived for a few months

in Fordham near New York and subsequently in Brooklyn. In 1867 he returned to his native city, which he longed to see once more, here to end his days. Since that time with the exception of a stay of a few years at Pass Christian, where he conducted an academy, he had lived in New Orleans enjoying the society of old friends. His last connection with education in his State was with the Hebrew Educational Society of which he was President.

For the past year or two Mr. Dimitry had been measurably failing in body, but not in mind. His almost total loss of sight aided materially in the decline of his physical faculties. His once powerful and compact figure was seen rarely on the streets of late. But the vigor of his intellect and his strong will remained unimpaired up to within the few minutes preceding his death, which was the result of old age, rather than of actual sickness. At ten minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while those members of his immediate family who are now in the city were grouped around his bedside, he passed away as gently as if he had sunk into a dreamless and undisturbed sleep.

Professor Dimitry's reputation as scholar extended to Europe among men who took cognizance of the workers in home intellect abroad. He never wrote a book from a fixed determination not to do so; but he often, in this city and elsewhere, lectured on classical and educational themes in vein of scholarship and with an eloquence that was all his own. In his younger days he wrote many pleasant tales, but these were written for annuals and gift books to oblige friends among the Northern publishers.

Mr. Dimitry had been a close and daily student since his graduation. Surrounded by his library which at one time comprised 15,000 volumes in all languages and most of which he had imported from Europe, he pursued his studies and investigations into the arcana of knowledge with indefatigable zeal. That theme which he had most profoundly followed and in which he seemed most absorbed, was that of the history and developments of roots and words of Anglo-Saxon origin and of languages affiliated therewith. Had he prepared from his voluminous notes a work on the subject of the meaning and origin of proper names and localities of various lands, especially of those of the British Islands it would have included within it the history of nearly every proper name in the English language.

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Your obedient servant,

HARRIS J. BOORAS

Supreme President

● P. S. Fill out the subscription coupon hereunder and give the same to your Secretary with \$2.00 at the next meeting. If you procure more than one subscription, write next one in pen in the same form. Secretaries must transmit all subscriptions on or before November 30, 1931, to AHEPA MAGAZINE, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

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THEODORE ANDRONICOS: "Αν δέν άπάτωμα, καταγεται από τα Κόθηρα ή Αντικόθηρα. Έζησαν επί σειράν ετών έν Αύστραλία. Είναι προσήνης και περιποιητικότητα προς πάντας. Από όλα όμως τά χαρίσματα του, εκείνο πού προσέχει είναι ή οητορική του. Ομιλεί μέ εκλεηροσασαν τριγλώδιαν. Η μεταλλική φωνή του προσάδει μίαν εύχρον τρυπότητα εις την καλλιτέη άρμονίαν των φωνών πού έξέρχεται από τό στόμα του. Μίζου τούδε έχουεν μίαν τριτάδα έπαρθών έν τη Άχίτη οητορών. Τοιαύτην, Άλφραντζήν, Κατωύνην και Κονώνην. Μέ την προσήρην του Άνδρονίκου ή τετράς έγίνετο πεντάς. Μέ την κατώτατην ταύτην βεβαίως δέν θέλω να μισήσω την άγίαν των άλλων άπειρών έν τη Άχίτη οητορών. Ως πρόεδρος της κεντρικής έπιτροπής του έν Άγιω Φραγκίσκω Συνεδρίου, ο κ. Άνδρονίκος παρουσίασεν άληθείς έπαθήσεις προς τους συνέδρους και τους άκουάτας, προλασπασμένος μετά των άξιων συνεργατών του τό μεγαλύτεροπίστηρον εις έπαρθήσαν Συνέδριον πού ήξε μέχρι σήμερα ή Άχίτη. Ο κ. Άνδρονίκος έξέλεγη Ύπατος Άντιπροέδρος σχεδόν διά πανσηφίας και αναμφιβόλως θέλει τιμήσει τό μέγα αυτό έπίσημόν του.

ACHILLES CATSONIS: "Οτι και να ποίει διά τον Άχιλλέα, ίσως θά είναι. Είναι κατά τον Γκρο τό χυδαμένο μοναχοποιό της μύνας. Έξέλεγη και πάλιν διά βοής Ύπατος Γραμματίου άνευ αντιάλου, όχι διότι δέν έπαρχουν οι φιλοδοξούντες να τον διαδεχθούν, αλλά διότι έξαικολούθη να έτελεη τά καθήκοντά του μέ τόξην και ισχύειαν μαθηματικών και μέ τόξην και άειδίαν μαθηματικών διατριβή και την άφαιρον δημοτικότητα του. Έφ' όσον ο Άχιλλεύς άσολούθη τον Άχιλλέα, οθείς θά ήξη την πύξην του Άχιλλεύς.

ANDREW JARVIS: Θεσσαλονίκης μέ όξιστον τό ένδοκτον της προβάλας τής. Άπίσθην από κάποιον Τρυφάν, ίδια προτοβουλία, τάς καταθέσεις της Άχιπας όλίγον πριν ή Τράπεζα αυτή άτιχθού. Είναι εύχάριστος προσωπικότης, άριστος φίλος, θερμός πατριώτης, γεμάτος καλλούνην και αγαθήτητα και έπιχειρηματίας πρώτης γραμμής. Έχει επέκτεινει τάς διαφόρους έπιχειρήσεις του εις τάς Πολιτείας Massachusetts, New Hampshire και Maine. Το έν Portsmouth, N. H. "JARVIS TEA ROOM" είναι άσφαλώς ένα από τά μεγαλοπρεπέστερα Restaurants της Νέας Άγγλιας. Έξέλεγη και πάλιν Ύπατος Γραμματίου άνευ αντιάλου, του Μπαρμπαγιάννη του Γκοβάτου άποσπρόθέντος και ζητήσαντος να κηρυχθ ή έξλογή του Jarvis μέ άπόλυτον παρηφριαν.

SOTIROS NICHOLSON: Διακεκριμένος δικηγόρος έν Ουάσινγκτον. Είναι ο πρώτος Έλλην ο λαβόν τό δίπλωμα και τό δικαίωμα του δικηγόρου έν Άμερική κατά τό 1911. Έχει λάβει άτίριαν διπλωμάτων, άπηρεσιών και άποσηφισμάτων. Είναι τελειος τόπος τξένγλιεμαν, πρώος και ή συνναστροφή του πολύ εύχάριστη. Έξέλεγη σχεδόν διά πανσηφίας Ύπατος Νομικός Σημβούλος. Έχειν έλεγή αντιπροέδρος του Συνεδρίου και έπέδειξε ψυχραιμίαν και γνώσιν των κοινοβουλευτικών θεσμών. Πολλάκις όταν οι αντιπρόσωποι έδημοούργουν θόρυβον και άταξίαν, έπανειούβαν τάς φράσεις: "Why you act like children. Don't be children. Are you children?" Κάποτε όμως χάσας την ύπομνήν του έπρωσπα: «Μά άντε στα διάολο επί τέλος και δέν υποφέροσθε». Ο Γκόρος τον άνοίμασε πότερ Πουζον λόγω του ήτίου του χαρακτήρος του και των πατρικών προς τους αντιπροσώπους σφαιρούων του.

PETER SIKOKIS: Τξως ύπατος κωδερνήτης, ύπατος αντιπροέδρος και πρώτος member of the Magazine board. Ο Σικώκης θά είναι άσφαλώς ο Ήρωαλής των Δολιπών της Αηερα. Την Αηερα χωρίς δολιπία δέν την έννοι ή ότι την ενχεται. Είναι θαυμάσιος χαρακτήρ γεμάτος καλλούνην και αγαθήτητα. Είς τό Σικάγο έξέρχασθη άκίως διά την αθήρην και στρατίαν της Άχιπας έδαίματας. Έξέλεγη και έφίτος διά πανσηφίας σχεδόν ύπατος κωδερνήτης. Τον συμβούλιον μοναν να μη έπιβη κατά διά να ήξη τα ύπατα κωδερνικά δικαίωματα της προφεραικής Άχιπικής έπιτροπής του Κομμουνιστου, διότι θά κηρυχ την έπαρτήτιαν του έν διεσφώ ός θεουμένης της υπότηλειας της και ούτω θά δημοσεργήθ διεδής έν τη Άχίτη διπλωματικόν έπίσημόν έξαιρετικής σοβαρότητας μέ καταργήν εις την Κομμουνίαν των Έθνων.

ROBERT C. NIXON: Γεννηθείς Άμερικανός, δικηγόρος, cowboy, Αηεραπ από καταβολής κόπος, διες μεταβάς εις την Ελλάδα, φίλος των Έλλήνων και διαρκώς ύπατος άξιωματικός της Αηερα. Ύπαρξήτην έπισημασίμως την όργάνωσαν ός Ύπατος Κωδερνήτης, ύπατος Νομικός Σμβούλος, Πρόεδρος Συνεδριον, Πρόεδρος των εις Ελλάδα εκδρομών κ. τ. λ. Ο Γκόρος τον άποκαλεί εφ έν των ούς ήσαν της Αηερας και σπατάλει κατά τό έξήμενον Συνέδριον να υποβάλη πρότασιν να κηρυχθ ή Nixon ύπατος ύπατος λαμ ή Αηερα εις ένδειξην της παρουσίας της Έλληνακής ένω...φιλίας. Ο Γκόρος άποκαλεί τον Νίξον ύπατος πατράρχην Λαμινόν και τον Σαλιότα ύπατον προτοσγγέλον.

ΦΙΛΗΣ, ΜΑΡΘΑΚΗΣ, ΗΛΙΑΔΗΣ, ΣΤΑΘΗΣ, ΠΟΥΛΑΚΟΣ, ΣΠΑΘΗΣ, ΣΑΛΙΜΠΑ, ΛΗΚΑΣ, ΣΠΑΝΝΟΝ, ΚΟΝΟΜΟΣ, ΑΘΑΣ και ίατρος **ΚΕΚΚΟΣ** έτέθησαν έν τιμητική άποστρατεία. Ο Φίλης αναμφιβόλως έχει έννοπον του πού σκληράν εργασίαν δια να άναδημοούργησι τάς δικηγόρους του εργασίας, τάς όποιας παρεμέλησε χάριν της Άχιπας, ο Μαρθάκης θά έπανεύθη άφροντως εις τό σπουδαστήριον των έρευνών και μελετών τους έν τη άπέριω φρεσινούς και άφανείς άστέραι, ο Ηλιάδης άποσποδουάσθεις κατ' άνάγκην από δήμαρχος κλητήρας, θά άσθανθ ήρωικήν ανακούφισαν, ο Στάθης θά κοιλμηθ μέσα εις άρωματόδεις άνθους, ο Πουλάκος θά εισέρχεται κατά λάθος εις τά έπίσημα δείπνα των οδρανικών και οδοκαθαριστών δια να αντιλαμβάνεται μετά τό φροσπί ότι δέν πρόκειται περί Άχιπικών σημεσιών, ο Σπαθής θά έπιδωθ μέ περισσοτήριαν κατανύξιν εις τά της σωτηρίας των ψυχών ήμων, ο Σαλιμπα θά κεραιούθ να άρωματήσθ ή Γείρος διά να τον στείλ στας άκίως μονάς, ο Λήκας θά έπιδωθ εις τό κοινόν άλοσεκόν και άλλων ποιητικων γονοφροσων ζώων, ο Σπώννον θά τελειώσθ τον ήνα του μέλιτος, ο Κονόμος θά έτοιμάξη τούβλα και τρακατρούδες διά τό έλομενον συνέδριον, ο Αθας θά σταματήσθ τις περιπλανήσεις του άνι τάς χαραδάρας και άτρεπούς των άποσπίτων ήρώων του Γουστό και ο Δόκτωρ Κέκκος θά ήξη διαρκώς εις την μνησιν των τους άθλους του Γκροφον μέ της νεράιδες και τα παθήματα του Μπαρμπαγιάννη και Νικολών, πού δέν τά ξεχνι κανείς παρά ήμεις οι παρόντες και ολος ο κόσμος.

NICK CHOTAS, JAMES CAMPBELL, JOHN ANGELOPOULOS, S. J. STAMOS και GEORGE Poulos. Αντιπρόσωποι και μέλη της μητρής σπουδ. Παρηκολούθησαν μέ έντεταμίον και άφροντων έδαίματων τάς εργασίας του Συνεδριον. Ως προτομώστα της Αηερα, ή σβάνθησαν καίτοιαν κρησιον πόνον και παράπνον διά την έλάττωσιν των προνοιών της Μητρής Σπουδ, αλλά παρηγοσένται πάλιν μοναν των ένθυσιόματων ότι Έλληνας έσμέν.

V. I. CHEBITHES: Είναι τό αλεξίβροχον της Άχιπας επί του όποιου καταπύξον όλοι οι κρησιον της λατρείας και θαυμασιού, του μίσους και των έπιθεσιών Γαλινος και άτιμωτος, ως μεθικός γύρας, δέχεται μέ χαμόγελο και τά καλά και τά κακά, άνευ μίσους και άντιπαθους. Συνέδριον χωρίς τον Τοιαυτήν θά είναι ένα μονότονον νεκροτιμύον. Αν λίγη ή Τοιαυτής άκος θά κεραιουάδουθαι, εις πούν θά αποδίδονται οι φρεσινικοί κρησιον διακρίλων, σπουδαστών ήτων και μισών άλλων δημοσεργημάτων σπουσιον φρεσινίας; Παρ' όλα ταύτα, φίλος και άπταίλικ μόνον άφαινα από της γαλήνης και μεγαλύτερητας του άνδρος πού δέχεται άτιμωτος και γαλήνιος τόσον την υλοσύτητα της νόσης όσον και την παρσίαν της ήττης, και έφροντι άποσπορηματικούς άγωγος μετά την ψυχρην όδότην της ήττης. Τα σπυρησθηρία του και αι άδελφικαι του έδαίμασις άποσεργασίας και ύποταξής προς τον γίον Ύπατον Προέδρον κ. Μουραφ τον άνοφισαν εις την συνέδριον των συνέδριον.

GEORGE M. CASSIMUS και **GUS L. CONSTANTINE:** Αντιπροσωπεύουν το παλιμάχιον τμήμα των του Birmingham, Ala. λίαν έπαισιος, σοβαρός και αξιοσημιώδης.

THEO. S. ZUPPAS: Νέος είσαγομαστός και αξιοσημιώδης. Αντιπροσωπεύει το τμήμα Tulsa, Okla., από το οποίον προέρχεται ο Ντζον. Παροικουθή τις συνέδριας ταξικά και με έντεταμένη την προσοχή του.

JERRY GALATIS: Από το Miami, Fla. Πάντοτε εύχαρις και διασκεδαστικός, παροικουθή το συνέδριον ταξικά, ταυτόχρονης όμως δεν χαλώνει την ζαχαρένια των εις άλλωνσύνεδρίασις. Παροικουθή το συνέδριον χωρίς να φημί και τις διασκεδάσεις.

JOHN K. DOUGLAS: Από την αποκαλούμενη Tarpon Springs, Fla. Αδιάλλακτος εις τις πεποιθήσεις του και άσπιδος φίλος του Μπαρμπαθάση. Ο Douglas είναι διηνός μαχητής. Δεν κωμικείται εις άλλωσ και αγωνίζεται με πάρα εις τα ζητήματα είναι τα οποία ειλικρινώς πιστεύει ότι υπερσώζει ή καταλύει άθως. Η συναναστροφή του είναι πολύ εύχαριτος. Έγινε δημιουργή άντιπαθίας λόγω του ζουφου του χαριστήριος του και επειδή πολύλως πέγει τον λόγον με το έτσι θέλω, ο δε πρόεδρος εύχρηστικός από τεττελεμένον γεγονός, έπαισει. Έμετος όμως έγινε στο εις πολιτική διάσταση με τον Μπαρμπαθάση.

NICHOLAS A. LOUMOS: Εξόμομος διαγεροφών εν Βοστώνη. Υπέρξεν κατά το παρελθόν άπαξ έπατος Κοινηνής και δις έπατος Αντιπροέδρος. Έλαβεν ενεργών μέρος εις όλες τις συνέδριας του Συνεδριου συνέβαιν πάντοτε με λεπτότητα και άντικειμενικός.

JAMES D. JAMESON: Από το περιφερον τμήμα Δελφου της Νέας Υόρκης. Είναι ακτόητος μαχητής και πολύ μελετημένος εις τα Αρελαικά ζητήματα. Ως λογιστής και διαλεγάρχος διορίσει πρόεδρος της έπιτροπής έρευνής των οικονομικών της οργάνωσης. Ηγήθη όμως να δοση ο ίδιος το ρεζορτ δια αγωνιστους λόγους, ισχυρισθη άνοθετευαν. Μα πως να μη άρραστήση ο άνδρασκας, είναι ο γέροντος. «Πάλι καλά που δεν ανέρθη μέσα εις τον άνσεαν τον άρθημον και των λογιστικών λέξιων που περιέχον οι λογιστικόν Ισολογισμώ της Αθερας.

JAMES KONTOMETROS, LOUIS PEET, Αντιπροσωπει του τμήματος Houston, Tex., το οποίον αντιπροσωπεύουν λίαν έπαισιος. Ο Κοντωμέτρος έλαβεν ενεργών μέρος εις τις συνέδριας πλείστην φλεγοντων ζήτημάτων με γενική ζορητύτητα.

C. J. COVENTAROS: Από το Baltimore, Md., την πολιν του έμπενον Συνεδριου. Είναι νερός λίαν αξιοσημιώδης και σοβαρός, τισον ουδαφός που και' ισχυρι τον πόραμα για έπικρατελιαν ίερέν. Καίτοι το λόγον του είναι λίγα και απεριμένα, καταράθηκε να γρηόση το Ίθον Συνεδριον δια την πολιν του.

GEORGE VOURNAS: Διακεκομμένος διαγεροφών από το Washington. Καίτοι σχετικά νέος, είναι γρηό μεγάλη. Έαθθηθη πάντοτε εις τα σοβαρά ζητήματα και ή γενική του είναι πάντοτε τσιμενωμένη και διατήρη. Η συναναστροφή του είναι είσαφορητικός ενόρατος και σέβηται πάντοτε με εύγένειαν και χάρην, πάντοτε άντρομοικτικός και χωρίς να ξελάττειται. Ο γενικόλκομος έλαβηθη πάντοτε την συναναστροφήν του καίτοι ο ίδιος ισχυρίζεται ότι ή γενική καλήνρος. Ομολεί πάντοτε οάν τζέντλμαν, γνινται οάν πρόνομη, χαίρει οάν κόρη, περιελάτι οάν βορωσός, ή οάν δουξ και σκελίεται οάν εντατιώδη Γραφός.

FRED SPANOS: Από το Cleveland, Ohio. Νέος εύχαρις και είσαφορητικός. Παροικουθή τις έγνασις του Συνεδριου με άκαταλόγητον ένδιαφέρον σέβητον πάντοτε από περιφροής και με ταξί.

D. MAKRIS: Από το Syracuse, N. Y. Έταίος τύπος τζέντλμαν. Σοβαρός μελίχος και αξιοσημιώδης κήρυξ. Ζητεί τα λόγια και τις πράξεις του. Αι κρίσεις του περί του Συνεδριου ήσαν κρίσεις σοβαρού άνδρασκου με διαγνή άντίληψιν επί όλων των ζητημάτων. Είναι από τους τύπους εκείνους των οποίων ή παρουσία προσδίδει εις τα έκώστατε συνέδρια της Αθερα κάποιαν έξαιρετικήν σοβαρότητα και μεροδιά.

GEORGE POLITIS: Από το Brooklyn της Νέας Υόρκης. Βέρφος Αιθαλιώτης με άσθηματα εύγενή και παράστημα άνδρασκική. Αντιπροσωπεύει το τμήμα του λίαν έπαισιος. Εφίσετο εις διαρκή μεσοπήν σπεννηθίαν με τον Γέροντ και πολλάκις έγίνοντο άφαντοι επί όλωσλήρους ώρας με ύπώστατος κεντηθήνοις.

D. PARRY: Νερός διαγεροφών από το Σικάγο. Έξέλεχη Γραμματικός του Συνεδριου, αλλά ταύτα δεν τήν ήμπεδίξεν να λαμβάνη μέρος εις τις σέζησεις. Καίτοι νερός (είσι τοιούσθητον φαινεται) ανόζηται πάντοτε με ταξί και χωρίς να κώμην ίεζοδομίες.

GEORGE PAPAELIAS: Από το περιφερον και έκασοτό Upper Manhattan της Νέας Υόρκης, του οποίου είναι και πρόεδρος. Αία να γρηίη κανείς πρόεδρος του Upper Manhattan της Νέας Υόρκης, του μεγαλύτερον και ζορητύριου τμήματος της Αθερα, δέον να έχη έξαιρετικά προσόντα και ά Παπαηλιάς τα έχει. Ομολεί θρηία και αγωνίζεται με δυνάμιν ύπερ των άλλων του βαθμόν πάντοτε κατά μετωπον χωρίς έλαγος.

ALEXANDER J. CRITZAS: Αντιπροσωπει του εν Yankers, N. Y. τμήματος και νεότερος αδελφός του έπικρότου Αθερα Ν. Κοντ. Κοτζιά. Γενάτος ζουην αλλά και ένταξικαδηκότατος, έλαβηθη πάντοτε τον λόγον και ήγονόμο χωρίς να έτοχοση εύκόλος. Είναι νέος άριστος κεντηθημένος και πολύέντλος, σπουδάσις την Άγγλικην και άλλας Εξοκαλαίας γλώσσας εν Σμάρνη.

JAMES N. PAPPAS: Νερός διαγεροφών από το Newark, N. J. Λίαν είσαφομαστός και νονητής. Έλαβηθη μέρος εις τις σέζησεις και ενόρατος πάντοτε έντιος του θήματος.

NICK SOFTIS και **HARRY STATHIS:** Από το τμήμα του St. Louis, Mo. που είναι έκασοτό για τις χαριστινάδας του, τα χαρηνάδα του και τις βασιλίσις των καλλιόνων. Σοβαροί και αξιοσημιώδης ομοί, αντιπροσωπεύουν το τμήμα των έπαισιος.

AUGUST ROGOKOS και **ANDREW ANGLISON:** Αμφότεροι από το τμήμα του Paterson, N. J. Ο Rogokos είναι ένας πολύ σοβαρός κήρυξ παραποσθησος τις έγνασις του Συνεδριου με έξαιρετικόν ένδιαφέρον. Ο Anglison ήτι ά περισσότερο και διαρκώς κεντηθηθίαν αντιπροσωπος από τον διαγεροφών Έκταρωσων. Ως λογιστής της Αθερα έτριπε να ενόραται πιστοή να άναστατε εις άνουρησις και να διδή έξηρησις περί των απαρηθήμον και άκαταλήκτων εις τις κανείς θνητωσ άρθητον των διαγεροφών Ισολογισμών.

D. N. KARALIS: Από το Minneapolis, Minn. Αντιπροσωπει το τμήμα του παρακοσθητον το Συνεδριου μετα ήκατερας προσέξης και ένδοσιφοντος.

WILLIAM ESSARIS: Ο άθάνατος Μπαρμπαθούσις ήτι το Wheeling, W. Va. Είς τα παρελθόντα Συνεδρια ήτι ά ήρωσ των συνεδριασών με το άμνητιν κεντηθηθίαι του. Έγινεσ ενόρατος και κάποιαν είσαφορητικόν από του είχε ανόρατον το άέα των παρελθόντων έτών. Έν μερί όμως του άξεν τον άρα ο Βλαχαλάς, όστις κεντήη ο έμπεροτικός τύπος του Συνεδριου. Κάποτε μάλιστα ο Βλαχαλάς ήβεν εις τον Ίθονσν άνωσής την Τερακλήν λέξιν απαράθε και ο Ίθονσρος του άκαταλήκτου προσέθεσ και λίαν Άγγλικήν λέξιν από σποήν. Το έκώστατον όμως έλάξεν ταξίος άνα σεντησιος.

JAMES VERAS: Ο διαγεροφώνος κεντηθηθίαιος του Συνεδριου με το γρηό μεγάλο και την άκαταλόγητον είσαφορητικόν του πνεύματος, που έχη πάντοτε έπαμον την άλλωνσ. Χωρίς να είναι νομομαθής είναι βαθύς γνώστης των κανονικολογιών θρηιών, καίτοι ισχυρίζεται ότι ήγγόνι ταυμάσις πολιτείας. Με διαφόρους έλαγος, κεντηθηθίαι κενήσις, έλθησις, έπαχορησις και τριλοκοπίης καταράθηκε να διεύθην το Συνεδριον με ταυτήν δεξιοτήτα που άπέκτει ταυ θρηιασών πάντων. Έπέβαλλε σύστημα πρωτοτυπιαν και άσθητό έλεγγον των έξόδων, έκέρθηκε πλείστης κανονικότης, έκέρθηκε πλείστη ζήτηματα και έχασο το προσφιλέστατον του, το τον Υών του Περιέλειος. Μετά το Συνεδριον ένθημηθη μερικά ζητήματα τα οποία έλθησιν να γρηίη επί τάπητος και ήτο όλο νεύρα. Δεν περιόζει, Τζην, του χρόνον πλέον...

