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NOS. 1-2

JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1933

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AHEPA MAGAZINE

Official Organ of the Order of Ahepa

VOL. VII

NOS. 1-2

JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1933

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ACHILLES CATSONIS, Editor

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Kerry Plans New Chapter in District No. 36

GREETINGS! I am very happy to report that the activities of the Ahepa in my district have been marked with an unprecedented enthusiasm. The Tri-Deka drive is off to a flying start in Ottawa. The members of the Sir Edward Cordington Chapter No. C.J.5, turned out in full membership for the installation of their newly elected officers for the ensuing year. The installation ceremony was followed by a truly fraternal banquet. Plans for the year were outlined by the newly elected President, Bro. George Stevens.

In Montreal the ceremony of the public installation of officers eclipsed every Greek function to date. It set a new record for attendance. The non-Greek visitors were more numerous than ever. The principal speakers of the evening were: Mr. Stratton P. Demetre, Consul-General of the Greek Republic; Mr. J. Dennis, member of the Federal Parliament; Bro. Peter Agetees, President-elect for 1933, and myself. A Guard of Honor of eight Sons of Pericles, resplendent in their colorful uniforms and flashing their swords at the command of Bro. Nick Grivakos who captained them, gave the ceremony a martial and pompous background. Dancing followed the installation ceremony. Refreshments also were very plentiful. In Montreal you know that refreshments are the real thing.

The Tri-Deka drive is progressing very well in Montreal and I am sure that the results will exceed our quota. Reinstatement of lost members is being carried on very successfully by a committee especially appointed for this work.

I am now working on the establishment of an Ahepa chapter in the city of Kingston, Ont. Kingston is the half-way point between Montreal and Toronto. The Ottawa brothers who are nearest have been detailed to do the missionary work. I expect good results very soon.

May the Ahepa prosper forever.

Fraternally yours,

NICHOLAS KERRY.

Durham, N. C.—Ahepan Activities Durham Initiates Prominent Citizens

ON WEDNESDAY, January 10, the Durham Chapter of Ahepa held its regular meeting, at which time two members were initiated into the degrees of Ahepa.

One of the new members, John Tsotsos, is the proprietor of the Farmers' Cafe, a resident of Durham, N. C., and a very respected Greek.

The second member, Wilbur Royster, a lawyer by profession, and a citizen of Raleigh, N. C., added great enthusiasm to the members of the Durham Chapter by his initiation. Brother Royster is a possessor of both ancient and modern Greek languages and was a resident in Athens, Greece, in his childhood days while his father was Ambassador to Greece. Brother Royster is liked more for his Philhellenic ideals and his alertness to render his services to Hellenic causes.

The Durham Chapter of Ahepa is very grateful to Bro. Alexander Miras for his kind efforts in bringing Brother Royster to us.

PAUL NEAMON,
Publicity Committee.



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ΑΔΕΙΑΙ ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗΣ - ΣΤΡΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΚΑΙ ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΕΙΣ - ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΑΦΙΞΕΩΣ - ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΔΑΣΜΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ

ΥΠΟ Ν. Ι. ΚΑΣΣΑΒΕΤΗ

1. Άδεια Έπιστροφής.— Πάν μὴ Ἀμερικανὸς Πολίτης, εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὰς Ἠνωμένας Πολιτείας νομίμως καὶ διὰ διαρκὴ ἐνταῦθα διαμονὴν δικαιοῦται νὰ ἐπιτελῇ ἄδειαν ἐπιστροφῆς παρὰ τοῦ Ὑπουργείου τῆς Ἐργασίας.

Οἱ εἰσελθόντες διὰ πρώτην φοράν πρὶν τῆς 1ης Ἰουλίου 1924, ὑποχρεοῦνται νὰ ἐπαβάλουν τὰς αἰτήσεις δι' Ἀδείας Ἐπιστροφῆς εἰς τὸ πλησιέστερον αὐτοῖς Μεταναστευτικὸν Γραφεῖον προσωπικῶς.

Οἱ ἐξῆς δὲ ταχυδρομοῦν τὰς αἰτήσεις των κατ' εἰρήνην εἰς τὸν Commissioner General of Immigration, Washington, D. C. :

- α') Οἱ εἰσελθόντες διὰ πρώτην φοράν μετὰ τὴν 1ην Ἰουλίου, 1924.
- β') Οἱ νομιμοποιήσαντες τὴν εἰσοδὸν των δυνάμει τοῦ νόμου τοῦ 1929.
- γ') Οἱ ἐπιτελούντες ἀδείας ἐπιστροφῆς μετὰ τὴν 1ην Ἰανουαρίου, 1932.

2. Στοιχεῖα Ἀφίξεως. Ὅσον διὰ τὴν ἔκδοσιν ἁδείων ἐπιστροφῆς, ὅσον καὶ διὰ τὴν πολυτογραφίαν, οἱ αἰτούντες δεφίλουν νὰ ἔχουν ἀκριβῆ στοιχεῖα ἀφίξεώς των, δηλαδή, πρέπει νὰ γνωρίζουν καλῶς α') τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ πλοίου, β') τὸν μῆνα καὶ τὸ ἔτος τῆς εἰς Ἀμερικὴν ἀφίξεώς των, γ') τὴν ἀκριβῆ ἀποδογραφεῖαν τοῦ ὀνόματος δηλαδή τὸ spelling τοῦ ὀνόματος των ὡς εἶναι ἐγγεγραμμένον εἰς τοὺς ἐμβατικούς καταλόγους τῶν ἀμερικανικῶν ἐταιριῶν. Μία

διαφορὰ ἐνὸς γραμματοῦ συνήθως εἶναι ἀρκετὴ αἰτία ἀπορρίψεως τῆς αἰτήσεως.

Αἱ ἀμερικανικαὶ ἐταιρίαι κρατοῦν ἐμβατικούς ὀνομαστικούς καταλόγους διὰ τὰ ἔτη μετὰ τὸ 1920. Τοιοῦτοι καταλόγοι διὰ προηγούμενα ἔτη εὐρίσκονται εἰς τὰ Κεντρικὰ γραφεῖα τῶν Ἐταιριῶν ἐν Εὐρώπῃ ὅπου μὲ ἓνα σχετικῶς μικρὸν ἔξοδον ἐξακριβώνονται τὰ στοιχεῖα ἀφίξεως, τῶν μὴ ἐνθιμοποιήτων αὐτῶν.

3. Στρατολογικαὶ Ὑποχρεώσεις.— Κατὰ νεώτερον Στρατολογικὸν Νόμον ἐν Ἑλλάδι δοῦνται αἱ στρατολογικαὶ ὑποχρεώσεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀποτάκτων ὡς ἐξῆς :

- α') Οἱ ἀνήκοντες εἰς κλάσεις μέχρι τοῦ 1912, ἀντιπρόσωπα 3,000 Δραχμῶν χαρτίων.
- β') Οἱ τῶν κλάσεων 1913Α—1924, 5,000 Δραχμῶν χαρτίων.
- γ') Οἱ τῶν κλάσεων 1925 καὶ μετέπειτα 5,000 Δραχμῶν χαρτίων, ἂν σπεύσουν οἱ ἐπύχοντες στρατιωτικῆς ὑποχρεώσεως νὰ πληρώσουν τὸ ἀντιπρόσωπα ἐντὸς 30 ἡμερῶν ἀπὸ τῆς εἰς Ἑλλάδα ἀφίξεώς των, ἄλλως μετὰ πάροδον 6 μηνῶν θὰ ἀπηρτηθῶσιν 14 μῆνας.

Σημειωτέον ὅτι πάντες οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἀδιακρίτως ἐθνικότητος, δικαιούνται νὰ μείνουν 6 μῆνας ἀνεξέγγυητοι ἀπὸ πάσαν στρατολογικὴν ὑποχρεώσιν. Ἐπίσης ὅτι οἱ νὰ ἐπιτελεθῇ ἡ ἀπαλλάξις δυνάμει

πληρωμῆς ἀντιπρόσωπος, οἱ Ἕλληνες τοῦ ἔξωτερου πρέπει νὰ εἶναι ἐφοδιασμένοι διὰ Προξενικῶν Πιστοποιητικῶν ἐμφαινόντων ὅτι οἱ αἰτούντες ταῦτα εἶναι τοῦλάχιστον 8 ἔτη ἔξω τῶν ὁρίων τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Τὰ τοιαῦτα πιστοποιητικὰ ἀντάσσονται ἐπὶ τῷ ἑνὸς ἐνόπιον τοῦ Προξένου καταθέσει ὁμοῦ Ἕλληνων τῶ γενεῶν μαρτύρων καὶ στοιχεῖων Δολλ. 7.50.

4. Ἑλληνικὸν Δασμολόγιον. Πᾶς ταξιδιωτὴς δικαιοῦται νὰ εἰσαγάγῃ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλεύθερα παντὸς Τελωνιακοῦ φόρου εἶδη ἐνδημασίας, ὑποδήματα, ἀντικείμενα καλλωπισμοῦ, ὡς καὶ ἓνα φρονόγραφον καὶ 10 πλάτες.

Πάντα τὰ ἄλλα εἶδη, μὴ ἐξαγορευόμενα τῶν οἰκογενειακῶν ἀποσκευῶν, αὐτανήτων, ραβίων κτλ., φορολογοῦνται πρὸς 25% ἐπὶ τῆς κατ' ἐπίτησον τοῦ Τελωνίου ἀξίας αὐτῶν, ἀλλ' οἱ μὴ Ἀμερικανοὶ Πολῖται οἱ προσάγοντες Προξενικὸν Πιστοποιητικὸν, θὰ πληρώνουν μόνον 8% συμπεριλαμβανομένων καὶ ὅλων τῶν ἄλλων συναφῶν φόρων. Προξενικὰ Πιστοποιητικὰ τοῦ εἶδους τούτου δὲν χορηγοῦνται εἰς Ἀμερικανούς Πολίτας ἀνευ τῆς ἐγκρίσεως τοῦ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν Ὑπουργείου τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

N. I. ΚΑΣΣΑΒΕΤΗΣ

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Important Documents of America's Service to Greece During War of Independence Brought to Light



Hon. Charalambos Simopoulos

By HIS EXCELLENCY, CHARALAMBOS SIMOPOULOS

Minister of Greece to the United States

GENTLEMEN:

IT IS with the greatest pleasure that I have accepted your invitation for this evening. You represent the youth which is our hope of tomorrow, and I am happy to collaborate with you, to help you in your task, and also be rejuvenated in your midst by turning my thoughts to the days of long ago, to my own student life, days of dreams and aspirations.

I am particularly happy and touched to see among us this evening your eminent President, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and I wish to thank him for the honor he has done us by his presence at this gathering.

Sometime ago I was reading a speech referring to the formation of ancient Greece, and which I now quote: "But there came a time, no one knows how, but we can almost see its beginning—there came a time when there was brought into this world of busy, active moving men a new principle which involved looking forward, which involved seeking for achievement in the future, which involved a 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.

"It was because that moving principle was Greek that Greece is Greece. And that is why all our Western civilization took its origin in Greece. That is why ancient Greece is immortal. That is why its great philosophers are our philosophers; its great poets, our poets; its great tragedians, our tragedians; its great orators, our orators—because the line of descent is continuous, consecutive and unbroken from that day to this."

Gentlemen, the one who penetrated so deeply into the spirit of the Greek civilization is a man who, not only in words but in deeds, has devoted his whole life to the service of those ideals; it is a man who inspires the youth toward progress; it is a man who with indomitable energy struggles in order to attain a goal which has not yet been reached—the peace of the world—this man is an American citizen whom we can revindicate also as a Greek for his spirit—I refer to your eminent President, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

By this quotation on ancient Greece you can understand, gentlemen, the ties which, since long ago, existed between Greece and America, what has been the influence of the Greek ideas on America during its struggle for independence. Therefore, when the Greek people, forgotten under the worst of slavery, began, through the influence of the schools and the church, to feel the reawakening of their glorious past, and threw themselves into the unequal struggle against their enemy to reconquer their independence and the free exercise of their religion, they did not present themselves before the world as an unknown nation, but reassumed their ancient place among the nations of the world and by their glorious struggle copied and continued the millesimal struggle of their ancestors, first attracting the attention of the world and subsequently its admiration by their heroic deeds.

It is not surprising, gentlemen, that our war for independence found, from its very beginning, a sympathetic welcome, not only by the American people but also by the American Government, as representative of the American people. I shall not speak this evening about the Philhellenic movement in general in America, but will confine myself to the political relations of the two countries. The American people had preceded us in their struggle for independence and could only have sympathy for our cause, and this was also reflected in official circles. An appeal from the Senate of Missinea sent by General Petro Mavromihalis to Adamandios Korais and transmitted by him to Edward Everett, the preeminent Philhellene, was published in the American papers.

As far as it has been possible for me to establish, the first official contact with the American Government was when Mr. Andreas Louriotis, Envoy of the Provisional Government of Greece in England, addressed a letter to Hon. John Quincy Adams. Louriotis transmitted this letter with a memorandum from London on February 20, 1823, through the Minister of the United States in London, the Hon. Richard Bush, where the hope was expressed "that diplomatic relations may be established between us communicating the most earnest desire of my Government that we may be allowed to call you allies

as well as friends and stating that we shall rejoice to enter upon discussions which may lead to immediate and advantageous treaties, and to receive as well as expedite diplomatic agents without delay."

On June 22, 1823, Alexander Mavrocordato, Secretary of State, addressed a letter from Tripolitza to John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, in Washington, reading as follows:

"SIR:

"I am directed by my Government to bring to your knowledge the feelings of gratitude towards the ministers of your nation accredited in London, Paris, Lisbon, and Madrid. The interest they have taken in the success of our cause and the sentiments of benevolence inspiring them in our favor, assure them as well as all your generous citizens the incontestable rights to our thankfulness.

"If an immense distance separates America from Greece, their constitutions and their reciprocal interests bring them too close together so that we cannot possibly omit to look forward to the establishment of relations whose happy results can possibly be doubted.

"A mission which is about to be sent to London for the negotiation of a loan is, at the same time, directed to enter into secret negotiations with you.

"In the firm hope that they will have the desired success, I request you to be kind enough to accept the assurance of my perfect esteem and also the highest consideration with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant.

(Signed) "A. MAVROCORDATO.

"Tripolitza, 22d June, 1823."

This letter not only shows the feelings of the American people but also the friendliness encountered from the American officials in Europe.

Careful consideration had been given these requests, as is shown from the message of President Monroe to Congress in 1823, part of which reads as follows:

"A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favor, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest and of acquisition with a view to aggrandizement which mingle so much in the transactions of nations seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them; that Greece will become again an independent nation."

This message of the President furnished the occasion to the great orator, Daniel Webster, to sustain in Congress, in one of his masterful speeches, the appointment of an American agent to Greece, which in some way would mean an indirect recognition of Greece. Despite his eloquent oratory, Daniel Webster's proposition was not adopted by the House.

Later, John Quincy Adams became President of the United States and decided to send an agent on a special mission to Greece. Hon. Wm. C. Sumner was selected, but, unfortunately, while on the way to Greece, died in Paris. It is

fortunate that we have the instructions given to him by the then Secretary of State, Henry Clay, and, if I am not mistaken, this document has not been made public up to now. I found it by chance in the American archives. You will allow me to read these instructions to you so that you may endeavor to learn what the sentiments of the American Government were for Greece—sentiments, gentlemen, which have not varied since more than a century ago.

"SIR:

"The very deep interest which the people of the United States naturally feel in the existing contest between Greece and Turkey has induced the President to appoint you as agent of the Government of the United States to proceed to Greece. You will accordingly embark on board the United States frigate *Brandywine*, which is to carry General Lafayette to France, and upon your arrival there you will thence continue in that vessel or proceed without delay in another manner, as may appear to you most eligible, to the point of your destination. Upon reaching Greece, you will report to the actual seat of government, and communicate to the existing authorities your arrival and your appointment. You will let them know what the people of the United States and their Government, through the whole of the present struggle of Greece, gave constantly and felt an anxious desire that it might terminate in the reestablishment of the liberty and independence of that country and that they have consequently observed the events of the war with the most lively interest, sympathizing with Greece when they have been unfortunately adverse, and rejoicing when they have been propitious to her cause. Nor ought any difference, as to its cause, on the part of the United States, to be inferred from the neutrality which they have hitherto prescribed, and probably will continue to prescribe to themselves. That neutrality is according to the policy which has characterized this government from its origin, which was observed during all the revolutionary wars of France, and which has also extended to the contest between Spain and her American colonies. It is better for the United States and Greece that it should not be departed from the present instance.

"It is the principal object of your agency to collect and transmit from time to time to this department information of the present state and future progress of the war, by land and sea; the capacity of Greece to maintain the contest; the number and conditions of her armies; the state of her marine, of the public revenue; the amount of disposition and degree of education of her population; the character and views of the chiefs, and in short, whatever will tend to enable the Government of the United States to form a correct judgment, in regard to the ability of Greece to promote war and sustain an independent government.

"Without any officious interference in their affairs, or obtruding your advice upon them, you will, whenever applied to, communicate all the information which may be desired as to this country and its institutions, and you will, on suitable occasions, lend your friendly office to heal any difficulties or soothe any angry passions in the way to that harmonious contest between the Grecian factions and commanders without which their cause cannot prosper.

"You will also render any aid that you can to our commerce and seamen in the ports and harbors of Greece. Information, which, it is hoped, is not correct, has reached this department of one or two of the American merchantmen having engaged in the Turkish service, to transport quietly men or means. If any such instances should fall within your observations, you will acquaint the parties concerned with the

high displeasure of the President at conduct so unworthy of American citizens, and so contrary to their duty, as well as to their honor; and that if they should bring themselves, in consequence of Greece, misconduct, any difficulties, they will have no right to expect the interposition of their government in their behalf.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

(Signed) HENRY CLAY."

On the 5th of May, 1827, the Third National Assembly at Trizene, presided over by Sissinis, expressed its thankfulness to the President of the United States in an address transmitted by Count Cappa d'Istria from Corfu, June 18, 1827.

"To His Excellency,

"The President of the United States.

"EXCELLENCY:

"In extending a helping hand towards the Old World, and encouraging it in its march to freedom and civilization, the New World covers itself with increased glory, and does honor to humanity.

"Greece, Sir, has received with gratitude the signal testimonies of the philanthropic sentiments of the people of North America, as well as its generous assistance. Commissioned to express to Your Excellency the sincere feelings of my nation, I esteem myself happy in being the organ of communication between free communities which, although separated by space, are nevertheless drawn towards one another by the principles of morals, and by whatever is truly beneficial to human society.

"I am with respect,

(Signed) S. SISSINIS,
*President of the Third National
Assembly of Greece.*
N. SPILAIKI, *Secretary.*

"Trezene, May 5, 1827."

"To His Excellency,

"The President of the United States.

"EXCELLENCY:

"The President of the General National Congress of my nation has just transmitted to me a letter, addressed to Your Excellency, in which he expresses the sentiments of gratitude with which the liberal conduct of the American nation has filled the nation over which he presides.

"I deem myself exceedingly happy in having been selected as the organ of this communication; and I pray God, the Protector of America and Greece, to afford me in future other opportunities of witnessing the reciprocal sentiments of two nations, to one of which I belong, and offer to the other the sentiments of my admiration and the homage of my gratitude.

"I take great pleasure in availing myself of the honor afforded me by this opportunity of presenting to Your Excellency the homage of my own sentiments of profound respect.

"Your Excellency's most humble and devoted servant,

"COUNT CAPO D'ISTRIS.

"Corfu, June 15-27, 1827."

John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, in his message to Congress, December 4, 1827, transmitted the two letters I have just read to you in the following terms:

"Since the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the Imperial throne of all the Russians the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so constantly manifested by his predecessor, have continued unabated and have been reliably

testified by the appointment of a minister plenipotentiary to reside at this place. From the interest taken by this Sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European powers are cooperating with him, the friends of freedom and of humanity may indulge the hope that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts which they have so long and so gallantly sustained; that they will enjoy the blessings of self-government, which by their sufferings in the cause of liberty they have richly earned, and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the people and Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause have been acknowledged by their Government in a letter of thanks which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, the representatives of that nation to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

"Washington, December 4, 1827.

(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

The Government of the United States could not recognize Greece as an independent state and enter into official diplomatic relations because the constant policy of the United States Government has always been to recognize the independence of foreign countries only when their independence was sufficiently established and could not raise serious objections by other countries.

On April 18, 1833, England, France and Russia, who were acting as protection powers for Greece, transmitted to the American Government a joint note inviting it to recognize Prince Otto of Bavaria as King of Greece. The Secretary of State, Livingston, replied to this note as follows:

"This note has been laid before the President of the United States, who has directed the undersigned to inform the ministers plenipotentiary of the said three powers that it has been the principle and the invariable practice of the United States to recognize that, as the legal government of another nation, which, by its establishment in the actual exercise of political power, might be supposed to have received the express or implied assent of the people, and that he is therefore happy that the assurance given by the three mediating powers, that they were duly authorized to make the arrangement they announce, by the people of Greece, will enable him on the part of the United States, without departing from their known principles in similar cases, to acknowledge the Prince Otto of Bavaria as the King of Greece, and to comply with the request of the high mediating powers, on his reception by the people of that country as their Sovereign."

The first treaty signed between the United States of America and Greece was a treaty of commerce and navigation. The negotiations were made in 1837 in London between the Minister of Greece, Spiridon Tricopis, and the United States Minister, Andrew Stevenson.

The first minister appointed by Greece to Washington was Alexander Rizzo Rangabé, June 18, 1867. However, General Calergi had been first designated to this post but died before reaching his destination.

Mr. Rangabé's mission did not last more than three years, and after a rather long vacancy, Mr. John Gennadius was appointed in 1883.

The first minister appointed by the United States to Athens, March 11, 1868, was Mr. Charles K. Tuckerman of New York, whose official reports were impregnated with great sympathy for Greece. This period coincides with the insurrection of the Island of Crete, where the American sympathies were again manifested, as can be ascertained from the following resolution by the Greek House of Representatives to the House and Senate of the United States, which I now quote:

"October 24, 1868.

"The Grecian House of Representatives, taking into consideration the generous sentiments at all times manifested by the United States of America in behalf of the Greek nation and valuing especially the philanthropic sympathy for Crete lately expressed by the legislative bodies of the republic, tenders its deep gratitude to the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States of America, and through them to the noble American people, and charged the President of the House with the duty of faithfully interpreting this national decision.

"Athens, October 24, 1868.

(Signed) PRESIDENT, J. LAZARETTOS."

But, aside from the political aspect, we note at this same period a certain discontent in Greece against some measures taken by the American Government. History repeats itself, and the question raised in 1867 is just as actual today as then. The tariff imposed on currants, which until that time had amounted to \$8 per thousand pounds, had been increased nearly ten times.

You may deduct by this, gentlemen, that tariff questions are not so new as they appear to be, and I was not surprised, when reading the memorandum of my first colleague of 65 years ago, to encounter the mention of a subject with which I myself have had to deal.

Immigration to America has played a great rôle during the last 40 years and has created new ties between the two countries, bringing the peoples of the two nations closer together. Through their ties with the mother country, the Greeks in America contributed in making this country better known in Greece, promoting trade between the two countries to such an extent that now this commercial development between the United States and Greece surpasses that of all the Balkan States taken together.

On the other hand, Americans are very active in Greece, going there to study our antiquities, interesting themselves in big undertakings, helping our institutions for the education of youth, giving their support for the improvement of sanitary conditions of the country, and giving their support to all humanitarian purposes.

In general, the policy followed by Greece is inspired by the same desire for peace pursued by the United States. Our foreign policy has only one scope—the establishment of sincere and friendly relations with our neighbors as well as with the rest of the world, and it is impossible for me to emphasize enough how successful in this direction the policy of Mr. Venizelos and his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Michalacopoulos, has been. I consider that the establishment of cordial and friendly relations with Turkey, which, in greatest part, is the work of Mr. Venizelos, has not been sufficiently appreciated all over the world although it incontestably constitutes one of the most remarkable events of the post-war period. The hatred which existed for many centuries has disappeared, and a new spirit of collaboration is growing from day to day. Mr. Venizelos, in an address delivered at Tripolis prior to his visit to Angora, outlined Greece's policy as follows:

"Now that we enter in the second century of Greece's independence, try to concentrate all your energy—corporal, spiritual and mental, directing it to the interior development of the country, so as to succeed in giving to Greece, which constitutes the most homogeneous country, all the means to march forward in progress and prosperity. I could have been asked what would you then recommend to our youth so as to inspire them? Are you going to make them materialistic so that their whole activity will be linked to their personal interest? I reply that this is a great error. Who said that higher ideals do not exist in peace? To the youth I must recommend first to look to obtain a sound body, because only a sound body is ready in case of necessity to defend the independence of the country and only in a sound body, as our forefathers stated, can a sound brain be found and a noble soul exist. In your social life endeavor to do good. You must learn that no joy can be equal to the joy a man feels when he is in a position to do good to others. Instead of dreaming of vain military glories, as long as the independence of the country is not in danger, try to become great scientists who will be helpful to the country and to humanity, and you will be able to successfully dominate the forces of nature, bridling them and bringing them to the service of humanity. Not one of the great generals that we know has the glory which is due to a scientist like Pasteur."

These inspiring words correspond fully to the ideals professed by the policy of the United States. We have reduced our armaments on land and sea. It is due to one of our political leaders, Mr. Papanastassiou, that the suggestion of a collaboration of the Balkan States originated, and the first conference took place in Athens. This movement follows its course, and subsequently other conferences have taken place in various capitals, bringing together political men, the "intelligentsia" of the Balkans as well as the youth, and they are struggling to find first the points of common interest so that they can more efficaciously remedy the differences existing between them.

If I have insisted more on the beginning of the official political relations of the United States and Greece, it was only because I wanted to point out the continuity of the American policy toward Greece up to the present time.

In concluding my address, I should like to add that the official relations I have had during the years of my service here have been impregnated with the greatest cordiality.

President Roosevelt Likes Ahepa Magazine

THE following letter was addressed to the Editor of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE:

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Hyde Park, Dutchess County
NEW YORK

February 2, 1933.

Mr. Roosevelt has asked me to acknowledge your letter of December 27th and thank you for sending him the copies of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. The dedicatory note pleased him very much and he is keeping a copy of it in his library as a token of good will.

(Signed) LOUIS M. H. HOWE,
Secretary to Mr. Roosevelt.

Charles P. Howland

A Tribute by His Excellency, Charalambos Simopoulos,
Minister of Greece to the United States

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I APPRECIATED very much the thought of your President requesting me to participate in the memorial service held by your university for Mr. Charles P. Howland. Your President thought, and I am grateful to him for his suggestion, that Greece, with which Mr. Charles P. Howland has been so closely connected, should participate with you on this occasion in honoring his memory, and I hastened to accept his invitation to join with you and pay my tribute to the memory of a friend who does honor to your institution as well as to humanity.

In order to better point out the work of Mr. Charles P. Howland in Greece, you will allow me to recall as briefly as possible the circumstances under which he was called to lend his services. The Greek army, which occupied Smyrna and part of Asia Minor, having been abandoned by their allies, sustained alone a long and fearful struggle against Turkey, which, in the fall of 1922, ended disastrously, not only entailing military evacuation, but also that of the entire Christian population which had been established in Asia Minor for many centuries, and, in order to avoid extermination, took refuge in Greece, abandoning all their possessions. This population overflowed into Greece in a state of panic and utterly destitute.

First the Balkan wars and then the Great War necessitated ten consecutive years of military effort, and Greece was completely exhausted and without resources. The number of refugees coming from Asia Minor, to which were added the populations of other parts of the Turkish Empire and Russia, reached the total of one and a half million souls. A small country like Greece, whose entire population attained five million inhabitants, found herself in the cruel necessity of sheltering, feeding and settling one and a half million souls of her own race.

If we transfer the problem to a large country like America, observing the due proportions, her 120 million inhabitants would have to take care of more than 30 million souls. This figure proves better than any other illustration the magnitude of the problem. The League of Nations hastened to study the situation, and the Greek government requested subsequently its moral and technical assistance. In addition to the enormous amounts of money spent by the Greek government for the refugees, two loans were made, the proceeds of which were remitted to a special commission appointed by the League of Nations, known as the "Refugee Settlement Commission," which, with the help and collaboration of the Hellenic government, assumed the task of permanently settling these refugees all over Greece.

The first chairman of this commission was Mr. Henry Morgenthau to whom, a short time after, Mr. Charles P. Howland succeeded in the same capacity. This was the work which Mr. Charles P. Howland had to accomplish, and I do not need to tell you that he proved himself equal to the task.

In his report to the Council of the League of Nations, he depicted in a few concise words the situation as follows: "On the humanitarian side, imagination cannot compass the event; only those can make the effort of understanding who have seen destitution, misery, and the scale of this disaster was so unprecedented as to demand, even from such persons, a new vision."

It is to be noted already by these lines, the loftiness of the soul of Mr. Charles P. Howland, the nobility of his sentiments, the conception that he had already formed for the fulfilment of his task. It is a great soul which speaks; it is a man who has seen the misery and who, in the accomplishment of his task, will never forget it and will concentrate all his efforts to fight it, remedy it, and alleviate it. But his clear mind immediately grasps the fact that, aside from the humanitarian aspect, there are other phases connected with this problem, and he adds in his report that "it requires an equal effort of the imagination to picture the possible political consequences of such a catastrophe as that which befell Greece in 1922—consequences to the nation itself, to its neighbors and from them to the world at large. Habits of order and respect for law disappear when a man sees his wife and children dying of want, and men become anarchists. There were not lacking those who fish in such waters and who use for that purpose the poacher's apparatus of dynamite. Relief of despair on such a scale is as much a political necessity as a human responsibility."

Thus you see from these words how he conceives his work, and the clarity with which he defines it as a humanitarian, social and political work. It is with deep emotion that I recall my first contact with him before his departure for Athens; our long conversation, his worry over his future work and to what extent the humanitarian part of his task occupied his mind, the desire of doing good, being just and helping his brethren.

To be just, do good, love his neighbor, promulgation of love between individuals and peoples for a better future, these were the ideals animating his noble soul, because he was really humanitarian, a believer whose eyes, deep and kindly, of the thinker that he was, appeared almost to be linked with a distant world, made of love and beauty.

One always knows a man better from his own friends, and I recall the high terms in which two of his most distinguished and intimate friends, equally noble in spirit, expressed themselves in regard to Mr. Charles P. Howland, both of whom preceded him to the Great Beyond; I refer to the two under-secretaries of the State Department, Mr. Cotton and Mr. Olds, to whom I also add the Honorable Mr. Walcott, Senator from Connecticut.

Artist and thinker, he loved to take long walks, admire nature and get close to her, contemplate the scenery, follow the play of the colors, dream and feel his soul elevate itself to the greatness of the Creator.

You all realize how difficult and arduous this work was under unprecedented circumstances, the problem of sheltering the rural population and giving them the means to work and be productive, and the still more difficult problem of establishing the non-rural population composed of artisans without work. He devoted his entire activity to studying and solving these grave problems, to organizing with his collaborators a sanitary service; to helping in the creation of new industries, such as rug weaving, pottery and sericulture, in which part of the refugees excelled. His devotion, his fairness and earnestness have been so highly appreciated that he found the

most cordial support by the Greek government, by his immediate collaborators and by the Greek people, and with that generosity and modesty which always characterized his spirit, he recognized the efforts of his collaborators, minimizing his own work when addressing his report to the League of Nations as follows:

"Were a dedication appropriate to a document of this character, it should be to all the Greeks of every degree, associated in any way with the task of the commission who, by their energy and devotion, have brought forward the work to which the League addressed itself in 1923."

The fears of social uneasiness, fortunately, have not been realized and the establishment of the refugees proceeded in the most satisfactory way, and most of them have today their own homes, they are productive, and their situation as well as that of the rest of Greece would have been much better if the world crisis had not stricken my country so violently in the midst of its recovery.

From a broader political aspect which always occupied the mind of Mr. Charles P. Howland, the success has been even greater. Greece is now the most homogeneous country of all the Balkan States, and, as Mr. Howland pointed out, "at the present time the Greek republic is united in race, religion and language. The racial minorities scarcely count, including the pro-Bulgarian, and the pro-Roumanian in Macedonia, the Jews in Salonika, the Albanians in Chamouria, and the Turks in Western Thrace, the alien elements do not exceed 300,000 out of a population of nearly six and a half millions."

This statement, coming from a man like Mr. Charles P. Howland, proves better than anything else how inconsistent and untrue are the assertions that there is a minority question in Greece.

Upon his return to America I had many occasions to come in contact with him, and I had always appreciated the keen interest which he had kept for his work after his resignation.

He had the satisfaction to see the good results of his own work in Greece. I quoted previously the dark picture of the situation that he had to face upon his arrival in Greece. You will excuse me once more if I quote the last part of his report on his departure from Greece, and through his own inspired words better demonstrate to you the joy, the happiness and the satisfaction that he felt for the progress accomplished: "All through northern Greece, beyond Olympus, in those regions which constitute the background of the national organism, the settlement of the refugees means a stability and security hitherto unknown. The Macedonian country had long been the theater of keen nationalistic conflicts; the wars in their turn made of it a battlefield. The arrival of the refugees first gave the inhabitants the feeling of a lasting peace without which the development of the country's wealth would have been impossible. We require no better proof than the rapid reconstruction of Salonika and Serres. From the Rhodope to the Pindus, agricultural settlements cover the country, proclaiming to the traveler that the Macedonian drama is at an end. The sad past remains but a memory."

In the name of my government and in the name of the Greek people, in the name of the Greek friends of Mr. Charles P. Howland and myself, I address to his sorrowing widow and children as well as to your university, my sincerest condolences and the assurances that we will always keep a pious remembrance of his memory.

I thank you.

Ahepa President Coming

(The Twin City Sentinel)

THE Winston-Salem Chapter of the Order of the American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association has the good fortune to announce that it will have Supreme President Harris J. Booras, of Boston, as its guest for the celebration of Washington's birthday it will hold February 22. President Booras represents all the Greeks in America, who are affiliated with the Ahepa, as the association is more briefly called. The Ahepa has a large membership among Greeks in this country and has done much to impress them with American ideals and to enlist their best efforts and loyalty in emulating them. Winston is familiar with the idealism and values of the local chapter of the Ahepa and congratulates its members upon the pleasure that will be theirs in greeting the national president on a day that means so much to Americans and Greeks alike.

More Greeks Leaving the United States Than Those Entering

THE Bureau of Immigration reports that during the months of July, August, September and October there were 584 persons who left for Greece as against 229 entering the United States from the same country. The total outgoing population during the same period to all countries is 36,755 as against an incoming population from all sources of 10,315.

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LIFE SAVERS, INC.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

Supreme President's Comments

AHEPA'S march of ten years is synonymous to Xenophon's march with his ten thousand! Xenophon, with his handful of men, traversed the great Asiatic continent, pierced into the heart of the mighty Persian empire, dispersed all the armies that were thrust against him, and succeeded in triumphantly making his memorable return to the Motherland! It was faith that crowned his armies with victory; faith of the leader in his soldiers, faith of the soldiery in their leader; faith of the army in their glorious Motherland, Hellas; faith that they would succeed! Without faith they would have been destroyed.

For ten years the Ahepa has marched on; its flag has been implanted throughout the United States and Canada; its armies have glorified America and their proud Motherland, Greece! In spite of obstacles, in spite of adverse conditions, in spite of all attacks, the accomplishments of Ahepa were crowned with success! It was the faith of our soldiers and our leaders that brought about this magnificent result; without faith, we would have crumbled!

Faith in Ahepa, in its ideals and in its proud mission, is superior to all persons and things. Let us maintain that faith; Ahepa is marching on!

Old Guard

My call to the Old Guard has been answered, and I am very proud. Past Supreme Lodge officers, presidents, and old war heroes of the fraternity have assumed inferior posts in the front line trenches. Reports from chapters indicate a complete response to my call! That shows the great spirit of Ahepanism; that proves the love and devotion that our soldiers have for our proud fraternity. Just a few examples of superb Ahepanism: Bro. V. I. Chebithes, Past Supreme President, has assumed the presidency of his Hermes Chapter of New York; Bro. Peter Sikokis, Past Supreme Vice-President and Past Supreme Governor, is installed as sentinel of his chapter in Chicago; Bro. John Stratis, an old war-horse of the Boston Chapter, has assumed command of the degree work! I could point to hundreds of similar cases throughout the kingdom. Old Guard, you are to be congratulated, the honor is yours for your splendid examples.

The Tri-Deca Drive

Old Guard, march on! The new guard are with you; ten thousand fresh soldiers are pouring into the phalanxes that you lead. I am looking forth to a similar response from every soldier who has received my letter—**EVERY MEMBER, GET A MEMBER.** If there be an Ahepan who has not yet a new member, he had better *wake up* and get on the roll of honor. Get your member now, don't wait until tomorrow. The drive is progressing with great rapidity. Will New York or Chicago capture the prize? Will it be Boston or San Francisco that tops the list? Will it be Montreal or St. Louis that will surprise the other chapters? Get busy, boys, the time is limited—we must have ten thousand new men!

District governors, presidents, and officers of chapters, are

you on the job? I am looking forward to your reports with great expectations; get busy, men; don't procrastinate!

How about our suspended members? Are the new officers at work? Every member must get back one of our boys; have you got your man, brother? If not, why wait and why not do it today?

Excursion

Preparations for our fifth excursion to the Motherland are in full swing; it is Ahepa's excursion, and every member must talk and work for it. If you personally cannot go, see to it that those of your city who plan to travel to Greece travel with the banner of our proud fraternity.

The magnificent Ahepa steamship *Byron*, leaves New York on March 14, Boston, March 15; the celebrations and receptions will be more impressive than ever before. There, at the pier of Athens, thousands will await the Ahepa steamer; perhaps your mother or your relatives will be in the group. Greece awaits you with open arms—get busy, Ahepa marches on!

New Officers

I have recently returned from a lengthy tour throughout upper New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, and Connecticut; the spirit of our boys is excellent everywhere, our chapters are in splendid condition! There is no depression in an ideal; there is no depression in the Ahepa! Here or there you may find a slight setback, but, as a whole, our fraternity is in a remarkable state.

New officers of chapters! in your hands we have entrusted our glorious Order; I ask you to take your jobs seriously and work harder than you ever did before. Visit our boys in their shops, in their businesses, and their homes, and try to help them and encourage them. Don't wait for them to come to the meetings—go and bring them there! If the mountain doesn't go to Mohammed, Mohammed goes to the mountain. Don't cry and lose your pep and enthusiasm; get busy and lead your chapters. Don't permit petty jealousies, petty differences, and petty misunderstandings to creep into your chapters; look up high at the ideals of the fraternity. You, as officers, must not become excited and lose your temper or your enthusiasm because you are criticized; you must expect to be criticized.

Don't expect to collect dues by sitting back at the meeting and waiting for things to happen. Go out and see the boys and collect the dues. The officers must set the example and pay their dues *first*—don't forget this.

If the officers are dead, the chapters will also be dead! Don't bluff the year along—for you bluff yourselves, and the fraternity! Be full of energy, full of pep, full of smiles, full of enthusiasm, *full of action.* Your chapters will be what you make them—no more nor less. Carry on, boys, carry on!

**JOIN THE AHEPA EXCURSION TO GREECE
AND HAVE A GOOD TIME**

NOTICE *The Offices of Our Supreme President*

HARRIS J. BOORAS
Have been moved to
**Rooms 511-512, Ten State St.,
Boston, Mass.**
Telephone, Lafayette 2816

*Hereafter send all mail to
above new address*

The Eternal Spirit of Greece

By DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

President of Columbia University

Address to the "PNYX", Hellenic Student Society of Columbia University, at its Fifth Annual Concert and Dance*

I AM going to use a salutation which I used a great many years ago. When I was graduated from Columbia College, I was appointed by the faculty to make at our commencement what they were kind enough to call an oration, in the ancient Greek language. After all these years, I do not remember much of that oration, but I do remember the words with which I opened, and they were these: "*Nearoi te philoi kai gerontes*" (Friends, young and old). It is a long time since I addressed that audience in a building in the city of New York which no longer exists—the old Academy of Music at Irving Place and 14th Street where our commencements were held.

This evening seems to me one of the most striking and one of the most significant happenings that have taken place in the university for a long time, and I want to thank and congratulate those who were responsible for the arrangement and the artistic execution of the playlet which we were watching on the stage. I find it difficult to speak to Greeks without being devoted, because so far as my studies and my own reflections on the experience of life are concerned, they have been most stimulated by the philosophers, men of letters, and the creative artists of Greece.

My teacher at the University of Berlin was the greatest authority that ever lived on the philosophy of the ancient Greeks. It was a liberal education to hear him talk. He was the distinguished Professor Zeller, and among all the German scholars of our time, the most proficient in his understanding and capacity of ancient Greeks. When I left Berlin to come to the United States, Professor Zeller gave me a copy of his book, and he wrote across the title page this inscription: First, my name, and then this—"*Girasko ai Polla didaskomenos*" (I am growing old, always learning). It was a wonderful sentence, and I remember it from that day to this. It is what keeps us in the spirit of ancient Greece. To grow old learning something new, never to stand still. I wish I could convey to you my sense of understanding, my emotion when I found myself in Athens for the first time. I had been reading of Athens, I had been studying about Athens, I had been hearing about Athens throughout all my school, college and university days. Finally I found myself in Athens. I climbed up towards sunset on the Acropolis and I stood as the sun was sinking in the West on the base of the temple of the Wingless Victory, one of the most marvelous spots in the whole world. I looked out over yonder. Within easy eyeshot was where the Battle of Salamis was fought; down here was the grove of the academy where Plato taught; here was the Lyceum where Aristotle taught; here was the rock of Mars where Paul spoke to the men of Athens; here was the theater where Sophocles, Aeschylus and Euripides pre-

sented their plays. Behind was the Parthenon itself which, even maimed and broken in its ruins, stands as the most beautiful example of architecture in the ancient Greek spirit. And here lay Athens, and behind the hills of Hymaetus; here Marathon; and a little farther away, Thermopylae. And my young friends, standing in that spot, the whole history of mankind and philosophy seemed to be lifted. The one impression of a lifetime! And I cannot overemphasize the influence it had on my consciousness.

A few years ago the Prime Minister of Greece, Venizelos, visited this university. He came and talked of those things—of the bridge over all these years, the years of difficulty, the years of attack, the years of Turkish domination, the years of new aspiration and struggle for freedom, and the years of the Greeks of today. And as I was listening to Venizelos, I could not help telling him what looking on the Wingless Victory meant to a student forty years ago. My friends, what we are to remember is that the spirit of Greece is eternal. Its contribution and its importance to philosophy, to the letters, to the arts is one of the highest. The reason why we speak of the Greek letters, Greek philosophy and Greek art as classic is not because they are Greek, but because they are of the highest. They set the standard of all civilization for classical activity and aspiration, and after centuries of darkness when Europe rediscovered Greece, what did they call it? The Renaissance, the rediscovery, the rebirth of Greek civilization. As a people, and as territory is measured, Greece is a small nation; so is Holland; so are the Scandinavian people. But civilization bears no relation to its size, no relation to its growth, to its wealth. It bears relation to the capacity of a people for development and achievement. There are people who occupy vast areas of land without ever having been heard from. Greece, a little bit of land, the area of an American state, that made itself immortal by reason of its intellect and vitality. It is difficult for me to tell you of what satisfaction I take in viewing the multitude of Greek students in this land. Here they find aid of every sort, and what kind of students could be more welcome at Morningside Heights than those people who come from the ancient civilization? If the universities of the world have an ideal, that ideal is furnished by ancient Greece—Greece where civilization has been going to school for 3,000 years.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is my message to the Greeks tonight. I thank and congratulate again those who were instrumental in staging for us "The Choice of Hercules" which I consider one of the most significant events that has happened in Columbia University in a long time. I can only express my deep satisfaction for the admirable progress which the Greek students are making in this university.

* (Courtesy of the PNYX program committee.)

Our Eyes

By DR. ETHEL N. MANUKAS

Trenton, N. J.

OUR universally beloved philosopher, Plato, some two thousand years ago, wrote concerning the eyes: "Sight in my opinion is the source of the greatest benefit to us, for had we never seen the stars, and the sun, and the heavens, none of the words which we have spoken about the universe would ever have been uttered. But now the sight of day and night, and the months, and the revolution of the years, have created number and have given us a conception of time, and the powers of inquiring about the nature of the universe, and from this source we have derived philosophy, that which no greater good ever was or will be given by the gods to mortal man."

And that great Roman, Cicero, once uttered, "The eyes, like sentinels, hold the highest place in the body." Poets, philosophers, orators, statesmen have eulogized throughout the ages—and will eulogize throughout ages yet to come—the beauty, the importance, the inestimable benefit derived from the most valued of the senses—sight.

The eye is the first sense organ developed in the embryo, the state of the human being undergoing prenatal development. Second to touch, it is the most universally distributed sense existing, except in certain of the lowest forms of life, throughout the animal kingdom. It is the chief factor in the education and the intellect of the civilization of man: By its aid the form, color, size, distance, position, and characteristic details of objects can be known.

It is interesting to note a brief comparison of various animals' eyes with those of man. For instance, when regarding a distant object, the eyes of man and monkey are directed forward. They alone have a small central area of acute vision. All other mammals, such as rabbits and mice, have their eyes directed outward, so that the view behind them is as good or even better than the view in front of them. This factor is also the case in many birds, nearly all reptiles, amphibians, and fishes.

Color vision also seems more developed in man. Another interesting item is that with the exception of the primates, dogs, and cats, animals don't habitually move their eyes. They move their entire head. The color of the eyes of nearly all mammals is yellowish brown, or dark brown; of birds it is scarlet, yellow, blue—and varied colors. This is nature's way of making them inconspicuous among their surroundings, thereby affording them safety.