NICHOLAS LAMPADAKIS: Από το Jamaica, N. Y. Διαγεροφώνος ενόμομος εν Νέα Υόρκη. Είναι έν έτι άριστον σέβητητον των Συνεδριου. Καίτοι κεντήη όλων των προσόντων, οδόπειτ έξηρησις τους και άνουρησις έπατικότης. Έγινεσ πάντοτε με άφοπισιν και πίστην δια την Όργάνωσιν.

BASIL C. ARONIS: Από το Warren, Ohio. Είναι έν χαρηκώτος μελίχος και σοβαρός μελίτητης των διαγεροφών προβλήματων της Αθερα. Πάλιας εν τη Όργάνωσιν άνωμαστής, σέβηρον και αξιοσημιώδης.

CHARLES STATHAKOS: Από το Buffalo, N. Y. Ητι από τους έκαχορηστούς τύπους του Συνεδριου με ήρος κάποι άποτημον και κασθησον. Λασητήριος όμως και είλαορητής έγαθήτης της Αθερα. Δύο ή τρις φορές κάθησ τον Βέρα στον κάλλι, ο δε Βέρφος έκαθησιν: «Όσο σο με ίαδορησις αλλά ή θησις.

C. J. THOMAS: Τατόος από το Σικάγο. Ηόητος και διαγούλοος παρικολοθη τις συνέδριας άνελάττωσ και κάποιε μεθης στη μετη του Κριμακοσίου, Υπερητήριος κατά το παρελθόν την Όργάνωσιν ός Ύπατος Κοινηνής, άρθησις κεντητος άνωρησις εν Σικάγο.

G. A. KYRIACOPOULOS: Αντιπροσωπει εν Σικάγο. Ηγισμιος δια τα κεντηθηθίαι του και τα άμνητα άσθηία του, Σπαγίος θησιων, αλλά και όταν θησιων, θησιων στα άσθη. Παροικουθή τα συνέδρια επί σέβητον έτών, άκατερας πλείστων φίλων και θησιων. Το άνωρον του ήτι να γρηίη έπατος και έγίνετο κεντηπιν μες άνωρησιν νερακοπήτος εις την άοσιαν τον έκέρθηθη επί άρθητι λητα ά σπουδότης του και διηνός πολέμητης Ηνετέλης. Η άνωσις του ήτι τισον μεγάλη που μόλις έκέρθηθη κεντήη, εις το προσόν του έμάνη έντα φοιτησθήσις της ζουράς και ίανουρησιν. Ο έ φίλος του πιστεύει ότι ός κεντηθητής της μεγαλιότητος Άρελαικός περιφροής ήτι δικαίωσ τις προσοκομος του.

GEORGE D. TSOULOS: Έταίος από το Σικάγο, Συνεργάτης του Κριμακοσίου και ζουφός σέβητικος. Τα λέγει εύσθησι και ταυκαρότα χωρίς έκαρηνάς. Κάποτε μάλιστα με κάποιαν κεντηθηθίαι ήτι έγινεσ εις γρηίη δίως τις εκαρηνάς, οι όποιος άνωσ έκτασαν από έντα σέβητη ήταν ήταν εν ποστή, του Τσαούω γρηλιωνής δια το τας' άλίαν κεντηθηθίαι ένπυδοθίου.

JOHN GOVATOS: Ο από το Wilmington, Del. άκαταλόγητος Μπαρμπαθούσιος, ο επί λίαν διατύν ισχυρητός ός έπα τις θησιωνισμός της Αθερα. Ο ήλιος και ή πολιτεία του Μπαρμπαθούση θα έκατη να γρηίη έντα κεντη άντακοματάρη δια τα κεντημας δια να παραδραστηθησιν και να μεθον τις σέβητες όσο τις όποιος ήγονοθησιν οι μετσοσθητι γρηίησ του ήτι κα άνώθησιν και να θησιωρηθησιν έκέρθησ και άκατηνής. Ο Μπαρμπαθούσις από έκέρθησ σέβηροκομής προσέθεσ άνα σεντηθίος πολήτης, εκαρηκώσθησ με μερο-

επιχειρηματίας εξελίχθη μέχρι το σημείο να είναι σήμερα πρόεδρος δύο Τριελών, τμῆας τῆς Standard Commercial Tobacco Co. τῶν κ. Εὐκλείδου Κεχαγιά καὶ νᾶ ἐδίδεται εἰς ἑλεεινὰ κοινωνικά σχέσια με κυβερνήτης, γενομισσῆς καὶ ἄλλας ἐξελίξεις προσηγορίας. Παρ' ὅλα ταῦτα, ὁ Μπαρπαγιάννης εἶναι ἀγαθότατος Παιμὸς, λαμπρὸς οἰκογενειάρχης καὶ ἀριστὸς φίλος. Ὁ Γέρους πῶς ἐκτιμᾷ πῶς τὸν Μπαρπαγιάννη ἐπιθυμῆσαν ἐνα ἄριστον ἐπιπέδιον μετ' τὴν ἀναπαύσασιν τῆς καταπαύσεως τῆς Ἀφροδίτης. Ὁ καλοκαίριος Μπαρπαγιάννης καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ συνοδέται ἀκόμα γελοῦν...

CONSTANTINE G. PSAKI: Διακεκομμένος ἰατρὸς ἀπὸ τὴν Astoria, L. I., N. Y. Ἐνδοσποδὸς ἐργατῆς τῆς Ahera καὶ τέλειος τξέντιμαν. Ὦς ἀντιπροσώδους τῆς ἐρένης τῶν παραμιον τῶν ἐλάτων ἀξιοματῶνον, ἐπίδειξε σοφροσύνην καὶ λεπτότητα ἀπορῆλων. Χωρὶς νᾶ ῥῆξη πρόσωπα, ἀνέγνωσε τὴν ἐξέον τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς, ἔδωκε τὰς ἀποτίσεις του καὶ καθ' ἑξῆς τῆς ἐδρας χωρὶς νᾶ δημωροσύνη θύριδου καὶ ἐπέσοδα πῶς δημωροσύνη σινέθως λόγω τῆς λεπτότητος τοῦ ζῆσηματος τῆς συζητήσεως τῶν οικονομικῶν τῆς Ὀργανώσεως.

PETER VANECH: Ἀπὸ τὸ Stamford, Conn. Παλαισμός ἀγωνιστῆς καὶ ἐνδοσποδῆς Aheran. Κατὰ τὸ παρελθόν ἦτο κάτοχος χολεσσαιας, περιουσίας ἐν Stamford, τὴν ὁποῖαν ἔχσει κατὰ τὸν οἰκονομικὸν παγκόσμιον. Εἶναι προσωπικὸς φίλος τοῦ προεδικοῦ κ. Βιτζέλιο καὶ τοῦ ὡσηγοροῦ τῶν ἐξοτικῶν κ. Μιχαλιτσάκοι. Ἀποστάθη ἐργατῆς ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως πρόσωπὸς τοῦ ἐν Ἑλλάδι Τουριστικῆς γραφείων καὶ θέλει ἐργασθῆ ἑρασητῆρος ἐν τῇ χώρα ταύτῃ πρὸς ἀξέσην τοῦ τουριστικοῦ ἐρασιῶτος διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Εργασθῆ μετ' ὤσηρον ἐνδιαφῆρον ἐν τῷ Συνεδρίῳ δι' ὅλα τὰ φέροντα ζητήματα.

LEW BLATZ: Ἀντιπροσώδους ἀπὸ τὸ Σπάγγο. Εἶναι νεὸς ἐσπαρτισσῆς καὶ καλὸς ἀσπῆτης. Παρ' ὅλων τῶν ἐνιστάσεων τῶ ἀνάστητος του καὶ τοῦ ἐπιθῶτον του, εἶναι Ἕλλην καὶ μάλιστα θρημῶν ἔθνικῶν φρονημάτων.

GEORGE P. CHACONA: Ἀπὸ τὸ Erie, Pa. Ὁ Τοκάνας ἤθελε στήν Ἀμερικήν πρὸ 46 ἐτῶν καὶ ὡμοῦ τὸ ἐνδιαφῆρον του διὰ τὴν ὡσημένιαν λακωνίζετο ἀριστότον. Ἐλαβε μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις καὶ ἤρωτο πάντοτε μετ' ὡσημένια.

JOHN A. GIVAS: Τίος ἀπὸ τὸ Newark καὶ ἦδη ἀπὸ τὸ Plainfield, N. J. Ἀεικνήν χωρὶς μετ' ἐνδιαφῆρον διὰ τὸς ὡσημένιας τῆς ἀρεσίας του ὑπὲρ τῶν ὡσην ἔργαζται μετ' ἀριστοτεχνικῶν οὐστήρια, δ' ὃ καὶ θεωρεῖται ἀπὸ μερικῶν ὡς ἐπίδειξος πολιτικῆς παρῶνον. Ἐρέτος ὡμοῦ ἔχσει τὴν γενημῆνίαν του καὶ ὡμῆλα διαρκῶς περισῆσται καὶ ἐμνοσημῶν δικητόνων. Ἐξέλιγη περιμετριστῆς καὶ ἄριστος διὰ τὴν Νέαν Ἑρασῆν.

MATHEW FRANTZEDAKIS: Ἀπὸ τὸ Lewiston, Maine. Λαμπρὸς ἀνθρώπος, ἐνδοσποδῆς Aheran καὶ μεγάλος ἐπιχειρηματίας. Τα λόγια του εἶναι λίγα ἀλλὰ γνωστικά καὶ μετρομένη. Ἐξέλιγη περιμετριστῆς καὶ ἄριστος.

A. E. COULOHERAS: Ἀπὸ τὸ New Orleans, La. Ἀνθρώπος τῆς τάξεως καὶ τῆς ἐκτετασίας, ἀντιπροσώδους τὸ τμήμα τῶν ἰαν ἑρασιῶς.

C. G. PARIS: Ἀπὸ τὸ Lynchburg, Va. Ἐλαβεν ἔνεργον μέρος εἰς ὅλας τὰς συζητήσεις, ὡμῆλον πολλὰς μετ' ὡσημένια. Ὑπήρησε κατὰ τὸ παρελθόν ὡς ὡσημῶν τῆς καὶ τῶρα ἐξέλιγη κυβερνήτης τῆς περιφερείας του.

N. K. KATRO-MANES: Ἀσκήτορος ἐν Salt Lake City καὶ δεινὸς τῆς Ahera μαχητῆς. Εἶναι εἰς τὸν δευτὸν παραμιον τῶν ἐκῶτον συνεδρίῳ μετ' ἀριστοτεχνικῶν καὶ ἰαν.

MIKE PAPANICHOLAS: Ἀπὸ τὸ Salt Lake City, Utah. Ἀντιπροσώδους τὸ τμήμα του μετ' ἀριστοτεχνικῶν καὶ ὡσην. Τὸ τμήμα τῶ Salt Lake City μετέφερεν εἰς

ἄριστον φρονητικὸν τὴν ὡσημένια τὸν Υἱὸν τοῦ Περικλεῶς πρὸς ἀριστοτεχνικῶν τῆς ἐμνοσημῆτος τῶν τριελών.

CHRIS. C. HARVALIS: Ἀντιπροσώδους ἀπὸ τὸ Omaha, Neb. Ὁμῆλι πάντοτε σπρηζόμενος στὸ μακροῦν του, λαμβάνων μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις μετ' ὡσημένια καὶ ἐνδιαφῆροντος.

CHRIS. KATON: Ἀπὸ τὸν Ἅγιον Φραγκίσκον καὶ εἰς ἐκ τῶν δραστηρίων ἐργατῶν πῶς ἐδημοσῆσαν τὰς ἀλημοσῆτους πανηγυρεῖς. Εἶναι νεὸς πῶς σοβαρὸς καὶ προσωπικὸς τὴν ἐπέσοδα παραμιῶν ἢ λακωνίζετο μετ' ὡσημένια τῶν παρελθόντων.

GEORGE C. PETERSON: Ἐπίσης ἀπὸ τὸν Ἅγιον Φραγκίσκον. Τίος ἔπιστος κυβερνήτης καὶ ἐκ τῶν πρωτοπόρων τῆς Ahera εἰς τὰς Ἀρτικὰς Πολιτίδας. Αἱ σῆσα ὡσημένια μετ' ὡσημένια ἀξιοματῶνον τῆς Καταφροσύνης συντέλειαν κατὰ πῶς εἰς τὴν ἐπιτροπὴν τῶν ἐλάτων καὶ τῆς φημῆς τοῦ Συνεδρίου. Ὁμῆλι ὄλην καὶ ὡσημένια ἐξέπιετα. Διὰ τὴν ἡρωμῆνίαν του καὶ τὴν ὡσημένια τὸν ἀρεσιῶν πρὸ ἔτος "Coolidge of the Ahera".

E. J. FOSTINIS: Ἀντιπροσώδους τὸ τμήμα τοῦ Los Angeles μετ' ἀριστοτεχνικῶν καὶ ὡσην. Κατὰ τὴν ἐπιστημῆν τῶν ἀντιπροσώδων μέσῃ τῆς πῶλεως τῶν οἱ ἐλαί Aherans προσωπικῶν ἀρεσιῶν πῶς ἀρεσιῶν πρὸς τὸς ἐπίσης ἀξιοματῶνον καὶ τῶς ἀντιπροσώδους, τὸ δ' ἐν τῇ πῶλε τῶν τῆμα ἔδωκε δέχον πρὸς τῆρον τῶν.

GEORGE. E. ZAMM: Ἀπὸ τὸ Sacramento, Cal. Παρακοσῆτης τῶς ἐργασίας τοῦ Συνεδρίου μετ' ὡσηρον ἐνδιαφῆρον καὶ ὡσημένια.

JOHN D. DAMIS: Ἀντιπροσώδους ἀπὸ τὸ Portland, Ore. Ὁμῆλι πάντοτε μετ' ὡσημένια καὶ ἐλακωνίζετο ἐκ πρῶτης ἀρεσιῶς ὡς χαρακτηριστῆς βίαιος καὶ ἀριστῶς. Καὶ ὡμοῦ σπρηζομεῖται τὸ ἀντιπετόν. Εἶναι μεν ὡσηρος μαχητῆς, ἀλλὰ ἐλακωνίζετο καὶ ἐνδοσποδῆς ἐργατῆς τῆς Ahera, τὴν ὡσην ἐπρησιῶν πῶς ἐπὶ διαφόρους ἰδιότητες.

PANOS LAMBROS: Ἐπίσης ἀπὸ τὸ Portland, Ore. Νεὸς γεμάτος ζῆσιν καὶ δέσην Ἀρεσιῶν μετ' ἐκτετασῆν προσωπικῶν καὶ ὡσην. Σπρηζεῖ μετ' ὡσημένια φαινετα λίαν προσωπικῶς καὶ ἀριστῶν ἐπίσης τῆν φημίαν καὶ σπρηζομεῖται τῶν σπρηζομεῖται του.

GEORGE A. LOUTAS: Ἀπὸ τὸ Casper, Wyo. Παρακοσῆτης τῶς ἐργασίας τοῦ Συνεδρίου μετ' ἐνδιαφῆρον καὶ ἀριστοτεχνικῶν.

JOHN PAPAGEORGE: Ἀντιπροσώδους μετ' ὡσημένια ἀπὸ τὸ Los Angeles. Μεσίς καὶ σοβαρὸς κέρως χαλαρῶμοῦς μετ' ἐκῶτον καὶ χάριν τῆν Ἀγγλικὴν ὡση καὶ τῆν Ἑλληνικὴν.

D. STERIOS: Ἀντιπροσώδους ἀπὸ τὸ Fresno. Νεὸς σπρηζεῖ, ἀντιπροσώδους τὸ τμήμα του μετ' ἐκτετασῆν καὶ σοβαρῶν.

TEDDY KALLIS: Ἀπὸ τὸ Pueblo, Col. Παρακοσῆτης τῶς ἐνδιαφῆσιν μετ' ἀριστοτεχνικῶν ἐνδιαφῆρον καὶ προσωπικῶν.

GEORGE PETERSON: Ἀπὸ τὸ Grand Island, Neb. Λίαν σοβαρὸς καὶ ἀριστοτεχνικῶς κέρως μετ' ἐνδιαφῆρον πάντοτε διὰ καθῆ τι τῷ Ἀρεσιῶν.

SAM. J. VLAHOS: Ἀπὸ τὸ Oakland, Cal. Νεὸς λίαν ἐνδοσποδῆς, παρακοσῆτης μετ' ὡσηρον ἐνδιαφῆρον τῶς ἐργασίας τοῦ Συνεδρίου.

TOM MITCHELLS: Ἐπίσης ἀπὸ τὸ Oakland, παρακοσῆτης τῶς ἐνδιαφῆσιν μετ' ἐνδιαφῆρον καὶ σοβαρῶν.

R. KATSON καὶ JOHN DIMMIS: Ἀριστῶν ἀπὸ τὸ τμήμα τοῦ Albuquerque, N. M. Σοβαρὸς καὶ ἀριστοτεχνικῶς κέρως καὶ ἐνδοσποδῆς Aherans.

E. T. MORISSE: Ἀπὸ τὸ Seattle, Wash. Νεὸς πολιτικῆς καὶ γεμῆτος ἀπὸ Ἀρεσιῶν δέσην. Ἐκτός τῆς Ἀγγλικῆς γερῆται καὶ τῆν Ἑλληνικὴν λίαν ἐκτετασῆν. Ἐλαβε μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις τοῦ Συνεδρίου ὡμῆλον πάντοτε ἐπὶ τοῦ θύματος καὶ ἀριστοτεχνικῶν.

THOMAS D. LENTGIS: Ἐπίσης ἀπὸ τὸ Seattle, Wash. Νεὸς πῶς νουνηξ καὶ σοβαρὸς. Ὁμῆλι πάντοτε μετ' ὡσημένια καὶ λακωνίζετο

δάνει ἔνεργον μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις. Εἶναι pleasant personality.

NICK DOUGAS καὶ CHRIST MANTHON: Ἀντιπροσώδους ἀπὸ τὸ Tacoma, Wash. ἀντιπροσώδους τὸ τμήμα τῶν μετ' ὡσημένια καὶ ἀριστοτεχνικῶν.

JAMES ROZIS: Ἀπὸ τὸ τμήμα Aberdeen, Wash. Σοβαρὸς καὶ ἀριστοτεχνικῶς κέρως, παρακοσῆτης τῶς ἐνδιαφῆσιν ἀρεσιῶν.

JOHN DAMASCUS καὶ NICK BOORAS: Ἀπὸ τὸ Spokane, Wash. Ἐκτός τῶν ὡσην ἀριστῶν ἀντιπροσώδων, πῶς ἀρεσιῶν ἀπὸ τὸ Spokane διὰ νᾶ ἀριστοτεχνικῶν τῶν ἑρασιῶν καὶ ἀριστοτεχνικῶν τῆς Ahera.

GUST DAVIS: Ἀπὸ τὸ Rock Springs, Wyo. Ἦτο εἰς ἐκ τῶν πῶν σοβαρῶν καὶ ἀριστοτεχνικῶν ἀντιπροσώδων παρὰ τῷ Συνεδρίῳ.

CHARLES E. RALLIS καὶ GEO. ZAVOS: Ἀπὸ τὸ φέρον Green River, Wyo. πῶς μετ' ἐκῶτον σπρηζομεῖται καὶ ὡσημένια τῶν διαδῶν αἰς. Ὁ Ρῶλλης, εἶναι πῶς σοβαρὸς καὶ ἀριστοτεχνικῶς κέρως παρακοσῆτης τὸ συνεδρίῳ μετ' ὡσημένια προσωπικῶν καὶ σοβαρῶν. Ὁ Ζᾶβος, πῶς ὡσην τὸ κέρως τοῦ ἐλάτων εἶναι εἷς ἀνθρώπος πῶς ἐργατῆς καὶ σπρηζομεῖται.

WILLIAM J. PAPPAS: Ἀντιπροσώδους ἀπὸ τὸ Bingham Canyon, Utah. Ἀπὸ τῶς ὡσημένια καὶ σοβαρῶν ἀντιπροσώδους πῶς σπρηζομεῖται χωρὶς νᾶ διαδῶν.

A. D. BATESTAS: Ἀπὸ τὸ Ogden, Utah. Κέρως καὶ ὡσημένια τῆν σπρηζομεῖται τῶς ἐργασιῶν, τῶσον εἰς τὴν προσωπικῶν ἐμνοσημῆν ὡσην καὶ εἰς τῶς τῶς τῶς τῶς ὡσημένια καὶ σπρηζομεῖται. Ἄν ὅλα οἱ ἀντιπροσώδους ἦσαν σὺν τῶν Μπατίστα τὸ Συνεδρίον θὰ ἐπέσοδα ταχῶς καὶ μετ' ὡσημένια ἔργα.

GEORGE KARASOULOS καὶ NICHOLAS SALEVOURAKIS: Ἀπὸ τῶς σοβαρῶν καὶ ἐνδοσποδῆς Aherans πῶς ἔδωκε τὸ West εἰς τὸ Συνεδρίον.

SAM BUSHONG: Ἀπὸ τὸ γεμάτο Ζῆσιν τμήμα τοῦ Wichita, Kans. Παρ' ὄλων τῶν Κινεζικῶν τῶν ἐπίθτων, ὁ Bushong ἦτο εἷς ἐκ τῶν πῶν σοβαρῶν ἀντιπροσώδων μετ' ὡσημένια κέρως καὶ χάριν διαγῆ.

GUST DARIOTIS: Ἀντιπροσώδους ἀπὸ τὸ Sioux Falls, S. D. Τίος ἔπιστος καὶ λογικῶς ἀνθρώπος καὶ θρημῶν Aheran.

JAMES V. PANANES: Ἀντιπροσώδους ἀπὸ τὸ Hagerstown, Md. Λίαν σοβαρὸς καὶ νουνηξ κέρως καὶ ἐνδοσποδῆς Aheran.

PAUL M. COSTAS: Ἀπὸ τὸ Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Ἦτο εἰς ἐκ τῶν πῶν λογικῶν καὶ σοβαρῶν ἀντιπροσώδων.

GEORGE J. POLOS: Ἀντιπροσώδους ἀπὸ τὸ Colexico, Cal. Νεὸς ἐκτετασῆς, ἐργατῆς καὶ ἐνδοσποδῆς Aheran.

D. G. MICHALOPOULOS: Ἀντιπροσώδους ἀπὸ τὸ Σπάγγο. Διακεκομμένος δικητῆρος μετ' ὡσημένια προσωπικῶν καὶ Ἀγγλικῆν. Σὺν βίαιος Μινιάτακος εἶχε τὸ ἄρεσιῶς τῆς γεμῆτος τῶν καὶ μάχητα ἀνδρείως ἐπὶ τῶν ἐκῶτον τῶν ἰαν τῶν, χάριν τῶν ὡσην ἀριστοτεχνικῶν βῆμα πρὸς βῆμα. Εἶναι δυνατὸς ἀσπῆτης καὶ δραστηρίως ἐργατῆς τῆς Ahera ὡση καὶ τοῦ Τόγματος τῶν Υἱῶν τοῦ Περικλεῶς.

JAMES KALLAS: Ἐπίσης ἀπὸ τὸ Σπάγγο. Λίαν σοβαρὸς κέρως. Παρακοσῆτης τῶς ἐργασίας τοῦ Συνεδρίου μετ' ἀριστοτεχνικῶν ἐνδιαφῆρον.

A. A. PANTELIS: Διακεκομμένος δικητῆρος ἀπὸ τὸ Evanston, προσωπικῶν τοῦ Σπῆγγο. Λογικῶς ἀριστοτεχνικῶς καὶ δυνατῶς χαρακτηριστῆς, Ἀρεσιῶν μετ' ὡσημένια καὶ δέσην. Ὅταν κέρως τῶν πῶν τῶν εἶναι μετῶσων καὶ ὡσην χῆσιν δέχεται τῆν ἦταν ὡς ἀσπῆς ἀσπῆτης. Ἦ σπρηζομεῖται τῶν εἶναι λίαν ἐκτετασῆς καὶ αἱ συζητήσεις τῶν ἀριστοτεχνικῶν.

STEPHEN FALAKOS: Ἐπίσης ἀπὸ τὸ Σπάγγο. Μετ' ὡσημένια ἐνδοσποδῆς τῶν ἀριστοτεχνικῶν ἀντιπροσώδων. Συμπαθητικῶς φρονημῶν μετ' ὡσημένια καὶ ὡσημένια ἀριστοτεχνικῶν

την άγάπην όσον τον έγγύσιον διά την άμεριαν συμπεριφοράν του και τους δεύτορας του πρότους.