The eyes of man usually vary from the faintest of blues to the darkest of browns. A beautiful poem referring to the color of eyes of man is here quoted from a section of "Oriental Poetry":

"A gray eye is a sly eye,
And roguish is a brown one;
Turn full upon me thy eye,
Oh, how its wavelets drown one!"

A blue eye is a true eye;
Mysterious is a dark one,
Which flashes like a spark—sun!
A black eye is the best one."

The eye is often described as a globe, with three membranes forming the walls. The outer coat, or sclera, is that white portion of the eye which is visible. The middle coat, or choroid, is one composed of innumerable blood vessels affording nourishment to structures within the eye and the innermost coat, the retina, or extension of the optic nerve which has its origin in the brain. Joining the sclera in front is a transparent portion, the cornea—which projects forward not unlike a watch crystal projection from a watch. This is often termed the window of the eye. Behind the cornea lies the iris—or what is known as the colored part of the eye. When one has blue or brown eyes, for instance, it is really determined by the pigment in the iris. There is a hole in this membrane, which forms the pupil. There is a small lens in back of the iris which comes into use especially when using the eyes for near. Six external muscles move the eyes in various directions, also. This brief anatomy may help one to understand more fully how the eye functions.

If one is in a dark room, nothing can be seen. As soon as the light appears, however, everything in the room is visible. Light is, therefore, an important requisite to vision. The manner in which we see an object is this: Light, striking the object, enters the eye through the cornea, or window of the eye, the pupil, and on through till it reaches the retina, or extension of the optic nerve. It creates an impression, which is relayed by means of the optic nerve to centers in the brain. It is vital to remember that we don't see in our eyes, but in our brain, where sight finally occurs.

The eyes of a human being normally should be perfect. By perfect is meant that light when entering the eyes, both distance and near, should be properly focused on the retina and that the consequent muscular actions involved should be of such a nature that no strain is experienced. Ordinary muscle actions of the eyes should be performed unconsciously and without being felt, so that the ocular muscles shouldn't become fatigued ordinarily.

The eyes were developed primarily for outdoor use. For ages the human race lived in that manner, and it is only within a comparatively short time that man has come indoors. For centuries too numerous to estimate, man has roamed the fields and hunted in the forests from dawn to dusk. Only recently has he been obliged to accustom himself to the confinement of residences, higher educational systems, artificial lighting and similar complex examples of modern civilization.

(Continued on inside back cover)



Dr. Ethel N. Manukas

Experiences of the Inexperienced

By H. E. ORR, B. A.

President of the Lord Byron Chapter No. 1 of Toronto, Canada

WE ARE frequently admonished by those who profess to speak with some authority that what we gain from traveling is in direct ratio to what we bring to it. But these same authorities are careful to keep concealed the fact that what we lose in traveling is in direct ratio to the skill travel bureaus have acquired in extracting from us what we haven't brought to it.

In the course of our travels in Europe we had little to do with these organizations, but when in Greece, where traveling is rather difficult and slow, we decided that by taking advantage of their experience we could probably see the most in the time at our disposal. After getting the original estimate cut in half we arranged for a trip through the Peloponnese feeling rather satisfied with our business acumen. (We discovered later that even then we had "paid too much for our whistle.")

So one evening shortly after 5 o'clock we left Athens for Piraeus to board the Greek coastal steamer due to sail for the Gulf of Corinth at 6 p. m. This busy harbor was full of ships and boats of every sort, and they all seemed to have some place to go. We boarded ours about a quarter to six with the knowledge that it might be half an hour or so late in starting. The boatmen were still busy taking on cargo of various kinds. First a quantity of lumber was placed on the deck, then into the open hold went large numbers of barrels, bags of flour, bales of hay, etc. The time dragged on, 7 o'clock came and went, and still the freight kept coming. The boatmen worked so strenuously and steadily that my mind unconsciously reverted to the squads I have seen ridding Toronto's streets of snow. Finally, when some goats were hoisted over the side, followed by a few crates of hens, we began to understand what was meant by calling this a mixed boat. Then, turning our heads at the sound of a porcine squeal, we beheld a man coming up the gang plank with a little pig in a bag strapped over his shoulder.

By 8:30 the heterogeneous cargo seemed to be loaded—rather badly—and we started out of the harbor with quite a list to larboard—a nautical term.

Soon we retired to our cabin, thankful, owing to the size of the vessel and the aforementioned list, that we were traveling through quiet waters and not making for the open sea. The bunks were hard, we were due to reach our destination, Itea, about 4 a. m., so, divesting ourselves of coats and shoes, we lay down without further disrobing. After a night of rather fitful slumber we were aroused by the call of "Itea" about 7:30 a. m.

The ship was anchored about 50 yards from the dock and dories were coming out to meet it. Wondering why we had not gone in to the wharf, I accosted one of the ship's officers.

"Why, it would be quite easy in fair weather like this," he said, "but too dangerous when the water is rough."

"Well, why waste all this time today?"

"Oh, the union. The boatmen will not meet us in rough weather if we go in when it is fair, and so—" he shrugged his shoulders.

On landing we were conducted to a waiting automobile and whirled away over a winding road through the hills to Delphi. Here we spent the day visiting the site of Apollo's

storied shrine, where the labors of the archaeologists have brought to light what numerous earthquakes and the ravages of time have left of the ancient buildings. Chief among these are the treasury of the Athenians, which has been restored on the existing foundations out of fragments of the ancient building, almost all of which were found: the base of the temple itself, the theater, which is largely standing, still, and the stadium, still in good condition.

Motoring back to Itea we spent the night at the small hotel there, or at least part of it, for we were aroused at 3 in the morning with the news that our boat, arriving earlier than usual, was just entering the harbor. The proprietor very obligingly aroused his wife and had her sitting at the head of the stair just sufficiently awake to ask for a *pourboire* as we passed. Probably she thought that her presence would cheer us on our way and be worth a small acknowledgment.

Once more we were rowed out to our ship and started westward along the Gulf of Corinth. After calling at two ports on the north shore we cut across to Aigion on the south coast. This we were delighted to reach shortly after 7 in the morning, for we had been warned on leaving Athens that, if we were later than 10 reaching Aigion, we must land and take the train here instead of sailing to Patras.

Among the passengers was a young Greek whose home was in Itea but who had been in America for several years. Returning for a holiday he had found a young lady very much to his liking.

"But," said he, "her father will not give her to me if I return to America, and I do not want to remain here."

Noticing that he did not seem very downcast I ventured to ask what he was going to do about it.

"Oh, I had to promise not to go back," he said. Then, after a pause, "But she is anxious to go, and, of course, after I get her, we can do what we like."

Looking up suddenly at this point, I noticed that instead of heading along to Patras, the steamer was cutting across to the north shore of the gulf again. Searching out the captain I inquired what was happening.

"Oh, we have a large cargo for Naupaktos and Krioneri today, and we unload it before we go to Patras."



Professor H. E. Orr

"How about catching that train for Olympia? Shall we reach Patras in time? It leaves at 3:15."

Taking out his watch, he looked at it in a leisurely fashion, rubbed his chin, and wrinkled his brow.

"Well, maybe," he said.

With that much satisfaction, I had to be content.

The steamer reached Naupaktos, and after a short stay sailed on to Krioneri. Soon our hopes began to fade. Alongside came a dory with about a dozen yearling steers knocking their heads against the deck and waving in the air feet all bound together at the ankles. The derrick was put to work, the hook was lowered and placed through the rope that bound the feet of one young steer. Up it was hoisted through the air over the side of the steamer, and dropped down into the hold, bawling in terror. One by one the cattle were transferred to the ship without any consideration for their comfort or safety.

Then came a cargo of barrels of olives, before we began to unload our own. The latter consisted largely of bags of flour which were hoisted out of the hold five or six at a time, and dumped recklessly into the dory. About every fifth bag burst open and lost part of its contents, but that did not seem to worry anyone particularly. We began to feel that this cargo would never be transshipped, and the zero hour was drawing nearer and nearer.

But all things come to an end, and about 2:50 we got under way again and steamed for Patras. We knew we could not arrive by 3:15, but consoled ourselves with the thought that the train also would probably be late. They usually are. It was. As we steamed into the harbor about 3:35 we saw the train puffing away in the station. Could we make the shore in time? Slowly the dory came alongside. After much haggling about fares the passengers were transferred and we began to move toward the wharf. When we had covered about half the distance to the shore, our anxious eyes beheld the train moving out of the station, and just as we reached the wharf—the track is quite close to the shore here—it passed us. However, jumping ashore we did a 50-yard dash along the track, overtook it in spite of its handicap, and, as we sank into our seats, breathed a sigh of relief.

After a railway journey of some 90 miles along the north and west coast of the Peloponnesus, covered in less than six hours we reached Olympia, where to our joy we found a new and excellent hotel, and a room with a shower. The manager who had been connected for several years with a hotel in one of the cities of the United States, and who spoke American very fluently, was a distinct asset to the place from our point of view. When dinner was announced we were ready to do full justice to it, for it was our first meal in over 24 hours. Some grapes which we had managed to purchase at one of the numerous harbors where the boat put in had had to do duty for breakfast and lunch. But then Greek grapes *are* grapes, and if you don't believe it, try them some day.

After a good night's sleep and an early breakfast we descended the hill on which our hotel was situated to the broad plain enclosed by the Kladeos and Alpheios. There had been sufficient rain during October for the latter to be quite a respectable stream and even between the banks of the Kladeos some water flowed.

Here, at the junction of the two rivers, the Kladeos on the west, the Alpheios on the south, lay ancient Olympia with its temples, gymnasium, stadium, and Hippodrome. Bounding it on the north is the hill of Kronos, a vantage point from which

many viewed the Olympic games in days of old. Now its ancient glory has departed, its buildings lie in ruins, most of the gymnasium and of the stadium still lie buried under about 20 feet of earth, and the Hippodrome has been completely washed away by the Alpheios. Yet here in the bright sunlight of early morning, inhaling the fresh odor of the pine trees which abound, we rejoiced that much still remained to be admired; and when the shades of evening fell, we felt that our day had not been spent in vain.

That night we retired early, for the following day we must spend about ten or eleven hours on mules traveling over mountain paths from Olympia down to Andritsaena. Now we knew nothing about riding mules. In fact the only thing we knew about mules was that somewhere at sometime—or times—we had heard the word *stubborn* connected with them. However, when our agents were *plotting* this trip, they had assured us that riding a mule was a very simple and easy matter.

So early the next morning, after our obliging hotel manager had taken our grips and lunches out to be strapped on the saddles, we fared forth bravely to make the acquaintance of our muleteers and their mules. But lo! our mules turned out to be horses. We did know something about riding horses. And our recollections of our first horseback ride were somewhat painful. Being years out of training we were inclined to believe that our feelings at the end of ten hours or so on these animals would be equally tender. However, necessity knows no law, so, unaccustomed though we were to public riding, we bravely mounted and started down over the hill with our muleteers* leading our mounts. The first ten minutes were not so bad, but somehow the ones after that seemed to come in worse. We tried to keep in touch with our mounts, but frequently they seemed to get out of step with us and we met them in mid-air. This causes a peculiar sensation which in time becomes painfully monotonous.

After about an hour's ride we came to the point where the Alpheios must be crossed. Here we were unloaded. At the shout of "barka! barka!" a ferryman appeared. First one of the horses was induced to step into his flat-bottomed boat and was ferried across. This proved so successful that on his return the boatman put us in along with the other horse. The proximity was a bit disconcerting, but the equine passenger behaved very well until requested to disembark. As he seemed to rebel at this we decided to get out of danger and promptly leaped ashore. After some argument the stubborn one was finally unshipped and we started on our way again. Up and down hills, over stretches of plain we wended our way, ever and anon coming in sight of the Alpheios. Frequently we passed native huts of mud and wattles, near which some grimy scantily clad urchins would be playing, and quite frequently a man threshing corn with a flail. By and by we came to a small settlement where our guides stopped to get some wine. The old man who brought it also produced a pomegranate for us. The latter was very refreshing, but the wine—well, if you have never tasted Greek native wine you need not grieve.

At noon there was a welcome rest when we stopped to partake of the lunch which we had brought from Olympia—bread, cheese, chicken, hard-boiled eggs and fruit. Everything was satisfactory until we tried the eggs. As soon as the epidermis was removed the egg began to flow. We decided that the Greek idea of a hard-boiled egg differed greatly from ours, and murmured our *gratias agimus* over the rest of the meal.

*I use the word "muleteer" because I am ignorant of the name applied to one who performs the same services in connection with a horse.

(Continued on inside back cover)

Sycophantes Wanted to Fly

Translation of a Scene from the *Birds* of Aristophanes

By KATE STEPHENS

Author of "The Greek Spirit"



Kate Stephens

TWO thousand three hundred and forty-seven years ago this month of March-April the Athenians were holding their festival of the Great Dionysia.

Athens was at the height of her power. True it was in the eighteenth year of the Peloponnesian War. But the Athenians had just launched a formidable armament against distant Sicily; Alcibiades and Nicias and another general in command.

The people paused to celebrate their festival in the Theatre of Dionysius at Athens. Poets brought forward their compositions, and among them the wonder-working Aristophanes carried his *Birds*.

The play was accepted and produced. We now rate it one of the most brilliant and musical of dramas. Over there in Athens, some 2,347 years ago this March, it came off with second honors only. The play that won first prize has been lost; its author's name barely remaining.

The scene of the *Birds* is laid in Nephelocoecygia, or Cloud-Cuckoo-Town we would say in English. It presents two citizens of Athens, weary with the worry of Athenian life, having found their way to the region of the *Birds*; and the sovereignty they established there.

This following scene (Act III, Scene VII of the play) sets out an ambition in practical aviation, as conceived by the ironic old Greek poet who boasted of having striven for the laughter of the crowd.

The scene opens with Peisthetaerus, chief of Cloud-Cuckoo-Town, standing on the stage musing, and Sycophantes coming forward wrapped in a tattered cloak and lustily singing to a swallow . . .

Sycophantes—

Birds are here of no degree,
Pied in wing are they to see,
O long-winged, dappled swallow!

Peisthetaerus—A regular piker's broken loose! And he's tra-la-laing this way!

Syc.—Long-winged, dappled swallow, here! Come here!

Peis.—He seems to be singing the song for the sake of his cloak; and that stands in need of not a few swallows.

Syc.—Who is it here who deals out wings?

Peis.—I'm the one. But you've got to tell what you want 'em for.

Syc.—Wings! I want wings! Don't ask a second time!

Peis. (looking searchingly at the cloak).—Are you thinking of flying straight to Pellene for flannel?

Syc.—No, by Zeus! Not I. I'm a mover of prosecutions throughout the islands—an informer.

Peis.—You're blessed in your trade.

Syc.—A defender and upholder of the laws! I want to get some wings to fly about and enter information 'gainst the allies.

Peis.—You think, fitted with wings, you could serve wiser summons?

Syc.—By Zeus! No! But then the pirates couldn't trouble me. In company of winged cranes I'd sail through the air, my paunch filled with bills of indictment for ballast.

Peis.—This your trade? Do you, young man, actually lay information 'gainst our neighbors?

Syc.—Why shouldn't I? I don't know how to use a spade.

Peis.—But there are other livelihoods than getting up of suits, by which a man like you may earn an honest living.

Syc.—My good fellow, I didn't ask for wind; I asked for wings.

Peis.—But I'm giving you wings, in what I say.

Syc.—How? Can you wing a man with words?

Peis.—All are set on the wing by words.

Syc.—All?

Peis.—You've surely heard fathers in the barber shops say like this: "Diitrephes has talked so much to my young son he plumes himself on driving." And then some other tells his offspring's mind's grown flighty from long tragedies.

Syc.—So this's the way you wing me with your words!

Peis.—Exactly. Through power of words the mind is lifted up, the man soars aloft. I thought by sound advice to raise and turn your mind to honorable living.

Syc.—But I won't be turned.

Peis.—What will you do?

Syc.—I won't disgrace my family. My ancestors served the informers' trade. Now fit me quick a pair of swift, light wings—a hawk's, a kestrel's—that I may summon to the court our neighbors; then straight to Athens, make the record there, and back to our allies again.

Peis.—Ah! I understand your purpose. You mean to call the case before the defendant comes, and bring against him all the penalties of non-appearance!

Syc.—You've got it straight.

Peis.—And then, while he is sailing here, you wing it over there to get the start upon his chattels!

Syc.—You've hit the trick. Just like a whipping top a man must spin about.

Peis.—Hum-m-m. I see! "Just like a whipping top!" Now I have here, by Zeus, some wonderful, fine wings of Corcyrean hide—to set you spinning.

Syc.—Oh! Oh! Oh me! Lashes!

Peis.—Wings! Wings! With which I'll make you spin today "just like a whipping top."

Syc.—Oh! oh! Oh! oh! oh!

Peis. (flogging him as he runs).—Won't you flutter your wings away? Won't you take yourself off, you scoundrel? You soon shall see your sneaking, right-perverting pettifoggery!

The Golden Age of the Sons of Pericles

Demos-Kratos-Democracy

By P. S. LAMBROS

Publisher of the "Greek Star," Chicago, Ill.

(Courtesy of the "Greek Star")

UPON receipt of a courteous and complimentary letter addressed to the *Greek Star* by the Sons of Pericles (the junior order of the Ahepa) my mind was impressed by the name of Pericles and my memory went back to the Golden Era of Athens. I felt very much impressed by the patriotic work of the Sons of Pericles, whom I hope to see witnessing a new golden era in their own native land—America—which has been adopted by their parents and stands today as the land of opportunities with the blessing of equality in citizenship.

Yes, my memory goes back to the land that gave me birth. I often think of Athens that stands for civilization and Sparta that stood for bravery. However, in referring to American history I find that in this great land of ours we have the world's most advanced civilization that stands "with malice towards none with charity for all."

Similar is the spirit of America with that of ancient Greece. Parallel is the progress of America with the golden age of Pericles. Parallel in principles are the ideals and the patriotism of the brave men who fought and died in the Peloponnesian War and those heroes who went to their graves during the American Civil War. Parallel in spirit and eulogy are the funeral orations delivered over the graves of the immortal heroes by Pericles and Lincoln and parallel is the adopted title of the Order of Ahepa for the new generations as the Sons of Pericles. Thus by organized effort they can compare the ideals and sacred traditions of Pericles and Lincoln and can pave the way for a golden future for the Sons of Pericles and the principles for which they stand.

It has been the policy of the *Greek Star* to encourage the youth. Our future, our dreams, our expectation and our existence as a race depends upon the developments pointed by the new generation in the history of the Greek Americans.

The young men of the new generation, out of respect to the land known as "the glory that was Greece" have christened themselves as the Sons of Pericles. As a token of equal respect and appreciation to the land of our adoption we, the natives of Greece, have been baptized as the sons of Lincoln. Both great names stand for the same devotion to democracy, the same love for liberty, the same sympathy for the oppressed and the same love to humanity. The torch of democracy kindled by Pericles was borne to triumph by America's Lincoln. The object of both great men was to instill patriotism into the hearts of the citizens. It was the ambition of Pericles to abolish oligarchy, to unite Greece and to establish a democratic form of government. Lincoln's dream was to abolish slavery and to

preserve the union. Pericles made Athens the center of civilization; Lincoln made America the new Athens of the world. What a contemporary similarity, what a striking thought and sentiment though two thousands years apart! Reference is made by the American press to the address delivered at the Hamilton Club by the publisher of the *Greek Star* who said that the lives and deeds of Lincoln and Pericles will always remain as the guiding stars of Greek and American history.

We dwell particularly upon the comparison of the two immortals because we believe that the Sons of Pericles can survive and accomplish a golden era for themselves by living up to the ideals and sacred traditions of Pericles and Lincoln. Perhaps (to some) the doctrines of Pericles are mythical embodiments of great ideals, but they were so eloquently revealed by Lincoln that both names stand as the everlastingly illuminating stars of democracy.

Pericles said "our fathers inherited a country with everything so as to be most self sufficient both for peace and for war." Lincoln said "Our forefathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty."

The Emancipator and the President of Athens were one in national ideals and the glories of 461 B. C. were re-born and mirrored in 1861 in America.

What glory there is in the names of Greece and America. Pericles said, "the country was brought to a test by the Peloponnesian War and Greece had to prove superior to its fame." Lincoln said "now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether a nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure."

The Sons of Pericles are called upon to face conditions as they are today and in their long journey toward the future they should endure and meet conditions as heroically as the men who made Athens and America famous.

Let us derive a lesson of endurance by referring to Lincoln's remarks "I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true." So, be true to yourselves first in order to be true to the ideals for which you should stand. What a wonderful lesson we can learn from things that were said 2,500 years ago! Pericles, speaking to the youth of Greece, said, "Where the greatest prizes of virtue are given, there also the most virtuous men are to be found among the citizens."

Notwithstanding present economic conditions, America is going through the most flourishing period of progress and civilization. But the future of the country depends upon the determination of the men of tomorrow who will be called upon to solve the problems of the future. The Sons of Pericles have before them a future of greater

developments of liberty in person and liberty in government, but responsibility as well. The Sons of Pericles are marching forward with swift feet and may the stars in heaven light their way so that the dreams of their parents may become true.

The Sons of Pericles, of whom we feel proud, are the seeds to blossom into the manhood that is to bear fruit in the autumn of their lives. The destiny of our race as Greek Americans depends upon the spirit and the behavior of these young men to whom we turn as the heliotrope turns to the sun.

The future of the Sons of Pericles is not full of roses; they no doubt will meet with pleasant things as well as adventures, disappointments, and responsibilities, but they must meet and face conditions with the "I Will" spirit, bearing in mind that every period of life has its peculiar temptations and dangers. But they must face the future with bravery as the worthy sons of Lincoln and Pericles.

Now, when the Sons of Pericles are vigorously active in patriotic matters, it is timely and instructive to call upon them to renew the ancient oath of the young Athenians who pledged themselves never to bring disgrace to the City of Athens by an act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert their suffering comrades in the ranks."

What a wonderful tradition that is. Did the world ever offer anything better than that since the flourishing period of the Athenian civilization?

We are proud of the Sons of Pericles and we call upon them to fight for the ideals and sacred things, to revere and obey the laws and to contribute their share in full measure to make America greater and better than they have found it.

A philosopher said, "I slept and I dreamt that life was beauty, I awoke and I found that life was duty." It is therefore their duty to strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty, thus in all these ways of public service and duty they will transmit the ideals of Pericles and Lincoln to the next future generation better than they have been transmitted to them.

As the years roll by Pericles' and Lincoln's principles remain as sound and as solid as the Parthenon and the Statue of Liberty. These doctrines of liberty in person, liberty in home, liberty in government and liberty in thought should remain as the vital sparks of the dreams and inspiration of the Sons of Pericles.

As the spirits of Pericles and Lincoln march in triumph "the world over," as democracy is a dominant factor of the present civilization and as the golden era of Pericles remains the symbol of inspiration for golden days to come, thus we hope that the Sons of Pericles may shine as the guiding stars to light the way to a future of happiness and good will.

Minority Report of Insurance Committee

By C. G. PARIS

District Governor of District No. 12

YOUR committee respectfully submits report as follows: Having examined the reports of the Insurance Committees of past conventions and recommendations of the Supreme Lodge and the Supreme President, and having subjected each and every one of them to a thorough study and analysis within the limits permitted by time, and having taken into consideration the present condition of the fraternity, have reached the following conclusions:

Fraternal Insurance.—Your committee finds that the establishment of the Fraternal Insurance in conjunction with the membership in the organization to be put in force in every state in the Union, meets with unsurmountable legal and financial difficulties.

National Death Benefit Fund as Recommended by the Supreme President.—A Death Benefit Fund can and may be established and put into operation either nationally or by districts. In connection with this, the committee examined a plan submitted by the Supreme President and the Supreme Lodge, both of which were found to be wanting and unworkable as not being based on scientific figures.

District Death Benefit Fund Confined Within State Limits Established and Operated by Districts.—Your committee finds that a Death Benefit Fund may be established by each district, all accounts of which and the operation to be passed upon by each district. Your committee presents herein a plan which may be taken as a basis by the various districts for further action.

DEATH BENEFIT FUND PLAN

The district governor of each district shall appoint a secretary and treasurer of the Death Benefit Fund who shall collect all subscriptions from members who are in good standing with their respective chapters and who are willing to participate in this fund by having their beneficiaries to receive, at their death, 50 cents from each member at the time of the death of the subscriber; that is to say, if there are one hundred (100) subscribers the beneficiary receives fifty dollars (\$50.00). If there are eight hundred (800) subscribers the beneficiary receives four hundred dollars (\$400.00). The plan will be worked as follows: Each member will send in to the treasurer of this Fund, direct, \$2.75, which amount will be used as follows:

Twenty-five cents (25c) from each subscription will be set aside in the bank as running expenses of the Fund.

Two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) from each subscription will be carried as a fund from which the payments will be made.

At the death of a member of this Fund the secretary of his chapter will immediately wire to the secretary-treasurer of this Fund, notifying him of the death of the member, giving the address of the beneficiary, and the date of the burial so as to enable the secretary-treasurer to mail a certified check of whatever amount which is then in the Fund, that is to say, fifty cents (50c) from as many members as are subscribers.

to take place will immediately present the check to the beneficiary.

The president of the chapter located wherever the burial

(Continued on page 20)

The Masquerader

By Dr. NICHOLAS A. ANTONIUS

Newark, N. J.

WAR and syphilis are the two greatest enemies of mankind. A great deal of the misery in the world is due to the prevailing ignorance and the indifference with which certain diseases are treated. One can hardly be expected to avoid coming in contact with this unfortunate condition. We cannot "high hat" syphilis any more than we can "high hat" tuberculosis, but we can prevent both of these diseases.

Syphilis is the greatest menace to health and long life because it is one of the silent diseases which is working beneath the surface and which at times does not speak in terms of pain or disability. It masquerades itself in such a form as to assume the symptoms of almost any other disease and by so doing it is often overlooked by the patient and the doctor until it is too late to be treated successfully.

The earliest accounts of syphilis are found in the medieval records written in China 2000 B. C. The ancients did not clearly differentiate between syphilis, eczema, leprosy, and other skin diseases but the study of the bones of the prehistoric man seems to indicate that syphilis existed in those days. Whether the disease was known in Europe before 1493 is still discussed. In 1493 it reached Italy with the army of Charles VIII. The disease spread throughout Italy and in a few years Europe was allame. There is a question as to whether or not Columbus introduced syphilis to Europe when his sailors returned from America. In 1530, Fracastorius published a poem, the hero of which was a herdsman named Syphilis who had contracted this disease. After the herdsman in the poem, the disease received its name.

In this country more than half a million cases of syphilis are constantly under medical care. About 30 per cent receive attention and treatment in public clinics, while the remaining 70 per cent are treated by private physicians. Syphilis ranks first among the most frequently reported infections, ranking with measles in frequency. Osler said, "of the killing diseases, syphilis comes third." His reinterpretation of statistics made him place it first among medical causes of death. It easily leads all the infections including pneumonia, which Osler himself named "the Captain of the Men of Death."

It is unfair for one with syphilis to refuse advice or treatment on the basis that if he cares to risk the consequences of an untreated cure it is his personal privilege to do so. The answer is that this is not a personal problem. The untreated patient becomes a menace to society, a burden to the government, and a source of misery and disgust to himself.

The parasite causing this disease is called *Spirochaeta pallida*. This organism enters the body through abrasions and cuts in the skin. Wherever the organism comes in contact with the body, there we expect to find the initial lesion, or sore. The most frequent source of infection is from the genitalia but extra genital lesions do occur. Occasionally we see a person with a sore on the lip, the tongue and the cheek. These people get the disease from kissing and from using utensils which were previously used by syphilitic persons.

The course of syphilis may be divided into three stages: The primary, the secondary, and the tertiary or chronic stage.

The primary stage extends from the appearance of the initial sore and has a variable duration of from six to twelve weeks.

This initial sore called chancre appears about a month after the person is infected and it is the first sign and usually the only sign that the patient recognizes. Oftentimes the patient overlooks it. It must be emphasized that infection may occur without any visible sore. When the chancre appears the infection is already well on its way in the body. Burning the chancre off or treating it with caustics does no good. It will go away by itself if left alone. Disappearance of the sore means that syphilis has disappeared into the body. Examination of the blood at this stage shows nothing and the only means of making a positive diagnosis is by a direct microscopic examination from the chancre. The spirochetes leave the chancre rapidly and spread to the nearest glands. The glands try to check the invading forces but fail. Finally they get into the blood stream and circulate throughout the body.

We now have the second stage of the disease. The symptoms of this stage usually appear from the sixth to the twelfth week. The blood test becomes positive, the patient develops a fever, weakness, headache, sore throat, head cold, sore eyes, and a running nose. This is due to the germs in the blood. He thinks it is a cold or a "touch of the grippe." A skin rash follows and when it does it looks like the measles. Then appear the mucous patches, these are large ulcers in the mouth. These ulcers are alive with spirochetes and are easily spread through any medium with which they come in contact such as towels, drinking cups, pipes, and tooth brushes. At this stage the disease is highly contagious and the individual is a menace to society.

No hard and fast line can be drawn between the lesions of the secondary and those of the tertiary period. The secondary stage lasts from six to eighteen months. The special affections of the tertiary stage are called gummata, because they are soft and gumlike. They may be found anywhere in the body—on the liver, in the bones, on the brain or in the heart. No time limit exists for this stage. A year may elapse, sometimes ten years and sometimes it may never occur. The nerves and the spinal cord may be the last to be involved causing locomotor ataxia and paresis (insanity) to appear on the scene to remind the unfortunate that "As ye sow, so shall ye reap."

If a patient goes to a doctor and when questioned denies having had a chancre, either because of pride or because he was unaware that it was present at one time, the doctor is likely to make a mistake in diagnosis, especially when the blood test is negative, as it often is. The presence of chancre is usually sufficient for diagnosis but when it is overlooked and the acute stage is passed the diagnosis becomes difficult. The number of persons, without any evident sign of the disease, in whom a positive blood reaction is found, proves that a negative diagnosis cannot be based on the absence of symptoms and signs. In doubtful cases, the study of the spinal fluid is important. Syphilis is common in the community and is no respecter of age, sex, or station in life.

That the later stages which come under the charge of the physician are so common, results, in a great part, from the carelessness of the patient, who, wearied with treatment, cannot understand why he should continue to take medicine after all

(Continued on page 20)

Official Program of Fifth Ahepa Excursion to Hellas on Steamship Byron

COMMITTEE on Receptions in New York City: Offices of Ahepa Center; Aleck Cootsis, Chairman, 264 West 34th Street, New York City. Telephone, Lackawanna 4-3733.

Committee on Receptions in Boston: Offices of Athens Chapter, No. 24; James Kakredas, President of Boston Chapter, Chairman, 53 Stuart Street, Boston. Telephone, Hancock 5545. All excursionists sailing from New York or Boston will be extended all conveniences possible by communicating with the above committees.

Monday, March 13, 1933.—Official reception and farewell to excursionists at New York City, at dance and entertainment given by Renaissance Chapter, Sons of Pericles.

Tuesday, March 14, 1933.—Official sailing of excursion on Steamship *Byron* from port of New York. Farewell greetings and messages on the steamer.

On same day at Boston.—Reception and farewell party in honor of excursionists sailing from Boston, at dance given by the Order of Sons of Pericles.

Wednesday, March 15, 1933.—Official sailing of excursion from port of Boston. Receptions and farewell messages on steamer.

On board the steamship, committees will be formed and entertainments had, a special orchestra has been engaged for the excursion. The boat will serve as one roof for one great family, sailing under the banner of the fraternity, with equal rights and privileges to all. The program of activities on board the steamer will be announced by the commander-in-chief after the sailing.

Tuesday, March 21, 1933.—Arrival of steamer at Port Ponta Delgada, Azores Islands. Disembarkation and sight-seeing tour for all who wish to participate.

Friday, March 24, 1933.—Arrival of steamer at Lisbon, Portugal. Disembarkation and sight-seeing tour for all excursionists desiring to participate.

Sunday, March 26, 1933.—Arrival of steamer at Algiers, Africa. Disembarkation and sight-seeing tour for all excursionists wishing to participate.

Official Ahepa Committee in Athens is composed of the Greek-American Society, club rooms at corner Stadion and Pasmazoglou Streets, Athens. Hon. Mayor Mergures, of Athens, honorary chairman.

The Pharos Agency Office, at 3 Omonia Square, Athens, has been appointed as official agency of the Ahepa in Greece. The offices of the Greek Line at Piræus will also serve as accommodating offices to the Ahepa excursion.

All of the above offices, and particularly the officers, members, and club rooms of the Greek-American Society, will serve for the conveniences of the excursionists, for all their comforts and all their arrangements.

The Grande Bretagne Hotel will be the official hotel of the excursion, and will be properly decorated with Greek and American flags, as well as the squares immediately surrounding the hotel. The offices of the commander-in-chief will be located in the club rooms of the Greek-American Society.

Wednesday, March 29, 1933.—Arrival of steamer at Piræus, Greece. It has been arranged that the steamer arrive at Piræus, rather than Phaleron, for the greater convenience of the excursionists in disembarkation and particularly for the convenient handling of the passengers' baggage.

The steamer will be escorted into the port by aeroplanes and also by light cruisers of the Greek Navy. The mayor of Athens, mayor of Piræus, officials of the Greek Government, the committee, and many notables, will receive the excursionists on arrival; official greetings and addresses will be exchanged, photographs will be taken, interviews given to the press, and then disembarkation.

No further functions will be held on that day, so as to permit excursionists to meet their families and friends and settle in their various hotels.

Thursday, March 30, 1933.—Excursionists will gather at the Grande Bretagne Hotel, and by automobiles, properly decorated with Greek and American flags, they will proceed to the city hall at Athens, where they will be officially received by the mayor and other notables. From thence, with the city band leading, and in company with the mayor and other officials, the excursionists will proceed to the Metropolis of Athens for church services; after church services, the procession will go to the tomb of the unknown soldier, where will be stationed a detachment of soldiers and ezzones, and the commander-in-chief will place a wreath in the name of Ahepa.

In the afternoon, the excursionists will visit the various historic places and museums; in the evening, a dance will be given in honor of the excursionists by the Greek-American Society and the American Legion Post at Athens.

Friday, March 31, 1933, morning.—Reception of excursionists at rooms of Chamber of Commerce, Athens. Afternoon.—Theatrical performance at the base of the Acropolis, in honor of the excursionists. Evening.—Official Ahepa banquet in honor of officials of Hellas, at the Grande Bretagne Hotel.

Saturday, April 1, 1933, morning.—Official ceremonies at the club rooms of the Greek-American Society; official dedication of Ahepa office in Athens to be made. All excursionists are to assemble at above place at 10 a. m. The mayor of Athens and other notables will participate in the ceremonies. The afternoon and evening are left open for final arrangements by the committee.

Sunday, April 2, 1933.—Church Sunday for excursionists at the Metropolis. The afternoon and evening are left open for arrangements by the committee.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.—The commander-in-chief with the official Ahepa committee will visit the President of Greece, the Premier, Messrs. Venizelos, Kafandares, Chaltares, Pappanastasiou, and other leaders, as well as the American Ambassador and American consul.

All excursionists who may desire assistance or information while in Greece should address their communications to the Commander of Ahepa Excursion, Stadion and Pasmazoglou streets, Athens.

My Second Fatherland

By CHARLES A. MAURY

IT IS pleasant to avail myself, an American, of your courtesy in taking this means of stating my impressions of Greece for publication in America. But this expression is of no influential importance, being that of a mere traveler. Please indulge a statement of "psychology" in explanation.

I am no stranger in this old land of glory. For this is my fourth sojourn upon the sacred soil of Greece, my second fatherland!

This "nativity" primarily springs from the fact that I, although never a professor, have been over a period of many years, a devoted student of old Homer. After the lapse of thousands of years he remains the supreme poet of the world. I have visited 84 place or localities in Greece, both continental and insular, and Asia Minor that are mentioned in the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey."

Homer is referred to above in the superlative. And how many other names coming down from ancient Greece can also be truthfully mentioned in the same degree! Those who were "First in the race that led to glory's goal!"

Many of us moderns fail to appreciate the greater triumphs of man's mind which are apart from, either directly or indirectly, the achievements of physical science.

The fact is commonly forgotten that as *intellectual thinkers* and as *creators and worshipers of beauty*, the ancient Greeks are still unrivaled. In the words of Shelley, how true, indeed, of Greece:

"Based on the Crystalline Sea
Of thought and its eternity!"

But to the lover of Greece one's interest is by no means restricted to its immortal past. For what other country favorably compares with this in respect of natural grandeur and beauty of its mountains, waters and skies? None, in my opinion after having traveled over the world in the last six years upwards of 78 thousand English miles (about 125,000 kilometers). How infinitely enhanced are those natural associations in Greece by reason of one's interest in their ancient fame! To specify a few of such localities: Delphi, "supremely situated for the utterance of the Oracles of God." The placid beauty of the Vale of Sparta, which Taygetus guards forever. Those grey mountains back of Mycenae, mute witnesses of the great days which Homer and Heinrich Schliemann revealed to us. "Age shakes Athena's tower but spares grey Marathon." No city of the world which I have seen, neither Naples nor Constantinople, can favorably compare in superb natural beauty of situation with the site of ancient Corinth. How thought-inspiring is the general view from the Athenian Acropolis! And that from the hoary Acropolis at Pharsalus! And how many other situations could be named. *Greece is a holy land!*

These convictions are not merely the reflection of fanciful enthusiasm.

They are, as regards the intellectual preeminence of the ancient Greeks, also the conclusion of the ablest specialists. Only specialists are qualified to judge thereof. But no modern ever got far into the Grecian palace of enchantment without the key of enthusiasm.

It is gratifying to refer to the Greek people of the present time. It is my privilege to have met many of them. How pol-

ished, likable and clever they are! The sincerity and value of Greek friendships formed will not be forgotten.

As in Homer's day, Greece, above every other country, remains the land of fair women!

In attacking life's problems the modern Greeks reflect, indeed, *much* that is admirable. This fact will be better appreciated by Americans generally, who recall the great handicaps with which modern Greek history has been filled. Contrast these adversities with the opportunities of people in another land upon whom, in the past, fortune had literally lavished her favors!

A word as to modern Athens, still the violet-crowned. What a beautiful capital city it is! Its broad avenues; the classic simplicity and nobility of much of its architecture; the total absence of buildings of great height; its comfortable hotels; its good transportation systems, in the main; and a saner regulation of automobiling than is commonly found elsewhere are especially mentionable, and its public gardens.

It is appreciated that naturally Attica remains the chosen land of Athene, and, during the greater part of the year, climatically that of Apollo.

(This letter was addressed to Professor Lagoudakis of Athens College, through whose courtesy it was forwarded to THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. Professor Lagoudakis is a member of the Ahepa and, while in the United States, rendered valuable services to it.)

AHEPA EXCURSION

S. S.
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MARCH 14



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Hats Off to Ahepa!

By TOM DUNCAN

MASONS of Missoula Lodge No. 13 and Harmony Lodge No. 49 were recently honored with an exceptionally interesting entertainment, for on the night of January 17, the members of the local chapter of Ahepa demonstrated the progress which is being made in their order among the Greeks in the United States.

Of especial interest were the talks given by Sam Caras, director of the thirty-first district of Ahepa, and by his brother, Jim Caras. These talks dealt mainly with the history of the Greeks since they began to enter the United States in 1890.

The Masons were told of the work which Ahepa is doing to help the Greeks become first-class American citizens. This in itself is extremely laudable, and few Americans realize that the Greeks are making such an effort, for as we have noticed, they are customarily modest and quiet about their accomplishments. To us who do not realize the work which Ahepa is quietly doing, the natural supposition is that the Greeks are interested in making money and nothing else. This is not true for, as was pointed out the other evening, the Greeks are not only ambitious to properly take care of themselves, but they are also interested in their new neighbors and desire to become educated in the American manner.

Since early history the Greeks have been an enterprising and glorious race of people. They have a background from which to draw that is unparalleled, and from what we learned the other night their ideals are as high, if not higher than they ever were.

The Greek who is in this country with us today is the best of his race. He is enterprising and willing to make an effort to become more than an ordinary man. This has been demonstrated in what they have done in the short period of time that they have been with us. The Greek asks no favors or charity from anyone and he sets an example to others for being the law-abiding citizen that he is. He also is patriotic and willing to fight, if necessary, for his new country.

If all the people who have come to the United States had tried to become half as good citizens as have the Greeks, much of the social friction evidenced in the past would have been avoided.

It is hoped that more Americans can know of the work Ahepa is doing, for in that knowledge comes the undeniable realization that Ahepa is an organization working and striving unselfishly for the good of America and her people. Because Ahepa is helping the Greeks, who have come to America, to become Americans it is doing more than can be said of any other organization in any other group.

Our hats are off to Ahepa, and its members, for in that organization is a symbol of progress and right living.

The Masquerader

(Continued from page 17)

symptoms have disappeared; but, in part, the profession also is to blame for not insisting more urgently that syphilis is not cured in a few months but takes at least three years, during which time the patient should be under careful supervision. Most insurance companies require from four to five years after disappearance of symptoms before they consider a person cured. Marriage is not advisable until the Wassermann tests have shown negative results for about two years.

Diagnosis, treatment, and cure of syphilis in adults before they become parents prevent the transmission of the disease to their children. Many adults who have had syphilis neglect to obtain a complete cure and often marry before it is safe for them to do so. Such persons may infect their husbands, wives or children with the disease. Again, people may not know that they have been infected with syphilis. The developing baby unfortunately receives the full force of the mother's infection.

In order that congenital syphilis may be prevented, every woman should have her blood tested as soon as she thinks she is pregnant. It is recommended and practiced by the leading obstetricians and prenatal clinics in America. Most states have laws preventing people who are infected to handle food; many states like Wisconsin and North Carolina have laws that compel one or both applicants for marriage license to produce a certificate from a physician showing their freedom from certain specific diseases. It is apparent that such regulations do not carry far the work of abolishing syphilis. People in general perhaps do not take their duties as citizens seriously enough. For a law to be effective, it must have public opinion behind it. Public opinion is simply your opinion and the doctor's opinion.

When the doctors consent to issue certificates of health only after a thorough examination including a Wassermann test, and when all of us take our obligations seriously the laws mentioned will achieve their purpose. Meantime, imperfect mortals will find that the side of Providence is the side of the physician. DO NOT TAKE A CHANCE WITH SYPHILIS.

Minority Report of Insurance Committee

(Continued from page 16)

is to take place will immediately present the check to the beneficiary.

When the fourth payment is made, then the secretary of this Fund will send to all the subscribers of this Fund a list of the deaths, giving the names of the deceased, and date of payments, and in the list incorporate a call for \$2.75, same to take care of another five deaths, thereby to have on hand at all times ready cash to pay two additional calls.

If only ten members of five hundred members answer the second call their beneficiaries are entitled to an amount equal to fifty cents (50c) per member subscribing to the Fund at that time.

Example: 500 subscriptions at \$2.75 each	\$1,275.00
A. First call—death of an original subscriber	250.00
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	\$1,025.00
B. Second call—death of an original subscriber	250.00
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	\$775.00
C. Third call—death of an original subscriber	250.00
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	\$525.00
D. Fourth call—death of an original subscriber	250.00
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	\$275.00
After fourth call secretary shall send call for additional subscriptions at \$2.75 each.	
E. Fifth call—death of an original subscriber	250.00
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	\$25.00

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A Message to the Ahepa From the Sons of Pericles

Represented by CONSTANTINE P. VERINIS

Supreme President, Sons of Pericles



Constantine P. Verinis

THE Order of Sons of Pericles, with your assistance, has grown from the single chapter that originated in Manchester, N. H., in 1926, to the strong organization that it is today—an Order that consists of 77 chapters and almost four thousand members spread from Maine to California and even in Canada. That it has grown slowly, we agree, but that its slow growth has been forming a strong, unbreakable foundation, you cannot deny. Its foundation is as strong as the Rock of Gibraltar itself, and

though it has not been called upon as yet, can and will weather all storms. Where in the past a few makeshift chapters existed, you will now find well-drilled and well-organized bodies of members taking part in all sorts of activities. It cannot be denied that the Order has grown beyond the wildest dreams of its organizers.

You may ask, "What is the purpose of this organization? What has it accomplished? What will it eventually accomplish?" These are some of the questions prevailing in the minds of most of you, and, for your information, I will answer each of them in turn.

The purpose of this organization is to train the youths of Hellenic descent, who live in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, in the fundamentals of parliamentary law procedure, help them build strong, active minds and well-trained bodies, and, in general, give them something with which to occupy their time. The Sons of Pericles perform the same work for the Ahepa that the United States Military Academy at West Point performs for the United States Army. The Academy takes the "cream of the crop" and trains them for the offices that they will eventually occupy when the present holders will necessarily have to relinquish them. The Sons of Pericles take the best young men of Hellenic extraction and train them for you, the Ahepa. It goes on, to train them in this so-called parliamentary procedure, to quicken their sense of duty, to energize their mentality, and through active participation in the sport programs, build for them strong and healthy bodies. And then, when the young man has matured, his training is complete—he is fully qualified, and is sent to you—The Ahepa.

What has it accomplished? It has taken almost four thousand youths and placed them on the road to good manhood, keeping them morally straight and mentally awake. This accomplishment is constantly being enacted in every city where a chapter of Sons of Pericles is located. Beside this one, it has performed the duty for which it was founded, that of preparing the young man for the Ahepa. There are no less than 300 present members of the Ahepa who have graduated from the Sons of Pericles. These eight hundred are not just plain

members; they are well-drilled lieutenants, ready to carry on the fine work of your fine Order. The majority of these members are at present holding some of the most important offices in the various chapters of which they are members. The Sons of Pericles are at present turning into your ranks an average of one-half thousand members yearly, with a steady increase in the number. These members receive the training that takes most of you at least five long years to get. Think of the time the Sons of Pericles save for you! Is this not an accomplishment?