THEODORE DALDAKIS: 'Αντιπρόσωπος από το Butte, Montana. 'Αντιπροσώπει τον τομέα των Ιών έτασίως.

NICHOLAS PAPPADIAMANTIS: 'Από το Fort Dodge, Iowa. 'Εδίξε μετά ένδιαφέρον διά τας έργασίας του Συνεδρίου τας άποψας παρεκλόνησε με ζοηρόν ένδιαφέρον.

P. T. KISCIRAS: 'Αντιπρόσωπος από το Cheyenne, Wyo. Καίτοι καταγεται από την Πείον και ήλθε από μακράς εις την 'Αμερικήν, διακόζει σάν 'Αθηναίος Πλαστότης ντεορμντενίς. Cowboy όνομα και παρρη, εύχως, διακριτός και γλεντζέ, ήτο εις έκ των πλέον δημοφιλών μέσων του Συνεδρίου και σπινός φίλος του Γένους. Ομιλεί και θέτει τά παρατήρια εις την θέσιν των με μείζονήν δεξιοτητα και δυνατά έπιχειρήματα. 'Ο Γένος τον ήγάτησε τόσοσν και έλεγε: "Αν δεν ήσαν Γένους, θα ήθελε να ήσαν Κοζαράς."

GEORGE D. POULOS: 'Αντιπρόσωπος από το Stockton, Cal. 'Ο Πούλος ήτο άναμφιβόλως ά επιφανέστατος και ζοηρότατος μένος του Συνεδρίου. Είναι γνωστός με τό όνομα "Giant of the West" άλλα ο Γένος τον έντιμοφόρησε 'Βλαβίος διά την 'Αρμάνιον του κρατία. Διά τον Πούλιν θα γράψω ειδικά άρθριδιον.

PETER GRAKOS: 'Αντιπρόσωπος από το Vallejo, Cal. Ζοηρός και μελετημένος αντιπρόσωπος, παρεκλόνησε τας έργασίας του Συνεδρίου με ένδιαφέρον και άντιλήψεις.

MILTON STAMATIS και CHRIS JOHNSON: 'Αντιπρόσωποι από το Phoenix, Ariz. Σεινά και νεογεγίς κέρια, αντιπρόσωποι του τομέα των έτασίως.

GEORGE M. POULOS: 'Από το Ventura, Cal. Αναμφιβόλως τά έχω μετάνειμα με τους Πούλους, οι όποιοι ήσαν άθρονα και μάλιστα Πείονιν. Πάντως όλοι οι Πούλοι άνηξάν καίτοι αντιπρόσωποι και έτασιώτες ζοηροί και ένθουσιώδεις.

GEORGE M. KALLIRIS και GREGORY TROMPAS: 'Από το San Diego, Cal. 'Αντιπροσώπει τον τομέα των σαβάρως και άξιοπρεπέως.

JAMES LUKAS: 'Από το Bakersfield, Cal. Παρηκολούθησε τας συνεδριάσεις με ζοηρόν ένδιαφέρον και περίεργον.

EDGAR P. CARLTON: 'Αντιπρόσωπος από την Φιλαδέλφειαν. Παρηκολούθησε τας συνεδριάσεις με προσοχήν και περιέργειαν διά την ζοηριότητά του, καθήμενος πάντοτε πλησίον του Γ. Πούλου.

V. G. KYRIACOPOULOS και A. A. ANGELOS: 'Αμφότεροι αντιπρόσωποι από το Marysville, Cal. Παρηκολούθησαν τας συνεδριάσεις με ζοηρόν ένδιαφέρον. 'Ο Κυριακοπούλος δεν ήχει συγγένειαν με τον Κερακοπούλον του Σαούρη όστις ά 'Αγγίλος με τους άγγέλους των οφθαλμών.

GEORGE N. GERANIOS: 'Αντιπρόσωπος από το Great Falls, Mont. και ά ύψηλότερος άνδρας του Συνεδρίου. Έλάμβανεν ένεργον μέρος εις τας συζητήσεις, ο Γένους όποιος τον ήγει από τον τον και έχάθητο πάντοτε νικητών του.

NICK JOHNSON: 'Από το Roseville, Cal. Τόπος ήρώων και γνωστικός άντιπρόσωπος.

NICK PAPADAKIS: 'Από το San Pedro, Cal. 'Από τους πλέον σαβαρώς και σοφιστας αντιπρόσωπος, αντιπροσώπει τον τομέα των Ιών έτασίως.

GUST PANTOPILOS: 'Αντιπρόσωπος από το Billings, Mont. Νέος Ιών ένθουσιώδης, ήρώης και άνδραγαθός, Παρηκολούθησε τας έργασίας του Συνεδρίου μετά μεγάλην προσοχήν και ζοηρόν ένδιαφέροντος.

PETER BOUDOURIS: 'Από τον 'Αγιον Φραγκίσκον. Πάντοτε ζοηρός, τόσο ζοηρός και έντιμος κανείς όν ήτο διανοητός. 'Ητι κλειδοκράτορας των άδελφομένων ήρώων, τά άπαντα καθηλώσαν άνοητος οί αιδώως δεχόντης προστάσεις. 'Ο Βου-

δούρας έχει από τόσον έτοιμή την άρχόντην να κρατήσει τό 'Υψιστον Σειβάριον αν δεν δείξη κέρδη τα περιουσίον. 'Ητο ταπεινόφρων δένιος μαχητής και έκοιμ μερικάς προτάσεις Ιών έπαισιόδητων άφορώσας τά οικονομικά τής άφροσύνης.

STEVE ADAMS και TONY G. KERDOPATIS: 'Αντιπρόσωποι από το Pocatello, Idaho. 'Αμφότεροι κέρια καθώς πρέπει και ένθουσιώδεις Ahepans.

JAMES DEMOPILOS: 'Από το Oklahoma City, Okla. Παρηκολούθησε τά Συνεδρια με ζοηρόν ένδιαφέρον και προσοχήν.

LOUIS M. PASHOS και TOM POULOS: 'Αντιπρόσωποι σαβάρως και νεογεγίς από την περιοχήν Santa Barbara, Cal.

GEORGE KOUNIAS: 'Από το Modesto, Cal. Κέρως και' όλα σαβάρως, έπαισιόδητος και γεμάτος από 'Αξίπλων ένθουσιώδων.

LOUIS FRANGOS: 'Αντιπρόσωπος από το San Jose, Cal. Καίτοι προσήγοι από τον 'Αγιον Γουίση των Καθολικών και άννοιαζεται Φοιτηρός, είναι μένος Ρομικός.

GEORGE N. COMINOS και G. CHRISTO: 'Αμφότεροι από τα Salinas, Cal. 'Αντιπροσώπει τον τομέα των Ιών έτασίως. 'Ο Κομίνος προσοίκοσε τοις αντιπρόσωποις να τους φιλοξενήση εις τό έν Salinas όρώνον ξενοδοχείον του και ποίλοι έπιμελήθησαν τής προσλήψεως και έταρσαν θανάσια εις την μαγειρικήν πολιν ως φιλοξενούμενοι των άδελφών Κομινών.

JIM KELLY: 'Αντιπρόσωπος από το Boise, Idaho. Τέλειος τίσις Ρωμικός λεβεντανόμος, 'Ανδρας του γλεντιού και τής παρίας, ήγειν άόκληρον άνοητον άπηγορευμένον εκλεκτίον ήρώων εις τό δουκιόν του ένθα προσήγοτον οί φίλοι διά τά δροσίζοντα. 'Ο Κέλλιν είναι γνωστότατος από τό Ρούσετ ως μενίδης παν και ως άρζοντάμφορος. 'Εγένετο Ahepan έν τής Vulcania κατά την Βιγ έκδορήν και έκτοτε έχει άρρησισθή άπαρχίζεις εις την άργέλιαν.

GEORGE KOTOSOGEAN: 'Από το Bellingham, Wash. Είναι μένος Ahepan και μένος Γρωκός, παν' όλην την 'Αμερικήν καταλήγει τον έκδοτήν του.

JOHN PAPADOULIS: 'Από το Pittsburg, Cal. 'Αντιπρόσωπος σεντός και ένθουσιώδης Ahepan.

ANDY POULOS: 'Από το Dubuque, Iowa. 'Ες Πούλος και αϊτός δεν είναι δυνατόν ποιη τό καταγαγήν εις την ζοηρίαν και πλέονόζωσαν έν τώ Συνεδρίω εκλεκτίη ηρώων των Πούλων.

NICHOLAS ZOPOLOS: 'Αντιπρόσωπος ένθουσιώδης και άξιοπρεπέως από το Chehalis, Wash.

GEORGE GEORGIADES: 'Από το Gallup του Νέου Μεξικού. Αίαι ένθουσιώδης και ζοηρός κέρως, άνοητος ήρώης και γελάτος, κατείχε ήρωτι εις τό Συνεδριον φροδόν κληδέλιω cowboy.

CHRIS ARTHIMAS: 'Από το Eureka, Cal. 'Αντιπροσώπει τον τομέα των με σένειν και ζεστότητα.

A. C. JOHNS: 'Από το Port Angeles, Cal. Κέρως άξιοπρεπέως και σαβαρώς, παρεκλόνησε τό Συνεδριον μετά ζοηρόν ένδιαφέροντος.

JAMES TOUSSES: 'Από το Sheridan, Wyo. 'Αντιπροσώπει τον τομέα των Ιών έτασίως.

GEORGE KARATHANASIS: 'Από το Everett, Wash. 'Ητο ήνος από τους αντιπρόσωπους τής τάξιως και τής κλίτης.

ANDREW SANDERSON: 'Από το Kansas City, Mo. Παρηκολούθησε τό Συνεδριον μετά ζοηρόν ένδιαφέροντος λαμβάνον έκτακτά μέρος εις τας συζητήσεις.

CONSTANTINE A. TSANGADAS: 'Από το Detroit, Mich. Ύαρηθησιν την Ahepa ως ύψιστος νικητής σαβαρώς και άπαισιόδητος του Συνεδρίου έν Detroit. Είναι ήνωτός και ήρώης και ήρωης, σπινός διοητής και έκ χαρακίτιδος ήρωισμός και ήρω-

νης συζητήτης. Έλαβε προταγωνιστάην μέδολον εις τας συνεδριάσεις, εκτιμήθηκε μέδολος διά τό θάρρος τής γνώμης του και τας ήρώας άπόψεις του έπαι των φιλοτόνων ζητημάτων.

CONSTANTINE STEPHANOU: 'Εκ Φιλαδέλφειας και αντιπρόσωπος του τομέατος Chester, Pa. Πολυεκατομηνόζωος και θερμός πατριώτης, ο κ. Στεφάνου λαμβάνει ένεργον μέρος εις τά ζητήματα τής Ahepa. Ζοηρτής των πατριών, θεοική ως άνοητοφροσύνην πόνον 'Ελληνοαμερικανικήν κίνησην του δεν έχει σπινός καθάρως ήθουκός. Είς τά παθία του έχει όσον 'Ελληνοαμερικανικήν προτροπήν και άνατροπήν και τό περιβάλλον του αίζω τον είναι καθάρος 'Ελληναίος.

GEORGE J. TRIPHON: 'Αντιπρόσωπος έκ των έκλεκτών μέσων από το Sacramento, Cal. αντιπροσώπει τον τομέα των Ιών έτασίως.

JAMES A. WOONAS: 'Αντιπρόσωπος από το Mason City, Iowa, αντιπροσώπει τον τομέα των με σένειν και σοφιστήριον.

J. A. LOUGARIS και WILLIAM COLEMAN: 'Από το Ely, Nev. 'Αμφότεροι αντιπροσώπει τον τομέα των Ιών έτασίως.

GEORGE CORDAS: 'Από το Boise, Idaho. 'Αντιπροσώπει μαζί με τον Κέλλιν τον τομέα των μετά μεγάλον ένδιαφέροντος.

PETER GLADIANOS και ANGELO PAPPAS: 'Από το άσπιδόθεν τομέα του Reno, Nev., το όποιον μελεδήθη τώς αντιπρόσωπους κατά την διεξαγωγήν των έν Reno με μουσικήν άξιοτητιαν και θερμάς αδελφούς έκδηλώσεις. 'Αντιπροσώπει τον τομέα των Ιών έτασίως.

P. C. HADJIDAKIS: 'Από το Santa Fe του Νέου Μεξικού. Νέος ήρωιστής, σόφρων και ένθουσιώδης Ahepan. 'Εργάζετο με σένειν και σοφιστήριον διά την Ahepa εις την άνοητοαμερικανικήν περιοχήν του. Είς τό Συνεδριον έδωξεν άμνηστικόν διαγωγήν σίσητον πάντοτε έκ τού θύματος και με ζεστότητα. Είς όλα τά φιλόνοτα ζητήματα άκριμάτως κατόσον όρθιων σαβάρως κρίσεων πάντοτε τά πράγματα με συντηρητικότητα και διαγωγήν ζοηριότητας.

EVANGELOS KILISMANIS: 'Από το Toronto του Καναδά. 'Αντιπροσώπει τον τομέα των Ιών έτασίως λαμβάνον μέρος εις τας συζητήσεις και χειρίζοντες τά ζητήματα με ζεστότητα. Είναι γλωσσικός διηλιτής και ήρωιστής άνοητος διά την Ahepa του Καναδά.

THOMAS STAMATIS: 'Από το Vancouver του Καναδά. Είναι από καλώς πρέπει κέρως, μετρημένος στα λόγια του και σπινός πρόβες του. 'Αντιπροσώπει τον τομέα των με ζεστότητα και άξιοπρεπέως.

EUSTACE GRAVARIS: 'Αντιπρόσωπος από το Montreal του Καναδά. Τόπος ήρωιστής εις τας έκδηλώσεις του και εις την άνοητοφροσύνην του. Πάντοτε ήρώης και διαγωγίσιος άπέκρησε την φροδόν πλείστον αντιπρόσωπων και συνεδήθη ιδιαιτέρως διά φίλους με τον Γένον.

GEORGE VLASIS: 'Από το Regina-Saskatoon του Καναδά. Είναι νέος ήρωιστής μετρημένος και ήρωιστής. Σπινεται και ζοηρίζει καλώς τά πράγματα και κατόσον άνοησιστής. Χωρίς να είναι υλιστής δεν παρεκλόνησε από έπιλοκιστήτητα και ήρωιστησίον. Αί σπινες του είναι πάντοτε διαγωγίσιος και άνοητοφροσύνης. Από τής εν γένει συμπεριφοράς του ήρωιστής του τομέα του.

Y. Γ.— 'Αν παρέλθω κείθεν αντιπρόσωπον, τάπο θυβιάς δεν έγγίγεται από σκοπέφ, αλλά έκ λυθός. Τόποιος ήρωης και ήρωης έδοθη από τό Συνεδριον από την Μεγάλην 'Αμερικανικήν 'Επιτροπήν του Συνεδρίου άποτιμεσίοντος έκ των κ. κ. Θουδ. 'Ανδρονίκου, Wm. Petros, Dr. E. Apostolides, Thanos D. Lagios, Peter Boudouris, Dr. Peter T. Angel, C. Katon, S. Vlahos, Geo. Andreakakos, George Aleck, James Psaltes, Geo. Bazaitis, John Filios, Andrew Sardell, Geo. C. Peterson, J. Stefan, Panos Tripodis and Chris. Ganatis.



ΕΚΕΙΝΗ ΠΟΥ ΕΚΑΜΕ ΕΥΤΥΧΗ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΚΛΗ

ΑΣΠΑΣΙΑ Η ΜΙΛΗΣΙΑ

Ο ΑΘΗΝΑΪΚΟΙ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΟΝΙΤΗΣ

Π

ΟΣΑΙ γυναίκες διδραμάτισαν εις την ιστορίαν ρόλον σπουδαιότερον από την Ασπασίαν την Μιλήσιαν, την φίλην του Περικλέους; Ένας ιστορικός αίσθητός και φειδωλός εις τους έπεινους του, όπως ό Θεοκυθίδης, δεν διατάζει προσεκτικόν να χαρακτηρίση τον Περικλή να γράφη: «άνηρ κατ' έκτιστον τον χρόνον πρώτος Αθηναίος, λέγειν τε και πράσσειν δυνατώτατος». Πώς εξηγείται ή επίδρασις μιης γυναίκός επί ενός τοιούτου άνδρός εις σημείον, όποτε πολλά έχθροί του Περικλέους να τον διαφέρουν ως τυφλόν όργανον μιης γυναίκός, έλαφρών μάλλιστα ήθών; Οι ποιηταί — έφημεροδογράφοι εκείνης της εποχής — που έκαστηρίζον τον μέγαν Αθηναίον, τον κατηγορούν μεταξύ των άλλων ότι έβασχευ ενό δοξοκομίας, δηλαδή από φιλοδοξίαν και κατ'ε περισσότερον: Απο παθολογικήν αλαζονείαν. Πώς λοιπόν ένας πολιτικός, ως ό Περικλής, έφορμακιδύνεισαι χάριν μιης γυναίκός και αυτήν την ύστεροφιμίαν της διά την Ασπασίαν την Μιλήσιαν έχον γομφη πολλά. Πολλά τα ύπέρ αυτής και πολλά τα κατά. Αλλ' αν θέλοιμεν να εξηγήσωμεν τον περίφημον σύνδεσμον που ανέπτυχθη μεταξύ αυτής και του Περικλέους, πρέπει να ρίνομεν μά ματιά εις τον κοινωνικόν και ιδεωότερον εις τον σύγχρονόν βίον των Αθηναίων εκείνης της εποχής.

Από την ιστορίαν εφερωμεν ότι ό Περικλής είχε ήθη εις γάμον μετά γυναίκός έξ εγγυούς γενούς και συγγενούς του, μετά της όποιας άποκτησε δύο υίους, τον Σάνθιππον και τον Πύραλον. Αλλ' ή ιστορία, της όποιας τόσος περιφημος σιδήρας κομει τό όνομα της Ασπασίας της Μιλήσιος, της φίλης του Περικλέους, δεν διατήρησε καν ούτε τό όνομα της νεαρής συζύγου του, εφερωμεν μόνον, ότι ή γυναίκα του Ίππονίκου, μετά της όποιος όστος άπέκτησε υίόν, τον πολιτικόν Κανθίον, ήλθεν εις δεύτερον γάμον μετά του Περικλέους.

Η μετά του Περικλέους συμβίσις δεν ήτο πολύ ευχάριτος ούτε διά την γυναίκα του, ούτε δι' αυτόν τον άναν. Κυριώτερα όφραση ήταν ή άσπιμασία των χαρακτηρισμών. Αλλά μια βαθετέρα αίτια έπέφερε τελείαν ρήξη των συγγενικών σχέσεων. Και εις τό σημείον αυτό, ήνα καιρός να μιη άπαχολήση ό κοινωνικός και οικογενειακός βίος των Αθηναίων, ή άνταρχή και ή εκπαιδένσις των γυναικών εν Αθήνας, ή θείας τον εν τη κοινωνία.

Κατά την δημοκρατικήν εποχήν δεν άπέμνε πλέον ούτε ως άνάμνησις καν ή έπιβουσία της όποιας έχουρον αι γυναίκες κατά τους άρχαιότερους χρόνους. Οι άνδρες άσχυλούμενα περί τά δημόσια και διατρέβοντες εις την αγοράν, εις τό δικαστήριον, εις τό γυμνάσιον, έβλιπταν τον περισσότερο καιρόν από τό σπίτι των. Η γυναίκα καθ' έλόν απύ τό διάστημα ήμενε μόνη και κατάκει-

στος εις τον γυναικονίτην, με τό έπιανόννοδεύσιον διά μιαν γυναίκα αίσθημα: Η σπάνις των έαυτών της έγκαταλειμμένοι. Ο περιορισμός εντός των οικιών απίθη διά τάς γυναίκας των Αθηναίων εις τοιούτον σημείον συνήθεια, όποτε, εν δεν συνέτρεχεν έξαιρετική όλιος περίστασις, δεν τους επέτρεπε να ύπερβούν τό κατώφλι της έξωθύρας των. Καί αν δι' έξαιρετικήν όλιος άνάγκην, εξήχθηζον εις τόσ δοσόν, έφρατε να συνοδύουσαν άπασπιητήτως υπό μιης θεράπουίδας, εν έναντίω περίπτωσι ό γυναικονίτης — τά όργανα της είδικής επί των ήθών άσπινομίας — άπηγόρευε την έξοδον. Κατά τάς αρχάς του πεπτου αιώνας, ό βίος εις τον άθηναϊκόν γυναικονίτην είχαριστα διαφέρειν από τον βίον εις τά σουλτανικά χωρία. Μέση εις την άγάνειαν του γυναικονίτου αί Αθηναίαι δέσπονα φροζουόσαν, έβλητταν και έμαραίνοντο.

Ο Ξενοφών εις τον «Οικονομικόν του, εις ένα διάλογον του Ξωκράτους μετά του Ισοχάτου παραθέτει μιαν χωριστάτην συνουσίαν του τελευταίου μετά της συζύγου του, προς την όποιαν διδάσκει τά καθήκοντά της και ότι ή μετά του άνδρός σύζυγος σπιών έχει την διαίτησιν του είδους, της άπόκτησιν τέκνων ως ηυροδοσών — ό Σοφοκλής καλεί τά τέκνα βασίτηα του γυμνατός — και την άνάθειν της διαπύδνσεως των οικιακών εις την σύζυγον. Τελεία γυναίκα κατά τους χρόνους του Θεουκυθίδου έκπαιηται εκίνη, της όποιος τό όνομα δεν άντεφέρετο παρά των άνδρών μήτε προς έκατον, μήτε προς κατηγορίαν.

Κρινομένη μέσα εις τον γυναικονίτην, περιφρονημένα και έγκαταλειμμένα εις έαυτός, αι Αθηναίαι έκείνη δέσπονα ήταν φρονικών να ητηνοσην μιαν άπασχόληση. Ήδη πρό του Περικλέους και πρό του Ξενοφώντος, ό Άναξάγος είχε μαρτυρησή εις τάς άπογουούς της ήβας τό μεγάλο των όπιων, έκείνο, με τό όποιον ή γυναίκα, νική και σιδύρον και πόρ. Η φίσις — λέγει εις μιαν όδηγόν του — δεν άρχσε πλάσιον εις τό όπιον να μη χερύση άλλον τι. Εις τους ταύρους έχάρως τά κέρτα. Εις τους έπους της όλίως. Εις τους λαγούς τά χργόγρα παδια. Εις τους λιόντας όνυατά δοντια. Εις τά όνυα ισχυράς πύργους. Εις τους ίχθεις τό πλέιν. Εις τους άνδρας φρόνημα. Τι να δώση εις τάς γυναίκας; Τους έδωσε τό κάλλος. Ο ποιητής μετρηόριζετο την λέξιν υπό την ενούτηραν της έννοιαν, έννοούσαι κάλλος σωματός και ψυχής. Αλλ' αι Αθηναίαι δέσπονα που έβλητταν εις τά βάθη του γυναικονίτου, παρεξήγησαν φανίται, άρρησαν τό ανείμα να πέση εις νεύακην, και περιούσαν την όρα των άφοματίσσεσσι τό όσση των και βύρσασσι της παρείας, τά χυλή, τά βλίναρα και τά φρόθια. Απαράλληλα όποιος... και σήματα!

Η πεζότης αυτή του συγγενικού βίου έγγνε ήφορηή της άναπτύξεως του θησιού των πολλακίπων. Όλιγον δι' αυτ' άλλων καθιέρωθη ό σφοδός άποσ' αι συζύγοι άργονπέστιος έργων και φίλας, συντρέφους προς συμπλήρωσιν των άπτελειών που έφαινότο

τότε επαρχουσαι εις τον θεσιών του γάμου, διότι αι γυναίκες του είδους αυτού είχαν μεγαλειότερον μόρφωσιον και διανοητικήν ανάπτυξιν.

Εις τον κοινωνικόν τουτον νεοτερισμόν τό σπνθημα έδωσαν ή Μιλήσιος, όποις ό πλουσιος είχεν εισαγωγή την τραφήν και την πολυτέλειαν με άναπόδραστον παρακόλωση, την χαλάρωσιν των ήθών. Η Μιλήσιος εκείνης της εποχής, ήταν τό Παρία της Μικράς Ασίας, και εν αυτή αι γυναίκες άντετρέφοντο και εκπαιδένοντο μόνον όπως θήλων προσηλζούσασσι θουαστιές, και όχι όπως συνέβαινε εις τάς Αθήνας, διά να φράττων τον όβον οίοντι ως δούλων του συζύγου.

Είχεν ήδη καταστή διάσημος ή εκ Μιλήτων μηδίζουσα Θαργημία, ή όποιη είχε σαγηνεύσει — άληθινόν φροδόν όλων των εποχών — δεκατέσσαρας τον αριθμόν — 14 — διοκρητάς πόλιων προτού τά κατακτήσθι να γίνη συζυγας, έξ άριστιράς, όστος είπειν, χερύς και του βασιλέως των Θεσσαλών Άντιόχου, τον όποιον, μετά τον θάνατόν του, διεδέχθη επί τινα χρόνον και εις τον θρόνον. Έκ της Μιλήτιος, ή όποιη ενγέννησε και πολλούς φιλοσόφους, έγινετο τότε ή έξαγωγή δι' Αθήνας και διά την Κόρινθον γυναικών, αι όποιαι, άντεπηγμένα πιναματικά, ήγονίζοντο διά των θήγγητρον και των χωριτών των, ίδιος όμως διά της μόρφώσεως να κατακτήσουν έπιφανείς και πλουσιους φίλους.

Είνα άγνωστον αν ή Μιλήσια Ασπασία ήταν όραία, μη έπαρχουσης περί τουτον ιστορικός πηρος μαρτυρίας. Σημειομέναι ότι ήτο θελωτεία της τρόπου, και εκ του όλου βίου της αποδεικνύεται εύφυΐς και φιλόδοξος. Βεβαιούμενον όμως τίνα υπό άξιωματίστον μαρτυρόν ότι ή Ασπασία είχε μεγάλην φροσην εύλογίαν, την όποιαν και εκαλλιέργησεν εν τη εκουθησει της φησοκλής και εν τη άσχημι της φιλοσοφίας. Εις τους νέους Αθηναίους έδίδασκον την ηητοροκήν. Ο Περικλής, ό έπιφανέστερος εκ των μαθητών της, ήταν πρσάβιτερός της κατά δύο δεκατηριδας. Η Ασπασία δεν τον έδίδαζε φανίται μόνον πώς να κεραινοβόη εκ της Πνίκου τους άντιπάλους του. Η ψυχολογική κατάστασις του Περικλέους ήταν συνεπές του άπυχως και άνοιούς συγγενικού βίου του, τοιαύτη, όποτε λίαν εισόθως άνάλαβεν ή Ασπασία να του διδάξη και την τέχνην του έρωτος. Ότε ό κοός, ότε ή καρδιά του Περικλέους ήμπορούσαν να έφρον ευχάριστην εις τάς συμπλιπιδάς του, αι όποιαι, όσως δεν ήσχυλούντο εις τό νοικιασίο των, κατέτριβον τον χρόνον τον εις τον σωματικόν κάλλωσιμόν. Η έρωτοδιδάσκουσα — ως την άποκαλεί ό Αθηναίος — έθραμβίσεσσι, κατακίησεσσι την καρδίαν του μαθητού. Έκτεσε ή Ασπασία, φαιδρόνοσσι τό πολυέριμον ανείμα του, συμπέτισε μέχρι του θανάτου του κάθε χερύς και λέση του. Ο Ηλιούταρχος, θέλων ν' άποδείξη τον βαθμόν του έρωτικού πάθους, ισό του όποιον έκλέγητο ό Περικλής, περιέσσεσσι την φήμην ότι καθ' ήμέραν, όσως εξήχθη εις την αγοράν και όσως έγγύρεσσι σπίτι του, ήσπαζετο την Ασπασίαν.



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ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

December 1931

Volume V

Number 12



VOL. V. NO. 12

DECEMBER, 1931

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

AHEPA MAGAZINE

Official Organ of the Order of Ahepa

VOL. 5



NO. 12

DECEMBER, 1931

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Achilles Catsonis, Editor

Published monthly
by
**THE AHEPA MAGAZINE
PUBLISHING CO.**
Incorporated



Publication Office
10 FERRY STREET, CONCORD, N. H.

Editorial and Advertising Offices
INVESTMENT BUILDING
Washington, D. C.
Telephone, National 4974

OFFICERS OF THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED: HARRIS J. BOORAS, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; ANDREW JARVIS, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS



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THE AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

"REVIVING TRUE HELLENISM WITH GOOD AMERICANISM"



PEACE ON EARTH AMONG MEN OF GOOD WILL

PEACE on earth, not good will to men, but rather, among men of good will. There can be no good will to men unless there is peace on earth, and there can be no peace on earth unless there are men of good will. As the nativity of the Prince of Peace approaches, the millions who respond to the appellation of "Christian" and who thus voluntarily identify themselves as followers of Christ, should pause to take inventory of themselves. To be a follower is to do as your leader does. Have we done it? Have we lived in peace so that the promised good will to men could become a reality? We have had nearly two thousand years to demonstrate our good intentions, but instead of living in peace we have wallowed in a sea of human blood. Patriotism, national honor, commercial advantage, jingoism, sensational journalism and a thousand other ready-made excuses have been our defense mechanism to explain or justify our ruthless carnage of one another. Even in His name we have reduced cities to ashes, plundered their inhabitants, and burned men upon the stake. We have so far forgotten Christ's teachings that we dare time and again in the very House of God to call upon Him to conspire with us in our fiendish plans of destruction and grant victory to our arms. But He is the father of us all, loves us all equally and knows us only as His children, not as Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Greeks, Italians, Turks or Jews, not as Catholics, Orthodox, Protestants, Hindus or Mohammedans. To importune God therefore to help us kill our enemy is to cause Him to commit patricide, which even our man-made laws condemn.

Christ exhorted and by his own example taught us to be meek and humble. We are arrogant, conceited, foolish, forever boasting of our accomplishments. Our generation is the best that ever lived. Our puny deeds are placed upon a pedestal and advertised as the summum bonum of all ages; our wisdom surpasseth all understanding — indeed it does, even our own. We brag of our business acumen, our mental aggressiveness and profundity of thought, our inventive genius, our artistic talents and scientific knowledge, but are reluctant to credit the countless workers of the past, the fruits of whose labors we enjoy. We forget that even before the advent of Christ, Phoenician and Greek merchants plied the seas carrying their commerce and establishing colonies, that men lived and thought who conceived the existence of one God, who classified the knowledge of their time and brought order out of chaos, who founded the sciences of History, Mathematics, Medicine, Logic, Astronomy, etc., and who patiently and laboriously evolved a language for us to express our thoughts, who gave life to marble and who, in short, laid the foundation upon which we have been building ever since.

Was it not Christ who taught us to share our earthly goods with our neighbors? And while we may seek to evade a strict literal interpretation of that precept, we are poignantly and repeatedly reminded of our utter disregard of it. Thousands of little children who have been joyfully expecting the annual visit of Santa Claus will be disappointed this year and their destitute parents, huddled in some dingy corner they call their home, with bowed heads and hearts full of grief, will hope and pray for a brighter day. On the other side of the picture we see million dollar debuts, unbridled, dissipating luxury, and many a Midas zealously guarding his coffers of gold. All this in the name of Christ, by followers of Christ!

Christmas time should be a period of inventory-taking by every Christian to ascertain how nearly he actually deserves to be called one. It should also be an incentive to a nobler and more Christ-like life. It should be an impressive reminder for us all to be men of good will so that we may have peace on earth good will to men.

THE INDIVIDUAL MIRRORS THE RACE

ALTHOUGH in strict logical reasoning we are told that it is a fallacy to judge a race from one or two individuals and the individual from the race, the fact remains that frail humans as we are, we do not always conform to the rules of logic, and are inclined to pass judgment of an entire group upon our knowledge of one of its members. If, perchance, the one with whom we come in contact is honest, upright, able and law-abiding, we are very apt to conclude that the race to which he belongs is honest, able and law-abiding. Or, if by chance the man we meet possesses unworthy traits, we are very prone to form a sweeping judgment condemning the entire group. And, conversely, if from general experience we know that a given group is good or bad, it does not necessarily follow that every individual member of that group possesses corresponding traits. Our judgment therefore would rest on sounder premises and stand the test of factual experience if it were based on a knowledge of the individual upon whom judgment is passed, and, as he deserves, let him be rewarded. If good, place the stamp of approval upon him, whether he be Greek, Turk, Chinaman or Jew, or whether he trace his lineage to John Alden or Miles Standish. If found wanting censure him as an individual, not his race. Let it be said, however, that each one has a moral duty to do his level best, so that his conduct may enhance rather than diminish the prestige of his race.



Archimedes

"Think
It
Over"

IN AMERICA opportunity is beckoning to those who earnestly seek it.

To the extent that we are intelligently interested in our government will we have intelligent government.

Keep in mind the injunction of Pericles to leave your city better than you found it.

There is no room for racial ostracism. In time we shall all be Americans. The undercurrent of racial hatred breeds discontent; it demoralizes the social structure of the community and the nation.

It matters little whether your ancestors came in the *Mayflower* or in the *Bremen*. — We are all in the same boat now.

Are the foreign groups partly responsible for adverse criticism directed against them?

We don't have to know Latin to understand that the word "coöperation" means "to work together." If we really intend to work together we can't afford to be pulling on opposite ends of the rope, unless of course our aim is to cut the rope — in which case we are working together to cut off our necks. Give a helping hand to your struggling fellow Ahepan, even if you have to go out of your way to do it. If you don't, who will? What will become of him? What will become of you? What will become of all of us here?

A house divided against itself cannot stand! Wise old Abraham Lincoln knew that and determined to fight it out with the family and bring about one united and strong nation. It took a civil war to do it though. If history is worth spending any time on at all it is because of the lessons it teaches. Let us learn from past experience without stubbing our toes on the same rocks that caused suffering to others.

The greatest enemy of any organized body is internal dissension. Who, do you suppose, will praise the Ahepa, if the Ahepans themselves have a lot of fun at its expense?

Nothing so reacts against us than the constant wrangling over nothing. Don't expect others to respect you, when you don't respect yourself. What do you say of a family that is always quarrelling among itself?

Individual and Social Action

IN OUR society we function in a dual capacity — as individuals and as social entities. As an individual, man depends solely upon his own resources — economic, educational, mental, moral, spiritual, and physical. As a social being he must of necessity depend also on the resources and coöperation of others. The more he is able to secure their coöperation and harmonize his principles and regulate his actions with the common purpose of the group, the better he will succeed.

He: "My ancestors came over in the *Mayflower*."

She: "It's lucky they did. The immigration laws are a little stricter now."

Men Cannot Sleep Where the Spirit of Greece Enters

IN ACCEPTING the flag of Greece Governor Horton said: "It is eminently fitting and proper that these exercises should be held here in the shadow of this magnificent building, an exact reproduction of the masterpiece erected by a great genius who lived in the Golden Age of Greece; and to whom the ages have not given a rival; here in the Athens of the South, so named in honor of that ancient seat of culture and learning, adorned and beautified by the matchless Pericles until it has been the despair of builders of cities to this day."

Governor Horton reviewed the numerous cultural gifts of Greece to the world through its masters of art, literature, science, sculpture, architecture, music, mathematics and science.

Emphasis was made by the Governor upon the assertion that Greek spirit prepared the way for Christ — if in no other way than by raising problems that only Christianity could satisfy.

"Men cannot sleep where the spirit of Greece enters," Governor Horton declared. "If we reckon up our secular possessions, the wealth and heritage of the past, the larger share may be traced back to Greece."

In conclusion, Governor Horton said: "We are proud to do honor to Greece on this occasion and in behalf of the citizens of Tennessee I accept this flag, the emblem of a great people, which will be retained as an everlasting expression of the friendship and good will that exists between the people of our commonwealth and the Republic of Greece."

Our Greek Neighbors

SONS of modern Greece living in Tennessee met Sunday night at Nashville's Parthenon, product of the art of ancient Greece and the inventiveness of modern Tennessee, to present to Tennessee a flag of the Greek republic, product of the World War in which Greek and Tennessean fought as allies.

The flag was offered in return for a gift to Greece made last year of a Tennessee flag. At the same time the Tennessee flag was presented to Greece, flags of the other forty-seven states were presented, and the Greek flag given yesterday to Tennessee is one of forty-eight Greek flags sent by our sister republic, one for each of our states.

The flags were presented to Greece by 300 Legionnaires who attended a ceremony at Athens, where is located the original Parthenon. And Legionnaires appropriately were chosen to accept the Greek flags for their respective states, the Tennesseans receiving theirs at the famous temple in Centennial park which was inspired by ancient Greek genius.

The ceremonies in the Athens of Greece and the Athens of the South cement international good will which is reflected in friendship and respect which Greek and American bear for each other in their daily contacts here.

The Greeks are among the most law-abiding and industrious of the foreign-born elements in

Nashville's population. They have combined European thrift with American pep. These qualities added to their inherent honesty make them the type of men any community should consider itself fortunate to include. — *Memphis Press Scimitar*.

Good Citizens

GREEK citizens and their friends from all over the South gathered at Nashville last Sunday to witness the presentation of the flag of the Greek republic to the State of Tennessee.

The setting was ideal.

The presentation was made on the west steps of the Parthenon, the only reproduction of the original at Athens.

The ceremonies were not unlike those in far away Greece last year when the flag of Tennessee, along with those of its sister states, was presented to the Greek republic and was accepted by its president.

Tennessee is proud of its Greek citizens. They are law-abiding, thrifty and ready at all times to do their part in any movement for the development of the community. *Nashville Tennessean*.

The Dual Aspect of Citizenship

RIGHTS spring out of duties. They constitute the reserve capital on which every nation operates. We could have no rights if we had no duties. It is the right of the parent to have the respect and filial affection of his children because it is his duty to care for and educate them. He loses his right to that love and esteem if he defaults in his duty as a parent. It is the right of the citizen to insist that the state give him protection and opportunity because it is his duty to fight in its defense and exert his efforts to create opportunities. The State in itself is nil; it cannot exist apart from its citizens; and it can be only what they make it. It is a mirror to them.

It follows inevitably that a good citizen should be as zealous to give to us as he is to receive from his state; that he must be as cheerful in the performance of his duties as he is in championing his rights; that is approaching the ideal; at least it is the right direction toward it and that we be far from the goal there is hope of reaching it sooner that way than by going in the opposite direction.

SMALL word, big meaning. It makes or breaks you. Cautiously and reservedly used, with a sense of humility, yet with the thought that in this busy world of ours each man has a place and must make the best of himself and his opportunities; it builds character, adapts the individual to his environment, makes him pull on the same end of the rope with his fellows, and generally, a more useful and constructive citizen. Boastfully and recklessly harped upon, this small "I" can ruin you. Nobody likes him who likes himself so much, for he inflates himself completely with self-adoration; there is no room for others to sing his praises. As a rule, he who throws out his spacious chest has plenty of air to help him. History shows very few really great men who were egotists.

The Happiness He Came to Bring

By HARRIS J. BOORAS

Supreme President



St. Sophia's Church, now a Mosque, was, from the days of Justinian until 1453, the sublime monument of Christianity

NINETEEN hundred and thirty-one years ago, in a manger, in a stable, Jesus of Nazareth was born. From that Holy Day to the present, the spirit of Christ, our Lord, has guided the destinies of humanity. He came to bring happiness to all the peoples of the earth.

The sacred spirit of Christmas must prompt all of us, this year, to a greater exercise of charity and benevolence. Thousands upon thousands of unfortunate people must be made merry on this Holy Day. In every corner of our land, we hear the voice of the suffering multitude, the cry of the children, the sobbing of the mother, the sigh of the helpless parent! Who is to soothe their sorrow and bring joy and happiness to their hearts on Christmas Day?

The depressive conditions of the universe shall be dispelled by the cultivation and exercise of the proper Christmas spirit. Society as a whole must center its undivided attention to the creation of universal happiness. Christmas is not complete without charity of thought and charity of act.

The Ahepa chapters throughout the land are called upon to do their share toward the relief of human suffering. During the month of December, they must be transformed to citadels of Christian charity and action. Thousands of our members are engaged in business or other gainful occupations. I call

upon all the brethren of the Ahepa to direct their unrestrained attention toward the helping of the poor and needy of their respective cities. Those of you who are engaged in restaurants, open wide your doors to the poor on Christmas Day. You who need work performed, engage those who are unemployed during the Christmas holidays. All of you, do your share, give until it hurts, draft your chapter treasuries for the relief of the needy and the poor. To bring happiness to others is sacred; it is the real spirit of Christmas.

Shake off the thoughts of depression and look forward to the future with a brighter vision. Work harder than ever before, economize on luxury, and other unnecessary expenditures, and give to the utmost for charity. Turn your minds to God and listen to the call of your Creator. His Son, our Lord, comes to bring happiness to the entire world.

Convey that bright feeling to others; carry a smile and a cheer; speak with hope and enthusiasm; cast away gloom and ill thoughts. Let the birth of our Lord find you in this new mood and new spirit and you may rest assured that it will carry you in that state of mind to happiness throughout the New Year.

Those of you who will be afar from your dear ones on this Christmas Day, turn your minds to them and consider their happiness. Have you done your duty? Do not procrastinate and put it off for tomorrow, but write and send to them now. Then, turn about you in your community and see the misery and the suffering. Your Christian duty is to do your best for your fellowmen, and to do it with a smile and a cheer.

All in one, with the same thought and the same spirit we can bring happiness and joy to all the people of the earth on this Christmas Day.

It is the happiness He came to bring.

To Autumn

BUT yesterday I saw you young and brave;
Today I see you old, bent, worn and grave:
Your charm, that thrilled my soul with ecstasy —
Could so much beauty be but fantasy?
With youthful pride those eyes once smiled on me —
How dull they are! — and they can scarcely see!
Your hand — well I remember — warm and strong,
Is yellow now, and tremulous and long!
Your walk, once loud and rhythmical and firm,
Unsteady now in every step and turn;
Your manly voice, then full of joy and life,
Now fumbles like a shepherd's broken life! —
Alas! to see you coming down Life's slope
With nothing but the grave your only hope!
Are you, then, but as a cloud or a flower —
A superb Being of a mortal hour? —

HELEN CASSIMUS.

Characteristics Common to Hellenes and Americans

By KATE STEPHENS

A puritan-blooded American from Kansas City or Minneapolis, walking through the streets of Athens in the fourth century before Christ, would be hailed as a possible Hellene.

THE spirit that animated the Hellenes is unique. We do not find its repetition. All parallels are imperfect. The world is grown large. What moderns strive to achieve is unwieldy. Our outworkings have not proportion and grace. Nor have they, save rarely, the consciousness of God-given mission, as with the old Hellenes.

"Eternal Youths of History" the Greeks have variously been called. In one of his latest works, "Timaeus," Plato makes an Egyptian priest say to Solon, "You Hellenes are never anything but children . . . you are all young; there is no opinion handed down among you by ancient tradition, nor any science hoary with age." "Children!" exclaims Europe at the naïve individualism of our fellow countrymen and women, and their unproclaimed lack of background and race tradition.

To those old Hellenes Americans have a certain likeness. They are not wholly foreign, wholly strange. Similarities of each people the Dean of Greek Letters in America has named along lines similar to these: Buoyancy and elasticity of spirits, quick perception, straightness and keenness of vision, directness of action, energy, audacity, inventiveness, a versatile many-sidedness, mobility, universality. Another quality of the Hellenic temperament an English scholar has dwelt upon — a natural expansiveness, a wish to enter into kindly relations with those one meets, to exchange, one might say, a pleasant word with the stranger in a forest roadway, to utter a fleeting emotion or thought to chance passers-by. That human touch also is like the Americans' — doubtless in each people founded on the colonists' environment, a singleness of purpose and simplicity of life that must be with the pioneer, a subordination of the complex and organized which Americans have to this time successfully kept.

The Hellenes lived their life, somebody has said, much as we Americans should have lived it. A puritan-blooded American from Kansas City or Minneapolis, walking through the Piraeus of

the fourth century before Christ, and onward to and in Athens, would, if the high-pitched idealism of the man could speak from his tailored body, doubtless be hailed as a possible Hellene from the shadows of Aetna, or from some northern town. In the instincts of his soul, whether American or Hellene, the world is fresh. All is new, all is plastic. There is no exhaustion, no world-weariness. No sentimental melancholia, no hazy inanities and faded aestheticism. He joys in a mental dexterity, a gift of bringing to one supreme effort all energies of body and will, putting heart and soul into whatever task he may for the time essay, ready appliance of the Opportunity that the altar in the Olympia stadium prompted. A characteristic of his is what Thucydides said belonged to the Athenians — to get through the matters they have undertaken is their holiday, and nothing to do is as disagreeable as wearisome occupation.

The old Hellenes had not only the peculiar endowments of their race, but an added characteristic distinguished them — namely, a more nervous energy. So Americans, today. They had the predilection of youth for adventure, for change associated with risk, that derring-do, that courage and endurance that lights the countenance of eternal youth. Then, too, the love of being first, an appetite for success, "always to be best and excelling others," said Homer, was a fertile Hellenic characteristic. "Contention (competition) stirs a man to work even though he be inactive," sang Hesiod. "For any one in lack of work, when he sees another, a rich man, he speeds himself to plough, and to plant and manage well his house; neighbor vies with neighbor who is hastening to wealth. Good is this contention. Potter grudges potter, and craftsman, craftsman; and beggar is jealous of beggar and poet of poet." This quality grows with what it feeds upon, but remains insatiable. To it we may ascribe somewhat of the excelling greatness of the Hellenes, and in some measure their unhappy fall.

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MICHAEL ANAGNOS

"The name of Michael Anagnos belongs to Greece, the fame of him belongs to the United States, but his service belongs to humanity."

MICHAEL ANAGNOS was born at Papingo, Epirus, in 1837. Obtained his early education in the village school and at the Janina high school. At nineteen he entered the National University in Athens. In 1867 Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, who had so nobly served Greece during the revolution of 1821 sailed again for Europe with the double mission of carrying relief to the Cretan refugees in Athens and of examining schools for the deaf and asylums for the insane. Upon reaching Greece Dr. Howe sought out the services of the Greek secretary and was fortunately directed to young Anagnostopoulos. On his return to the United States Dr. Howe induced his Athenian secretary to accompany him, in order to continue the work of the Cretan committee in New England during 1868. There was no thought at this time of using the talents of Anagnos in any other capacity. But the young Greek showed such unusual qualifications that Dr. Howe, who had for a long time supervised the education of the blind in New England, employed Anagnos to teach the few blind pupils who in 1868 had carried their education so far as to study Greek and Latin. Moreover, Anagnos was employed as private tutor in the family of Dr. Howe.

Anagnos' main aspiration was to become a professor of Greek and Dr. Howe secured a position for him in a western American college. However, the superior qualifications of Anagnos as a teacher and the affection he had inspired in the Howe family did not allow Dr. Howe to part with him when the time for separation came. He gave the young Greek a permanent position in the Perkins Institute for the Blind and in 1870 gave him his daughter, Julia, in marriage. This gave Anagnos an opportunity to qualify himself as an assist-

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Ahepa Means Real Sacrifice

By DR. GEORGE E. PASKOPOULOS

District Governor, District No. 9

WHEN Mr. Franklin," said a member of the French Court, "do not tell us that you are going back to the wilds of Philadelphia. Are you going to give up the tree-lined boulevards of Paris for the muddy streets of that wilderness? Are you going where there is no art and culture, no universities and no journals through which your sapient wit may find proper expression?" "Oh, yes," replied the great man. "True, we have no paved boulevards, no great universities, no great periodicals, but Philadelphia needs them. That, sir, is the reason why I am going back!"

And so across the seas to his Philadelphia went Benjamin Franklin. Calling a little group of his friends together in a coffee shop, he organized the first civic group in America — the "Junto." Here they discussed plans for a greater city, from the leadership of that organization, Market Street was paved and started on its way to become one of the world's greatest thoroughfares. The nucleus of the University of Pennsylvania was formed by this group, as well as the *Saturday Evening Post*, the *Pennsylvania Gazette* and other important periodicals.

Benjamin Franklin, leader in many fields, was a service man, and one may be sure that were he living today he would be a most enthusiastic Ahepan. He was willing to sacrifice, to serve and to work. He was willing to give up his time, his convenience, his ease, his money, his talents, his busy hours, forgoing his own preferences for the good of his fellowmen.

In nearly every city where an Ahepa chapter is located there have been Benjamin Franklins who have heard the call of their respective Hellenic communities and their needs. They have sacrificed to give leadership to a movement that is gaining headway today far beyond anything else conceived in the minds and hearts of our American-GREEKS. It requires sacrifice. No man can serve Ahepa without it; sacrifice of time, money and effort. The Ahepan who will not willingly sacrifice is not a real Ahepan. These are days when sacrifice is needed more than ever before. We are of necessity compelled to give up some of the pleasures, luxuries and enjoyments — yes, even some of the so-called "necessities of life."

Unfortunately, there are some who say, "I will have to drop the Ahepa. It costs me too much. It takes too much of my time. I can't keep up." Hold on, now. What has done more for you — for the small investment you have made in it — than the Ahepa? In times like these your city and

community, as well as you, yourself, need more than ever the steady influence of the leading men of your community to sustain you and keep you going.