What will it eventually accomplish? That is a question that only you can answer. With your assistance it will attain heights equal to the United States Military Academy at West Point, in comparison with its work, and will continue to turn into your ranks well-drilled, properly qualified young men to take over the reins of your Order.

The Sons of Pericles recently inaugurated a gigantic drive for ONE THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS. On the success of this drive depends the hope of the Supreme Council, that of seeing our Order grow a normal three years' growth in less than one, and have our members reach five thousand. It is the duty of every Ahepa chapter to establish a chapter of the Junior Order. If your chapter wishes to insure its perpetuation—if it wants to have an assured number of members continually coming into it, establish a chapter of Sons of Pericles.

To the chapters that already have bodies of young men under their wing I can say but one thing—you have invested wisely; continue to help and advise them, as the work that you do now for them will be repaid a hundredfold. To the chapters that once sponsored a chapter of "Sons" and the chapter unfortunately became inactive—re-establish it. To all of you—my Ahepan brothers—I state, give us your help in this cause and you will see a better and more beautiful Ahepa and Sons of Pericles.

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FRATERNITY NEWS



Savannah, Ga.

THE joint installation of the officers for 1933 of Solon Chapter No. 5, Order of Ahepa, and Ajax Chapter No. 59, Order Sons of Pericles, took place January 5 at 8:30 p. m. at the Ahepa Hall in the Odd Fellows Building, before a large attendance of members from both chapters.

The installation ceremony for both chapters was conducted by Brother Peter Chiboucas, Past President of Solon Chapter.

The following are the officers of Solon Chapter: Andrew Lamas, President; Nick Parris, Vice-President; Pano Karatassos, Secretary; Charles Lamas, Treasurer; Charles Frank, Chaplain; Nick Demosthenes, Warden; Sam Stelianos, Captain of Guards; Nick Kelemides, Inside Sentinel, and Thomas Sfitos, Outside Sentinel.

Board of Governors: Charles E. Lemons, Chairman; George Polychronides, Theodore Kolgaklis, James Carellas and Nick Athanas. Advisory Board Sons of Pericles: Charles Lemons, Peter Chiboucas and Charles Lamas.

Officers of Ajax Chapter, of the Sons of Pericles: Lear Miltiades, President; Petro Christodoulou, Vice-President; Theodore Javo, Secretary; Jerry Vandoros, Treasurer; George Eliopoulos, Master of Ceremonies; Anthony Chiboucas, High Priest; Daniel Dentrino, High Guardian; Arthur Meliades, Inner Guard, and Charles Meliades, Outer Guard. Nick Mamalakis is the District Governor of the Sons of Pericles.

After the installation the retiring President, Charles Lemons, the newly installed President, Andrew Lamas, and the other officers addressed the members.

Athens Chapter to Get 24 New Members

THE Athens Chapter, No. 24, of Boston, now meets at the Bradford Hotel. You will like our new meeting room—come and visit us. We meet on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

The following officers have been installed for the coming year: Demos Kakridas, President; Nick Pamos, Vice-President; Arthur C. Hasiotis, Secretary; George Vevys, Treasurer.

Board of Governors: Harry Gazoulis, Chairman; James Chilimidos, Pericles J. Booras, Angelo Conaxis and Steven Girdis.

Elias Sarthelis, Warden; Harry N. Nichols, Chaplain; Alexander G. Terzis, Captain of the Guard, and John Stratis has been appointed Master of the Initiation Ceremonies. When John Stratis goes to work, you see something.

The Athens Chapter has a drive on for 24 Hellenes. Why 24? Well, I'll tell you—24 is the number of the Athens Chapter.

BOSTONIAN.

Spartan Chapter News; Election; Gifts

THE Spartan Chapter, No. 26, at its regular meeting, elected the following officers for the year 1933: Dr. C. Stephanis, President; Dr. P. Petropoulos, Vice-President; George Lacas, 2d Vice-President; Nick Mathews, Secretary, and Adam Cokinos, Treasurer.

The Board of Governors: Phokion Sober, E. N. Pappas, N. Hitos, A. Nicholas, C. Evangelos.

With such a wonderful body of men the old boat no doubt will reach the port of salvation.

The well-known coffee merchants and sincere Ahepans and old-time members of the Spartan Chapter, the Lacas Brothers, presented to the Spartan Chapter a beautiful set of Ahepa officers' jewels as a Christmas present.

Also the well-known grocery merchant, Leon Constantine, a faithful member of the Spartan Chapter, presented a beautiful set of American and Greek Flags as a Christmas present to the chapter.

The presentation ceremony took place on the night of the installation of the new officers, with a full house of Ahepans and a large number of visitors. The impression of the presentation, was so great that each and every member present congratulated the Lacas Brothers and Leon Constantine for their generous gifts.

With a new set of officers, a new set of jewels, and a new set of flags, the Spartan Chapter once again decided to regain the lost glory and lead the crowd.

ERNEST GIORES,

Past President of Spartan Chapter No. 26.

Thompson Praises Brookline Patrol

THE first Ahepa bugle and drum corps of the Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter, No. 38, was organized in June, 1932, by George P. Thompson, Commander, and George Demopoulos, Drum Major, ably assisted by Nick Caragianis and Charles Reveliotis, all of the Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter No. 38, of Brookline and Cambridge, Mass. All of the 28 members of the patrol belong to the Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter No. 38 or to the junior chapter, G. A. Dilboy No. 26, Sons of Pericles. They have appeared, paraded, played and marched in full Ahepa uniform not only in Greek parades but for American organizations as well. An organization offered us \$250 if we would wear their uniforms instead of those of the Ahepa and lead the parade for them, but we refused. Our goal is to parade in Athens with a future excursion.

President of Washington Chapter No. 31 Urges Members to Win in Tri-Deka Drive

EVERY Ahepan has recently received a letter from our Supreme President informing him of the Tri-Deka Drive which has just been launched by our Supreme Lodge in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of our Order. In his letter, our Supreme President not only explained thoroughly the details of the drive but made a strong appeal to each and every Ahepan to give it his whole-hearted support. Consequently, my purpose is not to repeat what our Supreme President has said so well but to consult with you as to how we, as a chapter and members of the Washington Chapter No. 31, may best play the part which is expected from us.

It will be remembered that one of the most distinguished features of the drive in question is the many prizes which our Supreme Lodge intends to distribute among such individual Ahepans as may be adjudged to have contributed most to make the drive a success. This in itself, of course, imposes a limitation upon the methods we may choose to attack the problem at hand. As a matter of fact, to my way of thinking, these methods narrow themselves down to one, namely, individual effort. Consequently, our chapter's part of the drive will be conducted not along chapter or group, but individual, lines—each one of us working separately among his friends who are suspended members of our chapter or non-Ahepans.

Your officers believe that our Supreme Lodge has been most generous in the prizes which it intends to distribute in connection with the Tri-Deka Drive. Nevertheless, they, too, wish in some way to express their personal appreciation for the work you may do to make our chapter's part of the drive a success and consequently have decided to add to our Supreme Lodge prizes four small ones of their own. Two of these tokens will be valued at no more than \$7.50 each and the other two at no more than \$5 each and will be awarded as follows: The former to the two brothers of our chapter who shall distinguish themselves most either in the matter of reinstatement or new membership, and the latter to the two brothers of our chapter who shall be second in distinction in either respect. It should be added that no brother may receive more than one prize. Moreover, your president wishes to state in advance that as a further token of his personal appreciation for the combined efforts of our chapter in this matter, should he be awarded the Supreme Vice-President's prize, it will be his genuine pleasure to turn it over to our chapter and make it the common property of us all.

As has been stated previously, one of the most distinguished features of the Tri-Deka Drive is the many Supreme Lodge prizes which will be distributed, and with the addition of your officers' prizes this feature becomes more prominently so. Under the circumstances, accurate records of the accomplishments of each member of our chapter are a matter of absolute necessity. These records will enable your president to make his recommendations to our Supreme Lodge in connection with the distribution of their prizes and your officers to determine who among you are entitled to their own prizes. I say among you because, although every officer of our chapter will do all in his power to make our chapter's part of the drive a success, your officers for obvious reasons cannot possibly compete against you for their own prizes. As a means of enabling our secretary to keep these accurate records, it is suggested that every member make it a practice to pass to him as often as possible all reinstatement and new membership applications he may secure, instead of letting them accumulate to hand them in all at one time. Incidentally, the former procedure will avoid any possible jam in the reinstatement and membership investigating committees.

To facilitate our reinstatement task, a list showing the names and addresses of such members of our chapter as are suspended has been drawn up. It is suggested that all brothers wishing to cooperate in this matter come to our next regular meeting and pick out of this list the names of such brothers as they feel they can influence to resume their membership in our chapter. The list will be in the hands of our secretary. Upon request, our secretary will, also, be glad to supply any brother with such a number of special reinstatement and membership applications as he may need.

In my introductory paragraph I have stated that "my purpose is not to repeat what our Supreme President has said so well," and adhering to this statement, I end confident of the whole-hearted support of each and every one of you in this matter.

Fraternally yours,

MANUEL CAMBOURL

President.

Athens Maids Organize at Winston-Salem

MISS ANNE SAPOS was elected Worthy Maid of the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Maids of Athens, at the organization of the ladies' auxiliary of the Order of Ahepa. The ceremony was directed by James Orphanos, District Governor of the 13th District of Ahepa.

The Winston-Salem girls of Greek extraction were given the oath to be loyal maids of the classic Order of the Maids of Athens. One of the primary objects of the order is to teach the young girls the traditions of the maids of Athens during the Periclean time or the golden age of Athens.

Other officers elected were: Miss Mary Morris, Loyal Maid; Miss Virginia Chryson, Secretary; Miss Fevronia Prodromous, Assistant Secretary; Miss Mary Sapos, Treasurer; Miss Ethel Chryson, High Messenger; Miss

Irene Sapos, Delphis; Miss Alexandria Prodromous, Inner Guard; Miss Angeline Prodromous and Miss Angeline Morris, Nymphs. The officers of Winston-Salem Chapter No. 32, Order of Ahepa, will make up the advisory board.

In the brief speech made during the ceremony, District Governor Orphanos gave full explanation of the origin of the Maids of Athens and the duties. He reminded them of the braveness of the Spartan mothers and the silken life and thoughts of the girls of Athens during the time of the golden rule of that city. It was at that stage when the revelations of the sublime beauty came to them, he said; it was at that stage that the architects, the sculptors, the dramatists and the other artisans built the most beautiful human monument, the Parthenon, with the cooperation of the Maids of Athens.

News From Cleveland Chapter No. 36; Supreme President Visits Cleveland

EARLY in November last a large number of Ahepans of the 10th district had the pleasure and opportunity of meeting and hearing our Supreme President, Harry J. Booras, who visited our chapter. On his arrival he was escorted to the Hotel Statler and on the evening of the same day he attended a "get-together" meeting of the 10th district which was sponsored by our District Governor, James Chaconas.

The meeting was held in the hall of the Cleveland Chapter in the Public Auditorium and was attended by members of all chapters from the 10th district. More than four hundred were present, and the chapters at Warren, Lorain, Elyria, and Youngstown were represented in large numbers.

This meeting was very interesting and was surely enjoyed. The outstanding speech of the evening was made by our Supreme President, who spoke with vigor and untiring enthusiasm, touching on topics vital to our fraternity and Hellenism at large. He preached the gospel of fraternal love, and capitalized on the dangerous and destructive results which are mostly derived from small misunderstandings, petty jealousies and unreasonable egotism and idiotisms. He urged everyone to work hand in hand for the recognition and betterment of the Greek race. He stressed the necessity of educating our children and giving our whole-hearted support to the Greek church. His speech was very fine and educational, embodying wonderful examples and noble and constructive ideas for the good of Hellenism.

Brothers, let us all follow our President's instructions, let us by act and deed practice the fraternal love, let the hearty handclasp, the palpitation of the warm heart and the cheer of good-fellowship be reincarnated. Let us prove to our President that we are with him one hundred per cent and that we will strive to reach our goal.

At our annual election we tried to elect the best and most outstanding members to guide the destinies of our chapter, which election resulted as follows:

John Kerrigan, President; John Chiroopoulos, Vice-President; Nicholas Stefanidis, Secretary, and Frank Frangalios, Treasurer.

Board of Governors: Harry Collins, Chairman; John Kollis, George Andoni, Thomas Stamoulis and Michael Rakoules.

Appointed Officers: Constantinos Gambroulis, Chaplain; Thomas Voukas, Warden; George Sidaras, Captain of the Guard, and George Kallas, Sentinel.

The officers were installed officially at the public installation sponsored by our District Governor and took place in Akron, Ohio, with the newly elected officers of all the chapters of the said district and which was attended by our Hon. Supreme President, Harry J. Booras. The ceremony was followed by a banquet and dance which was a great success and one of the most picturesque events of the day.

The fourth Tuesday in January, 1933, which was the regular meeting of our chapter and the first official meeting of our distinguished newly elected president who took the helms of our chapter, was conducted in a very efficient and distinctive manner. The president presented to the meeting a very constructive program for the year and advised the members to put into practice the spirit of cooperation and mutual benevolence, stressing the importance of the purposes and duties of the Ahepa in America.

For the best accomplishment of this program the president appointed the following committees:

Sick Committee, Nicholas Rotas, Louis Pappas, A. G. Panagopoulos; Publicity Committee, Nick Psaltakis, William Barker, G. V. Harris; Board of Advisors of the Sons of Pericles, Fred Spanos, William Karras, James Trilivas; Grievance Committee, John Bymakos, Chairman; James Sovolos, James Palam; Membership Committee, A. G. Panagopoulos, Alex Stratis, Nicholas Rotas; Music Committee, George Bourmis; Entertainment Committee, Thomas Stamoulis, Chairman; Constantine Poulidis, Thomas Voukas, Michael Spooner, George Andoni, John Kollis, George Pasalis, William Karras, John Chiroopoulos. As church committee, the president assigned the entire membership of the chapter.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM BARKER,

Publicity Committee.

Robert E. Lee News

PETER FORCHAN was elected president of the Robert E. Lee Chapter No. 122, Order of Ahepa, at a meeting of that organization held in its hall on Freemason Street.

Other officers elected at the meeting include: Harry Kyrrus, Vice-President; George Pahnos, Secretary; D. E. Contoyiannis, Treasurer; Nick Asteris, Captain of Guards; John Pamphitis, Chaplain; James Catharines, Warden, and Gus Geratis, Inner Sentinel.

The Board of Governors will be composed of Sam Douros, Chairman; Louis Sarantis, Tom Anargyros, Dem. Bassel and Angelo Manos.

District Governor G. C. Paris, of Quantico, installed the newly elected officers at a meeting held January 4.

Debate on Greek Language

I AM submitting the result of a debate held in our city in the Greek community here, conducted by the Young People's League of the Greek community of Milwaukee, whose purpose is to foster a closer association between the Greek youth of Milwaukee.

On January 8, 1933, the Young People's League of the Greek community debated on the question, Resolved: "That the Greek language should be sustained." Sophia Rempelos and Alice Topetzes were the speakers for the affirmative and John Shane and Andrew Spheeris for the negative. Achilles Chaconas, Alex Georgopoulos and James Vlasis brought in the decision that the negative side won by two to one verdict.

The president of this association, Harry Brice, wishing to extend the idea to the other Greek communities throughout the country and the only means by which this message can be conveyed is through the organ of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. He wishes to give the young people of other communities the idea of creating said league for the purpose of getting the Greek boys and girls in one group at least once a month so that they may be able to exchange ideas.

CHAS. N. SHANE.

On the Track of the Supreme President

ON JANUARY 19 Brothers Charles N. Diamond, Past President of Alpha Chapter of Detroit, District Governor Anthony C. Lingon of Detroit, and Bro. Charles Balanes (member of Dayton, Ohio, Chapter) paid a surprise visit to the South Bend, Ind., Chapter to meet the Supreme President, Brother Booras.

The installation of the South Bend Chapter officers took place and the banquet was a success. Leave it to the South Bend brothers for hospitality. Brothers Sam Balanis, Ellison, Polydoros, and others, were there.

On Friday, January 20, the Supreme President and his party left for Kalamazoo, Mich., where a special meeting of the Kalamazoo Chapter was held. The Supreme President spoke. He was received with much enthusiasm. From there we went to Grand Rapids, Mich. At Grand Rapids the installation was held. Over 500 persons were present. After the installation, the banquet was in order, with many city officials present. Mr. and Mrs. Pofanti, of Chicago, came to Grand Rapids and kept us company; they were also in South Bend. The program of the banquet was interesting. Girls of the Greek-American School presented an extra program with songs and old-time Grecian dances in Thessalian costumes, reciting poems to the Ahepa and to the Supreme President. The mayor as well as other officials responded to the Supreme President's message.

Saturday. We stopped at Lansing, Mich., where a special meeting was held at the Ahepa Hall. After a light lunch at Brother Vlahakis' restaurant we continued to Ann Arbor. The weather turned against us and, for awhile, travel was dangerous, but we got there on time to see the hall packed with 300 people. We were at once seated at tables to

have some chicken or turkey, and then ready for the big event. Brother Booras was well informed on conditions of the church in this town and he told them plenty. After that we marched to the home of Brother Preketes.

Sunday: We continued to Flint and from there to Saginaw for their installation and banquet, the Saginaw and Flint Chapters installing the officers. The ex-Governor of Michigan, Hon. Wilber Brucker, paid his respects to the Ahepa by being present. The message of the President brought out an honorable judge of the Recorder's Court and a county clerk who praised the Ahepa and the Greek people highly.

We then left and made a brief stop at the church in Flint and a visit to the home of the priest, Reverend Dulgerakis, where again we received the blessings and Retsina Athanati.

Monday afternoon: The Detroit officers of the Ahepa chapters and trustees of the Ahepa Temple had ready a small banquet in honor of our Supreme President. The leading, past and present officers and members were glad to see our Supreme President again and at 4:30 p. m. they bade him good-bye.

At every stop made, every chapter and city visited, the Ahepa, through our Supreme President, Brother Booras, again left behind a better understanding, a better spirit among brothers, and everywhere there were more than 500 persons listening to the messages of the Supreme President.

"LEFT WING."

Shane Visits Milwaukee Chapter

I AM herewith submitting a report of the Milwaukee Chapter, No. 43, which I visited officially on January 2, 1933. The meeting for this night was the installation of the newly elected officers of the Milwaukee Chapter. There was an open meeting held and announcements were made of such fact and the Greek public of non-Ahepans were invited to witness the ceremony. There were approximately 250 people in attendance to witness a magnificent celebration put on by the Milwaukee Chapter.

In order to give an opportunity to the Past Presidents of the Milwaukee Chapter, we seized upon the opportunity of dividing the installation ceremony. The District Governor installed the President, Michael Spheeris, Past President Tony Yianopoulos, Joseph Papador and Angel Casper participated and assisted the District Governor in installing the remaining officers. At the conclusion of the installation ceremony Dr. Nicholas Demeter spoke in English to the guests of the evening and Dr. C. C. Cornell spoke in Greek on the merits of the Ahepa. At the conclusion of the speeches and installation of officers a luncheon was served to the guests.

I wish to inform you that the installation ceremony put on by the Milwaukee Chapter was one of the best that I have witnessed in my district. There was a great deal of preparation made by the captain of the guard, his assistants and the master of ceremonies in putting on a very dignified and militaristic execution of their work.

I also find that the Milwaukee Chapter, at the recommendation of the Supreme Lodge, has gone on record to make a drive for membership and I was informed by the new presi-

dent of the Chapter that already 20 new applications have come in since the first of the year.

The Milwaukee Chapter has approximately \$4,950 in building and loan stock to be used for the erection of an Ahepa building and recreation parlors to house the members of the Ahepa. They have approximately 100 members in the chapter and all indications are that at the expiration of 1933 that figure will be doubled.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES N. SHANE,
District Governor No. 20.

St. Louis Chapter Holds Annual Public Installation of Officers

ON SUNDAY, January 22, the St. Louis Chapter, No. 53, held its annual public installation of officers in the beautiful auditorium of the New Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church. The affair was acclaimed one of the outstanding social events of the St. Louis Hellenic community, as all Ahepa events in St. Louis are.

Presided over by St. Louis' grand old man of Ahepa, Past Supreme Governor Constantine Theodorow, the ceremonies were most impressive. Brother Theodorow's eloquent manner needs no introduction to Ahepans. As the audience stood with bowed heads, the clear, rich voice of the Past Supreme Governor broke the silence as he reverently administered the oath of office to the newly elected and appointed officers. Nor were the charges to the various officers any less impressive.

After Bro. John Leontinis had been duly installed as president, he made a short, concise talk that showed clearly and conclusively that his youth would be no handicap to him during his administration. For these were not the words of a young aspirant but rather the thoughts and plans of a matured mind. His few remarks indicated that Brother Leontinis is a thinker and a planner; a man of few words, but primarily a man of thoughts and action. He needs no preparatory course in leadership. The new president of the St. Louis Chapter is a well-known, successful, business man; quiet, unassuming, a very agreeable chap; easy going, apparently, but, nevertheless, determined that the St. Louis Chapter shall profit by his administration. That he will do this is evidenced by the efforts that he exerted in the offices of warden and vice-president.

District Governor, Bro. Christopher Johannides, another man who needs no introduction to Ahepans, presented the new president with a gavel, the gift of our good Bro. Constantine Cassimatis, a charter member.

Bro. James Caron, our genial retiring president, made a short talk, thanking the brothers for their cooperation during his administration, after which he was presented with a beautiful Past President's Jewel, the gift of the brothers.

The St. Louis Chapter's guests of honor were Her Majesty the Ahepa Queen for 1932 and her four Maids of Honor, and Her Majesty the Ahepa Queen for 1931.

Brother Theodorow was assisted during the installation by St. Louis' most popular bachelor, Bro. Harry Stathis, who so capably executed the duties of the marshal.

The following officers were installed: President, John Leontsinis; Vice-President, Milton Pasmezoglu; Secretary, Nicholas Georgopoulos; Treasurer, John Kekeris; Warden, George Magafas; Chaplain, Nicholas Papadimitriou; Captain of Guards, John Tatsis; Sentinels, Nicholas Pavlakis and Christ Tsenes.

Board of Governors: James Caron, Chairman; William Kokorakis, George Mavromatis, Alexander Spanos and Charles Avouris.

After the ceremonies there was dancing and refreshments were served.

Ahepans Play Host to Needy

THE fine, traditional Greek spirit of generosity and benevolence again manifested itself during the past Christmas holidays, when three members of the Ahepa Black Diamond Chapter No. 55 came to the assistance of the needy in Wilkes-Barre and Hazelton, Pa.

At that time, Peter and John Karamellas, proprietors of the Boston Candy Shop and the Betsy Ross Chocolate Shoppe, in Wilkes-Barre and Peter Demopoulos, proprietor of the Madison Restaurant in Hazelton, all came forward like real Greeks and real Ahepans, and with a spirit utterly lacking in pretense, and full of whole-hearted charity, contributed their share to alleviate suffering in their communities. Each of the above men gave unstintingly of their time, energy and material considerations, to serve dinners to the needy; and in the aggregate over six hundred people were fed. The charitable organizations of both cities were profuse in their thanks, and the newspapers reported the incident fittingly. More power to such men, and, more power that more of us be more like them.

NICHOLAS G. DENNIS,
Editorial Staff, Wilkes-Barre (Pa.)
Record, Secretary, Black Diamond
Chapter No. 55.

Lehigh Chapter Host to Jack Dempsey and Invited Guests at Enjoyable Affair

JACK DEMPSEY, who, by his genial and likeable personality, has already made a complete conquest of Allentown, proved to be a jolly table-mate in the Crystal Restaurant, when he was guest of Lehigh Chapter of the Order of Ahepa at a dinner.

Dempsey was Allentown's guest for a week, appearing in a revue at the Colonial Theater.

John Stathis, chairman of the reception committee, acted as toastmaster, and called upon the ex-champion for a few remarks. The esteem in which the big fellow is held was demonstrated by the round of applause which swept through the banquet room as he arose from his chair.

"One of the things of which I am proud," said Jack, "is my membership in the Ahepa. You, of course, know that I had a Greek boy with me for 11 years. He is better known

to everybody as 'Jerry, the Greek,' and there was never a more loyal friend.

"Jerry began telling me a number of years ago that the Ahepa was a great organization, and I became a member four years ago in Chicago."

In addition to the talk by the ex-champion, Mr. Stathis called upon a number of Ahepans for remarks, as well as members of the press who were in attendance. James B. Ducas, President-elect of Lehigh Chapter, George Fullas, Retiring President, and George Spalas and Peter Nicas spoke.

The presence of the former champion attracted a large crowd about the entrance to the restaurant and inside.

Miss June Gale, member of the Dempsey stage show, was introduced. She was presented with a huge bouquet of flowers.

An Example That All Chapters Should Follow If They Wish to Succeed and Thrive

I AM retiring from the presidency of Rainbow Chapter No. 76, of Sunbury, Pa., after a pleasant administration of two years. I say pleasant, because it has been a pleasure to be at the head of an energetic, cooperative and ambitious group of my fellow countrymen, men who are Hellenes and loyal Ahepans at heart, who have sacrificed business and personal pleasure, braved bad weather and have traveled hundreds of miles to attend the meetings of our little chapter.

The Rainbow Chapter is composed of members from towns covering a territory of over two hundred miles, yet, regardless of weather conditions, we have never failed to hold a meeting due to the absence of a quorum. In my estimation, I believe this to be a remarkable record and one to be looked upon as an example by chapters of more congested districts.

Our district has been terribly hit by this financial downfall, but the spirit of Ahepa and an unflinching determination to carry on the good work has never waned within the hearts of these faithful soldiers of this great fraternity.

The work of these brothers has not stopped by merely attending meetings but also by constantly striving to secure new members and to reinstate those who, because of financial troubles, were forced to discontinue their memberships. At our last meeting held in Sunbury, January 14, four members were reinstated and several others are about to be taken into our ranks.

The past two years have been years of strife and turmoil, thousands of us have become disheartened and ready to "throw up the sponge," so to speak, but conditions are gradually getting better and in a short time we'll all be enjoying better times. Follow the example of this little isolated chapter with its members so distantly apart from each other, acquire some of their ambition, their enthusiasm as well as their Ahepa spirit, and let each and every one of us be bigger and better Ahepans during the course of this year.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

CONSTANTINE H. TRENTIS,
Past President, Rainbow Chapter No. 76.

New Haven Chapter Confers Past President's Jewel

A CAPACITY membership attended the installation exercises of New Haven Chapter No. 98, at 234 Crown Street, New Haven, Conn., on January 4. Bro. Harry J. Besbesides, a Past President of the chapter, acted as the installing officer. The newly installed officers are Seraphim Pappas, President; Steve Ambagis, Vice-President; Christ Rallis, Secretary; Harry Ligelis, Treasurer.

Board of Governors: James Carson, Chairman; Stratis Andris, William Farmakis, George Kyritsis and Peter Carson.

After the installation our newly installed president spoke on his new program for the ensuing year, which pleased all. Then the installing officer presented the jewel to the Past President, James Carson, and praised his good work, and that of the other officers, during his two and one-half terms of office. Brother Carson gave a synopsis of the meritorious work done by the brothers and the good spirit that prevailed, asking them to support the new officers. After the installation ceremonies, sandwiches and coffee were served, accompanied by music and dancing. Every brother went away with a smile on his face.

HARRY BESBESIDES,
Reporter.

Ahepan Grand President of Alpha Gamma Sigma

MR. HERCULES G. CHACONA, a member of the Commodore Perry Chapter No. 107, Erie, Pa., a Past Secretary and Treasurer of the chapter and now one of the youngest governors of a chapter, has been recently elected to the high office of Grand President of the Alpha Gamma Sigma Fraternity of the United States. This fraternity is a national one and consists of colleges, prep schools and alumni chapters. Mr. Chacona is but 26 years old, the son of one of the oldest Greeks in America, who is also an Ahepan. He hails from Erie, Pa., the son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Chacona, 1022 Chestnut St.

Aristotles Installation

THE Aristotles Chapter, No. 34, of Pittsburgh, Pa., held its annual installation of officers on January 13th, in their lodge rooms at the St. Nicholas Church. The guests of honor were Past Supreme Governor Gus Pulakos, of Erie, Pa., and District Governor James A. Chacona, of Franklin, Pa. Brother James A. Chacona acted as installing officer, and the following were installed in their respective offices: President, Peter J. Demas; Vice-President, Leo Kourakos; Secretary, Stephen Contos; and Treasurer, Chris J. Cacheris.

Board of Governors: George W. Bolanis, Past President; Theos E. Manos, Past President; Peter W. Katsafanas, Past President; Peter M. Chronis, Past President; and Peter Caloyer.

Past Supreme Governor Pulakos presented the past president's jewel for the year of 1931 to Past President Chronis. At the completion of the installation, Brothers Pulakos and Chacona spoke briefly on what Ahepa means to them and the benefits they have derived therefrom. At the close of the meeting a

buffet luncheon was served, through the courtesy of the newly elected officers for 1933.

After the luncheon the members joined the ladies at the home of Brother Bolanis where, with the assistance of Brother Chacona as violinist and Brother Pulakos with his "Buzuki," the merriment continued until 3 a. m. The following day, Brothers Pulakos and Chacona left for Akron to greet the Supreme President, who was to be the guest of honor at the Akron Chapter on Sunday, January 15.

GEORGE W. BOLANIS, *Past President,*

*Aristotles Chapter No. 34,
Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Baines Installs Officers at Pueblo, Colo.

BRO. GUST D. BAINES, Governor of District No. 27, was the installing officer of the Pikes Peak Chapter at Pueblo, Colo., on January 29. He was introduced by George Theodoran, Past President, who presided.

The following officers were installed: George D. Kersey, President; Gus Sarlis, Vice-President; Gus Monos, Secretary; Spiros Rougas, Treasurer.

Governors: George Theodoran, Chairman; Gus Kutruhas, Theodore Kallis, John Kyriakos and Demetrius Koustas.

Geo. Thliveris, Chaplain; William Redd, Warden; John Panagos, Captain of the Guard; J. Evangelatos, Sentinel; Theodore Davros, Sentinel.

Addresses were given by Governor Baines, President George Kersey, Panagis Dekiou; President of the Denver Chapter; Dan Davis of the Cheyenne Chapter; Rev. Artemios Stamatiades of the Greek Orthodox Church of Pueblo; Antonios Andreakis, President of the Walsenburg Chapter; Paul Papias and Pete Fangrass, of Colorado Springs; George Thliveris and Spiros Rozatos, of the Denver Chapter.

Violin solos were rendered by Gus Monos, with Miss Marianthi Theodorou, of Colorado Springs, at the piano. The singing of "America" and the Hellenic anthem closed the ceremonies, after which refreshments were served and dancing enjoyed by all present.

GEORGE KERSEY,

President, Pueblo Chapter, No. 160.

The Big Ahepa Family of Grand Island, Nebr.

IT GIVES me great pleasure to send you the following news item for our official publication, THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, in the hope that others seeing it may be helped and encouraged by the record of our local organization during these difficult times.

Installation of New Officers of Ahepa

With members, their wives and families and a few invited guests from nearby cities in attendance, James Poullos was installed as President of the Grand Island Chapter, No. 167, of the Order of Ahepa, at impressive ceremonies held Sunday evening at the G. A. R. Hall.

Other officers installed were: George Peterson, Vice-President; Steve Poullos, Secretary; Louis Kostos, Treasurer; Gus Camaras, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Pete Katsiopoulos, Gus Poullos, Harry Lyon and Harry

Chiganos, members of the Board; Rev. Elias Tsaousis, Chaplain; Harry Tamson, Warden; John Bekas, Captain of the Guard and John Poullos, Sentinel.

James Camaras officiated at the ceremony of installation, being assisted by Nick Jamson, who served as Captain of the Guard. Speakers of the evening were Chris Gober, Past President of the Hearts of America Chapter of Ahepa at Kansas City, and Rev. Elias Tsaousis, the Greek priest of the territory.

Following the program an informal evening of dancing was enjoyed.

The nearby towns of Kearney, Hastings, York, Fremont, Lincoln and Lexington were represented.

The Grand Island Chapter No. 167, "the big Ahepa family," as it is being termed by our Hon. Mayor O. A. Abbott, is progressing nicely in spite of the economic condition. Our membership is over 80 percent of the total number residing in Grand Island and about 50 percent of those living in our territory. New applications are coming nicely and we are now driving for 100 percent membership in Grand Island. The best part of it is that, whether we select the candidates or not, after they become members once, they automatically become boosters and a part of the "big Ahepa family."

Fraternally yours,

J. CAMARAS,

Chairman Publicity Committee.

Denver Chapter Has List of Activities

ON New Year's Day, the Denver Chapter, No. 145, gave its annual party together with a decorated Christmas tree for the benefit of the Greek and American children of our community. Regardless of the depression that has affected everybody, including all lodges and their chapters, nevertheless, many and various presents were given away by the chapter to the youngsters. Refreshments were served to more than 250. There were exhibitions of various dances by Greek children, hymns, wrestling matches and fights, to the amusement of all. The youngsters were enthusiastic and happy, as this was the second annual affair of its kind in Denver, and many of them remarked that they will anxiously await New Year's Day of 1934.

On the 8th of January about 15 Ahepans from the Denver Chapter went to Cheyenne, Wyo., to participate in the installation ceremonies of Cowboy Chapter No. 211.

The Denver Chapter, No. 145, held the installation of its officers on January 15. About 200 people were present, Ahepans and non-Ahepans, who viewed and followed the ceremony. Bro. Gust Baines, Governor of the 27th District, was the installing officer. After the installation, whereby nearly all of the officers spoke for the good of the Order, and Hellenism in general, a lunch followed, a la Greek style, with all the trimmings.

Greek and American dancing followed and everyone went away satisfied with this joyful day. About thirty were present from the Cowboy Chapter, and about ten from Pikes Peak Chapter No. 160, Pueblo, Colo.

The officers for 1933 are as follows: Panayis G. Dikeou, President; James Pappas, Vice-President; Dr. John W. Theodore, Secretary; Emanuel Zouredes, Treasurer.

Board of Governors: Sam Selavenites, John Pappadakis, Christ Alex, Sam Ellis, Sam Pappas.

George Frangas, Warden; Peter Collins, Chaplain; Louis Karabinos, Captain of the Guard; James Betselos, Inside Sentinel; George Tasinopoulos, Outside Sentinel.

DR. JOHN W. THEODORE,

Secretary.

Supreme President Installs at Flint

THE Flint Chapter, No. 141, held a joint installation of officers with the Saginaw Chapter at Saginaw, Mich., on Sunday afternoon, January 22. Supreme President Harris J. Booras, District Governor Anthony Lingon from Detroit, and several past presidents and dignitaries from all over Michigan attended.

The newly elected officers are as follows: Bill Mantzos, President; Dr. J. Macksood, Vice-President; M. H. Voyagis, Secretary; Gus Collias, Treasurer; Tom Petron, Chaplain; James Trahos, Warden; Jack Litinas, Captain of the Guard; Socratis Exoglou, Sentinel.

Board of Governors: N. Bozian, Chairman; William Shambis, Nick Katis, James Daros and George Pappadakis.

On Sunday, January 29, all members of the Flint Chapter attended services at the Church of the Assumption in a body. The Greek Ladies' Society and the Greek School, "Plato," arranged an entertainment in the basement of the church which consisted of songs and hymns by the Greek school children.

M. H. VOYAGIS,

Secretary of Flint Chapter.

Heaviest Ahepan in the World Is Elected President of the Local Chapter No. 277

BRO. EM. CATALAN, weighing 500 pounds, is six feet tall in his stockings; but this is not what makes him big—it is his kind heart, which is enclosed in his big body. This is known by all who have come into close contact with him. It is agreed that the Durham Chapter of Ahepa No. 277 has a great man to lead them.

Vice-President Gus Sunas, a bright, smart young man, is an Ahepan to the bone.

For secretary, the chapter is fond of their newly elected officer, intelligent and well-liked Jerry Spathis.

Treasurer Steve Changaris, the cornerstone of the Durham community, is another asset to the lodge.

The most reverent of the chapter, Paul Neamon, was elected Chaplain.

As for Warden, Peter Leon, known as the most energetic and willing musically talented Ahepan, occupies this position to the greatest satisfaction of the members.

Sentinel Spyros Koutrokois, known as the Cerebus of the lodge, is the most forceful orator in the association.

The lodge is exceedingly grateful to the Past President and Secretary, T. J. Thomas and Geo. Livas, respectively, for their modesty in acknowledging the fact that there are other members of the chapter who are capable of executing official positions for the Durham Chapter of Ahepa.

PAUL NEAMON,

Publicity Committee.

High Officials Attend Ogden Meeting

THE Ogden, Utah, Chapter, No. 184, held its annual installation at the chapter rooms. The general public was invited to attend the ceremonies which were followed by a banquet. More than 100 Ahepans and distinguished local citizens attended.

N. J. Cotro-Manes, District Governor, in company with C. E. Athas, Supreme Governor, and P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Vice-President, arrived and were escorted with full honors to their proper stations, and then the ceremonies began.

Deputy District Governor John Bokos, was the installing officer, the District Governor declining the honor in favor of his deputy. It goes without saying that the Ogden boys have trained themselves thoroughly. The program was carried out in a splendid manner. After the impressive program the installing officer introduced the newly elected officers and called upon Mr. James Lambos, Grand Governor of the Gapa, for a few remarks. Mr. Lambros, spoke in Greek, expressing his appreciation in being a guest of the Ahepa and his admiration for the wonderful work which the Ogden Chapter is doing.

The banquet was held at the City Cafe, the newly elected President, Brother Revell, acting as the master of ceremonies. Brother Revell, after a few chosen opening remarks, introduced the distinguished guests and officers of the surrounding chapters, and then presented N. J. Cotro-Manes, District Governor, as the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Cotro-Manes for more than twenty minutes held his listeners spellbound with his remarkable patriotic speech, "Why We Should Keep, Preserve, and Guard the American Institutions During These Distressing Times." Mr. Cotro-Manes' address was received with great applause.

The next speaker was our worthy Supreme Vice-President, P. S. Marthakis. Mr. Marthakis, although suffering with a cold, delivered a very fine speech on "Ahepa."

The last speaker was Supreme Governor C. E. Athas, who took for his subject, "Ahepa and Its Doings," and briefly told of the great work which Ahepa is carrying on, and admonished the brothers to keep the good work going.

Remarks were made during intervals by Past President Andrew Bathrstras and Peter Gaunis, Secretary, and others. Musical selections were rendered by Miss Revell, the charming daughter of President Revell, and Mrs. Waterfall.

The past officers and members of the Ogden Chapter deserve hearty congratulations for their splendid program and entertainment, and for their untiring efforts in making the Ogden Chapter, although small in number, mighty in power.

Likewise, the Ogden Chapter congratulates the dignitaries from Salt Lake City who braved the snow storm which was raging to come to our affair. Bravo Ogden Chapter!

"AHEPAN."

Joint Installation of Maids of Athens and Sons of Pericles Tacoma, Wash.

OFFICERS of the Sparta Chapter, Maids of Athens and the Archimedes Chapter, Sons of Pericles of Tacoma, Wash., were installed on the roof garden of the Winthrop Hotel, January 23, with a crowd of more than 400 witnessing the installation ceremonies.

At 8:30 p. m., the Installing Officer, Mr. Thomas D. Lentgis, of Seattle, Chairman of the District Councilors of the Maids of Athens of the 33d District, was escorted into the room. Miss Lena Davis, Retiring President of the Maids of Athens, who had opened the meeting, turned the gavel over to Mr. Lentgis who proceeded with the installation.

Mrs. Chrys Stacy, pianist, played the American and Greek Anthems.

Those installed were: Helen Constantine and Leo Scafturon, Presidents; Keke Calogerou and Mike Constantine, Vice-Presidents; Penelope Angelus and George Scafturon, Secretaries; Kathleen Apostle and Nick Ananias, Treasurers; Maxine Manousos and Paul Apostle, Masters of Ceremonies; Georgia Vitos and Pete Formuzis, High Priestess and Priest; Mary Ginnis and Pericles Ginnis, Wardens; Joanna Manousos and Dean Ginnis, Sentinels.

Advisors of the Maids of Athens installed for the ensuing year were: Mrs. Chrys Stacy, Chairman; Mrs. Michael Hallis and Mrs. Steve Phill.

The ceremony was made more impressive and colorful by the blue and white uniforms and fezzes worn by both the Maids of Athens and Sons of Pericles.

Upon completion of the installation ceremonies the chair was turned over to Mr. Angelo J. Manousos, District Councilor and President-elect of the Olympic Chapter, No. 178, of Tacoma, Wash. The speakers of the occasion included Mr. S. E. Katopothis, Governor of the 33d District, Order of Ahepa; Dr. N. S. Checkos, Past Supreme Governor of the 13th District; Mr. Christ Manthou, Past President of the Olympic Chapter, Order of Ahepa; Rev. Germanos Tzoumanis; Miss Nitsa Pantages, President-elect of the Maids of Athens, of Seattle; Mr. A. Antone; Mrs. C. Formuzis, and the incoming and outgoing Presidents of the Maids of Athens and Sons of Pericles.

Following the installation dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

The great success of the joint installation was largely due to the Installation Committee, Misses Lena Davis and Maxine Manousos, Retiring and Past Presidents, respectively.

JOANNA MANOUSOS,
Publicity Chairman.

Zoutes Baby Talks Five Minutes After Birth

MR. RIPLEY reports that Eleftheros, the child of Brother and Mrs. Zoutes, of Mason City, Iowa, pronounced the word "mother" three times five minutes after birth. Mother claims telepathic communication with her child. We join Mr. Ripley in saying, "You can believe it or not."

Walsenburg Has Lively Chapter

ON SUNDAY, January 29, the Walsenburg, Colo., Chapter No. 173, held its installation of officers. The members of the chapter are very proud of the fact that practically every Ahepan in the city was present for the ceremony.

Although this chapter is in the far distant West, still there exists a great faith and loyalty to the Order, and if it wasn't for these hard times we would have one of the liveliest chapters in the Order.

The following officers were installed:

Antonio Andreakis, President; George Gikas, Vice-President; Stergh Mavrodos, Secretary; Steve Baltas, Treasurer. Board of Governors: Matheos S. Koklas, Chairman; Emanuel Sergis, Louis Zangaris, George Mavrogianis and George Mavrikos.

Peter Kallas, Chaplain; Gust Prappas, Warden; Peter Stamas, Captain of the Guard; Gust Vidalis and Jim Kartalis, Sentinels.

The ceremony ended with the singing of "America" and our Grecian hymn.

STERGH MAVRODOS,
Secretary.

THE members of the Fort Dodge Chapter, No. 208, deserve to be congratulated for the splendid work they are doing, not only in their chapter but in their respective communities. In spite of the depression, which, by the way, we have just begun to feel out here in Iowa, those Ahepans at Fort Dodge are carrying on the good work more vigorously and more enthusiastically than ever before.

A delegation of brothers from the Des Moines Chapter went to Fort Dodge for their installation of officers which took place in the meeting hall January 3, 1933. It was an open installation and practically all the Greeks of the little community were present, whether Ahepans or not. A crowd of about 250 brothers and visitors were there. The installation, spiced with melodies of songs and music, lasted until 10:30. After the installation ceremonies, a delicious buffet lunch was served for everybody, and I am positive a good time was had by all present.

Again congratulations to the Fort Dodge Chapter and good wishes to the new officers for a bigger and better and happier year.

The officers installed are: Steve Valesiades, President; James Partasafas, Vice-President; John C. Constantine, Secretary; Andy Pappas, Treasurer; Diamond Papadiamantis, Chaplain; Gust Katsulis, Warden; Theodore Demos, Captain of the Guard, and Gust Hedges, Sentinel.

The governors installed are: Frank Saris, Gust Papanastasiu, Bill Spiliou, John Rizos, and Nick Christakos.

The installing officer was Brother Tom Ralles, Deputy District Governor of District No. 25.

TOM RALLES.

Fort Dodge Optimistic

MORE than 150 members and friends packed the A. O. U. W. for the annual installation ceremony of the Fort Dodge Chapter of the Order of Ahepa. The installation of the new officers was conducted by the Des Moines Chapter, No. 192. Thomas Ralis, Deputy Governor of the Order, officiated.

Nick Christakos, retiring President of the Fort Dodge Chapter, opened the meeting and extended his welcome to visiting delegations. The meeting was then turned over to Mr. Ralis.

New officers are Steve Valassis, President; James Partasafas, Vice-President; John Constantine, Secretary; Andrew Papas, Treasurer; Damon Papadiamandis, Chaplain; Gus Katsoulis, Warden; Theodor Demos, Captain of the Guards; Frank Varis, Chairman of the Board of Governors; John Rizos, William Spiliou, and Gus Paps, members of the Board of Governors, and Gus Hadjis, Sentinel.

As each officer was inducted into office, Mr. Ralis placed a jeweled collar about the former's neck.

Mr. Valassis expressed his appreciation of the honor bestowed upon him and assured the chapter that his duties would be faithfully performed throughout the year.

As the new president informed nonmembers who attended the meeting, Ahepa is not an ancient or modern Greek word but an acrostic, made up of the initial letters of five American words, American, Hellenic, Educational, Progressive Association, better known as the Order of Ahepa.

At the end of his address, other members gave short talks.

Gust Neofotis, Past Supreme Deputy Governor; Tom Panagos, President of the Des Moines Chapter; John Zinas, Vice-President, Des Moines Chapter; the Rev. Mr. Mourkidis, rector of the Greek Orthodox Church, Des Moines, gave short talks, the Rev. Mr. Mourkidis speaking in Greek.

Several selections were sung by Miss Angelina Chardoulia, Miss Athena Hadjis, and Miss Irise Billines. Refreshments were served by Peter Frangos, Steve Constantine and Louis Patterson, after which the meeting was closed.