Do not be a "quitter." Maintain your good standing in your chapter. Make the sacrifice, as Benjamin Franklin did. Keep your membership. Keep your chapter. Never was there such a need as today for real leadership as the great ship of business wallows in the trough of the wave.

It will take sacrifice. There are some who are finding it harder to weather the storm than yourself. There are members in your chapter who are facing a real problem in business. They need you and your help. Let Ahepanism everywhere study its own problems for a while. Along with the numerous charitable undertakings let us give some close attention to our membership.

Sacrifice! Supreme Lodge officers, district governors, club officers, committeemen, Ahepans, help one another! New chapters forming every day to serve and to sacrifice further. No thought of self, just a desire to help each other and the less fortunate in our communities. Can you afford not to associate with such a group, with such an association of leaders?

Let us call upon each chapter to check its list of "drops" for the past year, go out and bring back into the field those good Ahepans who found the sacrifice too great or who thought it was, — and let us go forward, helping each other, serving and sharing the sacrifices of these days together until fair weather shall come again.

It is a privilege to sacrifice. No man rides through Ahepa on a pass. We must give and if we are not willing to give we have no place in the Ahepa. David, the proud, great King of Israel, stood at the threshing floor of Araunah, the Jebusite. He was anxious to sacrifice unto Jehovah, that a plague might pass from his people. Araunah offered of his substance for the building of the altar, and his flocks for the burnt offering, but David was not that type of an Ahepan. "And the King said unto Araunah, 'Nay, but I will surely buy it of thee at a price; neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord, my God, of that which doth cost me nothing.'" David did not want to serve without making the necessary sacrifice. He did not become an Ahepan to sell more life insurance or tires or get more patients or clients. He wanted to help those who needed it and he was willing to go down into his pocket and give of his time to accomplish the task. David was a real Ahepan. Like David, let us determine that we will not serve our Ahepa "with that which costs us nothing."

Congressman Andrew Joins Ahepa

CONGRESSMAN A. PIATT ANDREW was initiated as a member of Acropolis Chapter, Order of Ahepa, in Odd Fellow's Hall, November 15 and a banquet in his honor, in Busfield's Hall, was attended by 150, including Harris Booras, Boston, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, city, county and state officials. Congressman Andrew and Attorney Booras were the chief speakers on a program in which the heritage of those of Hellenic extraction was stressed as the noblest in the world and the contributions of American citizens of Greek ancestry to America praised as worthy of their forefathers.

Boston Patrol Officiates

Officers and members of several New England chapters were present and the banquet ended a program that began in the morning. Ahepa members and Sons of Pericles gathered at Washington Square at 10:15 and marched to the Greek Orthodox Church for the morning service conducted by Rev. Evangelos Demetriades. At 2:30 the initiation exercises were held, with Congressman Andrew and four others being added to the roster. Supreme President Booras, assisted by the Boston patrol, under the direction of John Stratis, commander, initiated the candidates.

Distinguished Guests Present

Christos Ross, president of Acropolis chapter, welcomed the guests at the banquet and introduced Attorney George Eliades, Lowell district governor, as toastmaster. Guests seated at the head table included Mayor Forrest V. Smith, Assistant United States Attorney Hubert C. Thompson, District Attorney Hugh A. Clegg, Major Charles H. Morse, Robert L. Wright, William H. Heath, County Commissioner Robert H. Mitchell, Senator J. Bradford Davis, President Wallace Hubley, of the Chamber of Commerce, President Ross, Postmaster Frank D. Babcock, Dr. George Kampales, Manchester, N. H., Lewis R. Hovey, City Solicitor A. Franklin Priest, Attorney Booras and Congressman Andrew. Rev. Demetriades offered prayer. The American and Greek National anthems were played by Hillner's orchestra.

The speakers were Congressman Andrew, Attorney Booras, Mayor Smith, Mr. Hubley, District Attorney Clegg and Postmaster Babcock.

Andrew Lauds Greek Race

Congressman Andrew lauded the Greek race and spoke of his association with men of Greek extraction during his school, college and war days up to the present. His admittance to membership in the Ahepa, he said, filled a long gap in his racial affiliations. He explained that he himself is a composite of many races and that membership in an association composed of citizens of Greek extraction fills the gap.

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Courage of Thought

Hellenic Contribution to Modern Civilization

By ROBERT H. WILLIAMS

Note.—The essay of Mr. Williams was awarded the first prize of \$100 in a contest on "Hellenic Contributions to Civilization" sponsored by the Juan De Fuca Chapter of Ahepa, Seattle, Washington.

THAT little collection of tribes scattered over the hills and valleys along the westerly shore of the Aegean Sea — the first foothold in Europe after escaping the soul-depressing conditions in Asia — first learned to love knowledge for its own sake.

The Greeks almost instinctively attained courage in thought, dared to see things in their true relations to others, looked with unflinching eye on man, on life and on death and on the whole world, following the guidance of reason to the end.

Asia and Egypt

In Asia and in Egypt, "ignorance had been the sacred duty of the layman," all knowledge was jealously guarded by the priests, literature and science were branches of theology, even writing was a priestly secret; but not so in Greece where "Know Thyself" was the watchword of each up-standing man.

Courage to seek out the hidden mysteries of nature; courage to learn geography of the world; courage to discover that all life responds unflinchingly to the same laws; courage to write down in books these great truths; courage to find the beauty of simplicity in art and in architecture; that courage, so much a part of our modern life that we are prone to forget its origin, is the first Hellenic contribution to modern civilization.

Grecian Courage

Courage brought freedom to the Greeks — as courage must always do — freedom in thought, freedom in art, freedom in literature, and freedom in political life. They discovered first, and passed on even to our present day, the sovereign efficacy of reason, a rational basis for conduct, a definite determination to think before acting, the realization that the physical order of the universe is under the guardianship of the same powers that uphold the moral order, the general conception of a universal law. The union of the artistic and scientific spirit was another bequest of Greece to our civilization — a union which Greece exemplified in her language, her art and her literature and history.

Even today, the original Greek language "speaks itself," the right word and sound for the meaning desired, so much so that our own scientific language teems with words from ancient Attica.

Growth of Art

On the shores of the Aegean an art and an architecture were born and grew to vigorous maturity in the scant thirty-odd years of the "Age of Pericles," simplicity and naturalness combined into a beauty which was then a complete revolt from the horrible monstrosities and repulsive absurdities of Egypt and Asia, and is even now the admiration and emulation of the modern world: the art of Phydias, the Doric, the Corinthian, the Ionic columns in architecture, still supply the goal of most earnest endeavors.

The rule of reason, in Greece, likewise brought to the human body freedom from disease, surcease from pain; the "human form divine" was not only a figure of speech, it was a degree of human health and well-being, as exemplified in the old Olympic Games, so perfect and so beautiful as to be considered divine because nothing could be more beautiful.

We are today growing into better physical beings as a result of the example in body development supplied by these Hellenes many years ago.

Political Freedom

Political freedom first came to bloom in Greece. The limitless despotisms and unspeakable tyrannies of the East could not exist among men who think, who use reason for a guide. Freedom is a birthright of man; this truth was first exemplified to the world by those thinking, knowledge-loving men who came together in their democratic assemblies on the slopes of the Acropolis and for thirty-odd years elected one of their number, Pericles, as leader under the title "First Citizen of Athens."

It is true that Greece never became a world-enslaving power as did Assyria, or Persia, or Rome; the various Hellenic tribes were too strongly imbued with the realization of their freedom to accept the dictation of any one community, and only in union is there brute political strength; but Greece does now rule the whole thinking world in the realm of thought.

Perpetual Clash

Greece tried to solve that perpetual contest between individual freedom and the demands of the state. Aristotle tells of the heroic ruler established by the free consent

of the governed, the independent union of independent wills, a self-governing community regulated by law and not by force.

Demosthenes, in the name of free institutions, appeals to the sense of honor and of duty, to human dignity, to moral responsibility, to enlightened patriotism — an exact prototype of the ideal in the modern nation.

The national life of the Hellenes was brief but brilliant; they have been endowed with the ability of ever renewing their youth. It has been said of nations that "they must die first that the world may live through them." It seemed that when the political freedom of Greece was overthrown at Chaeronea, her history was closed; but it was from that moment she entered on a larger life, a universal empire, the empire of the mind, which remakes nations and renovates literature and art — freedom for society, freedom for the individual, freedom for thought, the supremacy of mind over sense, of spirit over matter. Just as the Divine Christ, from a human life of thirty-odd years, has established the spiritual kingdom which is ever-enlarging with the passing of the centuries, so Greece — from a thirty-odd years flowering in the "Age of Pericles" — has established the mental kingdom throughout the world.

One September afternoon, in 490 B.C., eleven Greek generals were met in council on a hillside above the Plain of Marathon; should eleven thousand liberty-loving, clear-thinking, courageous Greeks give battle to one hundred thousand minions of the invincible Darius encamped on the plain below — that Darius whose dominion "extended from the rising to the setting sun," should enlightenment and freedom dare give battle to superstition and despotism? Truly, the fate of the world was in the balance that day!

"Yes," said Miltiades, "a thousand times yes. Our cause is right, and right makes might!"

Ere the sun went down that day behind the Balkan mountains, Greece had forever broken the spell of the East with its paralyzing tyrannies and wild superstitions and all-powerful priesthood, and had saved to the Western world the intellectual and artistic treasures of Athens, the growth of free institutions, the enlightenment of mankind, and the gradual growth of the great principles of Western civilization.

The Credit Manager and His Task

By D. ADALLIS

IF CREDIT managers were to follow strictly the scientific rules laid down by high authorities in the credit field, they would have more likely closed up their ledgers and put not less than eighty per cent of their open accounts on C.O.D. terms.

The high authorities have arbitrarily reduced credit down to two pertinent questions: Can the applicant pay? If he can, will he pay?

The applicant's good character — if he cannot meet his obligations promptly, if he is not able to liquidate his assets quickly enough to satisfy his creditors — is not worth so much of the credit manager's attention, they say; it doesn't count for so much.

Of course, it is obvious that a good character cannot replace good goods, and how sterling the character may be, when it is not backed up by ability, experience, good judgment, and personality to make it an important moral asset or safe moral risk, it has often proved a poor liability.

With all that, however, in the general routine of credit extensions character assumes a primary importance, especially when the applicant cannot produce past business records to go by. Character then receives prime consideration and serves as a basis in making significant decisions — in "passing on his credit."

Indeed, the credit manager's position would have been a sinecure if all his accounts had past experience to be governed by. But, usually, all those who become his chief concern are either new in business, or not long enough to show a guiding record.

A good record, in order to be taken as safe and permanent, should have, if not five, at least three years of reasonable good success in a particular location. Even at that, the first few years of a retailer's career being mostly anomalous, he has got to fit and assimilate his business into the existing conditions of his immediate locality: He must establish permanent trade for it.

New, unforeseen requirements may necessitate him to additional expenditures, that if he is not strengthened by a stable character during his transitional period, before he can be able to put his business onto a paying basis, he is liable to exhaust his means together with his patience and precipitate his dealers to heavy losses.

Therefore, it should be a convincing argument when it is said that in the usual order of credit investigation character should come first and experience, ability, sound judgment, and capital follow in rotation.

For these are certainly a business man's strong, ingratiating moral assets, very essential in building up trade and capital. And a moral man of this type can and always will pay, barring untoward events.

Credit granting though a cold-blooded, matter-of-fact business, has got a heart after all in the credit manager. It might be a hard heart, often dead-still to appeals, yet it is there, beating now and then audibly, in spite of the unfeeling vigilance of the law of safety and protection.

The position of the credit manager is one of the most important cogs to the financial success of a business house, and is getting its full recognition rapidly.

Business conditions in this country are changing tremendously fast. The markets are glutted with the keenest competition. Local houses with limited capital must compete with overcapitalized national concerns and offer practically the same inducements in order to retain trade. And these changing conditions, it is observed, are bringing out the advantages of a good, all-round credit man impressively.

The banker and the credit manager are on a par with the lawyer and the physician. Like the physician the credit man must be able at times to diagnose and understand symptoms, and, often, in detrimental cases refuse to prescribe. At other times, in order to protect and safeguard his interests, he must kill the patient so to say.

This rapid change of marketing conditions is complicating the credit manager's position to a great extent, however, making it so much more complex and delicate, that outside of his ordinary duties as the firm's account-keeper and judge, he must broaden his field of knowledge into other spheres pertinent to his profession.

The efficient credit manager must be an efficient psychologist and be able to read and understand human nature. Loving his job, he must study ceaselessly and familiarize himself with all possible means, methods, conditions; — with ethnology, ethics, philosophy, law, auditing, and so forth; otherwise his task will prove difficult and onerous; and he may be meting out decisions like a mediocre judge by the rule.

Every sizable account should be studied separately and all its peculiarities mastered. Each account is like a patient in a certain degree of health. To forestall untoward developments proper remedies in the shape of readjusting the limit and terms should be prescribed. And the moment the account's health begins to vacillate, adequate safe-

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Hon. George Horton

"**POEMS OF AN EXILE.**" Dr. Horton's latest contribution. Our friend and brother, Dr. George Horton, for many years Consul General of the United States to Greece and the author of "The Blight of Asia," "Recollections Brave and Gay," "Home of Nymphs and Vampires" and other books, has recently published a volume of poems under the fascinating title "Poems of an Exile." In reading these poems one cannot fail to discern the Hellenic influence in almost every one of them. One of the poems "To My Wife" is reprinted with the permission of Dr. Horton. It will be more appreciated by our readers when they know that Mrs. Horton is a Greek lady.

To My Wife

"The way is long, my Dearie," I said, "that I must fare,

'Tis a dusty road and weary, with no comfort anywhere."

But you answered, speaking softly, and your smile was sweet to see:

"If it's good enough for you, it is good enough for me."

You heard the cannon roaring, at beleaguered Salonique,

You watched the hell birds soaring, and heard the missiles shriek.

You came along when submarines were lurking 'neath the sea —

"If it's safe enough for you, it is safe enough for me!"

You're the proud heroic daughter of an old heroic race,

And you stayed through fire and slaughter in a pestilential place.

And at Smyrna, martyred Smyrna, when the hideous Turk came down,

To give courage to your sisters, you *αβασ* 'til you quit the town.

Oh, the way was hard, my Dearie, that I was forced to go,

But if ever you were weary, why, you didn't let me know.

You're a gentle little lady, very sweet and very true,

But you're clean grit to the marrow, and by God, you stuck it through!

— GEORGE HORTON.



FRATERNITY NEWS



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.

Greek Flag Presented to Governor Cross

MORE than 200 representatives of the various Greek-American societies were present at the ceremonies held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol when the flag of the Greek Republic was presented to Governor Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut. The presentation address was made by Paul Prodis who said that "America is creating a new culture. Her pioneers have conquered a physical empire whose soul is shaping itself. A land first peopled by Anglo-Saxon colonists, today America is on the threshold of a distinct culture—a truly new civilization. To the actualization of these fresh outlooks to life and thought, the culture of the Greeks may well dedicate itself."

In accepting the flag on behalf of the State, Governor Cross paid an eloquent tribute to Greek civilization. "If we are looking for the fundamentals of the science of government," said Governor Cross, "there is no place to go except to Aristotle; if we are looking for the beginnings of modern science we also go to Aristotle. For philosophy we go to Aristotle and Plato. For the beginning of mathematics we also go to Greece. All the modes that we use in expressing thought were formulated in the logic of the Greeks. It is a wonderful heritage. It is a great honor to welcome you here today. We are glad to have you, citizens of this State, who can look back upon the glorious cultural history that has won the world. And so far as we move away from the underlying of Greek civilization, just so far shall we be moving away from sound thought and sound art."

The American Legion, through Edward L. Newmarker, was the intermediary through which the flag was presented to the Governor. He was introduced by chairman Sam G. Collis, who represented the Greek societies.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies officials participating were the dinner guests of Thomas Frazier at the Sea Food Restaurant.

Mt. Olympus True to Its Name

M.T. OLYMPUS Chapter No. 130, Spokane, Wash., gave two social affairs which were attended by members, their families and a great number of Americans. The spirit of Ahepanism prevailing in this chapter is beyond belief, according to former Deputy Supreme Governor Lentz of the Thirteenth District.

Yakima! Yakima!

YAKIMA, Washington, Provisional Chapter. "It is very difficult to complete this chapter because there are not enough Greeks in that city to do so. However, the brothers who have been initiated are doing their best to get as many new members as possible, and I am positive that a small chapter will be completed there," writes Brother Katopothis.

Olympic Assists Unemployed

OLYMPIC Chapter No. 173, Tacoma, Wash., on October 25th gave a social basket affair attended by the members, their families and friends. The proceeds of this affair were donated to a committee on unemployment and relief, formed by this chapter to take care of the unemployed members and their families. The spirit of fraternalism prevailing in this chapter is magnificent.

Vancouver Knows How

GLADSTONE Chapter No. 6, Vancouver, B. C., has given several social affairs, during the last month, to which the families and friends of the members were invited. The purpose of these gatherings was to get the members and their friends better acquainted with each other and to instill in everyone the spirit of Ahepa.

Mt. Hood Still Sublime

M.T. HOOD Chapter No. 154 of Portland, Ore., held several open meetings and is progressing very nicely.

Juan De Fuca Honors Phillis

JUAN DE FUCA Chapter No. 177, Seattle, Wash., held an open meeting after the San Francisco Convention in honor of Past Supreme President George E. Phillis.

"Our Aunt From California," Whoever She Is!

On September 22nd, a joint meeting of the Juan De Fuca Chapter, the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athens was held. At this meeting the Maids of Athens gave a play entitled "Our Aunt from California." It was a magnificent affair attended by the members, Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athens, their families and friends, including many Americans.

Are We Civilized, Miss Demetracopoulou?

Juan De Fuca also held an educational meeting. Miss Demetracopoulou, a Greek girl who is teaching Anthropology at the University of Washington, was the principal speaker. Her subject was "Are We Civilized?" Mr. Hogan, the vice-president of a local bank, spoke on the causes of unemployment. The Relief Corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Women's Hellenic Club of Seattle presented the Maids of Athens with the American and Greek Flags respectively. This affair was one of the best ever given in that city by the Greeks and was attended by nearly 650 people.

Cascade Gives Social

CASCADE Chapter No. 256, Everett, Wash., held a social gathering to which were invited the families of the members and their friends.

Port Angeles Holds Open Meeting

PORT ANGELES Chapter No. 272 held an open meeting. The many Americans present were greatly impressed by the spirit of fraternalism manifested in this meeting.

Apple Blossom A-1

APPLE BLOSSOM Chapter No. 263, Wenatchee, Wash., was recently completed. Brother Lontgis reports to Brother Katopothis that this chapter will be A-1 as soon as they begin to function regularly.

Mayor, Guest of Mt. Rainier

MT. RAINIER Chapter No. 262, Chehalis, Wash., gave a social affair on October 25th, which was attended by all the members, their families and friends, and many Americans including the mayor of the city. This chapter, although limited in number, as there are not many Greeks in Chehalis, has fifty-five members, all of whom are in good standing.

Few But Loyal

GRAY'S HARBOR Chapter No. 179, Aberdeen, Wash. Most of its members have been employed in logging camps which have been closed and almost half of its members have left that locality. However, the brothers remaining there have been loyal, have their meetings regularly, and do their utmost to promote the welfare of our Order.

Mt. Baker Plans Debut

MT. BAKER Chapter No. 255, Bellingham, Wash., is making plans for a social gathering.

Committees! Committees! Committees!

THE Thirty-third District, as it appears from the report filed by the District Governor S. E. Katopothis, has so far done exceedingly well and the future appears to be even brighter. A number of committees recommended by Brother Katopothis have already been appointed by the various chapters and in view of the importance of such committees during the present period of depression, we quote from a circular of Brother Katopothis in the hope that other districts may appoint similar committees.

"Unemployed" Committee

"1. Appoint a committee on unemployment whose duties shall be to make a survey of all the unemployed members of your chapter, and to exhaust every effort to assist them to find a job. Have such a committee make a report at every meeting of your chapter, and in that report state the number of brothers unemployed, the brothers employed through the efforts of that committee, and the possibility of securing employment for the rest. This committee should be appointed without any hesitancy and at once.

Business Committee

"2. Have a business committee appointed, whose duties shall be to survey the business situation of our members, and to ascertain the financial condition of said business, and if need be found for financial assistance to find ways and means to meet it.

Eleemosynary Committee

"3. Appoint a charitable committee, whose duties shall be to survey the needy families of our members, and ascertain their needs and nature of assistance, which assistance shall be furnished from a charitable fund to be created by your membership. This committee must be instructed to be absolutely confidential in its findings, revealing not the identity of the needy brothers or their families to any member of your chapter, or anyone else.

Educational Committee

"4. Have an educational committee appointed. As this year is going to be more of an educational year, your educational work must be outlined so as to have an educational meeting at least once a month; that is to say, you must have an open meeting for the members and their families and their friends once a month, and in that meeting arrange to have an educational program, whereby you may invite some outstanding man of your community to speak or lecture on some interesting subject, or some entertainment furnished by your members or their children, etc. This kind of work will add a great deal more toward the dignity and prestige of your chapter, our district, and our Order. Start this kind of meeting with as much enthusiasm as you possibly can.

Ameletition Committee

"5. Appoint a committee to look into the non-payment of dues of those members who, due to unemployment, are unable to pay their dues as they become due, which committee should investigate every case individually and make the proper recommendation. By all means do not suspend any member who, actually, is unable to pay his dues.

Citizenship Committee

"6. Americanization committee. If you have not already done so, appoint an Americanization Committee to make a survey and ascertain how many brothers have not yet received their citizenship papers, and make an effort to assist such brothers in every way to become American citizens.

"In conclusion, I would recommend patience, perseverance, respect, cooperation and unity among the members of your chapter. Pay no attention to gossip or extrinsic influences, and let the accomplishments of your chapter be the answer to its critics."

Well done Brother Katopothis.

Georgiades Planning Chapter at Clovis

GEORGE GEORGIADES, District Governor of District No. 28, is planning to establish a chapter at Clovis, New Mexico. He writes that although there are not many Greeks in New Mexico and times are hard, yet he wants to establish a chapter in Clovis in fulfillment of the prophecy that persistent effort generally will be crowned with success, even during a general outcry of failure.

District No. 7 Presidents Meet

DISTRICT GOVERNOR GIVAS called a meeting of the presidents of all the chapters in his district at which the conditions of the district were discussed and plans for the future made. It is suggested that other districts, especially where chapters are located near each other, hold such meetings periodically to exchange views.

New Jersey Receives Greek Flag

ON October 6th, the Greek flag was presented to the Governor of New Jersey. All the New Jersey chapters were officially represented.

Prospective Chapter at Orange

JOHN A. GIVAS, District Governor, reports that he has visited the following chapters: Plainfield, Jersey City, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Paterson, Hackensack, Camden, Asbury Park, Atlantic City and Bridgeton. Some of these chapters were visited twice. Several visits were made to Orange where a new chapter is to be established.

New Chapter Named Edison

ON October 29th the Thomas A. Edison Chapter was established at Asbury Park, N. J. Delegations were present from the following New Jersey chapters: New Brunswick, Paterson, Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, Plainfield and Elizabeth.

The following were elected and installed: Spiros Pappaylion, President; Samuel Arvanitis, Vice-President; Konnenos Soukaras, Secretary; Louis Karagias, Treasurer; Board of Governors: Arthur Pappaylion, Vasilios Argerakis, Peter Karounos, Michael Milonas, Sering Skokos; Rev. Panos Konstandinides, Chaplain; Peter Harilaou, Warden; Gus Sariotis, Captain of the Guards; Anthony Pappaylion, Sentinel.

Boise Ahepans Hold Revival Meeting

THE Boise boys have had a real revival. The Boise Chapter was not very active and held no meetings for some time. Toward the latter part of October, Nick Zefkels, president of the Juan De Fuca Chapter of Seattle, Wash., seeking a fortune elsewhere, passed through Boise and together with Brothers Cordes and Kelly, president and vice-president respectively of the Boise Chapter, arranged for a series of lectures on the Ahepa. Several meetings were held and the chapter was completed with thirty-six members all paid up to December 31, 1931. All needed paraphernalia was purchased, a hall rented and the treasury substantially augmented. It was a real revival.

Lucky Boys

MRS. MARIA ASOUMANAKIS, President of the "Arcté" chapter of the Daughters of Penelope of Dubuque, Iowa, writes that the Ladies Auxiliary has been very helpful in providing "eats" for the local Ahepa chapter. The Ahepans ought to be very thankful that they don't have to wash the dishes themselves.

Congressman Andrew Joins Ahepa

(Continued from page 9)

He related his first contact with the Greek language in his school days, his association and acquaintance with Greek scholars and scientists while he was instructor of economics at Harvard, his association with Greeks during the war and a part he played in obtaining a hearing for the Greek delegation to the peace conference after the war.

Helped Greece at Peace Conference

The American delegation, he declared, dominated the conference and some of the delegation from Greece sought him out to aid them as they were having trouble in getting a hearing. They claimed, he explained, that President Wilson was a Presbyterian and had lent his ear to missionaries who had been working in Macedonia trying to convert the Greeks and who, having met with failure, were interfering with the Greek delegation's effort to get a hearing.

Congressman Andrew said he couldn't forget that the Macedonians conducted an offensive which brought about the first break of the enemy and the surrender of the Bulgars and so helped arrange a hearing. The Greeks, he said, succeeded in realizing most of their aspirations in boundaries as a result of the hearing. The delegation, he related, honored him with a banquet.

During his years in Congress, he stated that he enjoyed a close association with Greek government attachés.

Praises Ahepa

"In all my days," he continued, "I have had a friendly feeling and admiration for the Greek people and I feel happy to think that through this fraternity those relations are destined to continue and ties become closer as the years go on. I sympathize thoroughly with the ideals of this association. It is an admirable and remarkable thing for a group like this to set out to educate themselves concerning the country of their adoption. I sympathize with your ideals to keep alive the heritage of the great country from which you spring."

Booras Speaks

Supreme President Booras, an eloquent orator, asserted that it is the purpose of the organization, because of the fact that its members descend from a race that occupies the brightest pages in the history of the world, to live up to its heritage and be the best type of citizen. The chief reason the organization was established ten years ago was to cultivate the racial attributes of Greek ancestors so that the members might be an example to all people he declared.

He related that twenty-five years ago there was scarcely a Greek in the United States. The first Greeks who came here had the idea in mind of making money and going back to Greece he stated. The first

comers secluded themselves, did not mingle with Americans and did not become citizens. The war changed all this, Attorney Booras declared, and many have become citizens to remain here for life. The valiant characteristics of the Greek race were exemplified by Greeks in America during the war, 67,000 out of a total of 350,000 serving with the United States in the field. The Greek, he said, purchased his right to citizenship by winning it on the field of battle. "The war," he avowed, "brought us to the realization that this was the land in which to live and die."

He referred to the period of Greek enslavement by the Turks, but pointed out that regardless of enslavement and barbarous treatment, the race and the language have survived. He told the story of the fight of 800,000 Greeks against an empire of 25,000,000 to win liberty, with Greece finding encouragement from America and Americans. The histories of America and Greece are paralleled, he said, as both had to fight for their freedom. The most marked example of the greatness of Greece, he said, was her action in caring for 2,500,000 homeless, destitute people, who were literally dumped into a country that was penniless in 1922. Greece housed, fed and rejuvenated these people.

"We must not disgrace the name of Greece," he declared, "and it is for that reason this organization was banded together."

The Ahepa has been aided and assisted by prominent men of the country who have offered advice and service. The aid and assistance of these great men, he said, is evidence of the fact that the Ahepa is doing the right thing by the land of its adoption.

Mayor Smith delivered the greeting of the city to the organization.

Senator Davis said the Ahepa members are worthy representatives of ancient Greece, who are carrying through principles that are worthy of emulation by all.

Postmaster Babcock, District Attorney Clegg, Assistant United States Attorney Thompson all lauded the ability and statesmanship of Congressman Andrew, reminding the Ahepa that it should be proud to have such a man as a member.

Toastmaster Eliades explained that Ahepa means American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

Paris Visits Bluefield

C. G. PARIS of Quantico, Va., Governor of the Twelfth District of the Order of Ahepa, attended a special meeting of the local chapter and gave a report of the national convention which was held in San Francisco.

On the occasion of Paris' visit, the *Bluefield Press* wrote the following:

"The Ahepa is an organization consecrated to the ideals and traditions of America; pledges its membership to obey the duly constituted federal, state and municipal authorities; teaches the highest form of patriotism and of national honor and national service. This order obligates its membership to the practice of fraternal principles of brotherly love, benevolence and self-sacrifice."

Ahepan Gives Services to Greek School

WE QUOTE District Governor C. G. Paris: "On my visit to Hopewell Chapter on October 22nd I found them doing very nice work considering the membership and otherwise. They have been holding their regular meetings with average attendance. Brother Eliades deserves lots of credit for his untiring efforts.

"The Greeks of the community were unable to pay the salary of the pastor of the church, so they have started a Sunday School with Brother Eliades as teacher of both the seniors and juniors, and they hold their meetings every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock."

Richmond Chapter Secures Church Building

ON MY visit to the Richmond Chapter on October 21st," writes District Governor Paris, "I found that the chapter is doing excellent work and is participating in all kinds of civic work. Its members were instrumental in securing a building for their church, in which building they have a beautiful club room in which they hold their meetings. Their business is conducted in a very orderly manner.

"The chapter has encouraged the organization of a glee club and is financing the same. This club consists of Greek girls and boys who are to sing in the church choir for a year without any remuneration, and they are to give concerts and other entertainments for which they will charge and thus help to pay their expenses."

Paris Plans Establishment of Chapters at Charleston and Huntington

BROTHER C. G. PARIS, District Governor of District No. 12, has just returned from a trip from Charleston and Huntington, West Va., where he is preparing the ground for the establishment of two chapters.

Alpha and Omega

I SIT in my easy chair,
The radio ceased for a moment grinding
out infernal jazz.
I hear the silence of space,
An awe-provoking inquiry mysteriously approaches me.
"What ho, ye mortal being!
"What thinkest thou and what thy deeds?"
"Ere my lips I open reply to attempt,
"Sh-sh-sh," creep the shrill command.
"Enough of thee, I come from Him, who only knows,
"And message bear sublime,
"Thy thoughts and deeds shall be as naught,
"And thy habitation, all, shall unto me eventually resolve.
"Time, itself, shall be no more,
"Space in me converge,
"Knowledge diffused from me in me shall concentrate,
"Power divine in me shall lodge,
"And all in One shall evermore,
"Eternity's Almighty proclaim."

A. C.

November 15, 1930.



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

Tennessee Receives Greek Flag

ON THE west steps of the Parthenon, Nashville's model of Greek architecture, the blue and white cross and bars that form the national flag of the Republic of Greece was presented to the State American Legion Sunday night, and a few minutes later was presented to Governor Henry H. Horton, representing the Commonwealth of Tennessee.

John E. McCall, state commander of the American Legion, accepted the flag for the Legion, which was presented to him by George Cotros of Memphis, who represented the Grecian Government in the ceremonies.

Over 3,000 persons attended the flag presentation in Centennial Park and witnessed the pageant of flags which preceded the presentation.

Prior to the ceremonies at the park, a banquet, celebrating the occasion, was held at the Noel Hotel with the Memphis Chapter of Ahepa National Greek Order in charge at both the banquet and at the park ceremonies.

Members of the uniform team of the Memphis Chapter of Ahepa and of the ladies' auxiliary of that chapter formed a column near the West End entrance to Centennial Park prior to the flag presentation and marched in a body with the band of Nashville Post No. 5, American Legion, leading the way to the west doors of the Parthenon.

They were met near the Parthenon entrance by a body of members of the local Legion post which formed a guard of escort for the standard bearers who carried both the flags of Greece and the United States.

The Grecian flag was presented to the state of Tennessee through the Memphis Ahepa and the State Legion by the Greek Government in return for the state flag of Tennessee presented to that government last year during ceremonies at Athens, Greece, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Greek liberty. Tennessee Legionnaires participated in that ceremony, also.

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Fresno Fêtes Delegates

MEMBERS of the Fresno Chapter of Ahepa, No. 151, gave a banquet in honor of D. Sterios as delegate and Speros Poulos as alternate to the national convention held last August.

An added feature of the evening's program was the presentation of a Greek and an American flag to the local chapter by Mr. Sterios. The flags were accepted in behalf of the chapter by President Pete Murphines.

Upwards of one hundred were in attendance, with representatives from Selma, Kingsburg, Reedley, Visalia and Fresno. The committee in charge of the affair was composed of Chris Papulis as chairman, Leon Geneses and Snyder Derdevanis.

Fresno Assists Unemployed

MEMBERS of the Fresno and Modesto Chapters held a conference recently with a view to appoint a committee to assist the unemployed. Homer Sterios, James Papageorge and Peter Beckas were named as a committee from the Fresno chapter. The Modesto committee has not yet been announced.

The committee will endeavor to secure employment for those who are out of work and to render whatever relief seems necessary.

President Peter Murphines of the Fresno chapter, who presided at the joint conference, stated it is the essential duty of the chapter to help its members in every way possible.

Chris Papulis was named as chairman of the entertainment committee to make plans for a gathering which is to be held in Merced.

"Illini" Hears Professor Melonas

THE Illini Chapter No. 201, Champaign, Ill., at its regular meeting, held November 11th, listened to a very interesting lecture on "Ancient and Modern Greece," by Professor George Melonas of the Department of Greek Classics of the University of Illinois. Professor Melonas is a distinguished scholar and is scheduled to give a series of lectures at American universities. After the lecture refreshments were served and all who were present had a very interesting and instructive time, so much so that the chapter is planning to give a banquet in the near future in honor of Mr. Melonas.

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Furniture City Chapter Adopts Educational Program

FROM a letter addressed to the MAGAZINE by Miss Bessie Chertos we learn that the Ahepa chapter at Grand Rapids is doing very commendable work.

"One meeting of each month is devoted to educational purposes. A chairman is appointed who arranges all the programs. The programs usually consist of some very worth-while speaker. Some of the past speakers have been judges, lawyers, a professor and a dean of the Episcopal Church. The meetings have in all fulfilled their primary purpose by being very educational. The chairman for this year is Rev. Aristides Palaynes, rector of the only Greek Orthodox Church in Grand Rapids."

Ann Arbor Entertains

ANN ARBOR Chapter No. 195 gave its third annual dance in the Masonic Temple, with over 500 guests attending. Unusual interest was created by the Zal Gaz Drill Corps, No. 7.

Our newly-wed brother, Frank Preketes, with his bride, the former Miss Morris of Detroit, led the grand march. His big brother, Charles Preketes, who deserves many congratulations for his unbounded energy, was seen with a broad smile indicative of the fact that he was pleased with the large crowd attending.

Mr. Frank Soper of Detroit won the grand prize of a Chevrolet six sedan.

Greetings



*It gives us great pleasure at this time
of the year, 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 all
Hellenic friends of Montreal.*



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Characteristics Common to Hellenes and Americans

(Continued from page 8)

In all democracies, it has been noted, open, noisy applause expressing public gratitude for service to fellow citizens is generally esteemed the desirable of honors. No other manifestation of deference and admiration seems so highly prized. The more impressible the people of the democracy, the intenser the sentiment, the louder the applause. The greater also the liability of the acclaimed to a demoralized self-estimation, to subversion of judgment and to ultimate corruption.

To their political leaders the Hellenic democracies gave profuse rewards of material substance. The Greek character was quick, frank, sympathetic, impressible. Acceptance of the gift witnessed consciousness in the men that they, too, rated at a price their patriotism. But when a leader as poised as Pericles had gained firm hold on the people, or as later, Demosthenes, such men used their power honorably.

Another present-day psychological interest also pertained among this sensitive people. The Greeks were given to see the importance in action, and in public affairs, of what they called peme, *ῥήμη* Rumor, a goddess of mysterious origin who impels men, they imaginatively said, a subtle force for which our English has no name, or at best a misrepresenting one — the force that makes the collective mind, the primitive habit of thinking in group unity, the gregarious sympathy, which, contagious, quick to act on suggestion, forgetful of self, forgetful also of calm reason, sometimes lacking higher moral qualities, by the crude collective mentation or emotion of group life submerges individual will and forms at a crisis the common, spontaneous impulse of a multitude, an all-dominating social will. They recognized the mysterious unit in the days of Homer. In greatly enlarged phases this vox dei became the vox populi of the inspiration after Thermopylae, and drove to the up-building of Athens. In that city stood an altar to Rumor. The city's jury courts, accustoming the people to seek and balance opposing views, the habit of public speaking and teaching of rhetoric and sophist, led to the weight of different judgments neutralizing contagion. To this emotional mind of the crowd the Hellenes were exceedingly susceptible. So also are Americans.

There is no alchemy by which we can transmute the rich and vivid life of that elder people to our view. And

we can not objectively see ourselves. It is only when we and our social accomplishments for human life have at last receded into past history that we can be viewed in large perspective, without any megalomaniac estimate of our own, or any micrifying judgment of others setting us where they declare we belong. The imagination, the imaginative warmth and energy that plays so lively and so profound a part in the spiritual life of the Germanic races when compared with other peoples, is in Hellenic and American alike, and a basis of their likeness.

The Greeks had the inestimable gift of a noble curiosity, which drives human beings to look further, and still further, and question if there is not more beyond. They brought a clear, fearless intellect to every question, a daring through which they irresistibly rose. They had, that is, a mind that molded its thought to action and, accepting no attitude as permanent and final consciously avoided a fixed mode, rigidity, crystallization. They yearned for and placed themselves in the flux of things. They loved the struggle of opposing forces, the combat of contraries — even to putting antithesis in their philosophy, their drama, and into the form of the sentence in which they expressed their thought.

Their civilization was essentially modern. They exemplified the dynamic theory of life — constant moving. They were dynamic, not static. This makes their qualities, their spirit, so difficult of molding to formal definition. Life to them was desire for freedom, for expression. They fulfilled the law that so long as a race is plastic and capable of change it is vigorous, and that when that race takes on fixity, persistence in form, it is effete and prepared for extinction. Their passage through their centuries exemplified the definition of life by Herbert Spencer, "the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations," and their death came in "the non-correspondence of the organism with its environment."

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Pants and the Law
Judge (sternly): "Well, what is your alibi for speeding fifty miles an hour?"
George: "I had just heard, your honor, that the ladies of my wife's church were giving a rummage sale, and I was hurrying home to save my other pair of pants."
"Case dismissed." — *Boston Transcript.*

*Season's Greetings
to the
Ahepa Realm*



MOUNT ROYAL CHAPTER
Number 7
MONTREAL, CANADA



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Galveston Chapter Entertains Neophytes

A SPECIAL meeting was held by Galveston Chapter No. 276, Galveston, Texas, on October 25th, which included the initiation of five new candidates. The local officers conferred the degree, assisted by the officers of Houston Chapter No. 29 participating with a large delegation from Houston, Texas.

The candidates were duly impressed with the ritualistic work, while those on the side lines declared the work perfect.

After the secret work had been given, a delicious buffet supper was served to more than 150, which was followed by a program of Greek dances.

The committee on the arrangements consisted of Brothers George Mamoulides, James Lampis, Pete Mamalis, and Socrates Caravageli. They are to be congratulated for their untiring efforts to make this affair an outstanding event.

Two beloved members of the local chapter left last week for a short trip to Greece to visit their friends and relatives, — Bro. Gus Economides from the Island of Thasos and Christos Papageorgiou from Trikala. We wish them both *bon voyage*.



His
Excellency
Charalambos
Simopoulos
Sends

A TIMELY MESSAGE

Τὸ λήγον ἔτος ἐσημαίωσεν ἐν μέγῃ ἐπὶ τὰ πρόσω βήμα εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν τῶν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ὁμογενῶν, διὰ τῆς συγκλήσεως τοῦ ἐν Νέα Ὑόρκῃ Ἐκκλησιαστικοῦ Συνεδρίου.

Ἐν ὁμοθυμῇ καὶ ἀγάπῃ συνήλθον ἐξ ὅλων τῶν μερῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἐκπρόσωποι τοῦ κλήρου καὶ τοῦ λαοῦ, ἕνα θεμελιώσωσιν ἐπὶ στερεῶν καὶ ἀκλονήτων βάσεων τὸν οἶκον αὐτῶν.

Ἢ Ἐκκλησία εἶνε ὁ εὐρύτατος ὀργανισμὸς πέραξ τοῦ ὀπίου προέκειται νὰ συγκεντρωθῶσιν αἱ παντοδαπαὶ καὶ μεγάλας τῶν ὁμογενῶν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ δυνάμεις. Εἶνε ἡ μεγάλη οἰκογένεια εἰς ἣν πάντες ἀνήκομεν. Ἐκτὸς ὡς μήτηρ φιλόστοργος εἶνε ἐνδοθεοιγμένη νὰ φροντίσῃ διὰ τὴν θερησκευτικὴν μόρφωσιν, τὴν ἐκπαίδευσιν ἅμα δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀνακούφισιν τῶν τέκνων αὐτῆς.

Ἀντίξοι περιστάσεις ἀνήκουσαι εἰς τὸ λησμονημένον παρελθόν, ἀνέκοψαν προσηκίμως τὸ ἔργον τῆς Ἐκκλησίας, ἡ ἐπιθυμία ὅμως ὅλων ἐξεδηλώθη ὅπως ἀνακηθῆ ὁ ἀπολεσθεὶς χρόνος διὰ συντόνου ἐργασίας.

Αἱ μεγάλας ὀργανώσεις καὶ τὰ σωματεῖα ἐν γένει εἰμὶ βέβαιος ὅτι θὰ χαιρετήσωσι μετὰ περισσῆς χαρῆς τὴν κίνησιν ταύτην, ἥτις πρόκειται νὰ ἐξυψηρατήσῃ πλὴν τῶν γενικῶν συμφερόντων καὶ τὰ ἴδια αὐτῶν συμφέροντα, καὶ θὰ σπεύσωσι νὰ ὑποθηθῶσιν ὑπὸ τὴν ἐπιμέλειάν των τὴν ἀνίδρωσιν τοῦ οἰκοδομηματός ἐκείνου ἢ θὰ παριστῶ τὴν ἐπιτυχῆ προοδευτικὴν ἔργασιν συμπλήσης τῆς ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ὁμογενείας.

ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΙΚΟΙ ΑΧΕΠΑΝ

ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ "46"

ΚΑΤΑ ΤΥΠΟΥΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΝ:—Μὴ φοβᾶται θὰ τὰ σπῶσιν τὰ κεφάλια τοὺς μόνους τοὺς εἰ leaders. Καὶ νὰ τὸ θυμᾶται.

ΜΗ ΑΧΕΠΑΝ:—Θα εἶμαι ὁ εὐτυχέστερος ἄνθρωπος τοῦ κόσμου ὅταν ἴδω τὴν καταστροφὴν τῆς Αἰθιόπιας.

ΚΑΤΑ ΤΥΠΟΥΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΝ:—Δὲν θὰ εἶσαι μόνος σου.

ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΝ:—Παρηκολούθησα μετὰ προσοχῆς τὴν συζητήσιν σας, καὶ λοιπὸν εἶμι κατασβεσθε ἔναντιον τῆς Αἰθιόπιας χωρὶς νὰ εἰσθε ἀνήμεροι τῶν γεγονότων. Εἶπατε ὅτι ἡ Αἰθιόπια μέχρι σήμερον δὲν ἔχει καταρθεῖσαι τίποτε ἄξιον προσοχῆς. Δὲν γνωρίζω τί ἐννοεῖτε μὲ αὐτὸ. Ἐὰν ἐννοεῖτε ὅτι δὲν ἔκτισε κτίρια ὅπως οἱ Μασῶνοι, οἱ Ἑβραῖοι καὶ ἄλλα μεγάλα σωματεῖα, συμφωνῶ μαζί σας. Ἐὰν ὅμως θελετε νὰ εἰπατε ὅτι ἡ Αἰθιόπια δὲν προσέφερεν ὑπηρεσίας εἰς τὰ μέλη τῆς καὶ εἰς τὸν Ἕλληνα ἄνθρωπον ἐν γένει, τότε λαμβάνετε. Δὲν διατάζω νὰ εἰπῶ ὅτι αὐτὸ τὸ ὅποιον καταρθεῖσεν ἡ Αἰθιόπια διὰ τὸν Ἕλληνα ἄνθρωπον δὲν θὰ ἤρῃνατο νὰ τὸ ἀφαιρῆ ἡ Ἑλλάς μὲ ἐκατομμύρια λίρας. Ἐν πρώτοις, ὁ Ἕλληνας ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἦτο σχεδὸν ἀγνωστος καὶ παραμελημένος, πολλῶν δὲ καὶ περιφρονημένος πρὸς τὴν ἐκπαίδευσιν τῆς Αἰθιόπιας. Δὲν εἶχε κατανοῆσει τὴν ἀτομικὴν του ἄξιαν. Δὲν ἐγνωρίζετο τὸ μεγαλεῖος τῆς φυλῆς του. Ἐροδοῖτο νὰ φανερωθῆ ὅτι ἦτο Ἕλληνας. Κατείχετο μὲ ἄλλους λόγους ἀπὸ τὸ inferiority complex. Μετὰ τὴν ἐλευσίαν τῆς Αἰθιόπιας ἀπέκτησε τὴν αὐτοπεποίθησιν του, ἐγνωρίσε τὸν ἑαυτὸν του, εἰργινεν ὑπερήφανος διὰ τὴν καταγωγὴν του, ἤλθεν εἰς ἐπαχθὴν μὲ τὸν Ἀμερικανικὸν κόσμον, συνεισέφερε, συνέβαλε, συνωμύλησε μὲ τοὺς ἀπισθίμους τῆς πόλεως του καὶ τοὺς ἔκαμε νὰ καταλάβουν καὶ νὰ θυμωθῶσιν τὴν ἄξιαν του, τὴν ἐργαστικότητά του, τὴν ἐπιχειρηματικότητά του, τὰ ὄφελά του ἰδιοῦ, τὸν πατριωτισμὸν του, τοὺς οἰκονομικοὺς τοῦ δεσμούς. Ὡς Αἰθιόπιαν ἤλθεν εἰς αἴματι τυχονομῶν μὲ δικαστὰς, κυβερνητὰς, βουλευτὰς, γερουσιαστὰς, ὑπουργούς, καὶ μὲ αὐτὸν ἀκόμη τὸν Πρόεδρον τῶν Ἠνωμένων Πολιτειῶν!

Εἶναι εὐκόλιν νὰ κατακρίνη κανεὶς τοὺς ἀδικαιολογητοὺς τῆς Αἰθιόπιας, νὰ τοὺς ὑβρίξῃ καὶ νὰ τοὺς ραδιουργῇ. Ἦναι δυσκόλιν ὅμως νὰ θεσιάζῃ κανεὶς εἰς χρόνον, εἰς γῆρα, εἰς προσωπικὰς σχέσεις, ὅπως θεσιάζουν ἄλλοι αὐτοὶ διὰ τὴν Ἀφρικανικὴν ἰδεολογίαν.

Κατηγορεῖτε τὰς ἐκδρομὰς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ λέγετε ὅτι σπαταλοῦνται χρήματα for nothing. Σχεγὰς ὅμως ὅτι διὰ τῶν ἐκδρομῶν ἤδουνηθησαν νὰ ἴδωσι γονεῖς καὶ συγγενεῖς πολλοὶ θεητεύσαντες Ἕλληνας, οἱ ὅποιοι ἄλλως οὐδέποτε θὰ εἶχον τὴν εὐκαιρίαν νὰ πατήσουν τὰ ἱερὰ γῆματα τῆς πατρίδος. Σχεγὰς ὅτι ἄνω τοῦ ἐκατομμυρίου δολλαρίων τίποτον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ κυκλοφοροῦν ἐκεῖ κάτω μεταξὺ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμπόρων. Δὲν λαμβάνετε ὅτι ἦσαν σας ὅτι αἱ ἐκδρομαὶ αὐταὶ ἤντικασαν τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν κυβέρνησιν νὰ σκαθῆ περὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς. Ἀδικαιοῦνται ὅτι αἱ ἐκδρομαὶ αὐταὶ ἔφερον εἰς στενωπὴν σας σχέσεις τὴν Ἀμερικὴν μὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Θυμᾶτε περὶ προπαγάνδας πρὸς ἐξἡμερικανισμὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, περὶ ἀπαρνήσεως τῆς πατρίδος, τῆς γλώσσης καὶ τῶν ἠθικῶν παραδόσεων. Ἐπιτρέψατέ μου νὰ εἰπῶ ὅτι τὸ ἀντίθετον συμβαίνει. Ὁ σκοπὸς τῆς Αἰθιόπιας δὲν εἶναι νὰ ἐξἡμερικανίσῃ τὸν Ἕλληνα, ἀλλὰ τὸναντίον νὰ τὸν ἐξελληνίσῃ, νὰ τὸν ἐξευγενίσῃ, νὰ τὸν καταστήσῃ ἀντάξιον τῶν σεβαστῶν προγόνων του. Ἡ Αἰθιόπια ἀποτέλει εἰς τὴν διατήρησιν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης, τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς θρησκείας καὶ τῶν ἠθικῶν παραδόσεων, διότι οἱ ἰθνητοὶ γνωρίζουν ὅτι μόνον διὰ τῶν μέσων αὐτῶν θὰ δυναθῆ ὁ Ἕλληνας νὰ καταλάβῃ ἐν τῇ Ἀμερικανικῇ κοινωνίᾳ τὴν θέσιν ἣ ὅποια τοῦ ἠμεροῦ.