Bro. T. P. Demos, of the Fort Dodge, Iowa, Chapter, No. 208, reports as follows: We are a small chapter in membership but great activities for the upkeep of Ahepa. We have accomplished quite a few brotherly deeds. We have organized a theatrical home show and have given a performance in our city, bringing good results. From here we went to Des Moines, giving a performance there. The result was that the receipts were sufficient to turn over for the benefit of the school and church the amount of \$1,500. We played again in Mason City and the receipts there amounted to \$500, keeping our chapter and the sister chapters in our district in good brotherly spirits. We struggle and boost along the traditions of Ahepa.

We lost \$1,000 through a bank failure, but our treasury still holds about \$400 above all expenses. Our members are "all for one and one for all," spreading the name of Ahepa in our community. The will power to do good deeds is within us.

We have reinstated all our members and hold one meeting a month. By doing this we lower our expenses. We accomplish all this by the cooperation of our chapter members.

We hope in a short time to have a Greek teacher for our children and classrooms for our members.

Anderson Chapter Installs

ANDERSON (Ind.) Chapter, No. 198, reports that more than two hundred Ahepans and their families attended the recent installa-

tion ceremonies of their chapter held in the Eagles Hall. The officers, who were installed are: Gus Pancel, President; Tom Cochifa, Vice-President; Thomas Cotter, Secretary; George Janetos, Treasurer; Andrew Blassaras, Warden; Tom Marianos, Chaplain; Pete Pancel, Captain of the Guard; Tom George and Limber Alex, Sentinels; John Lambros, Chairman of the Board of Governors; George Anton, James Prokos, Jack Mangas and Andrew Blassaras, Governors.

William Zilson, of Indianapolis, District Governor of District No. 19, and Eli Alataz, Deputy Governor, were the installing officers. John Lambros presided at the meeting and George Anderson was the Captain of the Guard. Past and present presidents of visiting chapters who were present, included George Mallers, of Fort Wayne; Nick Pikos, of Kokomo; George Morris and Charles Peterson, of Muncie, and Tom Marinou, of Indianapolis.

Music was furnished during the ceremony by Miss Martha Cochifa, daughter of the Vice-President, and several piano selections were rendered. At the closing of the ceremony twenty children of the Greek School of Anderson sang the Star Spangled Banner. Luncheon was then served and dancing followed.

TOM COTTER,
Secretary.

The Supreme President at Ann Arbor Mich.

Ann Arbor, Mich., January 24, 1932.

THIS is the first time, since its establishment, that the Ann Arbor Chapter, No. 195, was fortunate enough to have an official visit by a supreme officer. The Ann Arbor Chapter, indeed, is very grateful to Bro. Harris J.



At the Base of the Statue of General Demitrios Ypsilanti

Left to right: M. G. Perros, Past Secretary for four years and Deputy Governor; Bro. Anthony Hrones, Charles Preketes, Past President for three years; Christ Bilakos, Past Treasurer for two years; Supreme President Harris Booras, Philip Kokenakis, Harry Letsis, President; Frank Preketes, Vice-President, and Angelo Poulos, Treasurer. Seated: Bro. Anthony Preketes, all of the Ann Arbor Chapter, No. 195, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Booras, the Supreme President, in being considerate enough to visit the lodge here. When it was buzzed about that this dignitary of our Order was to be our guest the officers of the lodge got busy and made adequate preparations for his reception.

In his honor an elaborate banquet was given in the Allene Hotel, the leading hostelry of our city. We may say that Bro. Angelo Poulos, its owner and the Treasurer of our lodge, and Bro. Theodore Dames, its manager, also the Warden of our chapter, have done all they could to make this banquet lively and interesting. Over one hundred brothers and visitors with their wives sat at this feast.

The program and reception ceremonies were held in the lodge. So after a hearty turkey dinner we went to our hall. Brother Booras was accompanied by Mrs. and Brother Pofanti, ex-President of the Pullman Chapter and former Governor of Ahepa in the District of Illinois, and by Bro. Anthony Lingon, the Governor of the 18th District and the real energetic and live wire of Ahepa in this part of the Ahepa realm. A goodly crowd both of this and the nearby cities, as well as from Detroit, Mich., was on hand to greet and hear the President in his message.

Bro. Harris Booras proved himself not only an orator, but also an enthusiastic, inspiring and a zealous Ahepan. Not only does he preach sincerely, but also puts to practice the principles and ideals of our Order. A leading figure in social leadership Brother Booras, as a leader of our fraternal organization, has drawn not only the attention of the Greek, but also of the American public during his visit here. Ahepanism is to be congratulated for its selection of such a youthful and zealous leader. In him, indeed, are embodied the true principles of Ahepa.

His visit in Ann Arbor was on Saturday, January 21. Next day, being Sunday, a number of brothers accompanied the Supreme President to Saginaw, Mich., where a public installation of officers was held by the Saginaw Chapter, No. 216. The Preketes brothers, Charles and Anthony, with their wives and mother, acted as hosts in driving this dignitary to Saginaw in their car. After the installation in this Michigan city the Preketes brothers brought the Supreme President back to Ann Arbor. The next day, Monday, the same hosts drove the President to Detroit, Mich. In this party were included Bro. M. G. Perros, Past Secretary for four years of the Ann Arbor Chapter and now Deputy Governor; Bro. Harry Letsis, President of the Ann Arbor Chapter; Bro. Frank Preketes, Vice-President; Bro. Christ Bilakos, Past Treasurer, and Bro. Angelo Poulos, Treasurer of this lodge.

In passing through Ypsilanti, Mich., the party stopped and posed for a picture at the base of the statue of Gen. Demitrios Ypsilanti. The Supreme President was anxious to inspect the statue and find out for himself if the marble workers had actually succeeded in taking off the red ink splashed sometime ago by some vandal. He was pleased, however, to ascertain for himself that the statue of this historic figure of modern Greece and the monument of Ahepa was just as intact as when it was set up on that memorable day of August, 1928.

The Ann Arbor Chapter will forever remember this impressive visit of our highly esteemed Supreme President and distinguished leader of our Order.

M. G. PERROS.

Aberdeen Endorses Buy American Campaign

GRAYS HARBOR CHAPTER, No. 179, Order of Ahepa, held their yearly installation of officers in the V. F. W. meeting hall.

"Buy American and Grays Harbor First" was introduced by the new officials as their most important slogan of the ensuing year, and was enthusiastically approved by the members.

Officers installed were: President, William Didis; Vice-President, Thomas Christoudoulou; Secretary, Louis Loris; Treasurer, Christos Belechoitis; Board of Governors, James Constantine, Alex Boora, Alex Pantages, Frank Janes and Philomen Stamaulau; Chaplain, Andrew Rotus; Warden, James Centros; Captain of the Guard, Louis George; Inside Sentinel, James Benos, and Outside Sentinel, John Demas. The installing officer was Philomen Stamaulau from Seattle.

The following committers were appointed: Sick Committee, F. Janes, A. Rotus, C. Balechoitis; Welfare and Entertainment, A. Boora, J. Kakogianis, G. Katchimanis and G. Papas; Naturalization, J. Constantine, A. Pantages and A. Rotus; Grievance, A. Pantages, J. Heliotis, L. George; Publicity, L. Loris, Thomas Christoudoulou; Members', Thomas Christoudoulou, L. Loris, A. Rotus, J. Heliotis and A. Boora.

LOUIS LORIS,
Secretary.

Stag Party at Greater Muskegon

THE Greater Muskegon Chapter, No. 213, of Muskegon, Mich., has started the new year under the leadership of Bro. George K. Stavron who was the chapter's President in 1930 and 1931. Other officers installed are Nick Ladas, Vice-President; Nick Collins, Secretary; George Stathas, Treasurer; Gus Carvel, Chairman, Board of Governors; James Petropoulos, George Giavasis, William Johnell and William F. Chonis, Governors.

Officers appointed by the President are James Curtis, Warden; John Poulos, Chaplain; George Economakos, Captain of the Guard and George Sallas, Sentinel.

The retiring President, Gus Carvel, presided, assisted by the retiring Vice-President, Peter Danigelis.

After the ceremonies a stag party was held and an exceptionally interesting get-together was enjoyed. Practically a 100 per cent attendance reported for the occasion.

GEORGE VULGARIS,
Chairman, Publicity Committee.

Thankful to Ahepa

I WISH to render my sincere appreciation to you and the members of the scholarship committee who by their kind efforts have made me eligible for a \$50 scholarship from the Order of Ahepa.

More thanks cannot express my appreciation, as your scholarship has aided me in my search of higher knowledge.

Thanking you again I remain,

Sincerely yours,

HELEN COLLIS,
Laramie, Wyo.

Des Moines Chapter Had Successful Year

OFFICERS elected for the year 1933 of the Des Moines Chapter, No. 192, were installed January 12 by our esteemed Deputy District Governor, Tom Ralles, of Des Moines.

Bro. Tom Panagos, President in 1932, was for the second time selected to carry on successfully the affairs of the chapter during the present year. Other officers installed were: John Zambas, Vice-President; Peter Daskalos, Treasurer; George Karaidos, Secretary; Gus Laulon, Captain of the Guard; Nick Altanes, Chaplain; Harry Pargas, Warden; Louis Kouros and Them. Koutsounis, Sentinels. Board of Governors: Peter Stathos, Gus Martin, William Stringles and Chris Marines.

The Des Moines Chapter has held many successful banquets and open meetings in the past and it is with gratification that we closed the year, despite these trying times.

GUS A. LAULON,
Committee on Publicity.

How a New Officer Feels

You installed us in these chairs tonight and we should feel proud of the honor. We should feel proud because you give us Ahepa's duties and that is an honor to any one. But, on the other hand, my brothers, without your cooperation nothing can be done. It makes no difference how hard we work. Therefore, I plead with you for your cooperation, for your help to give us a bigger spirit and to attend all meetings. Let us all cooperate with our good leader, the Supreme President, and get his soldiers back because we cannot win a war without an army. These I ask for Ahepa's sake because Ahepa is going to be the guard of our people.

The people of our race have been walking in the dark all these years. In other words, we were the Lost Battalion and now Ahepa has found us.

You know the little saying, "It is easy to get things, but can you keep them?" Money, for instance. Perhaps it is easy to be an Ahepan but can you be a good Ahepan?—that is the question.

Ahepa has started a foundation that is unlimited as to how high the structure will go and when that temple is completed it will be the glory for our people in this great country of America which is the daughter of our motherland and the motherland of our children. Therefore, I am asking you for their sake to help build that temple, and when we reach the top and place those two glorified elders there, then the people of our race can look up and say, "We have reached the point where we can come in closer contact with the American people and have a better understanding in our business transactions and in our friendly contacts." But until we obtain those things we are going to be handicapped and these things we cannot have unless we stand together. If you will notice the back of a new dime, you will see a bundle of sticks. If you ask the meaning of this bundle of sticks, it will be—"United we stand, divided we fall." Therefore, I ask you to stand together and stay united because we need Ahepa. If we need anything, if we love our children, we must love Ahepa because Ahepa will pave the road for them.

JOHN ZAMBAS,
Vice-President, Des Moines
Chapter No. 192.

Third Annual Christmas Party By Pullman Chapter

PULLMAN CHAPTER, No. 205, held its third annual Christmas party for the children of the Greek community on Thursday evening, December 22, at the hall of the St. Spyridon Church. There were approximately 100 children present with their parents.

The speakers of the evening were introduced as follows, by Brother Grapsos: Chairman of the evening, District Governor A. H. Peponis, who spoke on the Ahepa; Rt. Rev. Sakellarios, pastor of the local church, who spoke very eloquently on the significance of the day of the birth of Christ, and Bro. S. Salopatas, President of the local Greek community.

The following officers of the Athenagoras Chapter of the Sons of Pericles spoke wonderfully well in the Greek language: John Megaris, President; Menelaos Kritikos, Vice-President and Nicholas Lambos, Secretary.

Mr. Brossos, teacher of the local Greek school, explained how Christmas is celebrated throughout the different countries of the world. Bro. G. S. Grapsos, President of the chapter, then introduced the new-elected officers of the Pullman Chapter for the year 1933, as follows: Stephen Falakos, President; Sarantis Paxinos, Vice-President; James C. Lambos, Secretary, and Paul Lambros, Treasurer.

Refreshments were then served to all present, after which Santa Claus arrived and presented the children with elaborate presents, which were heaped around the exquisitely decorated Christmas tree. Everybody then enjoyed themselves with dancing until the wee hours of the morning, after which all left for home with that Christmas spirit and happiness that makes life worth while.

The success of the party was due to the untiring efforts of the committee in charge, as follows: Brothers P. Lookas, J. Pavlakos, M. Kritikos, G. Grapsos, N. Pavlakos and J. Apostolopoulos. Several Christmas baskets were sent to needy families of our community.

JAMES APOSTOLOPOULOS,
Chairman, Publicity Committee.

Large Attendance at Rochester, Minn., Meeting

IMPRESSIVE installation services, by the Rochester, Minn., Chapter, No. 230, were witnessed when the officers for the year 1933 were inducted. An unusually large number of members and friends were in attendance. The ceremony was held in the chapter's hall.

The installing officer was Bro. John Pougialis, Past President, with Gus Melos, also a Past President, in attendance.

Ross Phill was installed as President of the chapter with the following fellow officers: Theodore Poullos, Vice-President; Sam C. Francis, Secretary; Tom Thomas, Treasurer; Harry Drossos, Chaplain; John Kazas, Captain of the Guard, and Gus Alex, Warden.

Board of Governors: John Pougialis, chairman; John Goumanos, Andrew Chafos, Mike Caffes and Chris Margellos.

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.

SAM C. FRANCIS, Secretary,
Ippocratis Chapter, No. 230.

Ἐν Ἀθήναις τῆ 10 Ἰανουαρίου 1933



ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ

Φίλτατε κ. Μπούρα,

Μέ ἔξαιρετικὴν εὐχαρίστησιν ἔλαβον τὸ ἐκ' εὐ-
καιρίᾳ τοῦ Ν. Ἐτους εὐχετήριόν σας τηλεγράφημα, εὐ-
χαριστῶ δὲ ὑμᾶς καὶ δι' ὁμῶν τὰ μέλη τῆς Ὀργανώσεώς
σας, οἱ ὅποιοι μέ τούτην στοργὴν ἐνθυμηθῆτε τὴν ἀγαπη-
τὴν μας Πατρίδα, διατηροῦντες ἀμείωτον τὴν πρὸς αὐ-
τὴν νοσταλγίαν.

Ἀπὸ ἀνακοίνωσιν τοῦ ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἑλληνοαμερι-
κανικοῦ Συνδέσμου πληροφοροῦμαι σήμερον εὐχαρίστω-
ς ὅτι τὴν προσεχῆ ἀνοιξιν ὡς καὶ κατὰ τὰ προηγούμενα
ἔτη θὰ ἔλθωσιν οἱ ΑΧΕΡΑΙΩΣ, θὰ εἶμαι εὐτυχῆς νὰ σᾶς
εὐχθῶ τὸ ὡς εὐ παρέστητε ἐξ ὀνόματος τῆς Πρωτεύου-
σης τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ ἐκ μέρους τῆς ὁποίας σήμερον σᾶς
ἀπευθύνω ἐγκάρδιον χαιρετισμὸν μετὰ τῶν πλέον εἰλι-
κρινῶν εὐχῶν μου εἰς τῷ Ν. Ἐτει, τὸ ὅποιον σᾶς εὐχο-
μαὶ ὅπως διέλθῃτε ἀπαντες ἐν Ἀμερικῇ Ἑλλήνες ἀλλῆρες
ὑγείας καὶ εὐδαιμονίας.

Μετὰ εὐεχίστες ἀγάπης

Appreciates Ahepa Scholarship

I TAKE this opportunity to thank the Order of Ahepa for its very kind and considerate scholarship award which has been received by yours truly. It certainly has proven extremely helpful in this hour of need, and I'm sure each and every person who may have received the same benefit award feels the same way.

The Order has been instrumental in helping a small number of young men obtain a higher education during this coming year, and there is absolutely no reason to feel that it will discontinue this worthy practice. In closing, may I again thank every person instrumental in awarding me one of the scholarships. I hope to be of some service to the Order of Ahepa at a later date.

JOHN N. VALIANOS,
Boston, Mass.

Henry Clay Chapter Presents Greek Drama

THE President of Henry Clay Chapter, No. 258, desires, on behalf of the members, to thank the ladies of the Elpis Club for the entertainment given by them for the Ahepans.

On January 1, the club presented the play, "Cartopektis" ("The Gambler"). Those taking part were: Mrs. Z. M. Kafoglis, Mrs. Tony Wallace, Miss Katherine Kitsos, Charles Danos, Edward Ghicadus, and Stratis Nicholas. Technique, scenery and costumes were under the direction of Mrs. Louis Constant. There were approximately 250 people present, including a large percentage of Americans.

After the performance poems were recited by the children, followed by refreshments, consisting of Greek pastries and fruit punch. There were also a Christmas tree and gifts for the children. Afterwards, those who wished remained to dance.

Portsmouth Ahepans and Sons of Pericles Hold Joint Installation

THE joint installation of the officers for the year, 1933, of the Parthenon Chapter, No. 215, of the Order of Ahepa, and the Appolo Chapter, No. 72, of the Sons of Pericles, took place on February 5. A brilliant and distinguished gathering of approximately 400, comprised of members from the surrounding chapters as well as local members and their families, witnessed the ceremony.

The retiring President, Bro. Peter Maroussis, presided at the opening of the meeting. After conducting the meeting in its regular order, Brother Maroussis surrendered his chair to the installing officer, Bro. George Thompson, District Governor of District No. 2. He was assisted by Bro. Nicholas Colosos, District Governor of District No. 1 and Bro. Andrew Jarvis, Past Supreme Treasurer. The installing officer then took charge of the proceedings, first administering to the newly elected officers the oath of their respective offices, charging them very eloquently on their particular duties and then ordering the Captain of the Guard to install them to their proper stations.

The new officers are: Bros. Harry Frysalis, President; Roy Varotsis, Vice-President; Emanuel Gavriles, Secretary; George Paras, Treasurer; Bill Hopsis, Chaplain; Mike Koplanelis, Warden; Alex Katsonis, Captain of the Guard; Peter Coussoulis and Theo. Zaharoulis, Sentinels, and the Board of Governors are: Peter Maroussis, Chairman; George Giovanis, Stamatias Sagris, Frank Economou and Arthur Lilakos.

Immediately after the conclusion of the installment of the Ahepa officers, Bro. George Thompson turned over the gavel to Bro. Andrew Jarvis, who proceeded to install the newly elected officers of the Appolo Chapter, No. 72, of the Sons of Pericles, which was conducted similarly to that of the Ahepans.

The new officers of the Sons of Pericles are: Brother James Coussoulis, President; George Saviamas, Vice-President; Peter Kopsimalis, Secretary; Menio Giovanis, Treasurer; John Soteris, High Priest; George Pappas, High Guardian; Arthur Giovanis, Master of Ceremonies; John Coussoulis, Inner Guard; Theo. Papageorge, Outer Guard, and Angelo Soteropoulos, Assistant Secretary.

Immediately after the officers of the Sons of Pericles were installed the following speakers were heard: Mr. Loucas Coussoulis, Attorney-at-Law, of Portsmouth; Bros. Andrew Jarvis, Past Supreme Treasurer; Nicholas Colosos, District Governor, District No. 1; George Thompson, District Governor of District No. 2; James Kakridos, President of the Boston Chapter; Peter Maroussis, Past President of the Portsmouth Chapter; Harry Frysalis, newly elected President, and last, but not least, Bro. William Genimatas, Past President of the Appolo Chapter No. 72, of the Sons of Pericles of this city, who has just recently graduated to the ranks of the Order of Ahepa. Much credit is due to this striving young man who labored so earnestly and faithfully, and who, with the splendid cooperation of the Secretary (1932), James Coussoulis, and also of the rest of the members, put the local chapter of the Sons of Pericles on an equal level with the leading chapters in the country. This, I assure you is quite an accomplishment, considering the chapter's short existence, since the Appolo Chapter was established only eight months ago.

EMANUEL GAVRILES.

Saginaw and Flint Hold Combined Installations

Supreme President Speaks

THE installation ceremonies of Saginaw Chapter, No. 216, and Flint Chapter, No. 141, at the Ahepa Hall of Saginaw, Sunday, January 22, 1933, proved to be a brilliant event. More than 350 members, together with their families and distinguished guests, with delegations of brothers from Detroit, Ann Arbor, Lansing, and other cities, were present.

Our Supreme President, Harris Booras, with our District Governor, Anthony Lingon, acted as the masters of the ceremonies. Very impressive and highly pleasant fraternal feelings prevailed throughout the ceremony.

The following of Saginaw Chapter were installed into office: George Nitsos, President; William Carries, Vice-President; John V. Constantine, Secretary; William Vlassis, Treasurer; five Governors: Tom Kanonas, John Williams, Theo Kantas, Gust Goutis, George Goutis; Tom Pappas, Chaplain; Nick Berris, Warden; George Boujuves, Captain of the Guards, and Nick Pappas, Sentinel.

After the ceremonies a fine program of entertainment was enjoyed. Lunches were served and dancing followed until a late hour.

JOHN V. CONSTANTINE, Secretary.

Modesto Officers Installed

THE Modesto, Order of Ahepa, No. 246, held its installation of officers, Sunday, January 8, at the Greek Community Hall at 3 p. m. An unusually large number of members of various chapters were present with their families and friends.

P. J. Wallace, of Stockton, Deputy District Governor of the 32d District, had charge of the installation of officers. Mike Angelo, former President of the Modesto Chapter, filled the Chairman's post.

Officers inducted into office are as follows: President, Harry Joseph (Sifakis); Vice-President, E. Stamoulas; Secretary, Frank Stefan; Treasurer, Jim Poulis; Chaplain, George Angelakis; Warden, J. Jaleropoulos; Captain of Guards, Pete Gozoulos, and Sentinels, George Tavernakis and Tony Angelakis. Mike Angelo, Chairman.

Members of the Board of Governors: Pete Laines, Pete Barbis, Pete Bryan, Gus Pappas.

Speakers for the day were: P. J. Wallace of Stockton; Harry Joseph, newly elected President; Mike Angelo, Past President; Fotis Mellis and George Kounis of Modesto; Pete Kirgos of Vallejo, Calif.; Mike Canles, Chris Sponas and Gus Terzakis from Stockton.

At the conclusion of the ceremony lunch was served, after which Greek and American dancing was enjoyed by everyone.

The Greek Community Hall in Modesto is one of the finest Ahepa buildings in the state. Everyone attending the installation praised the way the installation was carried on and the wonderful time they had afterward. Everyone in the community, far and near, joined in and enjoyed themselves.

ATHENEA JOSEPH.

Penelope Society Reports Progress to District Governor Paris

DEAR MR. PARIS:

PLEASE excuse my delay in writing you, as I've been quite busy these past weeks, this being my first opportunity to do so.

I am enclosing a copy of the "By-Laws" of our Society, and hope you will find the necessary information you desire.

Our Society today has a membership of 22, and we hope that in the near future we shall have every Greek lady in the city with us. When our Society was organized in 1929, we had about 24 members; but later some withdrew, leaving us with about 10 members. This did not discourage us, however, but made us more united, as we resolved to work to bring our lost members back. Toward this end I believe we have been rewarded, for we are enrolling new members at each meeting.

Our officers include Mrs. Harry Nichols, President; Mrs. John Paris, Vice-President; Mrs. Nicholas Markos, Treasurer, and Miss Stella Veneris, Secretary. Board of Governors are: Mrs. E. G. Orphanidys, Mrs. Alexander Rouvalis, and Mrs. Gus Lallas.

We meet the first Thursday of each month, at members' homes; but now we have our own club rooms, this making it more convenient for the members.

Hoping that I have given you the desired information, and thanking you kindly for your interest in our Society, I am,

Sincerely yours,
MISS SHELLA VENERIS, Secretary,
Greek Women's Penelope Society.

Kokomo Has Open Meeting

TWO hundred members of the Order of Ahepa enjoyed an opening meeting of the Kokomo Chapter at the Woodmen's Hall, at which William Zilson, of Indianapolis, District Governor, was the principal speaker.

Entertainment for the occasion included musical numbers, as follows: Violin solos by Miss Anna Dickos and Christ Stavropoulos; vocal solo by Nick Stavropoulos; piano solos by Misses Emilia Stavropoulos and Helen Reros; tap dancing by Miss Sophia Reros, and the Ahepa March by the Misses Mary and Anna Mikalas. Showing of motion pictures followed.

Members of the Order from several neighboring cities were present. Among the more notable guests were Tom Marinos, President of the Indianapolis Chapter, and John Lebros, President of the chapter at Anderson.

New Officers Installed

Kokomo Chapter, No. 227, held its regular meeting at St. Andrew's Church and officers installed are as follows: President, Pete Lambert; Vice-President, Chris Johnson; Secretary, Nick Mavrick, of Peru; Treasurer, Mike Stavropoulos; Warden, George Mikalas; Chaplain, the Rev. G. A. P. Jewell; Governors, Pete Stamos, of Lafayette, Steve Reros, George Litze and Anthony Markadonis, of Kokomo, and Gust Dickos, of Peru; Captain of Guard, Tom Xindaras; Inside Sentinel, Anthony Foliopoulos; Outside Sentinel, Anthony Markadonis. There was a large attendance, with members present from Lafayette, Peru, Logansport and Crawfordsville.



Ἐντιμότητε κύριε Α. Μπούρα, Πρόεδρε τῆς ΑΧΕΠΑ, ἡμέτερε κατὰ πνεῦμα υἱὲ λίαν ἀγαπητέ, τὴν ὑμετέραν Ἐντιμότητα ἐκ ψυχῆς εὐχόμενοι εὐλογοῦμεν.

Εὐχαριστοῦμεν ἐνθέρμως διὰ τὰ πρόφρονα συγχαρητήρια ὁμῶν ἐπὶ τῇ νέῃ ἔτει, καὶ ἀντεπιθαμβιέσομεν καὶ ἡμετεῖς ἐπ' αὐτῇ μετ' ἀγάπης τὰς εὐχὰς καὶ τὴν εὐλογίαὶν τῆς Μητρὸς Ἐκκλησίας καὶ ἡμῶν τῇ τε περισπουδαστῇ ἡμῖν ὑμετέρῃ Ἐντιμότητικαὶ πρὸς τοὺς μέλεσι τῆς ἐπιτίμου Ἀχέπας. Ὁ κύριος κρατῶναι ὁμῶς ἐν ταῖς εὐγενεσί καὶ φιλοτίμοις προσπάθειαις ὁμῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ γενικοῦ ἀγαθοῦ. Ἡ εὐλογία τοῦ Κυρίου ἐπιθαμβιευθεῖ πλουσίως κατὰ τὸ νέον ἔτος καὶ ἀπάσῃ τῇ ἀγαπητῇ αὐτῶν ὁμογενεῖ, παραμυθεῖσα καὶ αἰσίως πάντας ἐξάνουσα ἀπὸ τῶν οἰωνόηστων καιρικῶν δοκιμασιῶν καὶ ταλαιπωριῶν.

Ἐἶεν τὰ ἔτη τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀγαπητῆς Ἐντιμότητος καὶ πάντων ὡς πλεῖστα, ὀγιεῖνῶ καὶ εὐερόσυνα.

Ἐφ' ἀγ. Ἰανουαρίου β'.

Ἐπιτίμου Ἀχέπας
ἡμετέρας
διατύπωση πρὸς τὸν ἐπιτίμου
ἐπιτίμου Ἀχέπας



Standing from right to left: James Tsiplacos, Angelo Axiotes, Theodore Simopoulos, James Stavron of Brockton, Arthur Tassos, Past Supreme Governor Eliades, Past District Governor Cassimatis, Governor Petropoulos, Governor C. Contis, Treasurer A. Apostolides, Governor Kiopoulo, and Chaplain Axiotes.

Sitting from right to left: D. Dialegmenos, Secretary; District Governor Colocensis; Hon. Mortimer A. Sullivan, Mayor of Newport, R. I.; Supreme President Harry J. Booras; President A. B. Cascambas; Christ Thompson, and George Axiotes, Vice-President.

Mayor Is Made Member

SUPREME PRESIDENT HARRIS J. BOORAS installed the newly elected officers of the Maud Howe Elliott Chapter, No. 245, of Newport, R. I.; and Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan was initiated into the local chapter as the first honorary member at the initiation and public installation exercises held Sunday evening, February 5, in the Hellenic Hall, before 300 guests and friends.

The Apollo Chapter, Sons of Pericles, No. 70 patrol team gave a fine military exhibition. The patrol squad also formed the name of the lodge by the use of orange-colored lights. The squad comprised Captain of the Guard Dino Lewis, Peter Simopoulos, Daniel Simopoulos, Gus Carpetis, Michael Carpetis, Frank Sarris, Manuel Janaros and George Petritis. The squad was organized and drilled under the direction of George Axiotes.

Supreme President Booras, installing officer, gave the oath of office to the newly elected officers. They are: President, A. B. Cascambas; Vice-President, George Axiotes; Treasurer, Paul Apostolides; Secretary, James Dialegmenos.

Board of Governors: Charles Contis, John Petropoulos, Arthur Tassos, Louis Poulos, Steve Mellekas, Angelo Axiotes.

Supreme President Booras

The chief executive of the Ahepa congratulated the local chapter on its splendid work since organization. Only recently he completed a tour of the Middle Atlantic States and was astonished with the advancement of the various chapters despite the economic conditions. He related how the Greek race had built three temples, the Acropolis, which exemplified the greatness of the forefathers who built up the fundamentals of civilization; Saint Sophia in Constantinople and the temple of Ahepa in America, which perpetuates the race and principles of the nationality.

Mayor Sullivan

Mayor Sullivan expressed his appreciation for the signal honor which the board bestowed

upon him. The spirit which the Greeks have made permanent in this country and world is that of democratic government. The greatest of sculptors, philosophers, poets and writers have originated from the Greek race. Allow the flags of the native and adopted countries to be joined side by side. In closing, he pledged his faithful obedience and loyalty to the Ahepa.

Guests came from Pawtucket, Brockton, Fall River and Providence Chapters. District Governor Christ J. Colocensis, of Brockton; Dean of Girls Ruth B. Franklin, of Rogers High School, and ex-Supreme Governor Eliades were present at the installation.

Lodger's orchestra accompanied the patrol in the exercises. Refreshments were also served.

Tucson Ahepans Generous

To the officers and members of Arizona Chapter, No. 275, of Ahepa:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:

We, the committee appointed by action of this chapter to investigate the status of Brother —, recommend an allowance of \$25 per month to assist in defraying his expenses while in Tucson endeavoring to regain his health.

(Signed) A. L. PETERS,
TONY DEMAS,
A. NIKAS,

Members of the Committee.

Gladstone Chapter Installs Officers

GLADSTONE Chapter No. 6 elected the following officers to carry on the work of Ahepadom: G. Chrisos, President; A. Gregory, Vice-President; J. Athans, Secretary; B. Bekos, Treasurer; Elef. Papadimitriou, Chaplain; J. Assimes, Warden; T. Kocoros, Captain of Guards and S. Mauromatis, Sentinel. Board of Governors: T. Stamatis, Chairman; G. Drifos, N. Michas, A. Latsoudis, G. Gidaracos and T. Pappas.

G. E. P.

Maids of Athens Organize at Vancouver

THE eve of Sunday, November 26, marked the inception of a new Maids of Athens Chapter in Vancouver, B. C. Credit for this is due to the efforts of the Gladstone Chapter of the Ahepa in Vancouver. The affair took place in the Hotel Vancouver. First on the program was the initiation of the girl candidates by Mrs. T. D. Lentgis, Mrs. Katopothis and Miss Nitsa Pantages, who came from Seattle to participate in the affair.

After the initiation, the doors were opened, and a large number of brother Ahepans filled the rooms to watch the installation of the new officers. The installing officer was Bro. T. D. Lentgis, who congratulated the newly elected officers and gave them a brief outline of their duties and responsibilities.

Following this, District Governor Katopothis spoke a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the newly inaugurated young ladies' chapter.

The officers elected were as follows: Miss Andigony Goguras, President; Miss Fanny Lappa, Vice-President; Miss Basiliky Cuman, Secretary; Miss Sofia Papas, Treasurer. Advisory Board: Mrs. T. Stamatis, Mrs. C. Athens, and Mrs. N. Michas.

Following church services on Sunday morning, a banquet was held in the church hall in honor of the newly formed Maids of Athens and also for the newlyweds, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Lentgis of Seattle.

The luncheon was enjoyed by some 200 Ahepans and friends. Several brief addresses were made, during the course of which, President Thomas Stamatis, presented the newlyweds with a handsome silver tea set as a wedding gift from the Gladstone Chapter.

AN AHEPAN.

Ahepa Members Guests of Wives

Dinner, Program, Dance, First Affair of Kind for Missoula

FOR the first time since the Ahepa was formed in Missoula, wives of the members entertained their husbands at a dinner, program, and dance. The affair was held at the Eagles' Hall, and all members of the chapter attended.

Following a brief session of the chapter, the women served an old country dinner. Mrs. Sam Caras presided at the dinner, and also at the program, which preceded the dancing. The committee in charge of the party was headed by Mrs. Sam Poulos and Mrs. John Gogas.

Talks were made during the evening by Mrs. Gogas and Mrs. Poulas, District Governor Sam Caras, and R. Murray. A vocal duet was given by Mr. and Mrs. John Pappas. Vocal solos were given by Mrs. Christ Kallas and Pete Lambros. Mrs. Pete Lambros gave a reading in Greek. Mrs. John Pappas and Mrs. John Lambros entertained with a comedy act.

Children contributed to the program of the evening, Kathleen Zakos, with a dance; the 3½-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gogas, with a recitation; piano solo by Evy Zakos; little Ethel and Grace Caras, with a recitation; and recitations by Tom Zakos, James Caras, Jr., the Papantony sisters and a recitation by Helen Lambros, three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Lambros. Oscar Vigas gave a vocal solo, and the Christ Calas children entertained with American and Greek anthems.

News from Toronto

AHEPA in Toronto got off to a splendid start for 1933 on February 1 when Lord Byron Chapter, C.J.-1, held a public installation of its new officers in its spacious lodge room in the Odd Fellows' temple. An audience of about three hundred people, composed of Ahepans, their families and friends, was present to witness the ceremony, which was conducted in an impressive manner by Bro. James Veras of Scranton, Pa., a Past Supreme Governor, who came to Toronto for the occasion.

The meeting was opened by Bro. Stanley Masters of London, Ontario, who announced the purpose of the meeting and summoned the retiring officers to their proper stations in the lodge room. Very impressive was their appearance as they entered, clad in full regalia, under the escort of the Guard, and marched to their respective posts.

The President, Eleftherios Dallas, on taking the gavel, first received the District Governor, Bro. Peter Exacoustos, who was introduced by the Captain of the Guard, and invited him to assist in the installation ceremony. The Captain of the Guard then escorted into the lodge room Bro. N. L. Martin, Vice-Consul for Greece, who was received in a fitting manner by the President and seated on the dais. The installing officer, Brother Veras, was then conducted in by the Guard and a special escort and introduced by Bro. Harold E. Orr, the President-elect.

Brother Veras, after receiving the gavel and making a few appropriate remarks, immediately began the installation ceremony. In this he was assisted by District Governor Exacoustos, who gave the charge to the new governors of the chapter.

An interesting incident occurred when the retiring Captain of the Guard, William Sarris, presented himself as the newly appointed

Warden. The installing officer took occasion to pay him a neat and well-deserved compliment on the way he had performed his very important part in the installation ceremony, and to express the hope that his promotion to the office of Warden was but the beginning of a series of promotions which would finally seat him in the President's chair.

On concluding the installation Brother Veras addressed the gathering briefly, expressing his pleasure that his long-cherished wish to visit Canada had culminated in the invitation to be present on such a happy occasion. He spoke briefly about the ideals and accomplishments of Ahepa, and closed his remarks with an appeal to the chapter to establish here a branch of the Sons of Pericles.

Harold E. Orr, the new President, stressed the fact that the opportunity for service was the great purpose for which Ahepa existed, and that that ideal of service must be kept ever before us as our guiding star if we are to make Ahepa all it should be. Stressing the difficulties facing the lodge in the coming year, he made an earnest appeal to every member for his active assistance in solving the problems that were bound to be met, that, by the united effort of all, the year 1933 might see a bigger and better chapter than ever.

N. L. Martin, the Vice-Consul for Greece, spoke briefly, suggesting, among other things, that the new President's name be changed, for this year at least, to Ornonopoulos. Other speakers were Thomas Elmore, K. C., Denis Poulos, the Chairman of the Greek Community of Toronto, District Governor Exacoustos and Father Papastephanou, the two latter speaking in Greek.

At the conclusion of the program refreshments were served by the chapter to the guests, and all left full of enthusiasm for the work of Ahepa, and feeling that this year's work had been very auspiciously begun.

Order of Ahepa Holds Installation Session

Supreme Treasurer G. L. Pappas of Rutland, Vt., Conducts Ceremonial Here

GEORGE L. PAPPAS of Rutland, Vt., Supreme Treasurer of the Order of the Ahepa, was the installing officer at the installation ceremonies of Gen. Leonard Wood Chapter in K. of P. hall. Members of Greek families and a few other persons were special guests, and American and Greek dances were enjoyed at the close and refreshments were served.

William J. Doukas was installed as President. George J. Bardis, retiring President, was presented a Past President's jewel. Mr. Pappas, Mr. Doukas, Mr. Bardis and Nicholas Vergadoes, Past President and Chairman of the Board of Governors, gave short talks, and Mr. Pappas in his speech stressed the purpose of the Ahepa organization making better American citizens. All of the speakers emphasized Americanization work being carried on among all Greek people in this country.

An orchestra composed of J. Hamilton Fish, Clarence M. Kline, Charles MacDonald and "Phil" Croteau furnished music for dancing. Mr. Doukas was prompter and leader in the Greek dancing.

The other officers installed were: Louis Zaffas, Vice President; Peter Pananides, Secretary; Nick Vrakatitsis, Recording Secretary; George Bardis, Treasurer.

Rev. George Thalassitis, pastor of St. George's Greek Orthodox Church, was installed as Chaplain and other appointive officers are Mihail Alexopoulos, Warden; James J. Bardis, Captain of the Guard; George Magas, Inside Sentinel; and John Dafnomilis, Outside Sentinel.

The Board of Governors consists of Nicholas Vergadoes, Chairman, Charles Gramos, Charles Barton, Nicholas Yannekis, John Contogogou, Captain of the Guard, Thimis Koutsonikolis, assisted the Supreme Treasurer very ably.



Reception tendered the Supreme President at Plainfield, N. J.

(Photo courtesy Lemnos Studio)

San Pedro News

THE installation of our officers for the year 1933 was one of the outstanding and brilliant events in the city of San Pedro. Thanks to Brothers Chris Bacos, of the Hesperia Chapter of Los Angeles, who acted as installing officer, and T. J. Pandis, of the same chapter, who acted as Captain of the Guard.

After the installation ceremonies, Bro. Nick Papadakis, Past President, spoke in Greek about the purpose of the Order. Bro. Gregory Panopoulos, President-elect, spoke in English.

It seems to me, brothers of the Ahepa domain, that in San Pedro there isn't any of that so-called "depression," because I noticed that the installation was attended by more members than at any other time.

The officers installed were as follows: Gregory Panopoulos, President; John Panousis, Vice-President; John S. Platis, Secretary; Peter J. Harbilas, Treasurer; George Daglas, Warden; George Andrews, Chaplain; Peter Papadakis, Captain of the Guard; Peter Vejanis, Inner Sentinel; Diamond G. Economides, Outer Sentinel.

The following brothers were elected Governors: Nick Papadakis, Chairman; Theodore A. Cokotis, Angelo Keriazze, John Bariamis, and Bill Kyriakos.

After the installation ceremony, Brother Bacos, in a brief but appropriate speech for the occasion, adjourned the meeting, and dancing followed until early in the morning.

The Tri-Deka drive was received with very much enthusiasm in San Pedro. We already have 12 new members and two reinstatements.

JOHN A. PLATIS, Secretary,
San Pedro Chapter, No. 233.

Regina Chapter Elects Officers

OFFICERS of the Order of Ahepa, Regina Chapter No. 13, Canadian jurisdiction, were installed at a public session at the Knights of Pythias hall, with Nick Pappas as President.

Following the ceremonial there was a social period which was attended by families of the members, and visitors from Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Weyburn. There were over 100 at the social.

The Order has over 45,000 members on the continent, among 350 chapters. The name of the Order is taken from the initial letters of the incorporated name of the organization in Canada and the United States, Anglo-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

The aim of the association is to link the highest in Anglo-Saxon civilization with the highest of the civilization of Greece in those members of the association living on the North America continent, who have decided to make their homes in Canada and the United States, thus contributing to the betterment of the two countries as good and progressive citizens, supporting the institutions of their adopted countries.

Officers installed at the meeting were: Nick Pappas, President; Chris Michas, Vice-President; George Kangles, Secretary; Tom Manon, Treasurer; Peter Girgulis, Chaplain; P. Cordogan, Warden; James Kominis, Captain of the Guard; N. Tsakiris, Inner Sentinel; Tony Diamantakos, Outer Sentinel.

Greek Meets Greek at Dubuque for Charity Purposes

From the Dubuque "Leader"

Order of Ahepa Has the Spirit That Helps Build Cities

THE Greeks have a name for it. A name for what you may ask. A name for a Good Fellow—Santa Claus to us. The spirit of good fellowship to the poor in our midst has been taken to heart by the Dubuque Chapter of the Order of Ahepa again this year. The past two years they played the part of Big Brothers to 67 and 100 families, respectively, but this year they gave away 110 Christmas baskets. They cooperated again this year with the county poor relief.

They held a sports event at the Y. M. C. A. at which a large number of their members took part. The proceeds went to help make up the 110 baskets.

They are to be commended very highly for the loyalty to their home town. If anything proves it better than their action taken at this time, we would like to hear about it. This is the spirit that builds a city. We want you to know—Order of Ahepa—that *The Leader* will be glad to cooperate and help you the best we can.

"Murphy" Sfikas Wins City Mat "Title" in Laugh-Making Match

Pete "Murphy" Sfikas is the undisputed mat "champion" of Dubuque.

That is of course in "Murphy's" own class and after going into a series of huddles, each lasting several hours, committees of mat experts have been unable to decide in just what class "Murphy" belongs.

What the committees decided without any great trouble, however, was that the men and women who braved the below zero weather of Thursday night to witness the Greek against Greek program at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium were well repaid for the discomforts they experienced and the money they spent. The program was staged by the Dulouque Chapter of the Order of Ahepa for the benefit of the Emergency Milk Fund and the Order's Christmas Basket Fund. The amount realized will be announced after next Monday when a final check will have been made on ticket sales.

First let us explain that "Murphy" is Pete Sfikas, an American citizen of Grecian birth, who weighs 140 pounds and has the pep of 15 men. Pete was the feature attraction of the charity card meeting Krist Colias, who happens to weigh 225 pounds. Pete was serious about this wrestling business but Colias has a sense of humor that prevented him from either taking Pete serious or doing him much damage. The result was one of the best laugh-producing matches ever seen in Dubuque. The crowd howled and at the finish Pete was awarded the "belt."

This Greek vs. Greek card, however, was not all just fun. There were some real wrestling and boxing exhibitions.

For instance Nick Serandos and George Serandos, East Moline brothers, gave the crowd a fight that had them on their feet howling, and Louis Katsos and Peter Katsos, also brothers and also from East Moline, also gave a wonderful exhibition. The four boys were members of the Moline golden gloves team and are real scrappers. They came from Moline without any pay and paying their own expenses to help put over the charity show.

The first boxing match was between Pat Angelos, 120 pounds, and Nick Kanavas, 115 pounds, and the other boxing match was between Bob Crowley, 145 pounds, and Jim Angelo, 150 pounds. Incidentally the name Crowley in this case is really Crowley, the Irish-American battler from West Hill substituting for a Greek-American who could not go on the show.

And all wrestling honors were not with "Murphy" and Colias only. Tom Poulos, 115 pounds, and George Petrakis, 115 pounds, appeared in the first wrestling match, Steve Ellas, 145 pounds, met Steve Manos, 145, in the second match, and George Yrotsos, 200 pounds, met Ellis Michalas, 150 pounds, in the other mat attraction.

All the matches and fights were good and the crowd forgot all about the weather.

FROM Bro. John C. Yavis, M. D., of New Haven, Conn., we received a letter in praise of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, particularly the articles in Greek by Brother Janetis. We are glad to know that the articles of Brother Janetis are of interest to our readers.



Missoula Ahepans Enjoying a Day's Outing



Installing Officers of the Metropolitan District. District Governor George E. Johnson, center, front row

Metropolitan Chapters Install Officers

DISTRICT Governor Johnson reports that the following officers were installed in various Metropolitan Chapters:

Delphi Chapter No. 25, New York, N. Y.: President, Menelas Demetrius; Vice-President, Thomas Palides; Secretary, Anthony Manganis, and Treasurer, Cristos Nicholulias.

Board of Governors: Ulius L. Amoss, Chairman; Alexander Kehaya, Gabriel Carabateas, Aristides Georgiades, and Constantine Couthsocos.

Brooklyn Chapter No. 41, Brooklyn, N. Y.: President, Michael Loris; Vice-President, Peter Geras; Secretary, D. N. Frangoulis, and Treasurer, Menelas Constantine.

Board of Governors: Gus Demas, Chairman; George Constantinides, George Litras, Peter Sarantakos, and Peter Leventis.

Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42, New York, N. Y.: President, Andrew Dirtsas; Vice-President, St. Nicholson; Secretary, George Dimas, and Treasurer, E. A. Negrin.

Board of Governors: John P. Peterson, Chairman; Ralph Cavaris, N. Papageorge, St. De Krone, and S. Kritzalis.