ΜΗ ΑΧΕΠΑΝ:—Καὶ τί κάνετε διὰ νὰ διατηρήσῃτε τὴν γλῶσσαν, τὴν θρησκείαν καὶ τὰς ἠθικὰς καὶ παραδόσεις;

ΑΧΕΠΑΝ:—Καὶ τί δὲν κάνομεν; Διαπονημένον ἀρετῆς διὰ τοὺς «Γίους τοῦ Πατριάρχου», διὰ ὑπερηφάνους, διὰ διαλέξεις, διὰ σχολεῖα, διὰ τὰς ἐκκλησίας. Καὶ εἰμᾶθα ἀποραστημένοι νὰ διακηρύσωμεν ἀκόμη, ἀδιαφοροῦντες πρὸς τὰς ἐπιπλοαίνας ἀνθρώπων οἱ ὅποιοι ἀρεσκονται νὰ ὁμιλοῦν ἀνεὶ νὰ ἐργάζονται διὰ νὰ καταρθεῖσιν κατὰ τι τοῦτο, κοινωνικὰς καὶ ἠθικὰς. Ἡ Αἰθιόπια ἐπιπροσεται νὰ ζῆσῃ καὶ θὰ ζῆσῃ, διότι ὁ Ἕλληνας μὲ τὴν χρεὶά ζῆται, ἡ Ἑλλάς τὴν ὑποστηρίζει, ἡ Ἀμερικὴ τὴν ἐπιδοκιμάζει καὶ οἱ πραγματικοὶ τῆς θείας εἰς εἶναι πάντοτε ἕτοιμοι νὰ θεσιάζουν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς.



The Month in Greece

Κατά δηλώσεις του Προσθηπουργού κ. Βενιζέλου αι έξελογαί τής Γερουσίας και τής Βουλής θα γίνονν κατά τον προσοχή Σεπτεμβρίου, όποτε λήξει ή τετραετής περίοδος τής νίν Βουλής.

Η Κυβέρνησις όπως προλάβη ναδείαν εις βίους του Έλληνικού νομισματος και δι' άλλων γενικότερων λόγων, διάταξε όπως το Χρηματιστήριον μείνη κλειστόν μέχρι τής 3ης Δεκεμβρίου έ.ε.

Η Αγροτική Τράπεζα όπως φανή χρησιμοποιεία προς τον γεωργικόν πληθυσμόν, απεφάσισε την ίδρυσιν δέκα νέων Υποκαταστημάτων.

Η Εξαγωγή εμπορευμάτων εις Ελλάδα κατά τό έτος 1930 ανήλθεν εις 10.851 εκατομμύρια δραχμών ενώ ή εξαγωγή έφθασε μόνον τα 5.918 εκατομμύρια δραχμών, δηλαδή έσημειώθη έλλειμμα εκ 4.933 εκατομμυρίων δραχμών.

Ο Προσθηπουργός κ. Βενιζέλος, οι άρχηγοί των κομμάτων και πολλοί έγκλητοι πολιταί ιδρυσαν Σύλλογον προς προστασίαν και διάδοσιν τής κατανάλωσιος των έγχωρίων προϊόντων.

Η Κυβέρνησις προκοιμάει διάταγμα δι' ού θα όρίζεται ότι θα θεσπισθούν έδδομίδες του έγχωρίων οίτων, καθ' ός δέν θα καταναλώσεται παρά μόνον άφ' ούτος κατασκευαζόμενος εξ έγχωρίων αλεύρων.

Ο κ. Άνδρέας Μιχαλακόπουλος, Υπουργός των Έξωτερικών τής Ελλάδος, λόγω τής εκρόθμωσ καταστάσεως, ανέθετε την εις Αμερικάν ήλυσίν του διά την προσοχή άνοιξιν.

Ο έν Αθήναις Προσθετής τής Αμερικής κ. Ροβέρτος Σκίνερ μετατιθείς εις Κοππαχίην, ανέχομσε διά την νίαν αύτου θεσίαν.

Η Έλληνική Κυβέρνησις επιθεμιόσα να ενισχύση την Υπερσοσιάνην Έλληνικήν Νησιότιαν, θα καταβάλη προς την Έθνικήν Ατμοπλοίαν έτησίαν επιχορήγησιαν υπό μορφήν δανείου διά την αγοράν δύο νέων υπερσοσιανίων.

Η Κυβέρνησις όπως εξασφαλίση άπολύτως τό ίσοζύγιον κατά πίσσεσ άφροόπτου έκτραχίνισσεσ τής σημερινής κόπιθεσ καταστάσεσ και ενισχύση κατά άλλον άποτελεσματικόν τρόπον την

δραχμήν, απεφάσισε όχι πλέον να προθή εις οικονομίας, αλλά εις πραγματικασ θυσίας και αναστολήν δαπανών. Μεταξύ των μέτρων άτινα έλαβεν είναι ο περιορισμός των Γυμνασίων και ή αντιμετώπισσις αυτών υπό πρακτικόν Σχολίων, περιορισμός των στρατιωτικόν δαπανών, περιορισμός κρατικόν προμηθειών, αναστολή δημοσιών και μεταδόσεων δημοσίων υπαλλήλων, και απαγόρευσις πώσεσ άποστολής εις τό έξωτερικόν. Ο προσηολογισμός θα ενισχυθή εκ των ως άνω ληφθησομένων μέτρων, κατά τας δηλώσεις του κ. επί των Οικονομικόν Υπουργού, άνω των 400 εκατομμυρίων δραχμών.

ΑΦΙΕΡΩΜΕΝΟ ΣΤΗΝ ΜΗΤΕΡΑ

Μ' άρέσει ύψηλά στον ούρανό,
όταν ή γή την νύκτ' άποκοιμίζη
τ' άστέρι να θωροί τή φωτεινό,
που πρώτο, πρώτο, να προβάλλ' άρχίζει.
Μ' άρέσει ή άκτίνα ή δειλή,
που ρίχνει άπ' τή ούρανή έδώ πέρα,
μα πάλι μου άρέσει παιο πολύ
να βλέπω τή μορφή Σου ό Μητέρα.
Μ' άρέσει μακριά ν' αντιλαλή
ν' άκούω του μικρού βουκού φλογέρα,
μα πάλι μου άρέσει παιο πολύ
ν' άκούω τή φωνή Σου κάθε μέρα.
Την ήλλάστ' άρχισώ, την έξοχή,
την νύκτα, την ηλιελευστή ήμερα,
μα όπ' όλ' αυτά λατρεύω παιο πολύ
Έσεν, τή φιλόστοργη Μητέρα.

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΟΥΑΑ Γ. ΛΑΛΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ
Hartford, Conn.

ΔΑΚΡΥΑ ΚΑΙ ΟΧΙ ΑΝΘΗ

Τ' άνθη σου που τους τάφους μας
έρχεται και στολίζει,
Μαριόνονται μενούλά μου
και χάνουν τ' άρωμά τους.
Με τή θερμά σου δάκρυα
θέλω να τή ποτίξω.
Και εύχες θα ξαναπερνουνε
τά πρώτα χρώματά τους.
Κλάψε, και μέσ την προσευχή
ζήτη παραγγαλή
Για τό βαθύ τον σπαραγγμό
που σου δωσε ή θνήή μας.
Κλάψε, και φεύγωντας, έξώ
για θύμωσι γλυκειά
Τά δάκρυά σου άρθετε
δρασιά για την ψυχήν μας.

N. M. — Chicago.

Η Κυβέρνησις απεφάσισε όπως καθιερώση τον Φοίνικα ως έθνόσημον του Στρατού.

Ο Προσθηπουργός κ. Βενιζέλος ύποστηρίζων την επελθοσαν εγκρίθδιον Έλληνοτουρκικήν συνεννόησιν, έπιν ότι «Μερικοί θελοντες να επιζήμιον τα γεγόμενα ισχυρίζονται ότι ή φίλια αυτή των δύο έθνών άποτελεί άποκλήρυσιν ή τούλάχιστον προϋποθέτει λημοσύνην τής μακράς επί αιώνας άλλης ιστορίας των δύο λαών, ενώ είναι φανερόν ότι ή νέα αυτή φίλια είναι άπλόσ άποτέλεσμα τής ιστορικής αυτών εξέλιξεσ, αλλά και τής άξείας αντιλήψεσ και του άνδαικού θιασους που επέδειξαν οι πολιτικοί άνδρες των δύο λαών.»

Η Γερουσία τής Ελλάδος εξέλεξε και πάλιν ως Προέδρον αυτής τον Στρατηγόν Λεονίδα Παρασκευάκοιον, ή δέ Βουλή τον πρόην Προσθηπουργόν και Βουλευτήν Σάμου κ. Θεμιστοκλή Σοφούλην.

Ο Προσθηπουργός κ. Βενιζέλος και ο Υπουργός των Έξωτερικών κ. Μιχαλακόπουλος, τόσον διά τής στάσεσ αυτών όσον και διά των δηλώσεσ των, άποκρούουν πάσαν άνάμειξιν τής έπισήμου Ελλάδος εις τό Κυπριακόν ζήτημα, τωναντίον άτασ ό Έλληνικός λαός διά τού πλέον επιβλητικόν τρόπον ενικοιουν τό ζήτημα, και τα δέ ο άγων των Κυπρίων εναντίον τής Αγγλίας είναι άνισος, έντοτέτοις ή στίσις και τό αίμα των Κυπριότων έπλήζον ότι θα έξαναγκάση την φιλιεμένην Αγγλίαν να άποζήρη εις την δικαίαν επιθεμίαν αυτών.

Αί έργασίαι του Συνεδρίου των Βαλκανικών Κρατών, όπου έλαβε μέρος εις την Κωνσταντινούπολιν, έληξαν άνευ σιδενός θετικού άποτέλεσματος. Το ότι δημοσ οι επιφανέστεροι αντιπροσωποί των Βαλκανικών Κρατών από κοινού συσκέπτονται πρι των σημεριότων αυτών, μας δίδει την έλπίδα ότι δέν θα παρέλθη πολύς καιρος που θα ίδωμεν τής Βαλκανικής λαός άντι να ανταγωνίζονται άλλήλους, να συνεικόσσουν τής προσπαθείας των προς δημοσφιαν ένός τωσών οργανισμοί όστις θα εξασφαλίξη την διαρκή γόνιμον και ειρηνικήν συνεργασίαν αυτών. Το ψήφισμα όπου ένέγκανε τό Συνέδριον, παρρησιόσθη εις την επιτροπήν μελετών, ή δέ τελική έκθεσις θα ύποβληθή εις την προσοχή κατά τό εγγόμνον έτος διώσεσιν.

ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΑΝΕΚΔΟΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΕΝΝΑΤΟΥ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΑΗΕΡΑ

Υπό ΝΑΞ

Η πρώτη εμφάνισις του Γκέρου

ΟΤΑΝ οι αντιπρόσωποι των Αντιπληθών Πολιτών συνεκκεντρώθησαν εν Σιάτλ, τα έξι Ταμίματα της Αηερα παρήθεσαν γέμια προς τιμήν των. Μιταξύ άλλων εις το γέμια παρεκάθησε και ο τέως έπατος Κυβερνήτης ιατρος Σαλίμα. Σέρος την καταγωγήν, όπως συνηθίζεται διαρκώς με τον παραπληρωσε του καθήμενον έπισης έπατον Κυβερνήτην πατέρα Σαίδη. Ο Γκέρου πήρε μια ντουλάτι, την έκοψεν εις δύο, ανασήκωσε το περιζόμενον της και το έβγαλε με άβηθον όδύτι. Έβριναζε κατόιν τον σερότιον και τον διάταξε να σερόβη την ντουλάτι στον Σαλίμα. Ο Σαλίμα άρροσημένος εις την όμυλιαν του, πήρε τη μισή ντουλάτι και έβριναζε να την μασή, ταυτοχρόνως όμως άνοιγολλε τα μάτια του ίσως από την υπερβολικήν άμυρτα της ντουλάτις. Έκτος όλίγων λεπτός έβραζε και την άλλη μισή με κάπως μορφασμός και άνοιγολλε τα μάτια του ίσο τους γέλασε των αντιληφθέντων το πρόημα. Όταν ο Γκέρου είδεν ότι ο Σαλίμα έβρολλόσθη την όμυλιαν του χωρίς να δείξη σημεία άποδοκιμασίας, λέγει εις τους παρακολούθησαντας την σκηνήν: «Βοι τον έφη, αυτός φαίνεται πως καταγγίτα από την άμυρτα έβρινον της Σαίδη».

Ο Γκέρου και οι κάλτσες του πόρτερ

Τα βράδια εκάθημεθα πάντοτε άργά εις το κεντρώιον των τραίνων σιδηροτόνου. Ένα βράδυ πήγεν ο Τσαντίς να κοιμηθί εις το κρεβάτι του. Μόλις κατεβίθη, η σιδανήρε έβρα από κάτω στο σεντόνι. Σηκώθη και είδεν ότι κάποιος έτοιμαθήσεν από κάτω στο σεντόνι έως δύο πόωντες σταφυλιά. Ο Τσαντίς έβριναζε τον μαύρο πορτιέρ, το ήλαζε το σεντόνι, αλλά ήναγ, κίσθη να βάλη και έλαμπίδας, διότι ο μιστος ειχεν έβρολλόσθη εις όλον το σεντόνι. Ταυτοχρόνως ηχόταν ο Τσαντίς και ο Στάθης έκάλτσον τον πόρτερ να τον άλίσθη τα σεντόνια, διότι οι αίσθη έβριναζον το ίδιον. Οι τρεις καθόντες, άσπρόνοιας αναφέρονταν ότι ο δραστής δεν ήτο άλλος παρά ο Γκέρου και άπεράσσαν να τον πληρώσουν με τα παραπάνω. Το βράδυ που ο μαύρος ειχε κοιμηθί και ο Γκέρου έτοιμασθη εις το κεντρώιον, οι τρεις καθόντες, τσαν της κάλτσες του μαύρου και τας έτοιμαθήσεν από κάτω στο μαξιλάρι του Γκέρου. Ο Γκέρου δεν μπορούσε να κοιμηθί όλην την νύχτα. «Βοι παιδιά, έβρινα, κάποιος κοιναός είναι κρώιος μέσα σ' αυτό το βιγόνι», Πού προή σπρωθήσεν ο μαύρος, είδεν ότι του λείπων οι κάλτσες του, αλλά άπολλόσθη την όσην των ίστιαμάτου μαράς το κρεβάτι του Γκέρου. «Τι βρομιασάω μέσα βού Θεάσση λέγει ο Γκέρου από μέσα Έλλήσικα. "I lost my stockings, Mister" άπαντά ο μαύρος και ως έξ έννοιαται, σπρινι το μαξιλάρι και πύγι της κάλτσες του. Ο Γκέρου και όλίγων να πύγι τον μαύρον από τον θύμον του. Όταν φθάσαν εις τον Άγρον Φαρμασίον έβριναε πάνω δύο φουές την ήμερα και έπύγιτα με ποροδικά ύγι να έβελίθη την όσην του παροδικά ύγιου του μαύρου.

Ο Γκέρου και το Κόου Μπόυ

Έτοιμασθησαν δια 20 λεπτά εις κάποιον μικρόν πόλιν της Πυόντιας: Wy-

oming που άβηθονεν τα cowboys. Βγήκαμεν έξω και έτοιμασθημεν πρώτον του σταθμού. Έξω είδαμε μιαν βοσκοπούλα με φούζα cowgirl να στικται στη πορτα ενός μικρού καταστήματος εις το όποιον έτοιμασθητα διάφορα είδη. «Για τίμα βού Γκέρου μια λειβέντσια βοσκασούλα» λέγει ο Τσαντίς. Ο Γκέρου που του άρσεν να πύγιη της άμορφες γυναίκας, τήραζε τη λυγρή βοσκασούλα κ' έπύγι να της πύσιη κισβέντα και να κοιτάξη μαζί της. Την πληρούσε γέλαστος και της λέγει "hello beauty of the mountains". Πριν άμας τελεσίωση των άθων χωρεσιμών του έβριναζέται ένόπιόν του ένα πύλορον cowboy με πύγιη την σιδανή του και με το άπαράτητον πιστόλι στη μισή του. "What did you say?" λέγει το cowboy με άγρον ήρος στον Γκέρου. Ο Γκέρου, του άποιου η φρήν πύγιε στην Κοίλορη, έβριναζε άμορσε ένα Σεντάρι παντόφλες που ήσαν στο παραθύρο και λέγει στο cowboy, ανά θέλω να άγοράσω αυτές της παντόφλες. Το cowboy ήμαλάσσαν διέγον, πήρε της παντόφλες, της τούξε σ' ένα χροτί, της δίδει του Γκέρου και του λέγει "three dollars." Ο Γκέρου πληρώσε τα τρία δολάρια για παντόφλες που δεν του ήμαλάσσαν και τούβησε και τούβησαν για το τρώιν. Σταθμισαμε στο Green River και εις άλλες μικράς πόλεις, βρινασαν όλοι έξω, ο Γκέρου άμας δεν το κωνόσσαν από το τρώιν. Όταν φθάσαμε στο Cheyenne, βγήκαμεν δια έξω, αλλά ο Γκέρου δεν ήθελε να βγή. «Αντε Γκέρου του λέγει ο Τσαντίς, σπία έξω να έβρολλόσασθε». «Πηγαίνετε σεις» άπαντα ο Γκέρου, εδω έχει cowboys και δεν έχω σκοπον να άνοιξω παντοφλοπολείων.

Μία άγρία συμπλοκή

Έγώ και ο Γκέρου κάσαμε μαζί δωμάτιον, άμας πάντοτε, εις το Hotel William Taylor. Ένα βράδυ μας έπισκέφθη εις το δωμάτιον μας ο Η. Κισόφρα που είναι γνωστός με το όνομα Cowboy of Cheyenne. Έπειδή η ώρα ειχε παρήλθι και ήμα πύγα να μινω εις ένα σεργιανό μου σπία, ο Κισόφρας ήνα να κοιμηθί με τον Γκέρου. Την άλλη ήμεραν το προή πύγα στο δωμάτιον και είδα τον Γκέρου να περιπατήσθι στον καθέτη το μάτι του και τον Κισόφρα να καθέται στο κρεβάτι κάτω στενοχωρημένος. «Κάτι σας βλέπω ασάφους τον λέγω. «Αστα μου λέγει ο Κισόφρας, κάσασθε άμορσε μια δονατία που δεν πύρα να τη μάθη ορτε ο παπύας». Κατόιν της έμνησής μου, ο Κισόφρας ήνα να μου διαγγίτα το νεκρινόν τον πάθια.

Μόλις έβριναζε χθές το βράδυ ήχασε να λέγη ο Κισόφρας, σπία να κοιμηθώ. Ο Γκέρου ροχάιζε και ήχασε να με πύγι ο ένοιος. Σωρικά βλέπω ότι κάποιος δοκίμαζε να άνοίξη την πορτα που μας έχορζεν από το δικαίον δωμάτιον. Πριν προλάβω να αντιληθώ περί τίνος έβρολλόσθη, βλέπω να άνοίξη η πορτα και δια κίλορη μαρού με κατακόκινα άγρια μάτια βροθήσσαν από πάνω στο κρεβάτι μας. Ο ένας κροσώσε στο χροί ένα ματάκι και ο άλλος ένα μεγάλο ματάκι. Κοίος ίδιος με περιέλασε και δεν μπορούσα ούτε να μύρησθ ορτε να κωνηθί. Σκονότα τον Γκέρου να έβρολλόσθη άμας ειχε πύσθη η γ νή μου. Σπρινι και βλέπω τρομαχμένος από πάνω μας τους άγριους μαρούς. Σκονότα έ πάνω και τους λέγει με φρος έπικωσπών. Τι θέλτε εδω; Είμα ο αντισανγγελέν Γκέρου και έν όνοματι του νόμου σίς έχω έσο κρώτιον!

Χαίρομεν πολύ κρώι αντισανγγελέν, του λέγον οι μαρού έβρολλόσθη. Είμα πύριτη καθέ σίστασις. Σό μας κρωτίς έν όνοματι του νόμου και ήμας θα οι κατακόκινον έν όνοματι του ίδιου μας νόμου. Η σπιαή ήτο κρώσιος. Ο ένας μαρούς με τον ματάκι πληρούσε περιπατήσθη τον Γκέρου. Θα σπία κίλορη του λέγει πρώτα τα αυτιά και τη μύτη και κατόιν βλέπουν.

Έκρινεν την σπιαήν, με άπρωσιμον ταχίτη, δίδει ο Γκέρου μια γροθιά του μα-

ρού και τον Σακλόνη με όσην εις την γογιαν του δωμάτιου και ταυτοχρόνως όμαά κατά του άλλων των άποιον προσπαθί να άπρωσίση. Βόρα σν Κισόφρα του χωρεσιμύου, που φωνάζει ο Γκέρου, μη τον άρτση να σπρωθί.

Πύγα κ' έγώ θάρρος από τον ήρωισμόν του Γκέρου και όμαά έναντιόν του χωρεσιμύου μαρού τον σπιαήν που έτοιμαζε να σπρωθί, ένθ ο Γκέρου ταυτοχρόνως ειχε καταρτίη τον άλλον μαρού και τον έκτίμα άνήλως. Είμα πύσιι έπάνω στο δικό μου μαρού και τον έβριναζε με το χροτί μου χροί από το λαμό. Σκωρασα τότε το δικί μου χροί και το δικό μου γροθια με όλην μου την δύναμιν.

Άκούσα ένα δονατόν άχ! και βλέπω τον Γκέρου να σπρινιται από το κρεβάτι τρομαχμένος κρωτίς το μάτι του.

Σπρινια από την όσην της πύλης, αλλά ταυτοχρόνως έβρινασε κ' ο κωμικός ο Γκέρου με το ένα μάτι μαρού από τη γροθιά μου. ...!

ΒΟΗΘΗΣΑΤΕ ΤΟΥΣ ΜΙΚΡΟΥΣ

Υπό ΔΗΜΟΥ ΚΑΚΡΙΑΔ

Άδελφοί, μη ήληρονητε το depression και μη ήληρονητε ότι πολλοί από τους έδικούς μας βρολλόσθη. Βοηθήσατε όσο ήμπερείτε. Δείξτε το άδελφικόν σας κχ ήχρον. Άρρωσθημεν άγαπην και άλληλοδοθήσασθε, ως το άποβείζωμεν με έργα. Πάρτε άδελφους ή Έλληνας εις τας έργασίας σας. Πρέπει να γέλασε στη χροί του άδελφού μας και να κλισις εις τον πόνον του. Όταν θέλατε ένα καρέ, σταματήσατε εις ένα Έλληνικό μαγαζί πριν κλισις και αυτό. Τρώσατε Έλληνικά προϊόντα, υποστηρίξατε τους Έλληνας παντοπώλες πριν οι γίγαντες τους ένταφίσουν. Θώξατε το μισος. Άνοιξατε την καρδιά σας. Διατρέχουμεν μια πολύ δύσκολον περιστασιον και είναι άναρχη πάρα να ένώσασθε τας δυνάμεις μας δια να άνθήσασθε εις την όσην ζύγιη της καταστροφής. Άπορρώσατε να διδατε τα χροίματά σας και να συναλλοδοθή με τους μεγάλους γίγαντας, οι όποιοι επιδιώκουν την ύποδούλωσιν και το ρουσοπώλιον. Βοηθήσατε τους μικρούς και αδυνάτους, διότι οι μικροί θα δοθήσθη και σας. Οι Έλληνες έλασι πολύ λίγο άνήκαμεν εις την τάξην των μικρών. Άγοράζοντες από τους μεγάλους και τα συνδικάτα δεν εύρίκατε το συμφέρον σας, έστω και αν άγοράζετε εφθηνότερα. Έκείνο το όποιον κωμωμεν είναι ότι δίνουμεν εις τους γίγαντας την δυνάμιν, όπλα και την εύκρωσιν να μας κόψουν το κεφάλι και να μας ύποδουλώσσουν. Και θά το κατορθώσουν εάν δεν καταλάβωμεν την θέσιν μας. Εμπρός λοιπόν, άδελφοί Έλληνες, εμπρός με την άλληλοδοθήσασθε και ο Άγιος Δημήτριος ως μας βοηθήσθι να βρούμε την θρόνον των καλών, ως μας βοηθήσθι να σταθώσασθε το μισος και την ένομιλική και ως μας βοηθήσθι να έμρολλόσασθε εις την καρδιά μας την άγάπη και την άδελφωσιν.