Westchester Chapter No. 51, Yonkers, N. Y.: President, Andy Zotos; Vice-President, James Ellenides; Secretary, Chris Fragos; Treasurer, Nicholas Milton; Chaplain, Anthony Kiorpes; Warden, Tom Panos; Captain of the Guard, Matthew Bapatsicos, and Sentinel, Gus Pappas.

Board of Governors: Michael Romell, Chairman; C. J. Critzas, A. M. Ellison, Thomas B. Pappas, and A. Colendrianos.

Long Island Chapter No. 86, Jamaica, N. Y.: President, Nicholas Nichola; Vice-President, Alex. Haritopoulous; Secretary, C. G. Arseniades; Treasurer, Chrestos Katis; Chaplain, Nicholas Kouvoonas; Warden, E. Eliadis; Captain of the Guard, James J. Kouvales, and Sentinels, Peter Leftakis and Mike Georgiadias.

Board of Governors: Sam Poulos, Chairman; Athan Angel, James Diveris, Gus Lambert, and Gus Pappas.

Queensboro Chapter No. 97, Astoria, L. I.,

N. Y.: President, John A. Kominos; Vice-President, Charles Caches; Secretary, Michael Mulaine; Treasurer, Constantine Lecakes; Chaplain, Theodore Chaconas; Warden, Charles Coucouflis; Captain of the Guard, Charles Ritis, and Sentinel, Stavros Jangarathis.

Board of Governors: Constantine Psaki, Chairman; Nick Baimas, Anthony Zaferiou, Leonard Sanmarchi, James Stathis.

Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 170, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.: President, Constantine Andromidas; Vice-President, George Michalos; Secretary, Costas Chingos; Treasurer, Peter Langis; Chaplain, Gus Poulakis; Warden, Anastasios Orphanos; Captain of the Guard, Alex Eugene, and Sentinel, Charles Dellas.

Board of Governors: Argeris Mastin, Chairman; Peter Stavropoulos, Paul Polichron, Soter Harbolis, and Thomas Kane.

Bronx Chapter No. 175, Bronx, N. Y.: President, Cleo Banos; Vice-President, Gus Ballas; Secretary, Constantine Ypsilanti; Treasurer, Thomas Tsalos; Chaplain, James Courtis; Warden, George Neckles; Captain of the Guard, Louis J. Doukas, and Sentinel, Peter Movrogiannis.

Hermes Chapter No. 186, New York, N. Y.: President, V. I. Chebithes; Vice-President, George Gavaris; Secretary, Basil Curtis; Treasurer, Harry Theologou; Chaplain, Spiros Lakas; Warden, George Manikas; Captain of the Guard, Angelo Niarakis, and Sentinel, Gus Andriopoulos.

Board of Governors: Alex Cootsis, Chairman; Angelo Demetropolis, D. C. Divry, Kyriakos Lemodetis, and James Molivas.

Coney Island Chapter No. 200, Brooklyn, N. Y.: President, Anthony Christinides; Vice-President, George T. Hadjidis; Secretary, George Kolaitis, and Treasurer, John Columbus.

Board of Governors: John Stevenson, Chairman; James Dardalis, George Mellas, Cleomenis Demas, and Anthony Stinis.

Other recent activities of the New York Chapters were reported as follows:

Nine of the ten Metropolitan Chapters were represented at a meeting of the Theodore

Roosevelt Chapter where District Governor Johnson, assisted by members of the Delphi Chapter, initiated 9 candidates.

The Coney Island Chapter held a colorful initiation on February 22 when 7 new Ahepans entered our ranks.

The Bronx Chapter has 18 applicants awaiting initiation which is to take place March 21. The entire district has been invited and a large attendance is expected. At the last meeting of that chapter Bro. Leo Ypsilanti delivered a most inspiring lecture on Lincoln and the Ahepa.

The Brooklyn Chapter initiated 7 members on February 13. The Brooklyn patrol lent color to the ceremonies.

Delphi Chapter gave the ladies a break on St. Valentine's night at the Empire Hotel. Music, dancing, songs, distinguished Ahepans, charming ladies and maybe "Nick Nonsense" all combined to leave a memorable impression. "The Messenger," who should know, gives credit to Bro. G. Prokon for the success of this party.

Upper Manhattan Chapter had a very successful evening recently when the Sons of Pericles initiated a number of candidates and the Supreme Secretary of the Ahepa spoke on the immigration policy of the United States.

The Long Island Chapter had a colorful initiation ceremony at one of its recent meetings and was honored by the presence of delegations from Delphi Chapter, headed by President Dr. Demetrius, and Vice-President Thomas Palides; from the Bronx Chapter, headed by President Cleo Banos; from the Theodore Roosevelt Chapter, headed by President Andromidas and Vice-President Michalos, and by Past Supreme President and President of Hermes Chapter, Bro. V. I. Chebithes. Bro. J. Stratos represented the Upper Manhattan Chapter and Brothers Hadjidis and "Pop" Constantinides represented their chapters.

The Queensboro Chapter held a "fireworks" meeting recently. We quote from their communication: "The meeting was very interesting, due to the 'fireworks' which were flying right and left."



Six New Jersey Chapters Hold Combined Installation at Trenton

(Photo courtesy Lemnos Studio)

New Jersey Chapters Combine in Public Installation

SIX chapters of District No. 7 held a combined installation at Trenton, N. J. Bro. Peter Skokos, veteran Ahepan, was in charge of the ceremonies. District Governor John A. Givas, who was in favor of holding combined installations, both for reasons of economy and for the saving of time, was there and conducted the installation. The Supreme Secretary said a few words on the occasion. Dancing followed for several hours.

Activities in Philadelphia

ON SUNDAY, February the 12th, the two Philadelphia chapters of our Order, Hercules and Spartan, held a combined public installation of their officers for the year 1933.

Our Past Supreme President, V. I. Chebithes, was the installing officer.

More than 800 members and their friends witnessed the finest installation ever held in Philadelphia.

Reading, Wilmington, Chester, Camden, Lancaster and South Jersey Chapters were well represented.

To the Past Presidents, Phokion Sober of the Spartan and Mitchell Karamphilly of the Hercules, the installing officers presented the jewels.

Dancing with the famous orchestra of Brother Katsaros, followed 'til late hours.

P. CARRIS,
Secretary.

Hercules Chapter No. 226 Welcomes V. I. Chebithes

ON THE first Tri-Deka initiation we had the honor to have with us our Past Supreme President, V. I. Chebithes. The Camden degree team performed the initiation ceremony. It certainly was an affair that will mark another page in our chapter's activities. Visitors from all the nearby chapters were present and enjoyed a pleasant evening.

P. CARRIS,
Secretary.

Golden Gate Aims High

THE following telegram was received from the Golden Gate Chapter of San Francisco:

"GOLDEN GATE CHAPTER 150 ACCLAIMS CHRIS KATON PRESIDENT FOR SECOND TERM JOHN ANDREW RE-ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT CHRIS TOPOLOS SECRETARY, THEODORE GEORGOSTATHES TREASURER, WILLIAM PETROS RETAINED CHAIRMAN BOARD OF GOVERNORS WITH BROTHERS APOSTOLOPOULOS VASSILIOU PARAS AND TSINGARIS STANDBY FOR UNPRECEDENTED PROGRESS. BIG PLANS UNDER WAY.

GEORGE CHRISTOPHER CHAIRMAN PUBLICITY COMMITTEE."

Thinks Reduction In Fees Not Advisable

BRO. PETER J. KALDES, President of Keystone Chapter No. 84, Scranton, Pa., sends in a constructive letter from which we quote a part pertaining to the reduction of the initiation fees:

"Another bad effect which these reductions have is that it causes many of our contented, good-paying members to lose interest in our work; become careless about their dues and to think why am I not entitled to do the same thing as those fellows of the type I am calling to your attention. It is dangerous and unfair to the cause of uprighteous Ahepism, and considerable thought and exhaustive study should be given to the subject.

"With members of the highest type of manhood, and by our standing upon lofty principles, recognizing the abilities of our members and assisting them in every honorable way, we can compel those on the outside to desire membership in our ranks and come in as we, the real members of the order, have entered; by honorable, self-sacrificing action and by payment in accordance with the laws of the Ahepa.

"I shall follow to the best of my ability every suggestion contained in the letter of our Supreme President in the performance of my office as president of Chapter No. 84; and

with the cooperation of the members of our chapter, will endeavor to build up the treasury, create good fellowship and "pep up" the chapter and membership to the highest possible pitch of activity."

Sakelos Officiates at Baltimore Installation

THE installation of the Worthington Chapter No. 30 of Baltimore, Md., was marked with overwhelming success. Many hundreds of Ahepans and their friends were present to witness District Governor Sakelos install the new officers. Brother Sakelos, who is known as an exceptionally able District Governor and installing officer, was equal to the task. He performed his work with dignity and effectiveness. The First Secretary of the Legation and the Supreme Counsellor honored the occasion. The past officer's jewel was conferred upon the retiring President, Bro. Angelo Schiadaressi, who has served his chapter with distinction. Many distinguished representatives of various organizations were called upon to speak. The President of the Greek community of Baltimore, Mr. L. Christakos, and the minister of the church were present. The officers installed are: Gus Cavacos, President; Luke Carman, Vice-President; Theodore S. Agnew, Secretary, and Achilles Hondroulis, Treasurer.

Governors: Angelo Schiadaressi, John Lambros, Andrew Alexander, A. Raptis, C. Pikkounis and A. Stergiou.

Minority Report of Insurance Committee

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This leaves a balance of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) which is running expenses of this Fund.

If the second call is answered by one-half, or a portion of the members of the Fund, the beneficiary will receive 50 cents per member of the Fund, but amount payable will never exceed \$400.

If the membership is greater than 800 members then the surplus money is to be set aside to take care of additional deaths without sending additional calls for more subscribers.

ΣΥΓΓΝΩΜΗ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑΝΟΙΑ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ

ΤΡΕΙΣ φίλοι συνηγάμεθα κάθε βράδυ στο φαρμακείον του Μηνᾶ, πού ἦτο στὴ γωνία τῆς Ὁδοῦ Σίγμα, μπαίναμε μὲς τὸ ἱατρείον πού ἦτο στὸ πίσω μέρος τοῦ φαρμακείου καὶ μαζὺ μὲ τὸν ἰδιοκτῆτὴ τὸν Μηνᾶ περνούσαμε τὴς ὥρες μας συζητοῦντες περὶ διαφόρων πραγμάτων. Πολλὰς φορές δειπνοῦσαμε μὲς τὸ ἱατρείον μὲ τὴν ἀπαραίτητη ρετσίνα. Τελευταίως προσετέθη στὴ παρέα μας καὶ ὁ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἐμπορεύμενος Ἀχιλλέας, φίλος καὶ μακρινὸς συγγενὴς τοῦ Μηνᾶ, πού ἦλθε στὴν Ἑλλάδα διὰ νὰ τακτοποιήσῃ κάποιαν κληρονομικὴν τοῦ ὑπόθεσιν. Ἐφαίνετο ὅτι ἦτο ἀρκετὰ εὐπορὸς καὶ ἐπειδὴ εἶχε τελειώσῃ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν του καὶ ἐξήκολούθει νὰ μὲν στὰς Ἀθήνας, ἐπιστεύσαμε ὅλοι ὅτι ἐβόχαμε γιὰ νόσην. Ἐκεῖνος ὅμως εἰς κάθε ὑπαντιγμὸν μᾶς ἀπαντοῦσε στερεοτύπως ὅτι, ἀφοῦ δὲν παντρεύτηκα ὅταν ζούσαν οἱ γονεῖς μου νὰ χαροῦν κι' ἐκεῖνοι, τώρα δὲν ἔχω σκοπὸν γιὰ παντριά.»

Εἰς τὴν Ὁδὸν Σίγμα, πλησίον τοῦ φαρμακείου, ἐλειτουργοῦσαν τρεῖς οἴκοι ἀνοχῆς μὲ καμνὰ τριανταρῖα ἱεροδούλου. Ὅλας σχεδὸν ἦσαν πελάτιδες τοῦ φαρμακείου καὶ τὴς περισσότερας τὴς γνωρίζεν ὁ Μηνᾶς μὲ τὰ συνθετισμένα ψευδωνύμα τῶν, «Κατίνα», «Ἐλένη», «Ἄννα» κ.τ.λ.

Ὁ Μηνᾶς ἠσθάνετο κάποιαν συμπάθεια πρὸς τὰς ἱεροδούλους αὐτάς καὶ μερικὰς πού τοῦ εἶχαν ἐκμυστηρευθῆ τὸν βίον των, τὴς ἐδοχῆσθε νὰ μποῦν στὸ δρόμο τῆς ἀρετῆς. Ἦτο πολὺ πονόφλογος, τίμιος καὶ ἀξιοπρεπὴς κύριος καὶ αἱ σχέσεις του μὲ αὐτάς ἦσαν πάντοτε συμβουλευτικαὶ καὶ δι' αὐτὸ ὅλας τὸν ἐκτιμοῦσαν καὶ τὸν ἐσέβοντο.

— Ἄν ἐγνωρίζεν ὁ κόσμος ὅτι ὅλας αὐτὲς εἶναι ἄθλια θύματα τῆς σάπιας κοινωνίας καὶ ὅτι καθὲ μὴ ἔχει τὸ μετὰ τῆς μυστικῆς, μυστικῆς πού κρύβει μὴ τραγωδία μὲ δραματικὰς περι-

πειαίς, θὰ τὴς συμπαθοῦσε καὶ θὰ τὴς βοηθοῦσε ἀντὶ νὰ τὴς περριφρονῇ καὶ νὰ τὴς καταδιώκῃ, μᾶς ἔλεγε πολλὰς φορές ὁ Μηνᾶς.

Συμπαθοῦσαν ὅμως ἰδιαιτέρως μὴ πού τὴν ἔλεγαν Δημητρία καὶ ἦτο φρεσκοφερμένη. Ἦ δυστοχῆς αὐτὴ νέα ἦτο ἐξαιρετικὰ ὡμορφή καὶ εἶχεν ἓνα ἐλκυστικὸν ἀρχοντικὸν παρουσιαστικόν. Ἦτο σεμνὰ ντυμένη, δὲν ἐθάρετο ὅπως οἱ ἄλλες καὶ ἦτο πάντοτε ὀλιγόλογη, σοβαρὰ καὶ μελαγχολικὴ.

— Μὰ δὲν θὰ μοῦ πῆς τέλος πάντων τὸ πραγματικόν σου ὄνομα καὶ τὴν πατρίδα σου; τῆς εἶπε μὴ μὲρα ὁ Μηνᾶς. Σὺ κοπέλλα μου φαίνεται καλὴ κόρη καὶ μοιάζεις σὰν νόστιμη γαστὴ τῆς νουὰ σου. Δὲν ἀνήκεις αὐτοῦ πού εἶσαι. Εἶσαι ἀξία καλλιτέρας τύχης καὶ ἂν μοῦ πῆς τὴν ἱστορίαν σου, ἴσως νὰ σὲ βοηθήσω νὰ βῆς ἀπὸ τὴ λάσπη.

— Ἐυχαριστῶ πολὺ κύρ Μηνᾶ, ἀπάντησεν ἡ Δημητρία, μὲ σιγανὴ φωνὴ καὶ τὰ μάτια καταδασμένα, μὰ δὲν μπορῶ νὰ βῶ ἀπὸ τὴ λάσπη. Εἶμαι κι' ἐγὼ μὴ ὅπως ἡ ἄλλες. Ἦτο τῆς τύχης μου νὰ ζῆσα καὶ νὰ πεθάνω μὲς τὴ λάσπη.

— Μὰ σοῦ ἀρέσει αὐτὴ ἡ ζωὴ; ἐπανελάσαν ὁ Μηνᾶς.

— Ζωὴ; Ποιὰ ζωὴ; ἀπάντησεν ἡ Δημητρία. Τὸ νὰ πουλῇ μὴ κόρη τὴ σάρκα τῆς στὸν ταχόντα νέον, γέροντα, ἀπληροῦν, ἀκάθαρτον, ἀρρωστον ἢ φθισικόν ἀντὶ ὀλίγων δραχμῶν καὶ καθὲ βράδυ νὰ ἔρχεται ὁ κουταβάκης παράσιτος ψευτοκαπηλικὸς νὰ τῆς πέρνῃ καὶ τὴ τελευταία δραχμὴ, τὴν λάτε ζωὴ αὐτὴ κύρ Μηνᾶ; Αὐτὴ δὲν εἶναι ζωὴ, ἐπρόσθεσεν ἡ Δημητρία μὲ ἓνα βρόχον ἀναστεναγμῶν. Αὐτὴ εἶναι κόλασις, εἶναι φρικτὸν βασανιστήριον καὶ σωματικὸν μαρτύριον, εἶπε καὶ ἔφυγε περίλυπη.

— Κρίμα στὴ κοπέλλα, εἶπεν ὁ Ἀχιλλέας πού παρηκολούθησε τὴ συζήτησιν. Πράγματι Μηνᾶ, αὐτὴ φαίνεται πολὺ διαφρορετικὴ ἀπὸ τὴς ἄλλες. Κάποιον μεγάλο μυστικὸν κρύβει μέσα τῆς. Εἶδος τὴ ὡμορφῆ πού μιλεῖ. Ποιὸς ξέρει ὑπὸ ποίαν συνθήκῃς μπῆκε σ' αὐτὸν τὸν δρόμον. Ὅταν δὲν τὴν γνωρίζει κανεὶς καὶ τὴν συναντήσῃ στὸ δρόμο, εὐκολὰ θὰ τὴ περᾶσθῃ πὼς εἶναι ἓνα σεμνὸ καὶ ἐργατικὸ οἰκοκυρονόριον κάποιας καλῆς οἰκογενείας. Μὴ τὴν ἀρήσῃς ὅμως προσπάθησε νὰ μάθῃς τὴν ἱστορίαν τῆς.

Ἐνὰ Σάββατον βράδυ, ἀφοῦ ἐκλείσει τὸ φαρμακείον, κάναμε τὴ συνθετισμένη παρέα μὲς τὸ ἱατρείον περνούοντας τὴν ὥρα μας μὲ τὰ ἀπαραίτητα μαζεδάκια καὶ ρετσίνα. Κατὰ τὰς δύο μετὰ τὰ μεσάνυχτα ἀκούσαμε ζωηρὰ χτύπηματα στὴν πόρτα. Ὁ Μηνᾶς ἔτρεψε ν' ἀνοίξῃ καὶ μπῆκε μέσα ἡ Δημητρία κατατρομαγμένη κρατοῦσα τὴ λαϊκὴ τῆς μὲ ἓνα μαντήλι καταμτωμένο.

— Τί ἐπάθεσ Δημητρία.. Τί τρέχει.. τῆς λέγει ὁ Μηνᾶς.

— Μὰ μαχίρωται ὁ καιὸς γυρός. Πῆγε νὰ μὲ σκοτώσῃ, ἀπάντησεν ἐκείνη μὲ κλάμματα. Ἐβγάλε τὸ μαντήλι καὶ ἐφάνη μὴ ἀρκετὰ μεγάλη πληγὴ στὸ λαϊκὸ τῆς ἀπὸ τὴν ὅποιον ἔφυγε ἄρθρον αἷμα.

— Εἶναι ἄσχημο τὸ χτύπημά σου κοπέλλα μου, εἶπεν ἐν ταρῶν ὁ Μηνᾶς, πρέπει νὰ φωνάξωμε γιαντρά.

— Τί νὰ τὸν κάνω τὸν γιαντρά κύρ Μηνᾶ, ἀπάντησεν ἡ Δημητρία. Δὲς μου λίγο συμπλιμέ, δὲς μου βηλητήριον νὰ πεθάνω. Δὲν εἶναι ζωὴ αὐτὴ, δὲν ὑπερέρω πειά.

— Δὲν χρειάζεται γιαντρός, εἶπεν ὁ Ἀχιλλέας μόλις εἶδε τὴ πληγὴ. Φωνάξτε ἓνα ταξί νὰ τὴ πάμε στὴ κλινικὴ.

Μέχρις οὗτο εὑρεθῆ τὸ ταξί, ἡ δυστοχῆς κόρη μᾶς εἶπε μὲ λυγμούς ὅτι καθὲ Σάββατον βράδυ πήγαινε ἓνας παράσιτος κουταβάκης ψευτοκαπηλικὸς τῆς καὶ τῆς ἐπαίρνεν ὅλα τῆς τὰ χρήματα καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἠθέλησε νὰ τοῦ κόψῃ τὸ ἄνομον εἰσόδημα, κείνος θύρωσε καὶ τὴ χτύπησε μὲ τὸ μαχίρι. Μᾶς παρεκάλεσε



Στὸ Ἀμερικανικὸν Προξενεῖον; !!
Τί θὰ κάμωμεν ἐκεῖ; !!

δὲ νὰ μὴ εἰδοποιήσωμεν τὴν ἀστυνομίαν διότι ἐροῦντο περισσότερες φασαρίες.

Μόλις ἐφθάσα τὸ ταξί, ὁ Ἀχιλλέας μὲ τὸν Μηνῶ τὴν πῆραν καὶ τὴν πῆγαν εἰς μίαν ἰατρικὴν κλινικὴν. Ὁ Ἀχιλλέας τὴν παρουσίασε μὲ ἄλλο ὄνομα ὡς ἀδελφὴν τοῦ καὶ παρεκάλεσε τὸν ἰατρὸν τῆς ὑπηρεσίας νὰ δοθῇ ἢ πλέον προσεκτικὴ θεραπεία καὶ περιποιήσις εἰς τὴν κόρην, ἐγγυηθεὶς προσωπικῶς τὴν πληρωμὴν ὅλων τῶν ἐξόδων. Ἐκτοτε τὴν ἐπισκέπτετο καθημερινῶς εἰς τὴν κλινικὴν προσπαθῶν νὰ τὴν παρηγορῇ καὶ νὰ τὴν ἐνθαρρύνῃ. Ὅταν ἐγένετο καλὰ, ἐπλήρωσεν ὁ ἴδιος τὴν κλινικὴν καὶ τὴν πῆρε εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον ποῦ ἔμενε. Τὴν συνέστησεν ὡς ἀδελφὴν τοῦ, τῆς ἐπίστασε δωμάτιον καὶ ἔδωκεν ἐντολὴν νὰ τὴν περιποιῶνται καὶ νὰ τῆς δίδουν νὰ τρώγῃ ὅ,τι θέλει.

Ἡ δυστυχὴς κόρη δὲν ἤξερε τί νὰ πῇ καὶ πῶς νὰ ἐκφράσῃ τὴν εὐγνωμοσύνην τῆς στὸν ἀγνωστον σωτήρᾳ τῆς καὶ προστάτῃ τῆς ποῦ τῆς ἐρέετο πόσον ἱπποτικὰ σὰν ἀληθὴς ἀδελφός. Ὅσακις ἀπεπειράθη νὰ τοῦ ἐκφράσῃ τὰς εὐχαριστίας τῆς, τὴν ἐπιάναν τὰ κλάμματα, καὶ ἐκείνος τὴ σταματοῦσε καὶ τῆς ἔλεγε πάντοτε, «Δὲν μοῦ χρεοστᾷς τίποτε, ὅτι ἕκαστα γιὰ σένα δὲν εἶναι σπουδαῖο καὶ ὅταν πάψῃς νὰ κλαῖς θὰ κουδεντιάσωμε σὰν φίλοι».

Μιὰ μέρα πῆγεν ὁ Ἀχιλλέας στὸ δωμάτιόν τῆς, ἐκάθισεν ἔξω τῆς στὸ καναπέ καὶ τῆς λέγει:

—Μέχρι σήμερα δὲν θέλησα νὰ σε ἐνοχλήσω. Τώρα ὁμως ποῦ ἐγένετο παιὶ καλὰ καὶ σούφυγεν ὁ φόβος καὶ τὰ νεῦρα, θὰ ἤθελα νὰ σοῦ πῆρῃ ὁλόκληρη τὴν ἱστορίαν σου, ἐὰν θέλῃς ἐνωσαίται καὶ ἂν ἔχῃς σὲ μὲν ἐμπιστοσύνη. Ἴσως μπορῶ νὰ σοῦ φανῶ χρήσιμος.

—Ἄν ἔγω ἐμπιστοσύνην σὲ σένα; Μὰ σὺ εἶσαι ὁ σωτήρᾳς μου. Σὺ εἶσαι ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ μόνος εὐγενὴς ἄνθρωπος ποῦ γνώρισα, καὶ μ' ἐρωτᾷς ἂν ἔγω ἐμπιστοσύνην; Ἦθελα μόνον νὰ σοῦ τὰ πῶ, ἀλλὰ δὲν μ' ἀρνεῖς. Τώρα θὰ σοῦ τὰ πῶ ὅλα. Θὰ σοῦ πῶ ὅλη τὴν ἀλήθειαν. Δὲν θὰ σοῦ κρύψω τίποτε, διότι σὲ θεωρῶ σωτήρᾳ καὶ προστάτῃ μου.

—Ὀνομάζομαι Μαρία Καρ—, εἶμαι 22 ἐτῶν καὶ ἐγεννηθῆκα εἰς τὸ χωριὸν Π. τῆς νήσου Σ. Ὁ πατέρας μου ἦτο παππᾶς στὸ χωριὸ καὶ ἡ μητέρα μου πέθανε ὅταν ἤμουν μικρὸ κοριτσάκι ποῦ μόλις τὴ θυμοῦμαι. Ὁ πατέρας μου ἦτο ἕνας πτωχὸς παππᾶς χωρὶς περιουσίαν καὶ ζούσαμε μὲ τὰ μικρὰ εἰσδήματα τοῦ ἐπαγγέλματός του. Ἦτο ἄνωγος πολὺ ἀνάρετος, τίμιος καὶ θεοφοβούμενος ἄνθρωπος. Ἦτο ἀρροισιμένος σὲ μένα ποῦ ἤμουν τὸ μόνον τοῦ τέκνου καὶ μὲ ἀνέθρεψε μὲσα σὲνα φτωχικὸ περιβάλλον ποῦ ἦτο γεμάτο ἀπὸ εὐτέλειαν καὶ ἀρετῇ. Τὸ ὄνειρό του ἦτο νὰ μὲ παντρεύῃ μὲ κανένα τίμιον καὶ ἐργατικὸν πᾶλληκάρη, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ δὲν εἶχα πρῶτα δὲν μποροῦσε εὐκολὰ νὰ βρῇ γαμπρό καὶ ἀνησχούσε πολὺ διὰ τὸ μέλλον μου φοβούμενος μὴν πεθάνῃ πρὶν μὲ ἀποκαταστήσῃ. Εἶναι τώρα ἕνας χρόνος ποῦ πέθανε καὶ μ' ἀφῆκεν ὄρφανὴ καὶ ἔρημη στὸ χωριὸ, χωρὶς νὰ ἔγω κανένα στενὸν συγγενὴ νὰ μὲ προστατεύσῃ.

Εἰς τὸ σημεῖον αὐτὸ ὁ Ἀχιλλέας τὴ σταμάτησε γιὰ νὰ συνέλθῃ ἀπὸ τὰ κλάμματα, καὶ κατόπιν μικρᾶς διακοπῆς αὐτὴ ἐξηκολούθησεν:

—Ἦμουν ἀπελπισμένη καὶ δὲν ἤξερα τί νὰ κάμω. Ἐπειδὴ στὸ χωριὸ δὲν θὰ μποροῦσα νὰ ζῆσω, ἀπεράτιστα νὰ πάω εἰς τὴν χώρα νὰ μὲ ὑπρέτῃ σὲ κανένα σπῆτι, ὅταν ξερνικὰ ἔλαβα ἕνα συστημένο γράμμα ἀπὸ τὸν θεῖόν μου τὸν Γεωργίου ποῦ μένει στὸ Κάιρο δὴ καὶ τριάντα χρόνια καὶ εἶναι ὁ μόνος ἀδελφός τοῦ πατέρα μου. Μὲ τὸ γράμμα ἦτο καὶ ἕνα σέκι γιὰ τὰ καυλὰ μου καὶ μὲ προσκαλοῦσε νὰ πάω εἰς τὸ Κάιρο κοντὰ εἰς τὴν οἰκογένειάν του γιὰ νὰ μὲ προστατεύσῃ σὰν πατέρα. Ἐθεώρησα τὴν πρόκλησιν τοῦ θεῖου μου, τὸν ὅποιον δὲν εἶχα ἰδῆ ποτὲ, ὡς θεῖον δῶρον καὶ ἐφυγα νὰ πάω πλησίον του μὲ χίλια δὴ ὄνειρα μελλοντικῆς εὐτυχίας. Ὅταν ἐφθάσα εἰς τὸ Κάιρο, μὲ ὑπεδέχθηκα μὲ τὴν γυναικῆν τοῦ καὶ τὰ δύο τοῦ κοριτσάκια σὰν ἀληθινὸς πατέρας. Δὲν

πέρασαν πολλὰς μέρας καὶ εἶδα ὅτι τὸ σπῆτι τοῦ θεῖου μου ἦτο εἰς τὴν περὶ βρωμικὴ συνοικίαν τοῦ Κάιρου καὶ ὅτι ὁ οἰκογενειακὸς τοῦ βίος δὲν ἦτο καθόλου πατρικός. Κάθε βράδυ ἤρχοντο εἰς τὸ σπῆτι τοῦ κατὶ ὑποποῖ τύποι, Ἕλληνας καὶ γάλλοι, ἐκλείοντο σ' ἕνα δωμάτιον καὶ συζητοῦσαν μὲ προφυλάξεις. Δὲν ἤρχισα νὰ βεβαιωθῶ ὅτι ὁ θεῖός μου ἦτο μικροῦμπορος τοῦ χασις, ὅτι δὲν εἶχε καμία ἐκτίμησιν ἀπὸ τὸν κόσμο καὶ ὅτι ἡ γυναικῆν τοῦ, μιὰ Ἑλληνοκυρία, ἦτο τοῦ ἰδίου φοράματος. Μερικοὶ ἀπὸ τοὺς φίλους τοῦ ποῦ ἤρχοντο εἰς τὸ σπῆτι μὲ ἀποκρουστικὰ χαρακτηριστικὰ, μὲ ἐρριχναν ὑποπτες ματιὰς καὶ ἤρχισα νὰ φοβοῦμαι. Ἦθελα νὰ φύγω ἀπὸ τὸ ὑπόπτον αὐτὸ σπῆτι τοῦ θεῖου μου, ἀλλὰ ποῦ θὰ πῆγαίνα ἀφοῦ δὲν ἐγνώριζα κανένα. Ἐπὶ τέλους παρακάλεσα τὸν θεῖόν μου νὰ μὲ βρῇ κανένα Ἑλληνικὸ σπῆτι νὰ πιάσω δουλειὰ ὡς ὑπηρετριά γιὰ νὰ μὴ τὸν ἐπιβαρύνω, καὶ μὲ ἀπήντησεν ὅτι φροντίζει νὰ μὲ βρῇ καλὴ δουλειὰ μὲ καλὸν μισθόν.

—Μιὰ Κυριακὴ ἀπόγευμα ἦλθε καὶ μὲ πῆρε νὰ μὲ πᾶς, ὡς μὲ εἶπε, νὰ πιάσω δουλειὰ ὡς ὑπηρετριά σ' ἕνα Ἑλληνικὸν σπῆτι. Στὴν εἰσοδὸ ἕνός ὠραίου σπητιοῦ πλούσιον ἐπιπλωμένον μὲ δύο πατώματα, μὰς ὑπεδέχθη μιὰ κυρία εἰς 15 ἐτῶν. Μὲ παρέδωκεν εἰς αὐτὴν ὁ θεῖός μου, μὲ εἶπε νὰ κάμω ὅ,τι μὲ λέγει ἡ κυρία μου. Συνωμίλησαν κατόπιν ἰδιαιτέρως εἰς ἕνα δωμάτιον καὶ ἐφυγεν. Ἐνῶ ἡ κυρία μὲ πῆγεν εἰς ἕνα ὠραῖον ἐπιπλωμένον δωμάτιον, μὲ μιλοῦσε μὲ μεγάλην εὐγένειαν καὶ καλωσύνην, μὲ εἶπεν ὅτι αὐτὸ θὰ εἶναι τὸ δωμάτιόν μου καὶ ἐπρόσθεσεν ὅτι ἂν εἶμαι καλὸ κορίτσι καὶ ὑπάκουη θὰ περάσω μαζὺ τῆς ζωῆς χρυσῆ. Ἐγὼ ἔμεινα κατενθουσιασμένη μὲ τὰ γλυκὰ λόγια τῆς κυρίας καὶ τὴν ἐδοήθησα σὲ κατὶ μικροδουλειᾶς εἰς τὴν κουζίνα καὶ εἰς τὸ σαλόνι. Τὸ βράδυ μούφερε φαγητὸν εἰς τὸ δωμάτιόν μου ἕνας ἀμίλητος Αἰγύπτιος ὑπηρετῆς καὶ κατόπιν ἦλθε καὶ ἡ κυρία ἡ ὁποία μὲ ἠρώτησε διάφορα πράγματα. Ἀργὰ τὴν νύχτα ἤκουα νὰ



Διὰ πρῶτον φοράν τὴν Ζωίτση εἰς τὴν ἀγκαλιά του . . .

μπαιίνουν και να βγαίνουν άνδρες και γυναίκες και εις τα επάνω δωμάτια. Ήκουα γέλια και τραγούδια, αλλά δεν πέρασαν από τον νου μου τίποτε το κακό. Μοίραρον ο υπηρέτης να πιά μια βουινάδα και σε λίγη ώρα ήλθε στο δωμάτιόν μου ή κορία μ' ένα κύριον έως 40 χρονών καλοντυμένο και μου τόν σύστησεν ως σύζυγόν της και μου είπε να κάρωμ δτι μου λέγει. Η κορία έφυγε κι' εκλείδωσε τη πόρτα απ' έξω, ο δε κύριος ήρχισε να με χαιεύει και να με χειρονομά. Επρόμαξα και σκώδηξα να φωνάζω και να φύγω, αλλά κατάλαβα ότι ήρχισα να ζαλιζώμαι και να νοστάζω. Δεν θυμάμαι πλέον τίποτε παρά ότι όταν ξυπνήσα, είδα ότι δεν ήμουν κόνη και τότε κατάλαβα ότι μέσ' σ' ή βουινάδα είχαν δάλλη ναρκωτικά και ότι εύρισκόμενα αιχμάλωτη μέσα σ' ένα σίκον άνοχη. Τό πρωί ήλθεν ή κορία και όταν την είδα ήρχισα να κλάω, να φωνάζω και να την παρακαλώ να με άρήςσιν να φύγω. Στάς άρχας μ' άγρίεψε και ήρχισε να με φοβερίζη, αλλά κατόπιν όταν έγινε έπαυσα να φωνάζω, μαλάκωσε κι' άκείνη και μου λέγει:

—Εδώ μέσα κόνη μου θα γνωρισθής με καλλό κόσμο, θα συνειθήςσιν αυτή τη ζωή και θα σ' άρέσθ. Θα γλυντήσης τα νεύατα σου και στο τέλος θα σ' άγαπήσης κανέναν πλούσιον φίλος και θα σε πάρη γυναίκα σου. Έδώ μέσα έγιναν πολλά πτωχά κορίτσια μεγάλης κορίας. Στο θεό σου που σ' έφεραν επλήρωσα 100 λίρας και όταν τις δουλέψης αυτές θα βγάλης και σ' πολλά χρήματα. Κάτσε ήσυχη και βγάλετο από το νου σου πως θα φύγης πριν βγάλω τις 100 λίρας. Θα γνωρισθής και τα άλλα κορίτσια και θα φέρνεται όπως κι' άκείνα και δεν θα μετανοήσης.

—Επειθήσα πλέον ότι ο άθλιος ο θεός μου με πούλησεν, ότι ήμουν αιχμάλωτη, και άφου δεν είχα κανένα στο κόσμο υπεύθυν εις το μοιραϊόν. Έξ' μήνας έμεινα μέσα σ' αυτό το σπήτι χωρίς να μ' άρέσουν ποτε να βγω έξω και πρό τρεις μήνες με έφεραν εδώ με δύο άλλες, μια Έλληνίδα και μια Ρωσίδα. Φαίνεται ότι ή ίδια σπειρα των σωκαταμύρων εργάζεται εδώ και στην Αίγυπτο. Ενός μήνες επέρασα αυτή τη μαρτυρική και άνοχη ζωή στο Κάιρον και εδώ. Είμεθα αιχμάλωτες και οι σωκαταμύροι έχουν ως όργανά των τους κουσατάκηδες φαυτογαπητικούς που μας πέρνουν και τη τελευταία άραχη για να μη μπορούμε να φύγωμεν ούτε ένα βήμα. Τώρα εύχαριστώ το θεό που βρήθηκα σ' αυτό το προστά μου να με βοηθήσης να πάω σε κανένα μικρο μέρος μακριά από την Αθήνα να πιάσω δουλειά έτσι και μόνον για το φαμί να ζήσω τίμια.

Η Μαρία τελείωσε τη διήγησι της ιστορίας της με λυγρούς, ένθ' ο Άχιλλέας με βουρκωμένα τα μάτια από λύπη και συγκίνησιν, παρηκολούθησε με μεγάλην προσοχήν κάθε λέξην που είπεν από την δραματική της περιπέτειαν και έπεισθη πλέον πέραν πάσης άμφισβήτησιν ότι ή δυστυχής αυτή κόνη ήτο ένα θύμα ενός άθλιου θείου της και έποθεσε μίαν εζήτησιν του παρελθόντος με μίαν νέαν τιμάν ζωην έτσι και γεμάτην με στερήσεις και μόχθους.

—Άφου το πρωί στάς δέκα ή ώρα να είσαι έτοιμη γιατί θα πάμε στο Αμερικανικόν Προξενείον, είπε ξαφνικά ο Άχιλλέας.

—Στο Αμερικανικόν Προξενείον;!! Τι να κάρωμεν ένα; ήρώτησεν έκπληκτη ή Μαρία.

—Θα πάμε να παντρευτούμε! Θα κάρωμεν Αμερικανικόν πολιτικόν γάμον και κατόπιν κάρωμεν τον θρησκευτικόν. Θα γείνης γυναίκα μου και κατόπιν θα πάμε στην Αμερικην να ζήσωμεν εύτυχισμένα. Και δια πρώτην φοράν την έδραζε στην άγκαλιά του και της έδωσαν ένα φιλί στο στόμα γεμάτο από θερμήν άγάπην και περιπάθειαν. Επέρασαν λίγα λεπτά σρικτά τρακαλασμένοι. Η Μαρία έπίεγατο από συγκίνησιν και λυγρούς. Δεν μπορούσε να πη ούτε μια λέξην. Ενόμιζε πως ήτο μεθυσμένη από ναρκωτικά και έδλεπεν κανένα εύτυχισμένον όνειρον. Έμεινε άρκετά λεπτά άκίλητη με το κεφάλι της άκουσιμμένο στο

στήθος του Άχιλλέα και κατόπιν με τα μάτια κατεβαμένα και γεμάτα δάκρυα του λέγει:

—Τι λές Άχιλλέα!! Θα πάρης έμένα για γυναίκα σου;!! Έμένα την άμαρτωλή;!! Τη γυναίκα του θρόμου;!!

—Σταμάτα αυτά παιά, ξέχασέ τα, της άπήνησεν ο Άχιλλέας και της έκλεισε το στόμα με το χέρι του.

—Μα δεν είμαι άξία σου Άχιλλέα. Σ' είσαι ένας κύριος, ένθ' ένώ είμαι μια άθλια γυναίκα που καλίστηκα μέσ' τη λάσπη. Πάρε με στην Αμερικην να δουλέψω και να ζήσω. Πάρε με άμαρ για δούλα σου, για σκλάβα σου, να προσεχώμαι για την εύτυχία σου, όχι όμως για γυναίκα σου. Δεν θέλω να ληρώσης το τίμιον όνομα σου με το όνομα μιας έλαστινης . . .

—Σταμάτα, είπεν έπιτακτικώς πλέον ο Άχιλλέας. Θα γείνης αυτό που σου λέω. Θα μής τώρα σε νέα ζωη και το παρελθόν θα το θάψωμεν μια για πάντα.

Οι δύο νέοι άρκιέθησαν να μην άναφέρουν ποτε πλέον το παρελθόν και να ζήσουν μόνον με τα όνειρα ενός εύτυχους μέλλοντος. Την άλλην μέρα το πρωί έκανόνισαν το του πολιτικου γάμου στο Προξενείον και το βράδυ της ίδιας ήμέρας, μέσα στο δωμάτιον του Άχιλλέα σε μια κατανυκτικήν και ιεράν άπόσφιραν μίαν ιερών μετανοίας και μίαν ιερωτέρας συγγνώμης, με προσκεκλημένους μόνον τον Μηνά και έμένα, ένας γέρος ιερεύς έτέλεσε το μεγάλο μυστήριον. Ο Μηνάς που άντήλλαξε τα στέφανα, ήπάσθη στο μέτωπον τους νεονύμους και τους είπε θακρυμαμένα: «Είθεε δυο μεγάλας ψυχής. Ο Θεός θα είναι πάντοτε μαζί σας»

Πέρασαν από τότε δεκατρία χρόνια. Ο Άχιλλέας και ή Μαρία με τα δύο παιδάκια των ζούν σε κάποια πόλι της Αμερικης τρισευτυχισμένοι. Η Μαρία είναι σήμερα ένας ιδεώδης τύπος σζύγου μητρος και οικοκυράς. Ο Άχιλλέας της είναι ο έστερμένος βασιλέας της, τα παιδάκια της οι πρίγκηπες της και το σπητάκι της, μέσα εις το όποιον ο Θεός έρριξεν όλη την εύλογία και εις το όποιον βασιλεύει ή άληθινή άγάπη, ή εσύβεια και ή άρετή, είναι το χρυσόβλινον παλάτι της. Κανένα νέρος δεν έπισκίισε την εύτυχίαν των. Έκράτησαν πιστά τον όρκον των. Έθεσαν μια για πάντα το μαύρο παρελθόν και ζούν μόνον με την εύτυχίαν του παρόντος και της ελπίδας του μέλλοντος.

Η ΣΟΦΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΣΜΟΥ

ΓΝΩΘΙ Σ' ΑΥΤΟΝ

Ο άνθρωπος δεν μπορεί να γνωρίζη τίποτε περί της ανθρωπότητος ά' δεν γνωρίζη κάτι περί του έκτου του. Το γνώθι σ' αυτόν είναι κτήμα του ανθρώπου του όποιου τα πάθη εύρίσκονται όλα εν κινήσει, άλλ' αυτός άναμετρέ το αποτέλεσμα των παθών του.

BENJAMIN NTERPAEAL.

Γνωρίζοντας κάτι τι για τον έκουόν σου, μπορείς να γνωρίζης όλα τα περί του κόσμου.

OSKAR FOYA-IANT.

Η ΤΡΑΓΩΔΙΑ

Η τραγωδία συγκλονίζει την ψυχή και εξυβώνει την καρδίαν, ή τραγωδία ως έκ τούτου μπορεί και πρέπει να δημιουργη ήρωας.

NAHOAERN.

Οι περισσότεροι άνδρες που όμιλούν κακώς δια της γυναίκης, έπιόνεται από μίαν έριπμένην γυναίκα.

ΓΚΟΥΡΜΟΝ.

ΤΑ ΚΑΛΑΝΤΑ

Υπό Γ. ΠΑΠΑΣΤΑΥΡΟΥ

ΠΟΤΕ δὲν ὑπῆρξα παιδί. . . . Ἦρθα στὴ ζωὴ μεγάλος! Αὐτὸ τοῦλάχιστον συμπεριβαίω ὅταν καμμιά φορὰ ζητῶ νὰ εἶρω μερικές λεπτομέρειες τῆς προφεράς ἡλικίας μου. Παιγνίδι κανένα δὲν ἐπαίξα, κανένα δὲν ξέρω παιγνίδι. Ἡ ζωὴ μου ἀρχίζει στὰ πάντα ἐστὶ μου. Μάταια ἡ μνήμη μου ἀπολιέται μακριὰ, μέσα ἀκόμη στὴ βραρική ἡλικία μου, θυμοῦμαι ὅτι τὰ πόδια μου ἐπασχαν ἀπὸ τὸ βασιανιστικὸ «συχοπατί», ποὺ ἤμουν ὑποχρεωμένος νὰ βραστῶ τὰ παπούτσιά μου στὸ χέρι — τόλωνα γιὰ νὰ μὴ νομίζῃ ὁ κόσμος πῶς δὲν εἶχα παπούτσι, ἀφοῦ κάθε χρόνο ἡ ἀληθινομένη βαλέτα ἀγοραζότανε ἐπὶ παρουσίᾳ μου στὴν ἴδιαν σὺν τίς ἡμέρες αὐτῆς ἐποχῆς. Καὶ ἀκόμη θυμοῦμαι τὸν Ἁγιορίτη τὸν Θανάτη ποὺ μοῦ τὸ γήτευε, τὸ σταύρωνε, καὶ τὸ τραγουδοῦσε:

Ὡ σπυράκι μου καλὸ
γιατί βγήκας μοναχὸ;
καὶ δὲν βγαίνατε πολλά;

Ὁ πατέρας μου, ζωγράφος, ἄλλο τι κατώτερος τοῦ Ραφαήλ καὶ τοῦ Μιχαήλ Ἀγγέλου, κέρδιζε τὸ φόδι τῶν ἀδελφῶν μου, ἀναπνέοντας τὸ νεύτη καὶ τῆς λαδομπογιᾶς τῆς ἀναθυμιάσεως φτιαζόντας Ἁγίους μὲ τὸ μεροκάματο. Τὸ σαλιάνκι μας φιλοξένησε λογίης-λογίης ἄγιους, οἵτινες ὑπῆρξαν οἱ μόνοι ὑπεύθυνοι γιὰ νὰ γίνω σοβαρὸς καὶ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος.

Δάσκαλο δὲν εἶχαμε, καὶ ἐνῶ δὲν ἤξευρα τί ἦταν σχολεῖο, βρέθηκα καλλιγράφος καὶ πρώτης τάξεως ἀναγνώστης. Ἡ καθήκοντος μᾶς ἐστειλε ἕνα στραβὸ δάσκαλο καὶ τὸν θυμοῦμαι καλὰ καὶ αὐτόν, τὸν Ρεντέα. Ὅταν εἶδα πῶς δὲν ἐδλάπε νὰ βουτήρη τὴν πένα του στὸ καλάμαρι, καὶ ποῦ δὲν ἐδλάπε νὰ διευθύνῃ τὴν βέργα του στὸ ἀνοιγμένο χέρι τοῦ μαθητοῦ, πήγα στὸ σπίτι ἀπηλιτισμένος.

«Δὲν πληκνίω παιὰ στὸ σχολεῖο.»

Τότε στὰ ἐξῆς μου χρόνια ἔλαβε χώρα ἡ πρώτη σοβαρὴ συζήτησις μὲ τὸν πατέρα μου:

«Τώρα εἶσαι σὲ ἡλικία, παιδί μου, νὰ μοῦ πῆς τί θέλεις νὰ σὲ κάνω, τσομπάνο ἢ νὰ σὲ μάθω γράμματα.»

Τὸ γόφτικο τοῦ Ἀρίστου εἶχε νὰ κάμῃ μὲ τὴ νέα μου συμπάθεια.

«Γόφτος,» ἀπήντησα, «θέλω νὰ γίνω» στὸν ἐμβρόντητο πατέρα μου.

Καὶ ἂν σὲ λίγο ἤμουν ὁ καλλίτερος κατασκευαστὴς τῆς κολοδόπρικας, ὁμως ἀναγκάστηκα νὰ παρατηθῶ ἐγκαίρως καὶ νὰ παραδοθῶ στὴ διάθεση τοῦ αὐστηροῦ πατέρα μου. Ἐδῶσα ἐξετάσεις στὴ τετάρτη τάξη καὶ μπαίνοντας στὸ Ἑλληνικὸ, ξενητεύτηκα τρεῖς ὄρες μακριὰ ἀπὸ τὸ χωριό μου.

Ἔτσι μακριὰ ἀπὸ τὸ σπίτι μου εἶχα ὄλη μου τὴ ζωὴ. Στὰ ὀχτώ μου χρόνια εἶγα πατέρα τοῦ μεγαλειότερου μου ἀδελφοῦ ποὺ ἔρθε κατόπιν νὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ τὸ σχολεῖο. Ποτὲ δὲν ἐπαίξα στὴ ζωὴ μου, γι' αὐτὸ καὶ ἐκεῖνος ποὺ μὲ ἐσεβόταν ὡς ἀνώτερό του πνευματικῶς, δὲν ἐμάθε ὅτε ἐκεῖνος νὰ παίξῃ. Στὰ παιδιὰ ἤμουν ἀποκρουστικὸς καὶ μόνο οἱ ράγες ἀκούγαν τὸ σφύριγμα τῆς σφαιδόνας, ποὺ ἐβραχνίοντο μὲ πολλὴ ἐπιθετικότητα. Ζημιὰ δὲν ἐκάμα καμμιά ἐκτός ἀπὸ ἕνα σημάδι τῆς ἀδελφούλας μου στὸ μέτωπο, ποὺ χτύπησε μιὰ ἀπὸ τίς πέτρας μου.

Τῆς νύχτας, γυρίζοντας στὸ χωριό μου τραγουδοῦσα δυνατὰ, ὄχι ἀπὸ ρομάντζο, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τὸ φόβο, ὅταν δὲ περνοῦσα ἀπὸ τὸ κοιμητήρι ποὺ βρίσκεται στὴν εἰσοδὸ τῆς δεινροῦδος πρωτεύουσῆς μου, γυρίζα τὸ σκοπὸ στὰ τροπάρια.

Προνομιούχος ἐγγράμματος, ἔλεγα κάθε Κυριακὴ τὸν Ἀπόστολο, καὶ στοὺς πεθαμένους διάβαζα τὸ φαλτήρι ὀλοκλήρο πρὸς μιὰ δραχμὴ γιὰ κάθε πεθαμένο.

Στὰ ἐνδεκά μου χρόνια αὐτοκτόνησα, γιατί ἀπορριφθεὶς δὲν μπόρεσα νὰ βαττάξω τὴν ντροπὴ καὶ τὰ σκώματα τοῦ χωριοῦ μου, τὸ ὅτι δὲ ζω σήμερα τὸ ἐρείλατε στὴ Θεοῖα πρόνοιᾳ καὶ στὸ λογαγιὸ X, ποὺ μὲ ἐσωσε μὲ κίνδυνο τῆς ζωῆς μου ἀνατύροντάς με ἀπὸ τὰ βαθεῖα τῆς θαλάσσης μας νερά. Ἄλλ' αὐτὸ κάμνει μιὰ ἄλλη ἱστορία, σήμερα ὁμως, πάνω στὰ Χριστολόγινα, κτυποῦ τὴν πόρτα σας γιὰ νὰ σας πῶ τὰ κάλαντα.

«Ὡ . . . τὰ κάλαντα. . . »

«Ὡ! ναι . . . τὰ κάλαντα. . . »

Ὅταν βρέθηκα στὴν Ἀθήνα, στὸ τέλος τοῦ Γυμνασίου, δὲν μπόρεσα νὰ μεταχειρισθῶ τὴν πείραν τῆς ζωῆς μου. Ἀπὸ τὸ ζωντανεῖά μου βγήκα ἄλλος ἄνθρωπος. Εἶχα γεράσει κι' ἔλας. Οἱ συμμάθητάι μου μὲ ἔλεγαν «πεθαμένον» καὶ ὁ γυμναστής μου «σαρκωστικόν». Τὶ ὄφελουσε σὺν οἱ γέροι σοφοὶ καθηγηταὶ μὲ ἐκτιμοῦσαν; Τὶ μὲ ὄφελουσε ἡ ἐμμετρὴ ἀποστήθισις τοῦ Ὁμήρου; Πάνω μου εἶχε κατήρη ἡ στάμπα τοῦ ἀρχήτου, ποὺ φέρνουν τὰ παιδικὰ γερατεῖα. Τώρα καὶ ὁ πατέρας μου δὲν μᾶς προλάβαινε, καὶ τὸ μικρὸ ἐπίδομα ποὺ μοῦσταλνε μίκρυνε, μίκρυνε τόσο ποῦ χωροῦσε μέσα στις βραχίαις ἐπιστολάς, ἕνα διπλὸ, ἕνα πεντάδραχμο. . . . Συχνὰ τόλκαθε καὶ αὐτὸ ὁ ταχυδρόμος, ποὺ τὰ μάτια του ἐδλάπαν σὺν ἀκτίνας ρέντηκεν, ἀφίροντάς με ἀπάνταρο γιὰ μέρες. . . .

Ἔτσι μὲ ἐβρήκε ἡ ἐβδομάδα τῶν Χριστολόγιων. Σὲ ἕνα γράμμα τοῦ πατέρα μου διάβασα: «Κάμε τις διακοπὲς σου αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔλα ἐξῶ τὴν λαμπρή. Ἐδῶ κάμει πολὺ χιόνι καὶ θὰ εἶναι τὸ ταξίδι ἐπικίνδυνο. Σοῦ ἐσωκλείω πάντα δραχμάς, καὶ περιμένω ἀπὸ τίς εἰκόνας τοῦ Ἁγίου Νικόλα γιὰ νὰ σοῦ σταίλω καὶ ἄλλα.»

Ἐτρεξα ἀμέσως στὸ Γυμναστή καὶ ζήτησα νὰ μὲ περιλάβῃ στὴν ὁμάδα τῶν «Καλάντων». Κοῦνιτε τὸ κεφάλι καὶ μοῦ εἶπε: «Σὺ σαρκωστικάνε μου, τραγουδᾶς σὺν τὸ παγκῶνι. Ἐλα μέσα καὶ ἄμα βρεθῆ καλλίτερη ρωνή, φεύγεις.»

Μπήκα τέλος πάντων στὴς πρόδες.

Μαζὺ μὲ τοὺς ἄλλους θριάμβους, ἀλλὰ τὴν τελευταία πρόδα, οἱ πονηροὶ μοῦ κατάρσαν τὸ παιὸ ἐξευτελιστικὸ παιγνίδι. Ἀρχίσαμε ὄλοι μαζί, καὶ στὴ μέση σώπασαν. Μόνος πλέον ἐξετέθηκα, οὐρλιαζα, θρηνοῦσα, καὶ σταμάτησα ἀποτόμως. Ἦταν καίριο τὸ χτύπημα. «Δὲν κάνεις οὔτε γιὰ ζήτω,» εἶπε ὁ ἕνας. «Σωστὸ μπουζουκὶ σπασμένο,» εἶπε ὁ ἄλλος, καὶ στὴ διακωρυχία μου ἐδέχθηκα ἕνα σκαμπίλι ἀπὸ τὸ βαρὺ χέρι τοῦ γυμναστοῦ. Θὰ ἐπερναν ὄλοι εἰκοσι τοῖς ἐκατὸ ἀπὸ τὰς εἰσπράξεις καὶ ἦταν γνωστὸν πόσο πρόθυμα οἱ πολῖτες πετοῦσαν στὴ σχομαὶα τὰ χρήματα. Ἐχάνα τὸ πᾶν. Σηλοισμένος διωχμένος, φτωχὸς γύρισα στὸ δωμάτιό μου καὶ κοιμήθηκα.

Σημέριονε παραμονή. . . . Τὴ θυμοῦμαι τὴ παραμονὴν ποῦ

καλλίτερα και από τη σημερινή. Το κρυσ δυνατό με γόρσις πίσω να βάλω και άλλη φωνίλλα, και ξαναβγήκα έξω για να συναντήσω μπροστά μου τη μαθητική ομάδα που τραγουδούσε τα κάλαντα.

«Εμείς ή νέα γενιά
με θάρρος και μ' ελπίδα
θα πούμε τη πρωτοχρονιά
στη λατρευτή Πατρίδα.
Πού με στρέει έθραβε
των χρόνων τή ζωή.»

Ράγιζε ή καρδιά μου στην άρμονία όργάνων και φωνών. Όλος δικαίωτος, όλοι καλοντυμένα παιδιά με γαλάζια ναυτικά και με ανοιχτούς γιακάδες. Όλοι έβιναν για το στόλο. Ο πατριωτισμός με έκανε να ρίξω και το τελευταίο μου διφραγκό, αγοράζοντας έτσι ένα χαλάκι για την άλωσιδα της άγκυρας του πολεμικού. Το διάθεμά μου όμως αυτό για το στόλο μου κόστισε. Η πατρίδα δεν φάνηκε καθόλου εύγνώμων στη συμβολή μου για το ναυτικό μεγαλείό της, και με έκανε να τη θυμάμαι κάθε Χριστούγεννα, χωρίς όμως να βαρυγυμώ, χωρίς να μη λέγω πάντα «χαλάλι σου Μάννα.»

Όλη την ήμερα την πέρασα με ένα πενηντάρι λουκουμάδες και μέσα στην πείνα μου τσιμπούμωνα πώς να οικονομίσω τα πράγματα. Ο ξάδερφός μου ο Παναγιώτης είχε πάει στο χωριό, ο θεός μου ο Άγγελος πήγε στον Πόρο, και προηγουμένως συνέχισα στη φτώχεια και στη κακομοιριά μου. Μάταια άναπολύτα το Χριστό, κωτοάζοντας κατά τη γη μήπως μούριζε τίποτε. Η γιορτή έχυσε έξω εις τους δρόμους τον κόσμο, και τώρα παιά έδλεπα πώς ούτε εκεί να περπατήσω ήτανε σωστό.

Σε λίγο θα έγεννατο ο Σωτήρας, ο Χριστός μας, και πριν γεννηθή του εξήτησα έμπνευσι για να με βγάλει απ' το άδιέξοδο. Μέσα στην έρημιά μου, στη μαύρη άπελπισία, μούρθε στο στόμα το

Καλή έσπερα άρχοντας,
κι' αν είναι όριμός σας . . .

Και άρχισαν να συγκρούονται τα χείλη μου σ' ένα φίθυρο, σ' ένα μοιρολόγι. Θυμήθηκα πώς δεν θα πήγαινε μπουκιά κάτω της βασιτισμένης μάννας μου, πώς άμλιχτα τ' αδέρφια μου θα με θυμώντουσαν γύρω στη παραστία, λογάρισα τη λύπη του πατέρα μου, και άκρυσα, με της ήμέρας ή δόξα κρύβεται στη χαρά του κόσμου, και όσο θάμπανε ένοιωθα να λάμπη μέσα μου το φως της μεγάλης γιορτής. Άργά, μου ήρθε στο μυαλό, «θα πάω να τραγουδήσω τα κάλαντα.»

Το παιδί της ηλικίας μου τραβούσε κατά την πρώτη που θα συναντούσε πόρτα, με ο άνδρας της γνώσης και της πείρας μου δεν κινούσε την καρδιά προς ένα τέτοιο βήμα. Η εύθυνη της ζητιανιάς μου βάραινε τα πόδια, μούσθωνε φωνή, μου παράλυε τα νευρα. Με τί καρδιά μονάχος, νηστικός, κακομοιρίας, να βαρύνω την πόρτα;

Χτύπησε τέλος πάντων κάποια. Μέτα σε μιá μακρινόρική είσοδο ενός πάλιου σπιτιού της Μητροπόλεως, προχώρησα με έμπιστοσύνη πέν νάμπαινα στο σπήλιον της Βηθλεέμ. Στο ισόγειο δωμάτιο κατοικούσε ένας μπακλής, που τον έλεγαν Ούζο, απ' επάνω στο πρώτο πάτωμα — ύστερα το έξακρίβωσα — μιá οικογένεια φτωχή, που ανέτειλε κατόπι μιá πρώτης τάξεως θεατρικά, και απ' επάνω, δεν θέλησε να μάθω την οικογένεια, που με έπικρανε. Άκουσα τον ούζοπληκτο άνθρωπο να παραδέρνεται και να βλαστημά. Τα παιδιά, που με την άφορμή ανά τα πόδια έμπαιναν χάλιχα τον κόσμο και φεύγανε, είχαν έτοιμάσει για μένα την υποδοχή.

Χτύπησε το κουδούνι και περίμενα,

Άπό το παράθυρο της γαλιάριας άκουσα μιá νεαρή φωνή:
«Ποιος είναι;»

«Νά τα πούμε;» φώναζε έγώ από το κάτω μέρος, με βραχνή φωνή.

«Ναί, πείτε τα. . .»

Στάθηκα, πολυμύοντας να καταπνίξω τη σοβαρή άξιοπρέπιά μου, ή φωνή μου όμως δέθηκε σαν ένας μεγάλος κόμπος στο λαιμό μου, και ένας πυρετός με κατόλασε δυνατό. Η άνακισή μου κομματιάστηκε, και απ' τα βήθη του είναι μου ένα θλιβερό αναφιλητό ανέβαινε τραγουδι-κλάμα άρισρωμένο στη γέννησι του Θεουθρόπου και στην άθλιότητα της ζωής μου.

Τάχασα όλα, οι νότες, οι λέξεις έφυγαν από το νοσ μου, που έμοιαζε με την άδυστη που είχα πάσει. «Βοήθη Χριστέ μου: Έε μαζί, ή νέα ακα γέ. . .»

Ένας κουδός νερό, ζυγισμένος επάνω μου, έχόθη σαν καταράχτης. Το βάρος με έχτύπησε πέν πέτρα. Θα είχα πάσει νεκρός αν ή κρούση του νερού δεν μπαλαντζάριζε το χτύπημα. Η τολμηρή γυναίκα, θυμωμένη απ' τα πειράγματα των παιδιών, έξέσπασε πάνω σε μένα όλα το κρυσ κακό που είχα μέσα της, και που περιείχε ο κουδός. . . . Μαζύ με το νερό άγνάντησε και ο μπακλής κρατώντας μιá μαχαίρα και άπειλώντας να με τραξ.

Πεταχτηκα σαν το βρεγμένο πουλί στο δρόμο, και γυρνώντας να ιδω προς το καταραμένο σπίτι, ένοιωσα το χέρι του χωροφύλακα να πέφτη στο βρεγμένο ώμο μου. . . . Δεν μπορούσα να μιλήσω, και σε λίγο βρέθηκα στην άστυνομία. Εκεί όμως ή θεία πρόνοια μουχε στείλει την εκπληξή της για να γλυκάνη το μαρτύριό μου. Μόλις είπα το όνομά μου, ο άστυνόμος, στενός οίλος του μπάρμπα μου, με άναγνώρισε. Είπασι τού ο Νίκος το παιδί που έκοδε τις κλωστές στον έργαλειό; Τι τρέχει; Τι σου κάνανε, παιδί μου;

Άθρωσα κλαίγοντας μερικέσ λεπτομέρειες και θυμάμαι τη τρομερή διαταγή: «Πηγαίνετε.» είπα στο άποπαταμα, «να μου φέρετε όλους ανεξαιρέτως αυτούς που κάθονται στο σπίτι αυτό.»

Εγώ ζαλισμένος πλησίασα στη σάμπα να ζαστάνω τα βρεγμένα μου ρούχα.

Σε λίγο κουβαλήθηκα και οι άνθρωποι. Τη μόρτα την έπηρε άδικα ή γρηά μάννα της Φλώρας και ο τρομερός Ούζος. Ο κύριος όμως της οικογένειας που μουχε κάνει το κακό έπονέθηκε για να πάρη την εύθυνη: «Τούκανε ή δουλά μας, κύριε άστυνόμα, νομίζοντας πώς ήσαν τα παληόπαιδα που τακτικά μάς ένοχλούνε.» είπα και προσφέρθηκα να με άποζημιώτη αγοράζοντας μου καινούργια ρούχα.

«Όρίστε πενήντα δραχμές, κύριε ένωμοτόρχα. Να παιδί μου να πής να αλλάξης ρούχα άφου σε έδραξαν. . . .»

«Σεύρεις, κύριε Κ., το παιδί αυτό που είναι; Μιá μέρα θα δοξάτη τον τόπο μας. Αυτό το παιδάκι που βλέπεις δεκαεπτά-ρων έτών είναι στην τρίτη Γυμνασίου.»

«Στη τετάρτη.» διώρθωσα έγώ, χωρίς να χάσω τη ματιά της Φλώρας που ήταν γεμάτη από θαυμασμό.

«Στην τετάρτη, σού; Μπράβο! . . . Τότε όλα μαζί μου να σ' αγοράσω έγώ πριν κλείσουν τα έμπορικά, και ρούχα και απ' όλα ό,τι θέλεις. Χαρά στο παιδί. . . .»

Τα ρούχα μου είχα μισοσταγνώσει, με ή τρομάρα μου ήταν ακόμα ή ίδια. Και ή ζημιάρτα υπερηφάνειά μου, δυναμωμένη απ' τη ματιά της Φλώρας και τα όρατα λόγια, μου φεθόρισε στο αυτί μου: «Ένας μεγάλος άνθρωπος, που θα δοξάτη τον τόπο του, δεν επιτρέπεται να δέχεται τέτοιες προσφορές.»

Όλα συνεπλήρωναν τώρα την εύτυχία μου, είχα χορτάσει. Άρνέθηκα. Και τρέμοντας γύρησα στο σπίτι μου, περπατώντας με μεγάλα βράτκελα σαν μεγάλος σωτός άνθρωπος, και στα τακταζόντα ταγόνια μου ήθε και ξανακάνησε το τραγούδι, τα κάλαντα που δεν είχα τελειώσει!

«Εμείς ή νέα Γενιά . . .»



**Hon. A. Anninos, Counsellor of
Greek Legation, Departs**

BECAUSE of the abolition of the office of Counsellor at the Legation, Hellenism of America and particularly the Ahepa has lost a warm friend, in the departure for Hellas of Hon. A. Anninos.

Mr. Anninos has been in the diplomatic service of Greece since 1905 and has served in Constantinople, Argentine, Jerusalem, Russia and finally in the United States in the capacity of Counsellor to the Greek Legation at Washington since 1926.

The day before he sailed on the SS. *Europa*, His Grace, the Archbishop, tendered a dinner in his honor at the St. Moritz Hotel in New York City, which was attended by Past Supreme Presidents Chebithes and Allange and Supreme Counsellor Vournas as representatives of the Supreme Lodge. The Ahepa and Gapa Chapters and the Greek communities in Washington presented Mr. Anninos with a memento as an expression of their esteem.

The Supreme President sent a farewell message by telegram wishing him *bon voyage* in behalf of the Order, to which Mr. Anninos replied by radiogram, thanking every member of the fraternity for the manifold courtesies extended to him during his stay in America.

The Ahepa has lost a most devoted and sincere friend in the United States but adds one in the City of Athens.

Roosevelt Signs Name for Greek Girl

BRO. WILLIAM J. PAPPAS, member of the Publicity Committee of Bingham Canyon (Utah) Chapter No. 183, writes that two years ago, when Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt was in Salt Lake attending a Governor's conference, 8-year-old Athena Jimas of Bingham rushed up to him and said, "I wish you were our President." Governor Roosevelt took a card out of his pocket, signed his name and told Athena that if he ever did become President she should present the card at the White House and he would see to it that she received a real reception. On his recent tour, campaigning for the Presidency, Governor Roosevelt was again confronted with Athena who this time assured him that he was to be the next President. Governor Roosevelt, his face beaming, signed the card

again and reassured Athena that the invitation he had extended two years ago to visit the White House still stands.

Sioux City Chapter Honors Father of Nation

THE largest program honoring George Washington's birthday here Wednesday evening was in the Greek Orthodox Church hall, when members of the Sioux City Chapter, Order of Ahepa, installed new officers for the year. More than 300 persons, most of them Greek-American citizens, attended. Judge A. O. Wakefield was the principal speaker.

Judge Wakefield gave a chronological history of Washington, citing events that had an important part in fitting him as leader of the Revolutionary war forces and first President of the United States.

Install Officers

The 300 persons who attended witnessed the formal installation of officers of the Sioux City Chapter. Members of the Ahepa Order wore bright red fezzes with red, white and blue tassels. The ceremonies revealed the patriotic principles of the fraternity.

Officers installed are John Sarris, President; John Shireos, Vice President; Andrew Paradise, Secretary; Tom Bakas, Treasurer; James Papas, Warden; Gregory Dandoulakis, Chaplain; Charlie Stavros, Captain of the Guard; James Bovis, Sentinel, and George Paradise, Philip Papas, Theodore Sherios, George Thalass and Harry Zafes, Governors.

President Sarris delivered a brief speech and Rev. John Vasiliadis, pastor of the church, praised the Ahepa Order and urged those present to know, appreciate and continue the standards of Greek culture and civilization.

Music Program

Musical numbers were presented by Misses Maria and Stella Keriakides, Miss Katherine Bovis, Miss Vasilike Aravosita and Pano Papas. Mr. Papas was accompanied by his teacher, Miss Abby Lawrence.

Three recent brides from Greece, who were married to Sioux Cityans when they visited their former homeland during the last year, were introduced. They are Mr. and Mrs. Emmanuel Giasafakis, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Dandoulakis and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kyriazes.

Refreshments and dancing completed the program.

District Governor Paradise announced the Ahepa Order will have a District Conference here in June. Delegates from chapters in South and North Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa are expected. E. B. H.

Renaissance Chapter of the Sons of Pericles to Give Dance

THE Renaissance Chapter No. 5 of the Sons of Pericles, New York City, will hold a farewell entertainment and dance in honor of the excursionists leaving on the "Byron," at the A. W. A. Club House, 361 West 57th St., New York City, on Monday evening, March 13, 1933.

Entertainment will be furnished by the Sons, who will also give Laskari's famous Greek comedy, "Thithontai Mathemata Tango."

Orchestra seats are \$1 and box seats, \$1.50. Socrates Zolatas of 3 Madison St., New York City, is President of the Renaissance Chapter.

Salinas Chapter Installs Officers

A CAPACITY crowd thronged the lodge rooms of the Forresters Hall on the evening of January 13, when the regular meeting was held by members of the Salinas Valley Chapter, No. 253.

New officers of the chapter took their chairs for the first time, with Deputy District Governor Gust Horton of San Jose acting as the installing officer, assisted by G. Carvounis and A. Zones, also of the Garden City Chapter.

Brief addresses were given by the newly elected officers, with full cooperation and assistance promised the new president by his entire staff. Plans were discussed for an extensive program of work to be carried on during the coming year, which it is hoped will prove the most outstanding in record of achievement by the local group. Elaborate preparations also are under way for the district convention which will be held this summer in Salinas, with the local Ahepa chapter as hosts.

Retiring President George Cominos also gave a brief address during the evening, thanking the members for their cooperation during the past year and giving high praise to work of the new President, Peter Crist, and his interest in the welfare of the Order of Ahepa.

Following the meeting the members were pleasantly surprised with a banquet served at Hotel Cominos, under the direction of Mike Cominos, chairman of the entertainment committee.

Newly installed officers of Ahepa are as follows: Peter Crist, President; George Vellis, Vice-President; Peter Boson, Secretary; Tony Stasinakis, Treasurer; Harry Cominos, William Anesti, George Bordusis and Charles Sares, of Monterey, Governors; Gust Dravillas, Chaplain; Paul Cocolis, Warden; George Colovos, Captain of the Guard; Gust Pappas and Theodore Corles, Sentinels.

Paskopoulos Elected President of Prison Economy League

From "Nation's Commerce" December, 1932.

THE announcement that Dr. George E. Paskopoulos, prominent Reading dental surgeon and official dentist at the new Berks jail in Reading, has been elected president of the Prison Economy League, is greeted with pleasure by all who are aware of his fine record in this work.

For a considerable period Dr. Paskopoulos has been closely interested in work of this nature, and has made a considerable study of it. The organization he now heads is one which has contributed very importantly to alleviate crime conditions in Reading, and to studying the problem from every angle in order to aid in the work. The league, under Dr. Paskopoulos' direction, has formulated a most active program for the coming year, and with particular reference to the many so-called "rackets" which flourish in all American cities in these times.

Dr. Paskopoulos' record is one of distinguished and unselfish service which, it is to be hoped, will inspire other leading citizens of Reading to appreciate their obligations in doing everything possible to eliminate crime.

Dr. Paskopoulos, a member of Reading (Pa.) Chapter No. 61, served as District Governor of District No. 9 during the year 1931-32 and was reelected to the same office for the year 1932-33.

ΕΝΑ ΝΟΕΡΟ ΠΑΣΧΑΛΙΝΟ ΘΑΥΜΑ

Υ 26
ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ Μ. ΚΩΣΣΑΡΙΑΝ

Ο ΓΑΓΚΥΣ, χαριότονος αντίπαλος του ουκτερινού θαύματος της αναστάσεως του Θεανθρώπου απλώθηκε σιγά-σιγά με το γλυκοχάρταγμα, από το μικρό κωδινοστάσιο του γραφικού χωριού, γύρω στα βαθύσκια λαράκια, κάτω στις μωροσιμόφιτες λαγκυδιές του θρυλικού νησιού. Το θαύμα και η λαμπρές του λόγγου Γιαννά μεταδεδουλομένα τώρα πειό πολύ μέσα στο περίφημο χωριό Άσπενδιου. Το καλλάρισμα του δάτους της Δικιάνδρας ρίπτει τώρα χαριτωμένη ζωή σε κάποιας ώμορφας στροφές των γιορτινών τραγουδιών. Και τα πρώτα άνοιξιάντικα μομφαπόικια των γηραλέων δένδρων ψιθυρίζουν λόγια χαρής σιγασκλίνοντα στο πέραςμα της μωροδόλου άνοιξιάντικης πνοής.

Ενώ το άθρονάκι με την πέριττα λένα με την σειράν τους τον προινό ύμνο σαν δυο παιστακάρικες καίστροι που δεν χωνάει ο ένας τον άλλον. Και η εύτυχημένη πασχαλιή έχει απλωθή παντού στο θρυλικό νησί.

Μόνον ο Γιάννης, το νεαρό και αγαπημένο παλληκάρι του νησιού, ξεπλωμένος πάνω στα μαλακά χόρτα κάθεται συλλογισμένος, σαν να νοιώθη την ώραία γιορτή της φύσεως και των ανθρώπων. Άγνος και άβουλος έρωτας έχει φωληάση εδώ και δυο χρόνια στη φυγή του για την μονάκριβη κόρη του χωριού, την λυγερή Θάλεια, που καθώς λένα στο νησί, σε μία ματιά της κκίγονται παλληκκάριων καρδιές.»

«Άχ να είχα την δύναμη να της το πώ!» Στενάζει το καυμένο το παλληκάρι και σε μία βιαία κίνησι πετάει από τα χέρια του το κοκκαλένιο πλαγιόδελι. «Χάσου και σ' φεύτικο άρσ'ό τόνον κηιρόν δεν ήμπόρεσε να της είπης τον πόνο μου.» Από το δημοτικό σχολείο θυμάτανε ο Γιάννης το «Άγαπάτε Άλλήλου» που είπεν ο Χριστός. Και εκείνη την στιγμή άθελα του ήλθαν στο νου άμαρτωλές σκέψεις.

«Νά είναι άραγε άληθινά τα λόγια του Χριστού; Μά έκαμα μαθές θαύματα!» Δεν έπρόσθεσε να δώση την άπάντην μέσα στο μυαλό του, όταν ένα ξεσπασμα των προβάτων τον έκαμεν να τρέξη προς το μέρος που βόσκανε. Και πράγματι, ένα άληθινό θαύμα παρουσιάσθηκε στα μάτια του. Η πεντάμορφη Θάλεια φάνηκε να βγαίνει από το πέραςμα του ποταμού και να τραβή δια το μέρος που απολιθωμένος από τη συγκίνηση εύρισκτο ο βοσκός.

«Χριστός Άνάστη Γιάννη!»

«Άληθώς Άνάστη Θάλεια!» έκαμα εσπασμένος ο νέος, μη τόλμων να πιστέψη τα μάτια του. «Μά πώς εδώ αυτήν την ώρα Θάλεια!»

«Έπαθα συμφορά καυμένα!» άπήνησε λυπημένη η χωριστοπόλλα.

«Σαν τίς . . .»

«Νά! Μ' είπεν ο πατέρας μου να κυτάξω το άρνι που είχαν φέρει χθές από την δική μας κνάντρα, και φαίνεται ότι κάποιος το έλωσεν και μόλις άκουσεν τα πρώτα βήματά μου πήρεν δρόμον και έγινεν άφαντον. Μήπως ήλθεν στα πρόβάτα σου!»

«Όχι, δεν το είδα,» άπήνησεν γεμάτος από χαρά ο Γιάννης για την ώραία συνάντησιν. «Ε . . . μη φοβήσαι θά το βρούμε. Πάμε να φάξουμε μαζί.»

Και έτσι, ο ένας κοντά στον άλλον, και τα δυο χωριστοπόλλα χάθηκαν μέσα στον σκαπαμένο ποταμόν Πωρι κράζοντας το άρνάκι. Η Θάλεια δειψασμένη πολύ, έσκαψε να πη νερό πέρνοντας μία βιαστική στάσιν. Το τσοπανόπουλο, που μπορούσε τώρα να την βλέπη εκ του άσφαλούς, έδεκε γεμάτο θαυμασμό. Και του φκινότανε πως όμοιάζε σαν κάποια νεράιδα του στοιχειωμένου ποταμού και ξελογιάστρα των άθώων βοσκών. Η άγάπη και ο πόθος φούντωσαν μέσ' την φυγήν του. Και όταν η Θάλεια βροτισμένη ξαναστήκωσεν το ώμορρο πρόσωπόν της, είδε ένα ώραίο μαργαριτάρι να κολή από τα μάτια του νέου.

«Γιατί κλαίεις;» τον ρωτά έκπληκτη.

«Γιατί είσαι ώμορρη Θάλεια. Γιατί σε αγαπώ άληθινά!» πρόφερε ο Γιάννης και η φωνή του κόπηκε μέσα στον λαϊμό του.

Η Θάλεια έδεκε σπασμένη, κατακλίκκινη από την ντροπή. Στην κατάλληλη στιγμή φάνηκε το χαμένο άρνάκι να τρέξη προς την βρύσην λαχνισμένο, και έτσι έβγαλε από την δύσκολη θέσι τους δυο έρωτευμένους.

Ο Γιάννης έστρεψε να το πιάση και καθώς το παρίδιε εις την νέαν, εκείνη ρώτησεν δειλά: «Θάνε καλό Γιάννη το άρνι μας; Καλό και ώμορρο σαν τη κορά του!»

«Το αγαπώ!»

«Όπως και σένα.»

Ένα εθόδημητο άθως άγκάλιασμα ήσαν το ξεσπασμα των δυο έρωτευμένων που σιωπηλά φούντωσαν δυο έλακκρηρα χρόνια μέσα στις καρδιές των δυο νέων.

Και η Λαμπρή πέρασε γεμάτη από γλάντια στα άρχωνικά σπίτια του θρυλικού νησιού. Γιατί η πειό ώμορρη κόρη του χωριού είχαν άρραβωνισθή εκείνην την ήμέραν.

Το δέ Πασχαλινο άρνι το όποιον ήτα άσορμη το εύτυχώς γεγονότος, έγλύτωσε το φήσιμα χάρις εις τας παρακλήσεις των μελλονόρων. Και ο γηραλέος τώρα κρείς ακολουθεί πιστά τα πρόβάτα του νέου άφαντικού, κατέχει την τιμητικην θέσιν μέσα στο μανδρι του νησιού.

Ο ΞΕΝΟΣ

- Πές μου, παρόδοξε ξένη,
- Ποιόν αγαπάς στον κόσμο πειώτερο;
- Την μάνα, τον Πατέρα σου,
- Την Άδερφή ή τον Άδερφό σου;
- Μάνα ούτε Πατέρα έχω
- Κι' ούτε Άδερφό ούτ' Άδερφή.
- Από τούς Φίλους σου τότε;
- Μου λές μια λέξι που άκούω
- Την έννοιά της δεν γνώρισα.
- Μή την Πατριδα σου αγαπάς;
- Δεν ξέρω ως που ή Πατριδα μου εκτείνεται.
- Τότε την Όμορριά;
- Τους θα αγαπούσα προόθηρα
- Την Όμορριά, την Θεά και το Άθάνατο.
- Μή το χρυσάφι;
- Το μισό όπως μοιείτε και οεις το Θεό.
- Τότε τι εκτωκισα σ'ε, ο ξένη, αγαπας;
- Αγαπώ τα Σύννεφα, τα Σύννεφα που διαβαίνω,
- Τα θαυμασιά εκάτ' τα Σύννεφα. . .

G. H.

ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΙΟΥΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΚΛΕΟΥΣ

Ός το Άσμα Παύλου Μελό «Τίττω» Όρα Ήτιντα.

Όλα αδέρφια είνωστε, δια αδελφωμένα,
(δισ) από πατέρα όμορρα άλλ' όχι από μητέρα.

Πατέρας μας ο Περικλής άπέθανε που χάστωσε,
(δισ) μητέρα ή Αθερα μας, αυτή θα εη υιόνια.

Θα εη γιατί ταξεται άθάνατα βοιάει,
(δισ) γιατί έχει τέκνα Έλληνας κι' αυτά ποιάνα φθάνει.

Είνωστε Έλληνοπούλα, Υιού του Περικλέους,
(δισ) και της Αθερα ή σιωγή μας κάμκει πειό γενναίους.

Όπως ή κλώσσα το πουλιό κάτω άπ' τα πτερά της,
(δισ) έτσι κι' ή Αθερα ή μάνα μας φιλιάει τα παιδιά της.

ΣΤΑΘΗΣ Α. ΜΗΘΟΖΙΚΑΣ

Fitchburg, Mass.

General Greene Chapter Hears Orphanos

ON DECEMBER 28 the General Greene Chapter of Greensboro, N. C., held its second annual dance at the Masonic Temple, and it was some gathering. Our newly elected President, Harry Pappas, certainly worked hard in order to put this dance over. There were between two and three hundred people present. Ex-Mayor King of Greensboro addressed the assembly and was introduced by District Governor James Orphanos. Mr. O'Connor also spoke. The District Governor made a fine talk, and Bro. John Panagiotou spoke in Greek. After the speaking Brother Pappas thanked the speakers and gave the signal for the dance which, I believe, all enjoyed. After a time of dancing refreshments were served. Then there was a dialogue by Miss Kovla Drakoulakos as Greece, Miss Sara Skalchunes as America, Miss Katherine Skalchunes as Ahepa, and Messrs. Mike Matinos and Pete Agraftotis as Ahepans. The dialogue was wonderful, especially Miss Drakoulakos, who moved many to tears. Many people congratulated her father on his daughter's wonderful ability to act. A poem, "Little Ahepa," was recited by George Drakoulakos and after this prizes were given away through donations by various members. During intermission, the Ahepa March was played and vocal selections were rendered by Miss Pota Cotsonis who received much applause from the audience. Dancing continued until 1 o'clock. It seemed for a time that the people forgot all about the depression and everyone enjoyed himself. We had a large crowd despite bad weather. If we had had favorable weather I believe we would have had more people than we could have taken care of.

Bro. Harry Pappas deserves congratulations because he worked very hard.

TOM GIANOULIS.

Montreal Hears Member of Parliament at Public Installation

AT A public installation which took place at the Hotel Mount Royal the following officers of the Mount Royal Chapter No. C.J.-7, Montreal, Canada were installed: Peter Agee, President; Edward Stamos, Vice-President; Orestes Gabriel, Secretary; Nicholas Tsandilas, Treasurer; Steve Koumas, Chaplain; John Demetelin, Warden; Peter Kotsonas, Captain of the Guard; Stephen Fountas and Louis Moschos, Sentinels.

Board of Governors: Costas Pitsilades, Chairman; George Mizos, Spiro Lekas, Theodore Constantine and Sam Andrews.

Approximately 700 people attended. Former Governor Edward Graves was the toastmaster. The Consul General of Greece, Mr. Pergantis, and other distinguished visitors were present. A. Denis, member of Parliament; Nicholas Kerry, District Governor; D. Argirikis, president of the GAPAs and others spoke appropriately to the occasion. A guard of honor consisting of eight members of the Sons of Pericles, headed by Nicholas Grivakos, gave color to the ceremonies.

COSTAS KAMITSIS,
Publicity Committee.

Greek Church of Pueblo Honors 25th Anniversary

Reported by Dr. Marc Wilkinson, Publicity Director of District No. 27

TWO remaining members of the original 15 trustees who organized the church in 1907 will be honored at a 25th year's jubilee to be observed today at St. John's Greek Orthodox Church, Spruce Street. The two are James Liapes, 1204 Lake Avenue and Christ Nasiacos, 200 Arroyo Avenue.

Among the congratulations received for today's anniversary is a message from the Rt. Rev. Callistos, Bishop of North America and first Priest of the Pueblo parish. A guest in Pueblo, which he said then was his "home in America," and celebrant of a Thanksgiving Day liturgy at St. John's, Bishop Callistos wired his greetings last night from Pittsburgh.

There were 900 Greeks in Pueblo when the Hellenic Orthodox community was organized here 25 years ago, the two original trustees who remain recalled last night. The community was organized under the direction of the late Dr. Christ Argyr, former state physician to the King at Belgrade and who died in Pueblo last summer. The cornerstone of the church was laid under the blessing of a priest who came from Salt Lake. When the buildings were completed, the parish called Father Callistos, now Bishop, here from Greece. He served five years in Pueblo, learning the English language in school here.

Today at 9:30 a. m. the Rev. Artemios Stamatias, archimandrite priest who came here from Holy Sepulchre Cathedral in Jerusalem, will sing a special high liturgy, serving communion from five loaves of bread as commemoration of Christ's miracle.

In the afternoon baptismal services will be held for a child brought to Pueblo from Peonia, near Delta, accompanied by many friends from the Western Slope. At 2 p. m. Ahepa, native Greek lodge, meets to commemorate the anniversary. At 8 tonight a jubilee program by the students in the church's Sunday school will be offered at Odd Fellows' Hall, Mesa and Evans Avenues.

Thomas Kocheovelos is President of the Greek community, including members from Pueblo, Colorado Springs and other cities in the diocese.

(Taken from the *Pueblo Chieftain*.)



San Diego Ahepans Welcome District Governor Kalliris

Supreme President Installs Officers at Columbus

I RECENTLY visited the Louisville Chapter. The attendance was small but I believe we will be able to reestablish the chapter as the members who were present at that meeting pledged to do all they can.

I also stopped at Lexington. Those boys are very enthusiastic and are preparing for the District Convention.

On January 16 I visited the Columbus Chapter where I met the Supreme President, Brother Booras, at 5:00 p. m. Initiations took place at 8:00 p. m. Officers of the Columbus, Springfield and Lexington Chapters were installed. I can say with much satisfaction that the candidates, as well as the newly installed officers, members and visitors were inspired by the eloquent speech of our Supreme President, to the extent that they immediately started the ball rolling for the 11th National Convention which the delegates at the Baltimore Convention voted to hold in Columbus, Ohio, in the 17th District. Among those present were Past Supreme Secretary Andrew Nickas, Past Supreme District Governor J. D. Petron, Past Supreme Governor J. T. Leakas, Past District Governor G. Steffens, and many brothers from the chapters at Cincinnati, Springfield, Lexington, Akron, Canton, Dayton and Middletown. It was a splendid affair.

On January 17 I visited the Dayton Chapter. They held a public installation of the officers of the chapter and of those of the Sons of Pericles. Dancing followed. Supreme President Booras was the installing officer. It was a gala affair. Visitors came from all over the 17th District.

On January 26 I went to Middleton for the installations there.

PETER C. MALAS,
District Governor, District No. 17,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Combined Installation Held at Plainfield

FOUR New Jersey chapters, Trenton, New Brunswick, Plainfield and Asbury Park, combined to hold a public reception in honor of the Supreme President, Harris J. Booras. The dance was held in the Plainfield High School auditorium. Delegations from neighboring chapters were present.

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Η ΠΕΜΠΤΗ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΗΕΡΑ

ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΩΦΕΛΙΜΟΤΗΣ. ΓΩΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΕΙΤΑΙ Η ΕΛΛΑΣ ΚΑΙ Ο ΕΝΤΑΥΘΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΣΜΟΣ.
Η ΠΡΩΤΟΒΟΥΛΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ ΑΞΙΑ ΕΠΑΙΝΟΥ.

Η ΠΕΜΠΤΗ Έκδρομή της ΑΗΕΡΑ εφίσταται υπ' ατμόν. Μόνον ὀλίγαι ἐβδομάδες χωρίζουν τὴν Ἀρχεπική Στρατιὰ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας καθ' ἣν θὰ ἐπιβασθῆ τοῦ λαοφίλου καὶ ὑπερῆρανον «ΒΥΡΩΝΟΣ» διὰ νὰ διασχίσῃ τὸν Ἀτλαντικὸν καὶ τὴν Μεσόγειον μέχρι τοῦ λιμένος Πειραιῶς, διὰ τὸ ἐτήσιον προσκνήμα τῆς ἀθανάτου Ἑλλάδος, ἡ ὁποία ἐλκεῖ ὄχι μόνον τὰ τέκνα τῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάντα ξένον ἔχοντα συναίσθησιν τοῦ ὠραίου καὶ καλλιτεχνικοῦ.

Ἄλλ' αἱ Ἀρχεπικαὶ Ἐκδρομαὶ δὲν ἔχον μόνον χαρακτῆρα ἐτήσιον προσκνήματων ἀλλὰ καὶ χροιάν Ἐθνικῶν οικονομικῶν ἐνέσεων κατὰ τὰς κρίσιμους ταύτας περιόδους ἃς διέρχεται μαζὺ μὲ ὅλον τὸν ἄλλον κόσμον καὶ ἡ Πατρίς μας. Δηλαδή ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ καὶ οἱ ὁμογενεῖς οἵτινες μετέχουν τῶν Ἀρχεπικῶν Ἐκδρομῶν ὡς φιλοξενούμενοι αὐτῆς, μεταφέρουν κατ' ἔτος σεβαστὰ ποσὰ Δολλαρίων, ὅπερ εὐεργετικώτατον διὰ τὸ Κράτος, καὶ ὅταν γραφῆ ἡ ἱστορία τῆς σημερινῆς Ἐποχῆς τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὁ ἱστορικὸς ἀναμφιβόλως θὰ ἀποδώσῃ εἰς τὴν ΑΗΕΡΑ τὸν δίκαιον ἔπαινον διὰ τὴν πρωτοβουλίαν τῶν Ἐκδρομῶν.

Ἄλλὰ μήπως τὰ εὐεργετήματα τῶν Ἐκδρομῶν εἶναι μόνον διὰ τὴν Πατρίδα μας; Ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ, τὰ μέλη τῆς καὶ ὁλόκληρος ὁ Ἑλληνισμὸς ὠφελοῦνται ἐξ ἴσου σοβαρῶς.

Πρῶτον ἔνεκεν τῶν Ἀρχεπικῶν Ἐκδρομῶν κατορθώθη νὰ ἐπιτευχθῆ Στρατιωτικὴ Ἀμνηστία, ἀνευ τῆς ὁποίας χιλιάδες τῶν ἐνταῦθα Ἑλλήνων ἐκ τῶν νεωτέρων δὲν θὰ ἠδύναντο νὰ ἐπισκεφθοῦν τοὺς συγγενεῖς των καὶ νὰ ἀναπαυθοῦν εἰς τὸ ζωογόνον κλίμα τῆς Πατρίδος μας.

Δεύτερον χάρις εἰς τὰς ἐκδρομὰς οἱ Ἀμερικανοὶ πολῖται ἐπιτυγχάνουν σοβαρὰν ἐκπτώσιν ἀναφορικῶς μὲ τὴν θεώρησιν τῶν διαβατηρίων των ἀπὸ Δολλ. 11.00 εἰς μόνον Δολλ. 1.40.

Τρίτον καθ' ὅλας τὰς Ἐκδρομὰς παραχωροῦνται τοιαῦται διευκολύνσεις εἰς τὸν ἐκτελωνισμὸν ἰπσοσκικῶν, ὥστε ἡ ἀνυπολόγιστος οἰκονομία χρόνου εἶναι ἀξία λόγου.

Τέλος αἱ ὑποδοχαί, οἱ θερμοὶ κόλλοι τῆς Πατρίδος ποῦ δέχονται τοὺς ἐκδρομεῖς ὡς φορεῖς πλοῦτον καὶ ἐλπίδος ὥστε ὁ Ἑλληνισμὸς ὅσον καὶ ἂν εἶναι σκοροπισμένος καὶ ὅσον καὶ ἂν φαίνεται διηρημένος εὐρίσκει τὴν ἐνότητά του εἰς ἓνα ἀμείωτον πατριωτισμὸν, εἰς μίαν λατρείαν διὰ τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ ἰδεώδη καὶ μίαν ἀκατάβλητον νοσταλγίαν νὰ γυρίσῃ μὰ μέρα εἰς τὰ Ἄγια Χώματα ἐκεῖ ποῦ ὁ Ἕλληνας αἰσθάνεται Κύριος καὶ ὄχι ξένος, ἐκεῖ ποῦ ὁ βεβαρημένος τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐργάτης ἢ ἐπιχειρηματίας ὁμογενῆς τοῦ ἑξωτερικοῦ ἀναπνέει ἐλεύθερα καὶ ἐπανερίσκει τοὺς ἀσφύκτους δεσμοὺς του μὲ τὸν ἀθάνατον Ἕλληνα πολιτισμὸν καὶ τὴν ἀκατάβλητον γοητείαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Γῆς. Δι' αὐτὸ οἱ ξένοι δὲν μποροῦν νὰ ἐννοήσουν πῶς ἐνῶ ἡ κρίσις μαστίζει τὰ πάντα, οἱ Ἕλληνες ταξιδεύουν. Μάλιστα ταξιδεύουν, φεύγουν ἀπὸ τὴν ξενιτειὰ γιὰ νὰ ἀναζωογονηθοῦν εἰς τὰ παρήγορα στήθη τῆς Ἑλλάδος, νὰ ἐμπνευσθοῦν καὶ νὰ ἐπιστρέψουν εἰς τὴν βιοπαίην ἀναπαυμένοι.

Τὸ «ΒΥΡΩΝ» θὰ εἶναι ὑπερῆρανον νὰ μεταφέρῃ τοὺς Ἐκδρομεῖς καὶ ἡ Ἐθνικὴ Ἀτμοπλοία θὰ πράξῃ τὸ πᾶν νὰ φανῆ ἀνταξία τῆς Ἀρχεπικῆς προτιμήσεως. Ἄν δὲ οἱ 600 Ἀρχεπικῶν οἵτινες ἐδοκίμασαν τὸν «ΒΥΡΩΝΑ» πέρουν ὁμίλουν πρὸς τὸν Ἑλληνισμὸν θὰ ἐπειθοῦν πάντας ὅτι ἓνα Πασχαλινὸ ταξεῖδι, μία ἐκδρομὴ μὲ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν «ΒΥΡΩΝ», μὲ τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ μας φαγητὰ, μὲ τοὺς Ἑλληνας ναυτικούς, τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ τραγούδια καὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνικοὺς μας χορούς, ἀξίζει τὸν κόπον καὶ θὰ ἀποτελέσῃ ἓνα εὐχάριστον ἐνθύμιον εἰς τὴν ζωὴν ἐκείνων, οἵτινες θὰ ἐπτιχῶσιν νὰ μεταύχουν τῆς Πέμπτῆς Ἐκδρομῆς τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ.

Κ. Δ. ΖΑΦΕΙΡΙΑΔΗΣ

Διευθυντὴς Ἑκδοτικῆς Κινήσεως
Ἐθνικῆς Ἀτμοπλοίας.





Brothers P. G. Sikokis and V. I. Chebithes responded to the call of the Supreme President to the Old Guard to put their shoulders to the wheel.

North Shore Installs New Officers

NORTH SHORE Chapter No. 94 has seen many important and very dignified meetings through its seven years of life, but January 9 will be for many years remembered by its members and those of the 21st District because on that night two great examples were set to be followed by every Ahepan throughout the land, namely:

First, a complete obedience to the request of our beloved chief executive, H. Booras, when he called to service the old guard, and second, a repetition of the truth that the man makes the office.

On that night North Shore Chapter installed its new officers for the ensuing year, 1933. Our gallant and beloved brother, George Ganas, Past Vice-President, was installed as President; the ever happy Paul Costoulas, Past Treasurer as Vice-President; Peter Aliferis, a youngster, full of vigor and a great accountant, as Secretary; Gregory Manos, one of the most energetic brothers who succeeded in the past to keep away from office was drafted to serve as Treasurer; three Past Presidents: Bro. George Pappas, John Brown, and William Georgiou, the Supreme Advisor to the Son of Pericles, Bro. Peter Matsoukas, and Bro. P. Kontomenas, for three years Treasurer of our chapter, comprise the Board of Governors; the all faithful, D. Pantelis, for seven years Captain of the Guards, was reappointed; the apostle of the Ahepa, Bro. William Christakos, was appointed Chaplain; Bro. George Barkis, great devotee of our ideals, Warden; Bro. George Dramas, the old reliable, Outside Sentinel.

The appointment of the inside sentinel was much fought for and requested by many highlights of our chapter, but finally was granted to a charter member of our chapter who served for two terms as our first President, two terms as Supreme Governor of the Order, one term as member of the Magazine Board, one term as Supreme Vice-President, and three months as Chief Executive of the entire organization, our beloved Bro. Peter G. Sikokis.

Although the installation was performed by our beloved District Governor, Bro. Arthur Peponis, in the grandeur of which he alone

knows the secret, yet at the time of the installation, Brothers Sikokis and Peter Matsoukas were called for the performance of that delicate duty.

In an overcrowded hall, while every Ahepan President was standing, paying a tribute to the high offices that Brother Sikokis previously held, Brother Sikokis was conducted into the hall and before the rostrum and a deafening applause. Brother Matsoukas very elaborately spoke of the spirit that led Brother Sikokis to serve as Sentinel and wished that all brothers that have received in the past so many honors from the Ahepa throughout its domain would comply with the request of our Supreme President, and imitate the action of Brother Sikokis, and then a complete revival of the old and immortal spirit will immediately take place. Brother Sikokis was led to his new station which we are certain he will glorify. Indeed that night was conducted a great Ahepan MISTAGOGIA.

The North Shore Chapter officers, elected and appointed through Bro. Peter Matsoukas, have challenged all officers of all chapters of the 21st District to a contest for reinstatement of old members. Brothers throughout the land watch the Ahepans of the 21st District putting the last drive over the top.

NOTICE

I wish to inform my friends that I have severed connections with the Pharos Agency. My address hereafter will be the Acropolis Hotel, 308-10 W. 58th St., New York, N. Y. N. J. CASSAVETES.

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News from District No. 3

THE beginning of the year 1933 was marked by a series of elaborate installation ceremonies which took place at the following chapters: Brockton, Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield, Newport, Providence and Pawtucket. The installation of the officers of the Worcester Chapter will be held at a later date. These ceremonies were conducted by Christ J. Colocousis, Governor of District No. 3, and Peter Stavropoulos, District Master of Ceremonies.

The Ahepans of District No. 3, in spite of the depression, have displayed unusual spirit in their activities. It is evident that the members of each chapter have invested in able administrations and I am sure that they will do everything in their capacity to ameliorate the various policies of their work.

The Altis Chapter of Springfield, which was chosen as the district convention city for the year 1933, is making preparations for the coming event. Their last installation, which was conducted by the district governor and the installing team of Springfield, was very successful. A social followed the ceremonies.

On January 15, 1933, the installation of the newly elected officers of the Lord Byron Chapter No. 57 of Brockton took place. As in previous years, it was the major event, and was attended by members of several communities, dignitaries of surrounding chapters and eminent speakers. At the termination of the ceremonies refreshments were served.

On February 5, 1933, there assembled at Newport, R. I., a vast throng of ardent Ahepans in order to witness the induction of the Hon. Mortimer Sullivan, Mayor of Newport, into the sacred mysteries of the Order of Ahepa. The members of the Maude Howe Elliot Chapter were also happy to have within their midst our beloved and esteemed Supreme President, Harris J. Booras, who conducted the initiation ceremonies. Later in the day, the installation of the newly elected officers of the Maude Howe Elliot Chapter took place. This elaborate ceremony was witnessed by an immense gathering of people. To conclude the activities of the day, a social was held. Every one attending was filled with a spirit of enthusiasm and joy.

A district conference was held by the District Governor, Christ J. Colocousis, at Providence, R. I. At this meeting most of the chapters of the district participated and there was a general discussion to solve the many problems confronting the chapters at present. This conference was formed by the governor especially for the officers-elect, so they might adopt very fine ideas and perform the same to the respective chapters when they begin their duties.

Attendance in meetings, neighborhood chapter activities, lectures, education, unemployment, Sons of Pericles and many other problems were discussed at length. After the meeting had adjourned a buffet lunch was prepared by the Sophocles Chapter of Providence, R. I.

The Sons of Pericles of this district have formed a basket ball team and are preparing matches among themselves. A cup will be presented to the winning team by the district governor at the end of the basketball season. In the meantime, the Sons of Pericles at Brockton are playing basketball with the different churches under the name of the Greek Orthodox Church.

CHRIST J. COLOCOUSIS,
District Governor, District No. 3.

Cotro-Manes Reports Progress in District

I BEG to bring to your attention the following facts concerning my district:

As you no doubt know, District 30 is composed of eight chapters.

Bee Hive Chapter 146 is getting along nicely, taking into consideration the economic situation. We have managed to keep afloat, and we are making an effort to bring in all the members who have for some reason or another not been attending meetings for some time. We are in hopes of reviving our entire membership of more than a hundred within the next couple months.

The Bingham Chapter 183, notwithstanding the conditions existing in that mining camp, is in good shape. This chapter has appropriated \$350, which sum has been distributed monthly to members who are in need. There is now a substantial sum remaining in their treasury, although most of the members have not been able to pay their dues in the last six months.

The Ogden Chapter 184 has 40 enthusiastic members in good standing. They have no outstanding bills, and over a hundred dollars in their treasury. This chapter is now striving to bring back to its fold a few of the members who have dropped from the roster on account of the depression. I paid this chapter an official visit a few days ago, and I must say that I was highly satisfied with the general conduct of the boys and their activities.

Chapter 185, located at Price, Utah, is doing well. They held a public dance recently which was a great success. I might say that one of the outstanding features of this dance was a whole-page advertisement in the local newspaper, which paper used to be antagonistic towards the Greek community of that city, but it is friendly towards us now. The Price Chapter is managing to retain its membership.

Chapter 182, which is located at Green River, Wyo., has always been a lively one, and the boys are living for the Ahepa. The Green River Chapter has brought great results to our people, and has cultivated pleasant relations between the Hellenic community and the natives of the section. Likewise, the Green River Chapter is faring well under the storm of depression because this community is depending upon the mining industry, and most of the mines are closed. But the boys, like true Grecians, are paddling successfully.

Ely Chapter 188 has experienced quite a little difficulty because most of the boys are out of work and they had to discontinue their monthly meetings for some time. But they have now resumed them, and we have high hopes of bringing that chapter back to its former place as an outstanding chapter in this district. The fact of the matter is that the Ely Chapter is composed of members who reside at Ruth, Nev., some eight miles out of Ely, and others at McGill, Nev., a distance of 14 miles, and as a consequence it is difficult for members to attend meetings at Ely where the chapter has its headquarters.

Pocatello Chapter 238 can be placed in the same category as that of the Ely Chapter, but the spirit is there and it will not be long before this chapter is in good shape again.

As I visit with the boys from chapter to

chapter I find that the main cause of slackening in the activities of the chapters is the paramount question of today—the financial condition. But, nevertheless, enthusiasm for the Order is not dead, and it only requires a slight ray of sunshine from the economical horizon to revive the spirit of Ahepanism to a degree of 100 per cent.

N. J. COTRO-MANES,
District Governor,
District No. 30.

Missoula Ahepans Guests of Masons



S. K. Caras, District Governor, District No. 31

AHEPANS recently were invited to give a program of entertainment before a joint meeting of the two Masonic lodges of Missoula, Mont., Missoula Lodge, No. 13, and Harmony Lodge, No. 49. Sam Caras, Governor of the 31st District of Ahepa, and also a member of Missoula Lodge No. 13, A. F. and A. M., arranged the joint meeting.

The Masters of the two Masonic bodies turned the meeting over to Mr. Caras, who opened the program with a talk on the history of the Greek race. He told how the Greeks were subdued under the Turkish rule for 450 years, and how they finally threw off this yoke of oppression in the year 1821. Prior to this date, he said, the Greeks had not been permitted to emigrate to the New World. This explains why the Greeks were among the last races to enter America.

Mr. Caras then drew a comparison between the Greeks and the people of the United States, explaining that both people were for a time under the rule of a foreign country, and later were forced to separate from the powers which had dominated them.

Following the historical sketch the Masons were told of the purposes and ideals which the founders of Ahepa had in mind when they organized the Order at Atlanta, Ga., in 1922. The audience was informed that Ahepa was organized for the purpose of helping the newly arrived Greeks to become better American citi-

zens, and also for the purpose of instructing them regarding the functions and institutions of their newly adopted country. Thus, as Mr. Caras explained, the slow process of the "melting pot" are frowned upon by the Greeks, because, in the entire country, through Ahepa, a greater effort is being made to become rapidly Americanized than has ever been the case with any other group of people who had come to the United States before them.

Of especial interest to the audience were the statements made regarding the manner in which the Greeks responded when the United States entered the World War. Mr. Caras told of how 15 per cent of them entered the Army. He told of how George Dilboy, a Greek, became the second World War hero, and of the monument which recently was erected in his honor at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Regarding various reports, which have come out in the past, linking the Greeks with crime in this country, Mr. Caras said, for example, that the Wickersham Committee had reported 7,700 Greeks in various State penitentiaries. This statement, he pointed out, is incorrect, for, as a matter of fact, when a recent investigation was made, it was found that there were but 264 Greeks in those institutions. In his entire district, Mr. Caras said, he does not know of any Greek who is under the care of charity.

Mr. Caras also mentioned that one of the local judges, who had been on the bench for many years, had stated that in all of his experience he has not as yet sentenced a Greek to a public institution.

Following Mr. Caras' talk, his brother, Jim Caras, gave a talk on Greek schools and religion, which demonstrated a similarity to the ideas and ideals of many people in the United States.

Pete Lambros contributed to the entertainment by singing several songs, one of which was in the language of his homeland.

John Pappas, President of the Missoula Chapter of Ahepa, thanked both Masonic bodies for the courtesy of inviting the members of Ahepa to join them for the evening. He also expressed the desire that sometime in the future the Ahepans would have the opportunity of being hosts to the Masons.

The concluding feature of the program was a short play, given in costume, which portrayed the experiences of a Greek boy as he passed the inspection of the immigration officers at Ellis Island. The skit was in the form of a comedy; and, from the response of the audience, it was well received.

The masters of both Masonic orders thanked



San Diego Ahepans Do Things in a Big Way

the Ahepas for the entertainment which had been given, and complimented them upon the splendid work which has been accomplished by the Greeks since they began to come to the United States. This concluded the program for the evening. Following the meeting a light lunch was served in the banquet room.

TOM DUNCAN.

District No. 2 Aiming at New England Leadership

I AM indeed happy to formally report to you that after my visits to the various chapters of the 2d District, the spirit and progress of our fraternity in the 2d District is better than ever before.

The officers of the various chapters, realizing their important responsibility as leaders, are constantly working with zeal and determination, giving their undivided attention to their duties. Thus they inspire enthusiasm and create confidence to the degree that all members, veterans and recruits alike are rallying forth, dedicating every possible moment to the service of the noble principles and lofty ideals of Ahepanism.

The aim of the 2d District is to retain the leadership in New England, to remain one of the outstanding strongholds of the Ahepa domain, to serve faithfully in everything that pertains to the betterment and progress of the Hellenic element within its jurisdiction. I am indeed proud to state that every member, from the Supreme President to the latest recruit in the ranks, is harmoniously cooperating.

All chapters have been installed. Most of the installations were public with a vast throng of attendance. The impression received by visitors of Hellenic ancestry, as well as other Americans, is indeed gratifying, and every chapter is preparing initiations of new candidates.

Athens Chapter led in pomp and ceremony, as well as in number attending, with the Woburn Chapter a close second.

Permit me at this time to express my sincere thanks to you for the cooperation accorded me so many times during the past six months, and as long as we have leaders that are found as willing, as ready, as devoted, as faithful and as efficient as the Supreme President, Harris J. Booras, and as the Supreme Secretary, Achilles Catsonis, rest assured that the blazing path of glory, services and accomplishments under the banner of the Ahepa will be carried on and on by future generations in a manner that will bring honor to our ancestors, glory to the Ahepa and progress to those who are to follow, serving the Hellenic element in this great country of ours, the United States of America.

GEORGE P. THOMPSON,

Governor of District No. 2.

News from District No. 8

On December 5, 1932, the election of officers of Worthington Chapter, Baltimore, took place, 129 votes being cast. There were also present a large number of visitors from chapters in neighboring cities. This meeting can be considered highly successful from the standpoint of attendance, enthusiasm and spirit, which was reflected in the caliber of the newly chosen officers. Brothers Gust Cavacos, Luke Carmen, Theodore Agnew and

Achilles Houdroulis were elected to the offices of president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, respectively. Even greater strides in progress are to be expected during their administration.

On January 4, 1933, the public installation of officers of Blue Ridge Chapter took place at Hagerstown before a representative and select attendance. It is to be noted that the membership of this chapter is scattered among a number of towns in several States. Commendation and credit is due the retiring as well as the incoming officers for their cooperation in making this occasion an event to be remembered. Brother Peter Samios succeeded Brother James Penanes as president; Brother Samios can be remembered as the Marshal of the Convention parade in Baltimore, which was a success due greatly to his unstinted efforts. After the meeting, refreshments were served and the assemblage made merry, dancing the hasapico, chamico, sirto, waltz, fox trot, etc.—and so, far, far into the night.

On January 5th, Capital Chapter of Washington conducted its close installation before a fair-sized audience, consisting of its members and a number of visitors from Washington Chapter and from other chapters in nearby cities, including Baltimore. Addresses were made by Brothers Catsonis, Vournas and Thomaidis, Past President of Washington Chapter. This chapter, although not large in size, is very active and reflects the spirit of fraternalistic cooperation. Its newly elected officers, including Brother Critikson, President, show great promise and a very active year is to be expected and hoped for. As an indication—four new applications for membership were brought in on the night of the installation.

Wilmington Chapter's public installation took place on January 8th, before an attendance of over five hundred. Due credit for the success of this meeting is to be given to our Past Supreme Treasurer, better known as "Uncle John," who is responsible in a great measure for the spirit and enthusiasm of this chapter.

Among the notables present were Brothers Dean Alfange, Past Supreme President; George Vournas, Supreme Counsellor; James Veras, Past Supreme Governor from Scranton, and also delegations from Philadelphia, Reading, Chester, Camden, etc. After the formal installation ceremonies, "Uncle John" took the gavel as master of ceremonies and introduced Dean Alphonse, speaking in English; George Vournas, in Greek; James Veras, in English, and your humble servant was permitted an opportunity to outline the history and progress of our beloved Order in the few short years since its inception—in Greek. This was one of the most enthusiastic and successful meetings I have ever had the pleasure of attending. After adjournment, a second, but very informal, meeting was called at the home of "Uncle John," where St. John's Day was celebrated. Easily several hundred visitors attended until the wee hours of the morning.

It is to be noted that Brother Haltas, the newly installed president of this chapter, holds forth great promise as a true leader.

On January 10th, there took place the public installation of the officers of Washington Chapter. This writer regrets that he is unable to express his true feelings in this report at the lack of attendance and cooperative spirit shown in this chapter and asks himself (in an aside—a la "Strange Interlude"),

What is wrong? Nevertheless, it is to be hoped and devoutly wished for that the new administration, under the guidance of Brother Cabouris, its president, will rectify existing conditions. Be it understood, however, that nothing contained herein is to be construed as derogatory to the previous administration. With appropriate remarks a past president's jewel was presented to Brother Thomaidis, the retiring president.

Although one of the smallest in number of members, due to the limited territory from which it might draw, and being an infant in point of age, the Annapolis Chapter, which held its public installation on January 15th, is to be congratulated for its aliveness and spirit. Washington and Baltimore visitors were present and a true Greek "glenty" was had by all. The ceremonies were simple but impressive and the speeches were shortened to permit the informal celebration after the meeting. Brother Thomas Nichols, in recognition of his hard work and untiring efforts, was reelected president for the present year. The progress of this chapter, notwithstanding its youth, is remarkable.

The public installation of Worthington Chapter of Baltimore, which took place on January 16th, was one of the red-letter days in its history. An attendance of between five and six hundred packed, jammed and overflowed their meeting room at the Odd Fellows' Temple. Visitors from all over the Eighth District attended, including the Secretary of the Greek Legation at Washington. Brother George Vournas, Supreme Counsellor of the Order, attended and spoke, as did also Brother Peter Samios, President of Blue Ridge Chapter; Brother James Koliopoulos, Past President of Blue Ridge Chapter; Father Andreades and Dr. Blase Aster, both of Baltimore, and many others. In this connection, attention is particularly called to the article in the publication entitled *Proodos* (Progress), issued by the Reverend Father Andreades of Baltimore, anent Worthington Chapter's installation, and which is hereby incorporated in and made part of this report. Messages were received from the Supreme Secretary, who, unfortunately, was unable to attend, due to illness; and also from Brother Thomas Nichols, President of the Annapolis Chapter. The installation and meeting was conducted by the district governor and was closed in good order by the newly elected President, Gust Cavacos, after which refreshments were served, followed by music and Greek and American dances, closing about 1 o'clock. A past president's jewel was presented to Brother Angelo Schiadaressi, the retiring president, by the district governor, who here and now takes the opportunity to say that Worthington Chapter boasts no more sincere, true and hard-working son of Ahepa than Brother Schiadaressi, and that the chapter can well be proud of him.

Concluding, this district governor avers that he has been honored quite beyond his true worth and just deserts in having been accorded the honor and privilege of conducting all of the installations in his district, and proudly confesses a rejuvenation of spirit, causing a dedication of his most earnest efforts in behalf of his district in particular and the Order in general.

Respectfully submitted,

NICHOLAS SAKELIOS,
District Governor.

Events and News from the 35th District

Lord Byron Chapter No. C.J.1, of Toronto

THE Lord Byron Chapter No. C.J.1 is delighted to record a happy and fortunate event for the year 1933. It is not only the election, but the acceptance, of Mr. H. E. Orr to the presidency of their chapter.

Mr. Orr is a Briton of high academic standing and learning, being professor for both Greek and Latin at Upper Canada College, Toronto; a position he has held for years with distinction and popularity among his fellow pedagogues and pupils.

President Orr has been a very active member of the lodge since its inception, contributing to its social life and the industrial machinery of the chapter. He has been unsparing in his time and has assisted largely in the advance and progress that the chapter is making in Toronto and district.

At all times sympathetic towards the Greek cause, he is a thorough philhellene at heart, thereby not only winning the esteem and respect of the Hellenes but, what is even greater, their love and gratitude. This carries out the traditions of his own nation, namely an *entente cordiale* that has been continually strengthened through the annals of history, and, as a result, our chapter is particularly fortunate to have as its inspiration and leader for the present year a Briton of the irrefragable caliber that Professor Orr exemplifies.

It is only a further illustration of his sympathy and capacity for good will towards his fellowmen that he has accepted the duties of the presidency, and is willing to tax his already busy life for the benefit of the chapter.

We are indeed grateful to him for his altruism and promise him our sincere loyalty and to produce the best that is in us under his respected guidance.

Our heartiest congratulations and thanks to the "Christmas Cheer" Committee, namely: Bro. E. Dallas, Past President; Peter Peters, Past Secretary, and James Andrews. They collected voluntary contributions among the members of the chapter and on Christmas Eve, with the help of the teacher, Mrs. Pavlakis, they took 25 children from the Greek school to a down-town department store and outfitted

some of them completely, others with overcoats, shoes, etc.

Good work, brothers; Ahpepa is proud of you.

On Saturday evening, January 21, 1933, two young Greek boys, Harry and Stephen Kondaks, sons of our Bro. Andrew Kondaks, gave a piano and violin recital at a local auditorium. We enjoyed their performance and pride ourselves that they are Greeks.

It is impossible to give a full account of their success or to copy the complete reports of the Toronto newspapers. We will only quote fragments from the *Evening Telegram* and the pen of the noted music critic, Edward W. Wodson:

"Little Harry Kondaks, a Toronto boy pianist, 11 years old, delighted a good-sized audience in Eaton Auditorium on Saturday evening. To say that Harry is a wonder boy at the piano is only to state the sober truth. Yet there wasn't a trace of stunt playing in the delightful music the child made on Saturday evening. It was high musicianship all the time, a faultless display of splendid technical achievement and a world of certain promise for the future. He is a small boy. His technique is brilliant; he phrases with almost uncanny taste and judgment. He makes pictures of scales, shading them and tinting them until they fade away like cloudlets in a summer sky.

"There is a beautiful austerity in his playing, child as he is, that startles the listener at times. He gets the thing right and leaves it at that. For example, the 'moderns'—Albeniz, Casella, Ravel and Debussy—were a holiday romp to him on Saturday night. On the other hand, Chopin and Brahms simply faded out. This is excellent—the highest promise possible for the boy's future. The austerity could unbend with the moderns, but it never degenerated into vulgar familiarity. The child instinct was absolutely sure. Then, good to say, Handel and Mozart were done with the reverence of something approaching awe.

"Stephen Kondaks draws a smooth sure bow, and has abundant flexibility of finger. Little Harry's accompaniments were in totally different mold from his solo numbers. His solos were individualistic to the last note.

"The future belongs to these two gifted boys. There is a great world waiting to be conquered—and work, work, work, with faith to match it, will win."

Our sincere congratulations to Brother and Mrs. Kondaks. They deserve a lot of credit for the success of their children. We wish them a glorious future.

Maple Leaf Chapter No. C.J.3 of Hamilton

On January 18, 1933, the following officers were elected for the present year: George Athon, President; Louis Christopher, Vice-President; Nick Christopher, Secretary; Peter Christopher, Treasurer. Governors: Bros. J. Bolus, Speropoulos, Johns and Valactos.

Our heartiest congratulations to the officers elect and our best wishes to our brothers of Hamilton for a successful year.

P. EXACOSTOS,
District Governor.

Experiences of the Inexperienced

(Continued from page 13)

On resuming our journey the intense heat of the early afternoon sun forced us to resort to such devices as umbrellas to protect us from the rays of Helios. A strange sight we must have been, perched upon our ponies, our heads encircled with handkerchiefs and covered with umbrellas, moving slowly along this mountain path! Our guides, however, seemed quite accustomed to such sights and plodded stolidly along.

About 4 o'clock we entered the little village of Phanari. A crowd, gathered at a spot in the main street, aroused our curiosity, but closer inspection showed that it was only the village butcher killing the fatted pig, with a large section of the populace around to see that he took no unfair advantage of it.

A short distance beyond this village we came upon a number of men and women doing road work. A road which is being constructed from Andritsaena to Olympia had reached this point, and we began to look for the car which was to meet us. Finally surrendering our reserved seats to our guides, we continued our journey on foot. One mile we went; two miles, and still no sign of that car. However, about 5 o'clock, when, sore both mentally and physically, we were beginning to call down anathemas on our chauffeur's head, around a bend in the road he came, and in our pleasure at seeing him we forgave him all. The road now seemed to fly beneath us and we were soon threading our way through the narrow streets of Andritsaena to the small lodging house which there did duty for hotel, too glad to be there to worry about the quality of our quarters. *Hic nobis licet requiescere in pace.*

Our Eyes

(Continued from page 11)

The eyes—originally conceived for a less trying existence—have suffered in consequence. St. Matthew said, "The light of the body is the eye," and no truer and more profound thought has ever been expressed. The eye is always a most willing servant—but often one greatly abused.

If I am able with these articles to help you to care for your eyes a trifle better than you may have done in the past, my insignificant endeavors will not have been in vain.



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MARCH-APRIL, 1933

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ACHILLES CATSONIS, Editor

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Craig Pottinger, Owner and Editor
Nogales, Ariz.

Wednesday, November 30, 1932.

GREEK criminality in the United States is very low, according to a thorough canvass of state prisons recently completed by the Greek Patriotic Committee.

Last year, the well-known Wickersham Committee, appointed by President Hoover to investigate the Prohibition Enforcement issue and the causes of the rising criminality in the United States, reported that in general the criminality percentage among the alien born is smaller than among the native born white population of the country and that the Greek criminality percentage was 777 per hundred thousand population or a total of 7,770 Greek criminals on a total Greek population of about 1,000,000.

The Greek Patriotic Committee, an organization established for the purpose of disseminating information about Greece and the Greeks in the United States, believing that the percentage attributed to the Greeks by the Wickersham Committee was altogether exaggerated and that the Committee committed an error, requested its state representatives to canvass the state prisons in their respective states as to the number of Greek prisoners committed for crimes and report their findings.

After nearly seven months of diligent work on the part of the 48 state chairmen and this committee, official reports have been concentrated from 44 states and the District of Columbia and the total figure of Greeks committed to state prisons in 44 states and the District of Columbia does not exceed 265 for the three years, 1929, 1930 and 1931.

Reported by Bro. George Diamos, Secretary of Tucson Chapter.

Ten "Demandments" for Workers

THERE hangs in a London factory, according to our informant, a list of ten bits of advice for employees. Here they are:

1. Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end, and that is the wrong end.
2. Watch your work, not the clock; a long day's work makes a long day short; and a short day's work makes my face long.
3. Give me more than I expect, and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.
4. You owe so much to yourself that you cannot afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt, or keep out of my shops.
5. Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, never see temptation when they meet it.
6. Mind your own business, and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.
7. Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. An employee who is willing to steal for me is willing to steal from me.
8. It is none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.
9. Don't tell me what I'd like to hear but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but one for my money.
10. Don't kick if I kick. If you're worth while correcting, you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

Finds Truth Was Quality Shared By Ancient Greeks

Dramatists Had Instinct to Say Exactly What They Meant—No More, No Less

Again Greek Literature

By Prof. GILBERT NORWOOD

From The "Evening Telegram," Toronto, Canada
AN INSTINCT to keep close to immediate fact was the only quality shared by all the ancient Greek dramatists, poets and orators, Professor Gilbert Norwood, director of classical studies, University College, University of Toronto, dealing with Greek literature, stated in the second of a series of Easter term public lectures in the college yesterday.

Feeling for beauty, sense of proportion, allegiance to reason—they described the Greek spirit, but were one-sided, inadequate and misleading, Mr. Norwood said. What was common to all was, he quoted the Greeks, "the things before our feet," the instinct to say exactly what one meant, no less and no more.

"This," proceeded the lecturer, "will appear not worth stating until we realize that most other writers do not say what they mean. We moderns are so steeped in our own poetry and prose that to realize this simple fact is hard for us. Exaggeration has come, by incessant repetition, to sound like sober truth. We moderns live on words to a degree terribly dangerous. The Greeks lived on ideas, a diet equally perilous, but less stupefying."

The Greek gained his effect by telling the truth, and the exact truth, Mr. Norwood said.

Clearness, Simplicity

"Instead of vague eulogies—as that 'Athens has a mighty future before her,' or that 'we have as yet only scratched the surface,' Thucydides makes that strangely precise statement which compels clear, full realization: the statement that an Athenian's body is versatile."

Clearness, simplicity and a sense of outline were the fruits of the Greek instinct to keep one's eye on the immediate fact, Mr. Norwood continued with his analysis. Clearness was shown in expression, in thought and in feeling. Aristotle was one example submitted of lucid crystalline brainwork, of one who put things in their exact place.

"He is the grand master of pigeon holes, the patron saint of those who make filing cabinets. Above all, it was he who at one blow invented the whole science of logic. No topic is too airy or too profound for that superbly clear intellect.

"Dad, I've decided to settle down and go into the chicken business."

"Better try owls. You're more familiar with their hours."

"I'm holding a card party," said the cop as he grabbed the gambler and phoned for the wagon.

Somebody said there are six million Americans too poor to get married. Hang it, most of them are married.

"But," asserted Mr. Norwood, "a nation is not clear-thinking merely because its professional philosophers are so. Do we find similar lucidity in other authors? I will quote but two writers: Epicharmus, the Sicilian, who created Greek comedy: 'You are not generous; you simply have an itch to give things away.' 'You are not clever at speaking, but had at silence.' The other was an Athenian of unknown name. At the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War he wrote an essay on Athenian democracy wherein he showed a clearness of thinking about politics remarkable even for a Greek."

Example of Realist

As an example of the realist, the unemotional Greek, entirely devoid of sentimentality, Mr. Norwood quoted Hesiod, the peasant-farmer, who, after giving directions about harvesting, said: "But when you have stored all your livelihood ready in your house, turn your serf out of it and look for a childless slave-woman—one who has a kid in tow as a burden."

"The slang is not mine," said Mr. Norwood, "but Hesiod's. If we talked to him about giving preference to one who has a child to support, Hesiod would tell us grimly that he finds it hard enough to support himself."

Ancient Europe was distinctive for its sculpture, went on the lecturer, and widely various as the early Greek authors were in theme, in profundity, all had the instinct for clear outline, for shape, for the sculptural.

In concluding, Mr. Norwood summarized:

"The conclusion of all this discussion concerning attention to the immediate fact is that Greek art gains its effects by a genius for concentration, for focussing itself upon some intense center, as modern art gains its effects by a genius for radiation, for expansion from a center into splendid efflorescence.

"That is why one gains small benefit from pitting Shakespeare against Sophocles, or seeking to decide which is the nobler edifice, the Parthenon or the Cathedral of Chartres."

Reported to THE AHEPA MAGAZINE by N. Nilchietis, Toronto.

Lord Byron

You laid down your life for Greece
 And Greece will ne'er forget,
 For your influence will never cease
 While old ocean's shores are wet.
 So a hero's heart surpasses art,
 And fires a nation's soul,
 For courage is love's counterpart,
 And victory the goal.

WILLIAM KIMBERLEY PALMER.

To a Dollar

Dollar, dollar in the bank,
 Once you were a coin of rank,
 Only one of you a day
 Kept the avid wolf away;
 Ten of you if left unspent
 Paid the weekly board and rent;
 In the retrospect I see
 What a coin you used to be.

Then you fell from your estate;
 Back in Nineteen Twenty-eight
 Any waiter curled his lip
 When he got you for a tip:
 Though quadrupled, you would buy
 Only an inferior tie;
 Fifty and a few to boot
 Paid for an indifferent suit.

But you've had your fling at last;
 All your opulence is past.
 In the corner grocery store
 You awaken awe no more.
 I can buy with you today
 More than I can tote away.
 And, when homeward I repair,
 Have a few odd cents to spare.

Dollar, dollar, you're again
 Held in high esteem by men;
 Two or three of you today
 Is about the average pay.
 Men in market, mill and store
 Don't despise you any more,
 And perhaps we soon shall see
 That you're all you used to be.

By A. P. SANDERSON, Treasurer,
 Chapter No. 73, Order of Ahepa,
 Kansas City, Mo.

Courage

This is courage: To remain
 Brave and patient under pain;
 Cool and calm and firm to stay
 In the presence of dismay;
 Not to flinch when foes attack,
 Even though you're beaten back;
 Still to cling to what is right
 When the wrong possesses might.

This is courage: To be true
 To the best men see in you;
 To remember, tempest-tossed,
 Not to whimper "All is lost!"
 But to battle to the end
 While you have strength to spend;
 Not to cry that hope is gone
 While you have life to carry on.

This is courage: To endure
 Hurt and loss you cannot cure;
 Patiently and undismayed,
 Facing life still unafraid;
 Glad to live and glad to take
 Bravely for your children's sake
 Burdens they would have to bear
 If you fled and ceased to care.

A. P. SANDERSON,
 Heart of America Chapter, No. 73,
 Kansas City, Mo.

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THE AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE
"BLENDING TRUE HELLENISM WITH GOOD AMERICANISM"

Our Foreign Relations¹

By JAMES BROWN SCOTT, A. M., LL. D., J. U. D.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

THE president of the Washington branch of the Phi Beta Kappa Association has honored me with an invitation to address you on the present occasion, and I beg leave to assure you that he did not need to employ his unlimited powers of persuasion. I am only too happy to be with you this evening. My only anxiety was not to destroy what we might call the anticipatory pleasure by a mistaken choice of subject, for curiously enough it did not occur to either of us that it should be on the foreign relations of the United States. However, it came to me, after an uneasy night, that, as I always like to hear people speak on their specialty, not to say hobby, perhaps the members of this association might be of the same mind, and, as our foreign relations have always been to me an attractive subject—indeed irresistibly attractive—I felt that the topic imposed itself, as it were, and I hope that, as far as you are concerned, you will not suffer because of the imposition.

It is difficult to draw a line between foreign relations, on the one hand, and domestic relations on the other, in which latter subject Mrs. Scott, who graces the occasion with her presence, is in our family the recognized authority. But by foreign relations we usually mean the various phases of the intercourse and commerce between our own and other nations. The conduct of this intercourse and commerce rests upon recognized rules. And here we should, I think, begin with a definition.

The definition is that of the American Society of International Law, whose second article declares that "the object of this society (meaning the law society, not the Phi Beta Kappa Association) is to foster the study of international law and promote the establishment of international relations on the basis of law and justice."

There was apparently in the minds of those who framed this statement the thought that there was such a thing as interna-

tional law and that its study was to be fostered. Mr. John Bassett Moore, who was present on the occasion, happily suggested, with a reference to General Foster, one of the founders of the law society, that we should by all means "foster" its study. Let us therefore consider the fact that international law

exists and that its study should be fostered. But the term "international law" is not used in this connection as if it were a thing apart. It is not merely to be fostered in and of itself. It is not, as critics of our foreign policy would say, an isolated thing. It is to "promote the establishment of international relations"—not merely the international relations of the United States but the relations between nations, and indeed of all nations, if their relations are not to be haphazard but upon "the basis of law and justice." In this somewhat familiar way, we are tracing international relations to their source and to their purpose, the source being law and the purpose justice.

These explicit statements have implicit commitments; for many there be who believe that law without morality may be law but that it cannot be justice. But to speak of law without justice is to

speak of the nut without its kernel. Therefore, the moral standard is implicit in law, in order that its fruits may be the fruits of justice. Hence I would venture to state from this fundamental principle the inescapable conclusion that the foreign relations of the United States should and will, because they must, be based upon law and justice, and it is from this standpoint that I propose to discourse upon our foreign relations.

But we are not through with our introduction, because in this country of ours there is such a thing as a state and a union of states, and we must ask ourselves the meaning of each. We may say that the state is the unit of the union of states, but that complicates without defining. Of states of the world there have been many, and the definitions are legion. But since we are dealing with the American state as known to us, it is enough to say that the state with us is a status of association of people equal and, in the language with which we are almost too familiar to quote, "endowed by their Creator" with certain inalienable rights, among which, to name the few specifically



Dr. James Brown Scott

¹ EDITOR'S NOTE.—An address delivered by Doctor Scott before the Phi Beta Kappa Association of Washington, D. C., March 31, 1933. It is published in THE AHEPA MAGAZINE with the author's gracious permission.

mentioned by the Declaration of Independence, are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." By the Nineteenth Amendment we are all, men and women, politically equal, and because of the equal right of suffrage, we will soon be, through an amendment pending the Congress, equal in our civil rights, and thus equal in all our political, civil and religious rights—the great and fundamental rights, one day to be regarded as inherent and inalienable in each and every one of God's own creatures.

Now to accomplish the purposes for which the American states formed themselves into an association, it was necessary to have an organization, and this organization they called their government. The duty of such government was and is to exercise, in behalf of each of the members of the organization, the rights which they as members individually possessed and to secure the performance of the duties of every member, in order that the rights and duties of each should be the rights and duties of all. Thus the right, with its corresponding duty, granted by each would have the united strength of the community in behalf of all. It seems so simple; and it is simple, as are all great truths. But the great truths are apparently only to be apprehended by master minds. And fortunately for us, since the settlement of the American Colonies, we seem to have specialized in master minds. Our Government is, then, a government of law; the law is the measure and the limit of the Government's right. And if this be so in the American state, it should be so in every state; and the "state" of the Old World slowly but surely is becoming the state of the new dispensation.

This simple statement is sufficient for our purposes, because, according to this conception, each state would be possessed of like rights, with like duties, and thus we would have a single standard for the foreign relations of the states as we have for their internal relations—which is none other than law and justice—because, if the government of the state can only act in accordance with law and justice, every state should so act and the relations of all states would therefore be inevitably "on the basis of law and justice," as is advocated in the second of the articles of the constitution of the American Society of International Law. And it is only when international relations are based upon law which is moral that they will be just.

There is a further element for us of the United States. Every American, it may be said—excepting the District of Columbia and a couple of outlying territories—is a citizen of a state, but at the same time each is a citizen of the "states in their united capacity," as Madison was accustomed to call them. By the Constitution of these United States, which was signed on the ever memorable day of September the 17th in what I am pleased to call with especial unction the year of our Lord 1787, and by the ratification of the Constitution by each of the states in its individual capacity—to use again the Madison way of speak-

ing—the people of the states, by their representatives in conventions assembled, vested the foreign relations of the United States, culminating in the treaty-making power, in the President and Senate of the United States. But the individual could not grant more right than he possessed; the individuals could not grant more rights to their Government than they possessed; and the states as political bodies could not grant greater rights than they had received from the people composing them. And therefore the Government of the United States, the agent of each of the states, cannot exercise greater rights than the individual state would have in its relations with the foreign state, that is to say, the relations of the United States with foreign states should, if they be just, as we hope and pray they will, be based upon law and justice, from which morality is not and cannot be absent.

It was of those eternal, imponderable, spiritual things which have rendered Greece immortal and for which it ever stands and must stand. Right the Greeks knew and when they pursued it they justified themselves before history; justice they knew and when they incorporated it in their actions they were a model; and their failure in right and justice is a warning to us that the absence of right and justice from the highway of our foreign relations but leads to an inevitable precipice. The Greeks knew duty and—to use Senator Beveridge's term—glory. What could be greater than the sacrifice of the three hundred at the Pass of Thermopylae, immortalized in the inscription on a moss-covered rock?

Go, Stranger, and tell the Spartans That we have here died, obedient to their laws.

And the Greeks knew freedom; they defined it and subsequently they fell because of the lack of it. But they defined it in action such as Thermopylae, so we may say perhaps that notwithstanding all the contributions which Athens made—because Athens, not its neighbors, was Greece—freedom was, still is and ever will be the greatest.

We may hope to imitate them, but in the things of the spirit we can never surpass them.

With a word of apology for these elementary observations, may I now lay before you a text to which we may address ourselves? Now many texts exist, but among the many I would choose one which arose in a celebrated debate in the Senate of the United States on January 9, 1900. The relation of the Philippine Islands to the United States was under discussion and Senator Beveridge, who had but shortly before presented his credentials as a Senator of the United States from Indiana, took it upon himself to instruct his elders, with an eloquence which elicited the applause of the members of that august body, even if it did not appeal to their judgment. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, immediately following Senator Beveridge, addressed to him, on behalf of the elder statesmen, a word of welcome "to the public service,"

felicitating him upon "his enthusiasm, his patriotism, his silver speech, and the earnestness and the courage with which he has devoted himself to a discharge of his duty to the Republic as he conceives it."

You will observe that the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts apparently did not accept in this measured appreciation the views which Senator Beveridge advanced—in his enthusiasm, his patriotism, his silver speech—and the elder statesman was not, if I may say so, backward in coming forward, immediately adding: "As I heard his eloquent description of wealth and glory and commerce and trade, I listened"—the Senator is saying to us as well as to Senator Beveridge and his colleagues of that day—"in vain for those words which the American people have been wont to take upon their lips in every solemn crisis of their history." Mayhap Senator Hoar had in mind the occasion on which the members of the Continental Congress, declaring the independence of the United States "with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence," pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. But we should let Senator Hoar speak for himself: "I heard much calculated to excite the imagination of

the youth seeking wealth or the youth charmed by the dream of empire. But the words right, justice, duty and freedom were absent, my friend must permit me to say, from that eloquent speech."

You will observe that Senator Hoar credits—if we may use a word not unknown to commerce—Senator Beveridge with eloquence in behalf of wealth, glory, commerce and trade, debiting him with right, justice, duty and freedom. Apparently, in the opinion of Senator Hoar, wealth and glory and commerce and trade were everyday matters, but right, justice, duty and freedom were things of the soul and on the lips of every American in every solemn crisis of our history. The bringing of the Philippine Islands within the dream of empire was an event which caused "right, justice, duty and freedom" to spring from his own lips, if not from those of the younger Senator.

Whether I rightly interpret the situation, I leave to you to judge; but I personally am inclined to think that wealth and glory, and commerce and trade are material things not to be despised, but not to be boasted of. They are transient; they are evanescent; they come and go with the years. What does the wealth of Athens mean to us of today? How are we affected by its commerce and trade? There is indeed a glory that was of Greece, but for us at least it was not wealth and commerce and trade. It was of those eternal, imponderable, spiritual things which have rendered Greece immortal and for which it ever stands and must stand. Right the Greeks knew and when they pursued it they justified themselves before history; justice they knew and when they incorporated it in their actions they were a model; and their failure in right and justice is a warning to us that the absence of right and justice from the highway of our foreign relations but leads to an inevitable precipice. The Greeks knew duty and—to use Senator Beveridge's term—glory. What could be greater than the sacrifice of the three hundred at the Pass of Thermopylae, immortalized in the inscription on a moss-covered rock?

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We may hope to imitate them, but in the things of the spirit we can never surpass them. Of course let us have wealth and glory and commerce and trade, at home and abroad, but let our boast be that, notwithstanding the vast proportions of the United States, which Chief Justice Marshall spoke of as "the American empire," we shall do our duty in our foreign relations to all nations, irrespective of their material power and of their teeming peoples, to the end that all nations shall enjoy that freedom which we consider, and rightly, our greatest possession.

I would not have you think for a moment that I underestimate the importance of the economic element in our foreign relations.

The economic element was largely the cause of our independence, and we have insisted bravely, continuously and successfully that our relations with foreign countries should in all matters commercial be based upon equality. Indeed, it is perhaps not too much to say that our desire for separation from Great Britain and for political independence was due in large measure, if not wholly, to the insistence on the part of the Fathers of the Republic that they should frame for themselves their commercial policies and they felt that they should be as free to frame them as they were to govern themselves, and that equality of commercial intercourse was the complement of, if not synonymous with, political independence. If need be, authority for this contention can be invoked which cannot be gainsaid, and in the measured statement by a distinguished elder statesman, who set it forth in an instruction to the first of our ministers to a Latin American country, when it appeared advisable to state the basis of those commercial relations which the Government of the United States would like to maintain with the newcomers of the Western World whose independence we had just recognized.

The elder statesman was the younger son of a still elder statesman: John Quincy Adams, the son of John Adams of Revolutionary fame and the founder of a family whose service in public position runs like a golden thread throughout our entire history, interrupted, it is to be hoped only briefly, on March 4 of the present year, when Charles Francis Adams ceased to be our Secretary of the Navy. Lest I get lost in the branches of the sturdy Adams stock, I proceed at once to John Quincy Adams' pronouncement

of the policy which should in his opinion be pursued toward the American Republics. I would ask you to observe—for the point is important for the conclusion I hope to draw—that the policy which he meted out to the Latin American states in their weakness was precisely the policy which the Fathers of the Republic insisted upon for themselves. They had obtained its incorporation in the very first treaty which they were privileged to make, on February 6, 1778, the day from which, in the opinion of France, the greatest monarchy of Europe, we assumed "among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station" to which we were entitled by "the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God."

Today we are a strong and a powerful nation—foreigners no less than we are inclined to say that in material matters we are the strongest and the greatest—and in our relations with foreign nations, all our equals in right, if not in physical strength, we should think of our humble beginnings and we should humbly bow our heads.

Let us consider the provisions of this treaty of the Fathers—and we only need examine its preamble, omitting the first four articles of the treaty, to which Secretary Adams also referred, which are but the incorporation of the principles of the preamble. But first a word on the making of the treaty. Our Benjamin Franklin had, after putting his "Benja. Franklin" to the Declaration of Independence, sailed in October, for France, in order to persuade His Most Christian Majesty to make a treaty with the struggling states. He failed at the time because of existing circumstances; but where he had failed,

And what may we say of freedom, the last of Senator Hoar's four words, "always on our lips in every solemn crisis of our history"? What can anybody say of it? Nothing, except that life is not life without it, and that no honorable sacrifice is too great a price for its inestimable possession. It is not merely life; it is not merely freedom to live; nor is it merely freedom to possess ourselves of the material things of life. It is something higher and beyond all these. It is the freedom of the spirit above and beyond the body; it is freedom of thought; it is the freedom to express the thought within us; it is the highest manifestation of the human being; and it alone justifies us in looking upon the human being as set apart from the rest of the creation.

Saratoga persuaded, for on December 18, 1777—the day after the news had come of the surrender of the British Army at Saratoga on October 17—a representative of His Most Christian Majesty, one Monsieur Gérard, waited upon Franklin and his fellow commissioners at his home in Passy, to inform them that his royal master had decided to make with them a treaty of amity and commerce on such a principle of equality that they would like to keep it when the United States had become strong and great. In order that the United States might become such, he stated further that His Most Christian Majesty would form a military alliance with them, the essential and direct end of which should be “to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty, and independence absolute and unlimited of commerce.”² I have lifted this phrase from the second article, in order to show how matters of government and of commerce went hand in hand at this crucial moment when the independence of the United States was recognized by the great country with which we concluded our first and only treaty of alliance.

Returning to the preamble of the treaty of amity and commerce, we find “the Most Christian King and the United States of North America [mentioning them] willing to fix in an equitable and permanent manner the Rules which ought to be followed relative to the Correspondence & Commerce which the two Parties desired to establish between their respective Countries, States, and Subjects.” The contracting parties knew what they were doing; there is no deception in the preamble, as is too often the case; they were engaged on honest business, and they stated their honest opinion that certain things ought to be, although then they were not.

How was the “ought” to become a reality? “By taking for the Basis of their Agreement the most perfect Equality”—equality would seem to be perfect without the adjective, but they were introducing a different equality from that which had hitherto obtained in preambles. And certain things were to be omitted and other things were to be included, so that the equality which they had in mind should in fact as well as in words be perfect. Again we may ask, how was it to be done? “By carefully avoiding all those burthensome Preferences, which are usually Sources of Debate, Embarrassment and Discontent.” In other words, preferences imposed by one upon the other of the contracting parties—as was the wont of the strong then, not to speak of our day—were not to have a part in introducing this perfect equality into the world of commerce. To continue our answer, it was further to be done “by leaving also each Party at Liberty to make, respecting Commerce and Navigation, those interior Regulations which it shall find most convenient to itself.” And a further answer, which is almost conclusive, is, “by founding the Advantage of Commerce solely upon reciprocal Utility”—not merely utility to one and disadvantage to the other—and the just Rules of free Inter-course”—the adjective “just” appropriately preceding the noun “rules”—between the two contracting parties. And the last answer is a further addition affecting not merely the relations of the immediate parties involved but opening up to the whole world the advantages sought by the two contracting parties in their treaty—and the very first treaty, as I have said, which we Americans were privileged to sign—“reserving withal to each Party the Liberty of admitting at its pleasure other Nations to a Participation of the same Advantages.”³

² *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, edited by Hunter Miller (Washington, 1931), vol. 2, p. 36.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

Never was there a truer statement than that of M. Gérard, who represented in letter and in spirit His Most Christian Majesty, and whose name is rightly the first to be affixed to the treaty announcing the new order of things, that the King, his master, would not take advantage of his power and position to make the independence of the United States depend upon conditions other than those of an exact equality.

* * *

We are now ready to consider the instructions which Secretary of State Adams addressed to Mr. Richard C. Anderson, Minister to Colombia, under date of May 27, 1823, in which is the statement that the preamble of the treaty with France was “the first instance on the diplomatic record of nations, upon which the true principles of all fair commercial negotiation between independent states were laid down and proclaimed to the world.”⁴ This is a statement of fact.

A second phrase from these admirable instructions is Secretary Adams' declaration that it “was to the foundation of our commercial intercourse with the rest of mankind what the Declaration of Independence was to that of our internal government.”⁵ Indeed Secretary Adams went so far as to unite the documents—and, as a matter of fact, the Declaration could not have been effective but for the treaty—stating that “the two instruments were parts of one and the same system, matured by long and anxious deliberation of the founders of this Union in the ever memorable Congress of 1776; and as the Declaration of Independence was the foundation of all our municipal institutions, the preamble to the treaty with France laid the corner stone for all our subsequent transactions of intercourse with foreign nations.”⁶

If we have, in these two instruments, in fact, if not in form, but one and the same instrument, according to the opinion of not the least of our Secretaries of State—if he may not be accorded the very first place in our annals—would it not seem that the political independence of these United States was and is in the future to be used to bring about equality of commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, just as the preamble to the Declaration and the preamble to the treaty were the foundations of American policy not only in the municipal but in the international domain?

Leaving aside equality in internal commerce, as we are dealing with foreign relations, the wealth and the commerce and trade resulting from commercial agreements should be now, as then—and especially now, when the nations of the world are, as it were, on their knees before us—based upon “the most perfect Equality and Reciprocity” of our first treaty; and we should refrain from “burthensome Preferences”—whether the result of negotiations, with or without reference to debts—“which are usually Sources of Debate”—and I would say, generally if not always followed by “Embarrassment and Discontent.” And the result? That the “advantage” which we should have from our foreign relations should be founded “solely upon reciprocal Utility”; and above and beyond all, other nations—and indeed all nations—should be admitted “to a Participation of the same Advantages.”

This is not only free trade; it is fair trade, because it is equal trade. And I hope that the administration now in power, which has had, in the opinion of its opponents, a weakness for free

⁴ Worthington Chauncey Ford, *Writings of John Quincy Adams* (New York, 1917), vol. vii, p. 460.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 460-1.

trade, will be reminded in some resistless way of that first treaty which we made when we were weak and on our knees before France, then the most powerful of nations, which treaty is to be found on the first page of the first of the volumes reproducing the texts of the treaties of the classical edition of our treaties now in publication. We should, as I have already said, think of our beginnings and humbly bow our heads in reverence, in gratitude and in retrospection.

* * *

But enough of wealth and commerce and trade and material glory, which apparently always inspire "the youth seeking wealth or the youth charmed by the dream of empire." Let us now turn to "those words which the American people have been wont to take upon their lips in every solemn crisis of their history"—words which are more than words, for they are the standard by which the true glory of a nation is to be measured. Let us begin with a quotation from the words of a President of the United States and a great and just American. Of course I mean Abraham Lincoln, who said that "nothing is settled until it is settled right."

Now those things whereof Senator Beveridge discoursed are external things—wealth, commerce and trade; they are of the outside and can be seen with human eyes. Right is a thing within, felt but not seen; and the same may be said of justice and of duty, which are only visible in their results. Now right is an indefinable thing. Some people there be who know right from wrong as by intuition; they are the elect of mankind. Others know it by imitation; they are safely guided. For us the statement of the Roman law is sufficient: It is giving to every person his due. And if the saints of the world can do this, sacrificing themselves, if need be, in the doing, we would surely be justified in asking that our agents, even though they may not qualify as saints, should endeavor to ascertain the right in a question with the greatest, and indeed the most meticulous, care, lest an injury should unwittingly be done not merely to a person but to a whole nation. There is a simple phrase or two which says it all: "He who seeks equity should do equity"; and "he who asks equity should come with clean hands." Equity is always right; law, which is said to be a command, if it lack justice, is and often has been wrong.

We do not need to shake the dust from the books. We do not need to refer either to the New or to the Old Testament. We can recur to a man of the people like Davy Crockett, and we will find it all in one of his couplets:

"I leave this rule for others when I'm dead:
Be always sure you're right, then go ahead."

He knew what right was. He died in behalf of freedom.

Now what is justice? It may be right, but is right in action. It is not a thing in itself; it is a consequence. It is not law; it is the result of law. But whatever justice is, it exists in the doing. Let us do justice. Let us see to it that we are right to ourselves and just as regards others, in the sense that we would consider it just if others should do to us as we are doing to them; otherwise we are doubly unjust. We are unjust to ourselves as well as to others, and a nation cannot be unjust to others without destroying justice at the source. I am in favor of being just to foreign nations not only because it would be wrong to do injustice, but because injustice to others dulls our perceptions and weakens our moral fiber. As individuals we stand with downcast eyes in the presence of those whom we have injured and as a nation we would rather that some chapters—for example, the war with Mexico—were blotted from our history. There is a certain rough, brutal nobility in chastening

the strong. But it is a species of cowardice to overpower and despoil the weak. Our country! May it always be in the right! May it always do justice! But if it be not in the right and if it do injustice, may God grant us the grace to undo the wrong, if it can be undone, or at least—as in the case of the injustice to Colombia in the matter of Panama—indemnify where we may not restore things to their original condition!

I recall an incident of some years ago, when I, as an outsider, happened to be in the presence of a distinguished company. An American not inexperienced in public affairs had expressed the opinion—not original with him, but hoary with age, I am bound to say—that a nation, in refusing to submit its cause to arbitration, confesses the wrongness of its claim. Taking him at his word—although he was, without knowing it, quoting Thucydides—I replied interrogatively that he would then be in favor of submitting the Panama question to arbitration. I am still awaiting an answer; and in the meantime the indemnity has been, as I have just stated, offered and accepted.

There is nothing more heartening for the future than the precedent set by the payment of \$25,000,000 in gold coin to Colombia for what has been called—and not unjustly—"the rape of Panama."

I hope that in future histories of the United States the incident of the indemnity will accompany the recital of the wrong. It was a honorable thing and highly to the credit of our Government to indemnify Colombia; for the indemnity—was it not an admission of wrong, accompanied by an attempted reparation?

May I mention a double fact which will remove the question from the sphere of politics: that the treaty was negotiated in President Wilson's administration; and that the consent of the Senate to exchange ratifications was in the administration of President Harding.

* * *

Who may hope to define duty? It is a thing of circumstance, arising from and changing with the circumstance. Nations ordinarily think that their first and most solemn duty—I am using the word without defining it—is to preserve their independence and that the end in view justifies the means.

I suppose that every citizen of every one of the forty-eight states of the American Union would insist that his state should be preserved; and yet if it were not preserved, the American people would still exist. And after all, are not the American people in fact if not in form the states and the United States? And going a step farther, the people of the world make up the states of the world, and the people would exist if state lines were obliterated. I do not, however, propose their obliteration, but I think that we are attaching more importance to the states than to the people forming them. If human beings are born to die, why should states composed of human beings endure forever? After all, the state is but a name. The people are the substance.

Let me invoke two illustrations which I have used on a previous occasion but which gain rather than lose by repetition. The first is of two nameless Frenchmen. The incident is, I think, from Samuel Smiles, whose books I used to read when I was a youngster. Two Frenchmen were standing upon a scaffolding in the days of the Second Republic. As they approached the edge of the scaffolding, it tottered, preparatory to a fall, with the death of both more than imminent. One said to the other: "Je suis père de famille." I think the heroic act of the other should be recorded also in his own tongue, though he said but one word—"Bien"—and dropped. He had no time to think of duty. He doubtless could not have defined it. He died for it.

The second illustration is an English incident—or rather I should say, a judgment of an English court of justice; of justice, I say, not merely of law. In 1834, an English vessel was wrecked upon the high seas. The crew took refuge in an open boat and, their morale weakened by the pangs of hunger, they sacrificed the youngest among them, a mere boy. They were later rescued and passed before a criminal court, tried and convicted, and on appeal the sentence of the lower court was affirmed. In an opinion which makes us feel proud of our English heritage, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge said: "It is admitted that the deliberate killing of this unoffending and unresisting boy was clearly murder, unless the killing can be justified by some well-recognized excuse admitted by the law." "But," he added, "the temptation to the act which existed here was not what the law has ever called necessity. Nor is this to be regretted. Though law and morality are not the same"—I intervene with the remark that they should be—"and though many things may be immoral which are not necessarily illegal"—which should not be the case, I add in my own right—"yet the absolute divorce of law from morality," his lordship continued, "would be of fatal consequence, and such divorce would follow if the temptation to murder in this case were to be held by law an absolute defence of it." "It is not so," his lordship proceeded, in words which should never be forgotten. "To preserve one's life is, generally speaking, a duty; but it may be the plainest and the highest duty to sacrifice it. War is full of instances in which it is a man's duty not to live, but to die. The duty, in case of shipwreck, of a captain to his crew, of the crew to the passengers, of soldiers to women and children, . . . these duties impose on men the moral necessity not of the preservation but of the sacrifice of their lives for others, from which in no country—least of all, it is to be hoped, in England [I would add the United States as well]—will men ever shrink, as indeed they have not shrunk. . . . 'Necesses est ut eam, non ut vivam,' is a saying of a Roman officer. . . . It is enough," Lord Coleridge added significantly, "in a Christian country to remind ourselves of the Great Example which we profess to follow. It is not needful to point out the awful danger of admitting the principle which has been contended for. Who is to be the judge of this sort of necessity? By what measure is the comparative value of lives to be measured? Is it to be strength, or intellect, or what? It is plain that the principle leaves to him who is to profit by it to determine the necessity which will justify him in deliberately taking another's life to save his own. In this case the weakest, the youngest, the most unresisting was chosen. Was it more necessary to kill him than one of the grown men? The answer must be, No.

"So spake the Fiend; and with necessity,
The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds."¹

I hope and pray that the United States will never cease to exist; but I also hope that it will never exist at the expense of another nation. If we are to live, others should live, and we should all live together. As in the case of injustice, the failure to perform our duty to another, even at our own expense, dulls our perceptions and weakens our moral fiber.

And what may we say of freedom, the last of Senator Hoar's four words, "always on our lips in every solemn crisis of our history"? What can anybody say of it? Nothing; except that life is not life without it, and that no honorable sacrifice is too great a price for its inestimable possession. It is not merely life; it is not merely freedom to live; nor is it merely freedom

to possess ourselves of the material things of life. It is something higher and beyond all these. It is the freedom of the spirit above and beyond the body; it is freedom of thought; it is the freedom to express the thought within us; it is the highest manifestation of the human being; and it alone justifies us in looking upon the human being as set apart from the rest of creation.

In the remarks which I have had the pleasure of making this evening, I have spoken of Senator Beveridge's conception of the things worth while—wealth and commerce and trade—which in my opinion form a material trinity. I have said somewhat of right, of justice, of duty and of freedom, which I would like to consider as forming but a unit. Senator Hoar believed in them and saw in their application to a poor, oppressed people a glory of the spirit; but he could think of but one occurrence as he listened to Senator Beveridge discourse of wealth and glory and commerce and trade:

"Then the devil taketh Him up into an exceeding high mountain and sheweth Him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them.

And the devil said unto Him, 'All these things will I give Thee if Thou wilt fall down and worship me.'

Then saith Jesus unto him, 'Get thee behind me, Satan'."

And I would like to quote in my own behalf: "For what doth it profit a man [or for that matter, a nation] if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

* * *

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As a political prophet the Senator from Indiana has been eclipsed by the Senator from Massachusetts, for notwithstanding the temptation of material glory, commerce and trade, the American people have this very year, through their Congress, declared themselves in favor of the spiritual glory of right, of justice, of duty and of freedom by vesting in the Filipinos, and in a proximate future, government of themselves, by themselves and for themselves.

And every nation, does it not pass through a crisis in every day of its existence? And the triumph of its foreign policy and its supreme glory, do they not lie in resisting temptation?

March 31, 1932.

Youth to Itself

You have lived but eighteen years,
Why doest thou doubt and have these fears?
Age alone can give you peace,
And doest thou struggle not to cease?

Ancient men have had those fears,
They have conquered, but with tears,
Wisdom comes, but with time,
And sniffing carrion with your thyme.

All these thoughts that burden you,
Before you came, they bore them, too.
They sought out all the things you learn,
And how they fret you, little worm!

But just remember, child of mine,
You seek perfection—It takes time!

—PENELOPE PAPAFRANGOS.

¹The Queen v. Dudley and Stephens, 14 Queen's Bench, 271, 286, 287-8.

The Philosophical and Religious Ideas of Aeschylus as Shown in the Oresteia

By BYRD MOCK

PHILOSOPHY was born of the Greek mind, nurtured by it, and brought to near-perfection in the crucible of Greek thought. Even the poets were philosophers, and great truths, as they saw them, were given out in glowing verse quite as often as in the noble dialogues of Plato, Socrates and Aristotle.

Religion, to a Greek, consisted for the most part of a love of the beautiful and in a steadfast belief that all the operations of nature were directed by divinities of various degrees of authority, but, above all, it consisted in a belief in the unalterable decrees of fate, and that not even a god could escape from destiny. The proper punishment of sin was the essence of their religion, and so, the subject of their loftiest literature.

The religion of the Greek was so different a thing from religion as we conceive it, that in any discussion of the subject it is necessary to keep the Greek viewpoint in mind. His was a religion without creed or church, always objective, never subjective, a religion of the without rather than of the within. The Greek's conscience was always at ease because he left everything to the gods and ceased to worry, but he took his medicine, when it came, like a man. Priests they had, it is true, but very different were they from the priests we know. Their office was more to satisfy the curiosity of mortals in regard to coming events than anything else; yet they were venerated.

The one thought that inspires the whole Oresteian Trilogy from first to last is that of blood guiltily shed crying out for vengeance. It is one of the most solemn and comprehensive pictures of guilt and retribution ever painted by any poet. It forms the constant burden of the odes in the Chorus which always seeks to justify the approaching act of retribution.

Aeschylus shared the Greek view of life which attributed the phenomena of man's life to the inscrutable decrees of the gods. These gods, being only superior types of the human race, but with human faults and failings. Still, for this very reason they were the more easily propitiated in minor crimes, but when it came to a question of undisputed guilt—even guilt which was unavoidable—punishment was inevitable. Precious in the sight of the gods was all human life, but nearness of kindred doubled their estimate of its value. Though they themselves did not always keep their own laws, three things were steadfastly demanded by them of the human tribe: Sacredness of family, conjugal fidelity and filial piety. On the violation of these divine laws hung the great tragedies of the nation and furnished the world with a matchless literature.

Nothing is more patent in the Trilogy of Aeschylus than that the wages of sin is death. Nothing shows better the moral law—not even Holy Writ—than the sublime lines from the Eumenides:

The Furies speak:

"Come now, let us preach to the sons of men, yea let us tell them of our vengeance, yea, let us make mention of justice.

"Whoso showeth hands that are undefiled, lo, he shall suffer nought of us for ever, but shall go unharmed to his ending.

"But if he hath sinned like unto this man, and covereth hands that are blood-stained; then is our witness true to the slain man.

And we sue for blood, sue and pursue for it so that at last there is payment."

It was left for Aeschylus to depict the Furies in all their horror. Before his time they had been rather decent sort of creatures, although relentless, nice enough to appear in works of art, such as the friezes, paintings, sculpture, etc., but after Aeschylus' conception there were no more Furies in art. It is said that his Furies on the stage, with their snaky locks and bloodstained faces, caused boys to faint and women to miscarry. But, however true this may be, Aeschylus accomplished his purpose. He taught the Athenians to temper justice with mercy by making unswerving retribution so horrible that human nature rebelled and set a new standard. This he accomplished in introducing Athene, goddess of wisdom, who at the last converted the Furies into benign sisters and gave them a permanent abiding place under the Areopagus where they could conveniently assist in administering the affairs of state. Thereafter they were loved and honored instead of feared.

This is the big thought that concludes the Oresteia, justice tempered with mercy, and in this radical change appears something of the light shed from Calvary centuries later. In this it appears that Aeschylus was a true prophet of the Christian religion. "This day shalt thou be with me in paradise," said the Christ on the cross to the repentant thief. "Thou hast suffered enough. Thou shalt go free," said Pallas Athene on the Areopagus to the tortured Orestes, driven by the Furies over the face of the earth for the crime of matricide. But, in a sense, Orestes was not a sinner at all, for he had been directed by Apollo to kill his mother for having killed his father, so poor Orestes, being at the two horns of the dilemma, chose the only course open to him. He could not have done otherwise, nor did his conscience hurt him for the deed. He only felt that he had done his duty. The Greek religion did not provide for pangs of conscience anyway. That is why they were such a happy race and had so much time for self-development. They spent no time mourning over past sin, and paralyzing themselves for future effort. They were unhampered by creed and dogma. Aeschylus did not consider Orestes a sinner, hence he acquitted him in the end after he had atoned for a sin he had to commit or wear the coward's brand. He had inherited his guilt, and as it was not of his own making, it violated Aeschylus's sense of proportion that he should suffer forever for it. Meden Agan was all the law and the prophets with Aeschylus. This accounted for the beauty of form and continuity of thought and action in his tragedies. He was a true artist in painting the emotions of the human soul, a true prophet of his race.

In the close of the Trilogy only does the real spiritual meaning come out. By persuasion of Apollo and Athene, the snaky-haired sisters are converted into beneficent creatures to warn the people of those eternal laws whose violation had caused all the disaster recorded in the Oresteia. Then Athena speaks: "While this Council is assembled, this city forever more shall understand my law (the law of Wisdom), and these grave men shall learn it, so that this cause may be righteously determined."



A Panegyric on Greek Independence

By NICHOLAS G. LÉLY

First Secretary of the Greek Legation
Washington, D. C.

This inspiring address was delivered March 26, 1933, in the auditorium of Central High School before the Greek Community of Washington, D. C. In concise and poetic diction it paints a vivid picture of the War of Independence. The speech was enthusiastically received and highly praised. For the benefit of those not conversant with the Greek language, a translation appears on the opposite page.—EDITOR.

Ἐξοχώτατε,
Κύριε Πρόεδρε,
Κυρίες καὶ Κύριοι,

Μοὶ εἶνε ἐκτάκτως τιμητικὸν ὅτι κατὰ τὴν ἐπέτειον μιᾶς ἐνδόξου ἡμέρας, μοὶ ἀνατίθεται, μάλιστα κατόπιν τοῦ θαυμασίου λόγου τῆς Αὐτοῦ Ἐξοχότητος τοῦ Πρεσβευτοῦ μας Κυρίου Σιμοπούλου, νὰ ἐκφωνήσω τὸν πανηγυρικὸν λόγον ἐνώπιον τῆς ἀγαπητῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Παροικίας Οὐασινγκτῶνος.

Βαρεῖα εἶνε ἡ πατραγαθία καὶ ἀσθενεῖς αἰσθάνομαι τὰς δυνάμεις προκειμένου νὰ ἐξάρω τὴν ἀθάνατον μνήμην ἐνδόξων προγόνων, προμάχων τῆς Ἐλευθερίας.

Σικριτᾶ ἀληθῶς ἐκ συγκινήσεως πᾶσα Ἑλληνικὴ καρδιά κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην, ἀρ' ἤς, ἑκατὸν χρόνια καὶ πλέον πίσω, εἰς Ἱεράρχης ὑφώσας τὴν Σημαίαν καθηγιάζε τὴν ὁρμὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ προήγγελε τοῦ τυράννου τὴν ἦσταν.

Τὴν 25ην Μαρτίου τοῦ 1821, εἰς τὴν Μοῆν τῆς Λαύρας τελεῖται ἡ θεία μυσταγωγία τῆς Πανελληνίου Ἐθνικῆς Μεταλήψεως καὶ ἐκεῖ εὐλογεῖται ἡ ἀκήρυκτος ἕως τότε Ἐπανάστασις μετὰ σύμβολόν τῆς τὸν Σταυρόν.

Ἀπὸ τὸ ὥρῳν φῶς τῶν κανδηλῶν ἐκπέμπεται ὁ ἱερός σπινθήρ τοῦ Εὐλογημένου Ἀγῶνος, καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην, ἑορτὴν τοῦ Εὐαγγελισμοῦ, τὸ τυραννισμένον Ἔθνος ἐλευθερίαν εὐαγγελίζεται.

Ὁ καιρὸς ἦλθεν ποῦ εἰς τὸ σάλπισμά τῆς τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν Γένος ἐξεγείρεται σύσωμον, ὁραματίζεται τὴν φευγαλέαν αἴγλην λαμπροῦ παρελθόντος καὶ μόνον, ἀνευ τινὸς βοήθειας, μόνον μετὰ τὴν πίστιν πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, ἀποδύεται εἰς τὴν ἄνισον πάλην ἵνα δημιουργήσῃ τὸ μέλλον.

Ὁ καιρὸς ἦλθεν ποῦ τὰ προφητικὰ τραγούδια τοῦ Ρήγγα καὶ τοῦ Ὑψηλάντου τὸ θαυμασίον ἔργον θὰ ἀποφέρουν τοὺς καρπούς των. Διότι ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ ἀνδρεία δὲν ψηφᾷ τὸν θάνατον καὶ ἐγυῖται διὰ τὴν νίκην.

Ὁ ἀγὼν θὰ εἶνε σκληρὸς καὶ θὰ εἶνε ὑπὲρ τῶν ὅλων. Ἄλλ' ὡς ἐφαλλεν ὁ ποιητὴς,

“Καλλίτερα μιᾶς ὥρας ἐλεύθερη ζωῆ,
Παρὰ 40 χρόνια σκλαβιά καὶ φυλακῆ.”

Ἄπ' ἄκρου εἰς ἄκρον τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς χερσονήσου, ἡ πολεμικὴ κραυγὴ ἠλεκτρίζει τὰ στήθη, ἐν σύνθημα προφέρεται εἰς τὰ χεῖλη καὶ μυριάστομος ἡ ἤχῃ ἐπαναλαμβάνει:

«Ἐλευθερία ἢ θάνατος.»

Ὅχτὼ χρόνια ἀχνίζου τὰ ντουρέκια, ὀχτὼ χρόνια ζυμώνεται τὸ χῶμα μετὰ τὸ αἷμα, καὶ οἱ ἀπαράμιλλοι ἥρωες πολεμοῦν ἀκατάπαυστα τὸν τρομερὸν ἐχθρόν. Ἔως ἔτου ὁ λωτρωτὴς πυρός τοῦ Κανάρη μαζὺ μετὰ τὴν σπάθην τοῦ Κολοκοτρώνη καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἡρώων καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Διακού τὴν μαρτυρικὴν θυσίαν θὰ ἐλευθερώσου τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Τὸ Σαῦλι καὶ ἡ Γραβιά, τὸ Μεσολόγγι καὶ ἡ Τριπολιτζᾶ καὶ οἱ τόσοι ἄλλοι βωμοὶ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐλευθερίας, φωτίζουν τὸν κόσμον διὰ τῆς ἐξόδου αὐτῶν θυσίας, καὶ ἀπὸ τὸ αἷμα ποῦ ραντίζει ἀσθῆτως τὴν γῆν φυτρῶνον πλῆθος οἱ κλάδοι μετὰ τοὺς ὁποίους ἡ Δόξα πλέκει τὸν στέφανόν τῆς.

Καὶ ἀπὸ τότε ἡ δάφνη οὔεται ἀπανταχοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

Ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ ἀνδρεία εἶνε τόση καὶ τόση εἶνε ἡ ἱερότης τοῦ Ἀγῶνος, ὥστε κινεῖ τὸν θαυμασμόν τοῦ κόσμου. Καὶ ὁ φιλελληνισμὸς γίνεταί θρησκεία. Ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Ἰδέα ἐμπνέει τοὺς ποιητὰς εἰς ὑψητεῖς ἐξάρσεις καὶ ὁ θάνατος Βύρων τονίζει τὴν μαγικὴν τοῦ λύραν μετὰ τὴν κλαγγὴν τῶν ὄπλων.

Ἄγγλοι, Γάλλοι καὶ Ρῶσοι ἔρχονται εἰς βοήθειαν τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων καὶ ἡ ἀείποτε φιλελευθέρη Ἀμερικὴ, ἡ θαυμασία αὕτη χώρα, στρέφει μετὰ συμπαθείας τὸ βλέμμα πρὸς τὸ κοσμοϊστορικὸν δράμα.

Ἄλλ' εἰς τὸ δράμα τὴν λύσιν θὰ δώσῃ ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ αὐτοθυσία καὶ ὁ ποταμὸς τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ αἵματος μέσα εἰς τὸν ὅποιον ὁ τύραννος εὐρίσκει τὸ τέλος του.

Καὶ τώρα, μετὰ ἀπὸ τὰς φλόγας ποῦ περιβάλλου τὴν Τουρκομάχον Ἑλλάδα, κάμπτονται πλέον αἱ φοβεραὶ ἀλύσεις τῆς δουλείας, καὶ κάτω ἀπὸ τὰ ἐλεύθερα εἰρεῖπια καὶ τὴν τέφραν, μετὰ τὴν Σημαίαν τοῦ Σταυροῦ ὑψηλὰ — σύμβολον τῆς θρησκείας καὶ σύμβολον τοῦ γαλανοῦ ἀπέιρου πρὸς τὸ ὅποιον τείνει πάντοτε τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἰδεῶδες — προβάλλει ἡ πόθητὴ Ἐλευθερία,

“ Ἄπ' τὰ κόκκαλα βγαλμένη
Τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰ ἱερά.”

Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great honor for me on the anniversary of a glorious day, especially after the inspiring speech of His Excellency, Mr. Simopoulos, that I have been requested to deliver a panegyric before the Greek colony of Washington.

Ancestors' deeds are burdensome, and I feel my strength wane in praising the immortal fame of illustrious ancestors, defenders of liberty.

Every Greek heart is stirred to its depths on this day, since more than 100 years ago an Archbishop unfurled the flag, blessed the impetus of the Greeks, and augured the oppressor's defeat.

On the 25th of March, 1821, in the Monastery of Lavra, is held the divine mass of a Panhellenic National communion and there, with the Cross as symbol, is blessed the till-then unproclaimed Revolution.

From the pale light of candles rises the sacred spark of the strife, and on that day, anniversary of the Annunciation, the tormented nation anxiously hears of liberty.

The time is come that at its call the Greek nation rose as one, visioned the passing splendor of a brilliant yore, and alone, unaided but for its faith in God, plunged into unequal struggle to build its future.

The time is come that Riga's prophetic songs and Ypsilanti's brave work will bear their fruits. For bravery defies death and assures victory.

Difficult will be the struggle and it will be a struggle for all. But as the poet says:

"Better one hour's life free
Than forty years of slavery."

From one end of Greece to the other, the war-cry electrifies the hearts, one word is on the lips and a myriad echo shouts "Liberty or Death."

Eight years raffles reek; eight years the soil is mixed with blood, and fearless heroes fight unceasingly the innumerable and raging foe. Until Canari's redeeming torch with Kolokotronis' and many a hero's sword and Diacos' martyrdom, strike the fatal blow.

Souli and Gravia, Messolonghi and Tripolitza and many other altars of Greek liberty illuminate the world by their glorious sacrifice, and from the soil steeped in blood spring a myriad boughs from which Glory weaves her crown.

Since, laurel is self-growing everywhere in Greece.

Their courage and the sacredness of the cause challenge the admiration of the world; Philhellenism becomes a religion.

The Greek ideal inspires the poets to sublime peans and immortal Byron tunes his magic lyre to the clash of arms. English, French and Russians come to the aid of the fighting people, and America, ever friend of liberty, turns in sympathy to the Hellenic drama.

Yet, the end to the drama is given by sacrifice and by the stream of Greek blood in which the oppressor meets his defeat.

And now, from within the flames that surround a fighting Greece, break at last the awful chains of slavery, and from 'neath the free ruins and the ashes, with the flag of the Cross high—symbol of religion and symbol of the blue infinite toward which the Greek ideals ever tend—dawns beloved liberty.

"Sprung from the sacred bones of Greeks."

ΕΤΑΦΗΚΕ Η ΣΚΛΑΒΙΑ!

Είκοσι-πέντε τοῦ Μαρτιοῦ! Ἐλλογημένη 'μέρα!
Χαίρονται οἱ "Ἕλληνες κ' ἐδῶ, κ' ἐκεῖ καὶ σὶν νιονιά...
'Ἀπ' τὴν πατρίδα τῶν γονιῶν ἀκούγεται 'δῶ πέρα
Στεντόργια ἢ ἀδερφικὴ φωνή: —"Νά ζῆς 'Ἐλευθεριά! "

Γλιετιᾶν τ' ἀδέσφια μας παντοῦ. 'Ἐδῶ κ' ἐκατὸ χρόνια
'Ανάσσει ἐγίνηκε! 'Ἐτάφηκε ἡ σκλαβιά,
Καὶ σὶο κιβόουσι θάνατε τὴ μάχη καταφρόνια,
Κι' ἀπέλευσαν 'Ἐλευθερα τὰ ἡρωϊκὰ παιδιὰ!

'Ακούσθη τότε σὶς πλαγιές καὶ σὶς ψηλές τὶς θάλασσες,
Καὶ σὶ' ἀκρογωνιάλια τὰ γλεκά, τὰ ὠμοσφα νησιά,
Καὶ μέσ' τὰ στενορέματα—παντοῦ σ' ὄλες τὶς μάχες—
Μιὰ ἀπόφασι παλληκαριῶν:—"Νά ζῆς 'Ἐλευθεριά! "

Κι' ἀπάνω σὶα χαλάσματα, σὶτὴ 'μαυοποιομένη,
Τὴν ἄγια γῆ μας στήθηκε παντόργια ἡ 'Ἐλευθεριά!
'Ἀπ' τῶν γονιῶν μας τὰ ἱερά τὰ κόκκαλα βγαλμένη
Τρέφεται τόσρα κι' ἀπὸ μᾶς—Τὰ 'Ἑλληνικὰ παιδιὰ...

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ Ν. ΑΙΕΞΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

ΑΚΟΥΣΕ ΠΑΛΛΗΚΑΡΙ ΜΟΥ

'Απὸ τὰ μάτια πιάνεται λέγον πολλοὶ ὁ ἔρωτος,
κι' ἀπὸ τὰ μάτια ὠμοσφα σὶα χεῖλη ροδοιά.
'Αλλοίμον' ἀπὸ σέβανε ἂν εἶσαι ὀλίγον γέρος,
κι' ἀντὶ γιὰ μάτια ἔχεις δὴ σιρογγυλιὰ γυαλιὰ.

Κι' ἂν δὲν σὲ πλησιάζῃ ἀπὸ τὰ μάτια ὁ ἔρωτος
διότι δὲν γεννήθηκες μὲ μάτια τοῦ Πειριῆτι,
Μὴν πᾶς σὲ ὀφθαλμοπατοῦν, διάλεξε ἄλλο μέρος.
Γιὰ τοὺς σιροβούς ὁ ἔρωτος πιάνεται κι' ἀπ' τὴ μέτη.

Καὶ ἂν σὲ κᾶνα ἀκκοιεντο ἡ μέτη σου ἐκόπη
σιροβός καὶ κορομῆτης μὴ γάνεις τὴν ἑλλάδα,
Κι' ἂν δὲν σὲ θέλῃ ἡ Μαρτώ, ἡ 'Ἐλένη, ἡ Πηνελόπη,
μὲ τ' ἄλλο ν'ἐξέκέρζον' πῆγαινε σὶτὴν Πατρίδα.

Τὰ μάτια 'κεῖ δὲν παίζουνε τόσον σπονδαῖον ὄλο
μᾶλλον τὴν τοῦτι ἐρευνῶν, κι' ἂν περὶχῃ καὶ
'Ἐλεῖς παντοῦσαι 'Αθηναῖα θέλεις ἀπὸ τὸ Βόλο
πέρνεις τὴν ὠμορφώτερον σου λέγον καὶ σπολάτι.

Τὰ χρόνια κεῖ δὲν τὰ ροποῦν, τὰ δόντια δὲν μετροῦνε,
τὴν κεφαλήν τὴν φαλακρὴν τὴν θεωροῦν ὡς λούσιον,
Καὶ μὲ καρπούρα καὶ ἂν πᾶς, κι' αὐτὴ τὴν σιρογοῦνε,
ἀρκεῖ τὰ ξέροσιν μοναχὰ γαιθρόν πῶς ἔχουν πλοῦσιον.

ΣΤΑΘΗΣ Α. ΜΠΟΖΙΚΑΣ
Fitchburg, Mass.

Important Message of Supreme President

For the Attention of District Governors, Presidents and Officers
of Chapters and Delegates to District Conventions

MY ESTEEMED BRETHREN:

SINCE the inauguration of the district conventions at San Francisco, in 1931, the jurisdiction of our fraternity has been divided into 36 districts, each governed by a District Governor, who was and is answerable to the Supreme Lodge for all his acts and doings. At the Baltimore convention the constitution was further amended, inaugurating district lodges within the realm of the fraternity, said district lodges to be elected in the conventions of this year, to be held during the months of June and July, as the constitution provides. In other words, at the district conventions to be held next June and July there will be elected, aside from a District Governor, a District Lieutenant Governor, a District Treasurer, a District Secretary and a District Marshal. The duties of all these officers are found in Article 2 of our By-Laws.

It is important that all these new officers who are to be elected, as well as the delegates to district conventions, as well as the District Governor, should carefully read and understand Article 8 of the Constitution and Article 2 of the By-Laws.

As will be found in the articles above mentioned, it is mandatory that each district shall hold an annual district convention during the months of June and July, of every year, where the District Governor shall make his report, the District Officers will be elected, and important matters concerning the district and each particular chapter shall be discussed.

Aside from this line of work of the conventions, it is to be borne in mind that the conventions are to serve as an advertising medium of our race and our fraternity, *i. e.*, each district, and particularly the city where the convention is to be held, should make preparations for parades, publicity, banquets, etc., to which are to be invited important national state and city officials. We must make the district conventions as important in latitude and publicity as those of the national convention. The host chapters are to exert every influence and every effort to gain as big a publicity for our race and our fraternity as they can. One of the missions of our fraternity is to rejuvenate and revive the greatness of Hellenism, and to have the American public take cognizance and recognition of the fact that Hellenism basically represents civilization itself and belongs to mankind, that without Hellenism all progressive and civilized institutions would not be as they are today; that Hellenism takes the form of an international religious creed, which must be revived, preserved and presented to all generations; that on that account the fraternity is striving to marshal all these beautiful assets of Hellenism and preserve them and dedicate them to mankind, and particularly to America.

I want every chapter and every district, through our district conventions, to spread the gospel of Hellenism far and wide; I want the District Governors and the officers to see to it that the American press vividly pictures the greatness of Hellenism and the Ahepa, so that the Hellenic race, through these conventions, may receive recognition and publicity which it could not buy with millions of dollars.

You must commence working now, therefore, to make the

greatness appearance possible, for in that way we shall be serving one of the greatest missions of our fraternity. For the last ten years our purpose has been, and will forever be, to Americanize our members and to make them good, law-abiding citizens. We shall now turn to our letter "H" and exert every effort to Hellenize mankind, for its own good and its own greatness. If Hellas had never been, where would the world be today? Subtract any other nation and the result could never be the same.

Visits by Supreme President

You must readily appreciate that it is humanly impossible for your Supreme President to attend every district convention; on that account, I ask that the District Governors properly explain the situation to our members everywhere, so that they may not feel sidetracked if I am not present at these immense gatherings.

Election of District Delegates

Article 2, Section 5 of our By-Laws states that each chapter shall have two votes at the district convention, and said votes, in its discretion, may be divided among four delegates, each with half a vote. Delegates should be elected during the month of May, and not later, and their names and addresses should be certified to the District Governor immediately.

Officers of District Conventions

The District Governor, before the convention opens, will appoint a committee of three to act as a credentials committee. Each delegate will immediately present himself to the credentials committee and submit the credentials from his chapter, as well as the standing of his chapter, to the credentials committee. By credentials it is meant a certification from the president and secretary of the chapter that brothers so-and-so were duly elected as delegates to the district convention from chapter so-and-so.

The District Governor shall open the convention with prayer, the credentials committee will report, and such delegates as are certified by the credentials committee will be seated at the convention. Thereafter, a convention chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary will be elected, and the District Governor will thereupon turn the convention over to the elected chairman, who will preside until the close of the convention. Please note that:

"No district shall adopt any constitution or by-laws, but all their proceedings and deliberations shall be governed by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Order of Ahepa and Roberts' Rules of Order, Revised Edition."

What Chapters Can Attend District Conventions

District Governors and officers must take cognizance of this ruling, *viz.*: That no chapter can participate in a district con-

vention unless they have paid their per capita tax to headquarters up to December 31, 1932, and unless they have transmitted to headquarters all applications and reinstatement fees for any new members initiated during the Tri-Deka Drive, or any members reinstated during the same period—bear in mind that the Tri-Deka Drive ends May 31, 1933. This ruling must be strictly observed by District Governors and they must notify their chapters to immediately put themselves in good standing before the district conventions.

It is to be observed also that under our constitution, commencing January 1, 1933, per capita tax is payable to the Supreme Lodge monthly, *i. e.*, that at the end of the month the secretary of a chapter must transmit to headquarters the per capita tax for all members who have paid during that month. If any chapter has not complied with this constitution provision, it is important that they do so immediately by remitting for the immediate preceding months, as well as that they observe the rule regularly hereafter.

At the opening of the convention each delegate must report to the convention in writing the standing of his chapter; these reports will be sent to headquarters by the District Secretary, together with other material, as is enumerated hereunder.

If there are any inactive chapters in the district it is the duty of the district convention to devise ways and means to revive such chapters. The district conventions may also pass resolutions for adoption by the national convention; these resolutions will be transmitted to headquarters by our District Secretary.

No district can make assessments or enact any legislation contrary to the constitution. Any ideas or resolutions that are voted by the convention must also bear this language: "Provided said resolution is approved by the Supreme Lodge, and/or the national convention."

Installation of District Officers

New district officers shall be installed into office and they shall immediately assume their duties upon the close of the district convention. A complete report of the standing of the district and each chapter should be turned over by the retiring District Governor to the new District Governor.

Important Duties of District Governor, Convention Chairman and Convention Secretary

At the conclusion of the district convention, the retiring District Governor, the Convention Chairman and the Convention Secretary shall certify a report, with the following material, to headquarters, and shall mail it before they leave the convention city:

- a. A complete report of the proceedings and functions during the district convention.
- b. All resolutions and votes of the district convention.
- c. The names of chapters that were represented and the condition and standing of every chapter in the district, together with a report of the delegates of each chapter.
- d. Any per capita tax or initiation fees, together with applications, which are paid by chapters at the district convention, for the purpose of seating their delegates, must be sent to headquarters, with the name of the chapter thus paying.
- e. A complete report of the number of members initiated and reinstated during the Tri-Deka Drive by each chapter in the district.

f. Newspaper clippings and other publicity pamphlets during the district convention.

g. The names and addresses of the new District Governor and new District Lodge officers.

h. Any and all other matters which may have been brought up in the district convention, or which concern our fraternity in general.

i. The financial standing of every chapter in the district.

It is highly imperative, my brethren, that each District Governor and each district convention should comply with the above requests. By the end of July, when the district conventions shall be over, we must have a complete