ΕΝΑ ΕΠΕΙΣΟΔΙΟΝ

ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΝ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΝ

Ο ΙΜΒΡΑΗΜ ΚΑΙ Η ΠΑΠΑΔΙΑ ΚΟΥΡΚΟΥΜΕΛΗ...

ΦΥΛΟΜΕΤΡΩΝΤΑΣ Ένα παλιόν περι-
οδικόν, ἐπιματηθήμενον εἰς «ἕνα ἐπι-
σόδιον τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἐπαναστάσεως»,
Φέρει τὴν ἐπιγραφήν Γ. Α. Βασιλάνης καὶ
εἶναι γραμμένον εἰς ἀφρον καθαρῶσεως.
Ὁ συγγραφεὺς προσπαθεῖ, ἀλλὰ δὲν κατορ-
θώνει, νὰ μεταδόσῃ σαφῶς τὴν ἀλήθει-
αν τοῦ ἐπισόδιου ἐκτρέφει τὸν βωφῆν. Ἡ ἑλλη-
νικὴ ἐπαναστάσις εἶναι πλοῦσι εἰς γενναίαν
καὶ ἠθροῦσαν τὴν νεότητά τω, τὴν ἀφοσίω-
σίν, τὴν περσιόσιν τω. Ὁ ξένος ὁμιλεῖται
μὴ σαφῶς γὰρ τὰς ἠρωϊκὰς τῆς ἑλληνικῆς
ἐπαναστάσεως, καὶ ἕνας Γάλλος πρὸ τῆς
ἠμετέρας, ὁ Μαλινκόσ, τὰς παρενοχλεῖται
μὴ τὴν Ζάν ντ' Ἄος, τὴν ἠθροῦσαν ἠρωῖδα
τὴν Γάλλον. Ἄλλ' οἱ ἰδιοὶ μας λόγοι τῆς
γενεᾶς καὶ ἐγγυημένοι μετὰ τὴν ἠρωῖδα τῆς
ἐπαναστάσεως τοῦ Σέου ἐνόμιον ὅτι γὰρ
νὰ ἐπιτρέψω καλλιτεχνικῶς σαφῶς, ἔ-
πρεπε νὰ παρενοχλοῦμαι τὰς ἠρωῖδας τῆς
ἐπαναστάσεως ὅτι τὸ φρὸς τοῦ ρομαντισμοῦ.
Καὶ τῆς περισσοτέρως φρεῖς δὲν κατορ-
θώναν καθ' ὅλην τὴν ἐπίφασιν τῆς ἠρωϊκῆς
ἀποστολῆς νὰ σαφῶς σαφῶς σαφῶς σαφῶς
καρῶς μὴ τὰς καλλιτέρας, τῆς πρὸ νοσηρῆς
ρομαντικῆς σχολῆς. Φυσικὰ αἱ ἠρωῖδες αὐ-
τὰ εἰς τὰ ἔργα τὸν παλαιότερον λόγιον
ὁμιλοῦσαν εἰς... ἀφρον καθαρῶσεως.
Ἄλλ' ἂν ὁ γλωσσολόγος ρομαντισμὸς τὸν
συγγραφεὺν αὐτοῦ τοῦ εἴδους στερεῖται οἰσ-
δέχεται φιλοσοφικῆς ἀξίας, ἔχει μίαν ἀξίαν
ἀλλήν. Ψυχολογικὴν καὶ ἱστορικῆν. Δείχνει
τὴν μεγάλην παρεξήγησιν τῆς ρομαντικῆς,
μεγαλομαντοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ αὐτῆς τῆς ἀποφθεῖς
τραγικῆς γενεᾶς καὶ ἔκαστε καὶ ἔκαστε τὸν
κόσμον τοῦ 1897. Τὸ ἐπίσοδιον τῆς ἑλλη-
νικῆς ἐπαναστάσεως καὶ θὰ μὴ ἀποσο-
λήσῃ εἶναι δημοσιεύμενον εἰς ἕνα παλιόν
τοπιον περιοδικόν τοῦ 1895. Φέρει τίτλον:
«Ἡ ἐξαρθεσίως καὶ καθῶς εἶναι ἐπιστοι-
μένον εἰς ἀφρον καὶ κρῖα καθαρῶσεως, νο-
μίζω καθῶς ἀπὸ τὸν τίτλον τοῦ ὅτι θὰ δια-
βάσῃ... γραμματικῶν — μίαν ἐξαρθεσίαν ἀπὸ
τὸν γενεὸν κατόνα... — καὶ ὅτι ἕνα ἐπισό-
διον ἀπὸ τὴν ζωντανότητα σελίδα τοῦ νεο-
ελληνικοῦ ἔπος: Ἄπο τὴν ἐπαναστάσιν,
* * *

Τὸ ἐπίσοδιον ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὴν ἄνοιαν
τοῦ Μισολόγγου. Ὁ Ἰμβραῖμ, σπουδῶ-
τον μὴ τὸν Κωσταζῆν, εἰς τὸν ὅποιον ὁ
σοφιστικὸς εἶχε μνησὴ εἰς Μισολόγγη ἢ
τὴν κεντρικὴν οὐκ, ἦταν ἐπὶ τῆς κρῖας
τὴν περὶ τὸ Μεσολόγγιον καὶ τὸ Αἰτωλικόν
ἐπαρῶν θέσεων. ἔχει κερμεῖσιν τὴν νη-
σίδα Βασιλάνου καὶ τὸν Ντωλιάν, μετὰ τὴν
πτόσιν τοῦ ὁποῖον δὲν ἔμενε πλέον ἐπι-
σοτηρίας διὰ τὸ Αἰτωλικόν, ὅσον ἀπὸ τῆς
χιλίας ἐξακόσια ἀνθρώπων, κατὰ τὸ πλείστον
γενναῖα καὶ ἀνδρεία. Αἱ τραγικῶς εἶχον ἐξαντληθῆ.
Καθῶς ἀπότμημα περὶ τὸν ἀντιστάσεως ἦταν
ματαιά. Ὁι προσδοκῶν καὶ ἐγκρατοῦτεροι
τὸν πλοῦτον, οὐσαυθὺντες εἰς τὸ σπῆ-
τον τοῦ Σκουρῆδου Κουρκουμέλη, ἀπεράσων
νὰ παραδοθῶν. Ἐστειλάν ἀπειθαλιμένους
πρὸς τὸν Ἰμβραῖμ.
...«Ἡ ἀγλαία τῆς θύρας ἠρώδη καὶ ἐπ-
ῆδεν ὁ ἐπιστοπὸς τοῦ Ἰμβραῖμ Νετζῆ.
— Υψηλότερε, οἱ ἀπειθαλιμένοι.
— Νὰ ἔλθω; εἶπεν ὁ Ἰμβραῖμ ἐξαπλο-
μένως ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνακλίντρον. Εἰπέ τοῦ διε-
μνῆως νὰ ἔλθῃ ἔδο.
Ὁ Νετζῆ προσέειπεν καὶ ἐξῆλθεν. Μετ'
ὀλίγον ἡ ἀγλαία παρεμῆρε καὶ δὸν Ἑλλη-
νικῶν ἀπειθαλιμένον ἐπέειπεν. Ἐβόων βήματά
τινα καὶ προσκλίναντες ἔστησαν ἐνόσιον τοῦ
Ἰμβραῖμ, ἐπιστοπῶς θεωροῦντες τούτους
διὰ τοῦ ἀπερῶνον βέβαιον τῶν. Ἦσαν
ὅστω, ὁ μὲν Πάνος Γαλιάνης, ἡλικίας ἑπτὰ
τὰ ὄγδοοντα ἔτη, ὁ δὲ Τάσης Μαγγίνης
ἀνὴρ τριάντων τεσσάρων ἔτων...
Διεπραγματεῖσθαι τὸς ὄρους. Εἰς τὸ
τέλος ἔμεναν σήμερον.
— Λέξωμα τὸ προσονομά σας, ἀπερῶδη
ὁ Ἰμβραῖμ, καὶ χαρίζω εἰς ἄλλους τὸς κα-
τοικοῦν τὴν τιμὴν καὶ τὴν ζώην, ἔκτος εἰς
ἕνα...
Θὰ ἔπρεπε μάλλον νὰ πῆ: Ἐκτός εἰς μίαν.
Καὶ αὐτὴ ἦταν ἡ κόρη τοῦ Ἰωάννου Κουρ-
κουμέλη εἰς τὸν ἴδιον χρόνον. Ἦταν ἀφρο-
δοσιασμένη μετὰ τὸν Γεωργίον Τούλα, ἀλλ' αὐ-
τὸς εἶχε σκοταθῆ πρὸ ὀλίγον ἡμερῶν εἰς
τὸν Ντωλιάν.
Ἡ παράδοσις τῆς πόλεως ἔγινε τὴν 1ην
Μαρτίου 1826.
— Ὁ Τούρκος δὴ λῆμβον μετεβίβασεν τοῦς

κατοίκους ἀπὸ τοῦ κρηθίου Αἰτωλικοῦ εἰς
τὴν ἀνατολικὴν ἀκτὴν καὶ ἠρέωνον μὴ φε-
ρῶσι τι πλέον τὸν ἀπεληγομένην. Ἦσαν
δ' ὅστω ἐν ὅλῳ χιλίῳ ἐξακόσια, τὸ πλείστον
γενναῖα καὶ ἀνδρεία, πολλὰ ἐπιστοπῶν κατὰ τὴν
μεταβίβασιν διατρέχοντες καὶ κατὰ τὴν νη-
σίδα. Καθ' ἣν στιγμὴν δὲ οἱ παρεδοθέντες
ἐξήρχοντο, ὁ Ἄλβανὸς τοῦ εἶχε δόσει εἰς
τὸν Ἰμβραῖμ τὰς πληροφορίες γὰρ τὴν ἐπὶ
ὄρα αὐτὸ ὅλεον, ἰδὸν ἀφροδοσίως γὰρ τὸν
τὴν Παπαδίαν, θυγατέραν Ἰωάννου Κουρ-
κουμέλη, ἐστράφη πρὸς τὸν ἀπειθαπῆν τοῦ
Ἰμβραῖμ Νετζῆ καὶ τὸν ἀνακλίνει καὶ τοῦ
εἶπε:
— Ἀὐτὴ εἶναι!

Ὁ Νετζῆ ἔδωκε τότε τὸ σύνθημα εἰς δὸν
ἀφροδοσίως, οἱ ὅσοι ἐπέσιπεν κατὰ τῆς
νῆας καὶ τὴν ἀπύραγον δια τῆς βίας.
* * *

Ὁ Ἰμβραῖμ, ἐκτεταμένως ἐπερωπῶν.
Ἐστὶν παρεμῆρεν πάντοτε οἱ στρατιῶται,
ἐκτεταμένως ἀπὸ τὴν μαζὴν καὶ ἀνερω-
ποστικῶν ἐγκρατοῦν τοῦ στρατοπέδου, τὴν ἐπ-
δοῦν τῆς γενεᾶς εἰς τὴν σφαιρὴν τῶν...
Ἄλλ' ὅς δόσειεν τὸν λόγον εἰς τὸν συγ-
γραφεὺν:

«Ἐντὸς τῆς σφαιρῆς, πλοῦσις ἠρωϊκοῦ
ἀνδρείως, ἢ νῆας ἐπὶ τὸν ἴδιον. Ὅστω
πρὸ τὸ ἀνακλίντρον σφαιρῆς τὴν ἀπειθαπῆν
χιλίας τῆς εἰς τοῦ ἐριστοῦτον. Ὁ ὀφθαλ-
μοῦ τῆς τρεφῶνται. Ἐνιστε τοῦ στήθος τῆς
ὄλεον καὶ ἀφροδοσίως ἐπὶ τὸν ἴδιον δι-
επῶν τοῦ προσκοπῶν τῆς. Ἀνδρείως καὶ
ἀφροδοσίως, ἐγκρατοῦν ἀπειθαπῆν καὶ θυ-
λάσ. Μετ' ὀλίγον βήμα βαρὸ ἄπειθαπῆν. Ἡ Πα-
παδιά μὲν ἀνδρείως, ἀλλὰ ὀλίγος διηρω-
πῶν τὰς παρῶν τῆς, ἀφροδοσίως ἀφροδοσίως.
Ἐγείρει τὸ βέβαιον. Ἐνόσιον τῆς ἐπὶ τῆς
τῆς Ἰμβραῖμ παρῶν. Δὲν τὸν γενεᾶς
ἀλλὰ τὸν ἐνοῦν. Ἡ ἀφροδοσία τοῦ Ἰ-
μβραῖμ εἶναι ἰσχυρὰ. Ἡ τρεφῶν τὸν ἴδιον
τοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν ἴδιον εἰς ἴδιον γένος. Ἡ νῆας
δὲν ὀλεῖται. Ἀνδρείως.
Ὁ Ἰμβραῖμ ἄφρον μετ' ὀλίγον ἔστη πρὸς
τὴν θύραν ἐξῆλθεν τὴν νῆαν. Ὁ βή-
ματά τινα πρὸς τῆς. Ἡ νῆας ἐπὶ τὸν ἴ-
διον.
— Σὲ φοβῶ; ἠρώτησεν ὁ Ἰμβραῖμ.
Ἡ Παπαδιά ἐγνώριζε τὴν τορκακίαν:
— Δὲν φοβῶμαι, ἀπερῶδη ἢ νῆας, ἠθροῦ-
μένον νὰ μάθω διατὴν ἐπίστασιν ἔδο.
— Ἀὐτὸ θὰ τὸ ἐνομοσῆς μετ' ὀλίγον, εἶ-
πεν ὁ Ἰμβραῖμ, μετῶν.
Καὶ ὅταν ὁ Ἰμβραῖμ ἔκαστε ν' ἀπὸ τῆς τῆς
ζῆτα...
«Ἡ Παπαδιά ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν ἴδιον, ἐπὶ
ὁ Ἰμβραῖμ τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν ἴδιον, ἀπὸ τὸν βρω-
χίονον τῶν. Εἰς τὴν ὄσφιν τοῦ ἀφροδοσίως
ἠμνοδοσίως ἐπὶ τὴν ὄσφιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν
ἴδιον χαρίζω ὄσφιν ἢ θῆξιν καὶ ἢ λαβὴ ἴδιον
περικαλιμένη ἀπὸ ὄσφιν μετῶν. Ἀφροδοσίως,
αἱ χιλιῶν τῆς νῆανδος ἠγῶσαν τὸ ἐπὶ τὸν ἴ-
διον τοῦ Ἰμβραῖμ. Ταχίως, τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς.
Ὁ Ἰμβραῖμ ἐπὶ τὸν ἴδιον ἀπὸ τῆς.
— Ἐάν ν' ἐγῶσῃς ἀπὸ τὸν ἴδιον κατὰ τὸν
ἴδιον ἀπὸ τῆς ὄσφιν, ἀπὸ τῆς Μισολόγγου.
Αἱ Ἑλληνίδες δὲν παρεδοθῶνται, ἀφρο-
δοσίως ν' ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπὸ τῆς ὄσφιν.
— Καὶ δὲν ἠθέλησε, εἶπε ἀφροδοσίως ὁ
Ἰμβραῖμ, ὅτι ἐν νῆας μου ἀφροδοσίως διὰ τὴν
δὲ τῆς καὶ νὰ ἐπὶ τῆς εἰς τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς μου;
— Δὲν θὰ παρεδοθῶνται, εἶπε ἀφροδοσίως
ἢ νῆας.
Ἐστὶν τὸ μαζὶ σφαιρῆς κατὰ τῆς καὶ
ἀφροδοσίως κατὰ τῆς ἀπὸ τῆς καὶ ἀφρο-
δοσίως.
(Ἀπὸ τὸ «Ἐλευθέριον Βήμα» Ἀθῆνῶν).

Culled Comments

A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.

A little force will break that which has been cracked before.

A politician is tougher than India-rubber, and his conscience more elastic.

An ounce of reality is worth a pound of romance.

Certain orators are very much like a great river — they are always the loudest and muddiest at the mouth.

Truth like roses often blossoms upon a thorny stem.

Λεγίμα τοῦ ὄρους τῆς ἐποχῆς ἐκείνης:
«Ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνακλίντρον κεκαλιμένον διὰ
μταξίον ἠρωϊκῶν, ἠμνοδοῦν τοῦ ὁποῖον
ἐπὶ τὸν ἴδιον ὄσφιν ὄσφιν ἀφροδοσίως ἔ-
νοσιον, καθῶς ὁ Ἰμβραῖμ παρῶν, πλοῦσις
ἐπὶ τὸν ἴδιον καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ἴδιον εἰς ἀπὸ τῆς
προσπερῶν, σφαιρῆς καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἴδιον
πλοῦσιον. Εἶναι μετῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ὄσφιν, γο-
δοσίως, ζωνδὸς καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ προσκοπῶν τῆς
κατὰ τὴν ἴδιον καὶ βαρῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ὄσφιν,
μὴ γενεᾶς ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ τὴν ἴδιον, ἢς τὸ κατὰ
μῶν ὄσφιν πρὸς τὰ ἀπὸ. Φέρει ἐπὶ τῆς
κατὰ τῆς ὄσφιν, ὅσοι παρεδοθῶν τῆς τῆς
κατὰ τῆς ἐπὶ τῆς ἀπὸ τῆς ὄσφιν.
Ἐστὶν ὄσφιν ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ τῆς ἀπὸ τῆς ὄσφιν.
Ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς, οἱ ἐκ Κωνσταντινουπόλεως
παρῶντες, εἰς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπὸ τῆς ὄσφιν τῆς
πλοῦσιον ἰσχυρὰ Ἀλβανὸς τῆς ἀπὸ τῆς ὄσφιν
καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς τῆς ὄσφιν.
Ὁ Ἰμβραῖμ ἐπὶ τὸν ἴδιον βρωχίονον εἰς
βαρῶν ἀπὸ τῆς, τὸ δὲ βέβαιον τῆς ἀπὸ τῆς
κατὰ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἴδιον ἀπὸ τῆς ὄσφιν μετὰ
πλοῦσιον τῆς ὄσφιν, ὅτι δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπὸ τῆς
κατὰ τῆς ἐπὶ τῆς ἀπὸ τῆς ὄσφιν, ταξίως
τὸ ἴδιον τῶν ἐπὶ τὸ βαρὸ βέβαιον τοῦ ὄσφιν.
Σιγῆ ἐγκρατοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς τῆς ὄσφιν ὁ Ἰ-
μβραῖμ ἠρώτησε τὸν Ἀλβανὸν καὶ ἔδωκε
τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς.
— Καὶ λέγει, γενεᾶς, εἶπε, πρὸς εἶν' ἢ
πρὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπὸ τῆς ὄσφιν.



Greetings from Business Men of Portland, Maine, to Members of the

Longfellow Chapter No. 82

It gives us great pleasure at this time of the year, 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 many friends of Portland, Maine.

Old Tavern Farm
INC.
Portland, Maine

"Bread is your best food"
BUT MILK IS BETTER

COMPLIMENTS of
The
Fairmont Creamery Co.
of Portland, Maine

"FINE TABLE BUTTER"

Season's Greetings
BENOIT'S
PORTLAND, MAINE
Happy New Year

Greetings of
PORTLAND LEHIGH FUEL CO., Inc.
Coal, Fuel Oils, Wood
PORTLAND, MAINE
Main Office 315 Park Avenue Branch Office 287 Federal Street

PORTLAND AND ROUNDABOUT

Portland—"America's Sunrise Gateway"

Is ideally located, both as a vacation land or for a permanent home. Set on two hills on a peninsula at head of Casco Bay, it is always sure of cool breezes either from the ocean or from the famous White Mountains, 100 miles to the West (plainly visible from both ends of the city—the Eastern and the Western Promenades).

Casco Bay has hundreds of islands, affording many miles of picturesque ocean shores for cottages and hotels. Frequent steamer service makes these easily accessible.

Old Orchard Beach is but a one hour trolley trip and Poland Spring only an hour by auto, trolley or rail. State Pier, 1000 feet long. Nearest American Port to Europe.

Portland—The Shopping Center

For about 125,000 people. Our excellent stores attract people from a wide radius. Commercial Portland distributes to all of Maine, as well as Northern New Hampshire and Vermont. Many small industries flourish here, employing in the aggregate thousands of skilled workmen. Our hotels are jolly firms for their good service, excellent table and moderate prices.

Portland's Past and Present

First settled in 1632 by George Cleeve and Richard Tucker. Incorporated 1832. One-third destroyed by fire in 1866. Valuation in 1930: Estates—Real, \$88,767,400; Personal, \$26,011,075; Polls, 20,964.

The Council-Manager form of government, inaugurated 1923, has wrought marked improvement in the administration of the city's affairs.

Our population is now about 80,000. The terminus of three railroads and several steamship lines. Has 100 miles of trolley lines, high grade public schools, sixty-seven churches, three National banks, two Trust companies and two Savings banks. The largest city and metropolis of Maine. One of the most important military ports on the Atlantic Coast.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to the Order of Ahepa and all the members of the Greek Community.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
PORTLAND, MAINE

SEASON'S GREETINGS

To the Members of Ahepa
MAINE LINEN SUPPLY CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Greetings of
A FRIEND OF AHEPA

Happy
New Year

Season's Greetings
Happy New Year

J. H. McDONALD
COMPANY

Fish, Oysters and Clams

158 Commercial Street
PORTLAND, MAINE

Christmas Greetings

CASCO
MERCANTILE TRUST
COMPANY

Established 1824

PORTLAND'S
MOST CONVENIENT BANK

OUR BEST WISHES

To all the Ahepans
and our friends for a
Merry Christmas and a
Happy New Year

Randall & McAllister
Portland, Maine

GREETINGS from
SPEAR AND BRADISH
General Insurance Agency
417 Congress St. Portland, Me.

Compliments of
MAINE'S LARGEST BANK
Resources over \$35,000,000
FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
PORTLAND, MAINE

Phone Lincoln 6538

EDWARD ZUPNIK & SONS, INC.

Have Moved to Larger Quarters

NOW AT

1307, 4th Street, N. E., Union Market Terminal
Washington, D. C.

Distributors of Park & Tilford Candies and Schraff's Chocolates

Opposite B.C.M. Station Telephone 4620

HERMSDORF SHOWCASE CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SHOW CASES **◆** STORE FIXTURES

Show Windows and Inside Wood Work of All Kinds

Corner Canal and Auburn Streets **MANCHESTER, N. H.**

BROWNING & BAINES

famous

ORIENTA COFFEE

Washington's Favorite Drink

DON'T TAKE A CHANCE

"GAMBLE"

FOR

MEATS

TO ALL AHEPANS

I extend my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year —
Brother John Spiliotopoulos.

Montreal's Most Popular Restaurant

DIANA SWEETS

LTD.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Corner Peel and St. Catherine Streets

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

SOUTHERN HOTEL SUPPLY COMPANY


628 Pennsylvania Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thomas T. Keane, *President* *NAtional 8871*

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*Our Best Wishes to All the Ahepans and Our Friends
for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year*

ERNEST COUSINS LIMITED

Milk, Cream, Butter and Buttermilk

175 COLBORNE STREET MONTREAL, CANADA



PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

CAREFUL SPENDING DAYS ARE HERE

Gone are the days of 'ticker tape' extravagance.

Gone, too, are the days of 'penny-ante' economy.

Hail to the day of 'Careful Spending' . . . the surest road to a permanent prosperity!

Advertisers are taking their time in making up their appropriations this year.

They are going to spend . . . but they will spend more carefully . . . in selected and in proven mediums.

The question of the day is not 'How Much' circulation a publication has . . . but 'What Kind' of circulation!

And that is the principal reason why the Ahepa Magazine enters this New Year with head held high.

23,000 circulation may not be so much in answer to the question 'How Many' . . . but when we say (and prove) that 16,000 of our total circulation consists of business men . . . particularly Restaurant and Confectionery owners that is a fact that will be given serious consideration by every careful advertiser in the land.

FACTS

Every 'careful spending' advertiser should investigate the Ahepa Magazine and compare it with the mediums he is now using.

1. The Ahepa Magazine has a paid circulation of 23,000.
2. For the year 1932 Ahepa guarantees an increase in its paid circulation at the rate of 500 per month.
3. Ahepa is the largest American Greek National Monthly printed in this country and as such it is the outstanding representative of the interests of 500,000 Americans of Greek descent.
4. Ahepa is the official organ of the Order of Ahepa, a society founded on the principles of Americanization and Education.
5. The Ahepa Magazine is subscribed to by 7,000 Confectionery owners.
6. The Ahepa Magazine is subscribed to by 9,000 Restaurant and Hotel owners.
7. Ahepa is read by the entire family and therefore has a reader interest aggregating 75,000.

AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INC.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS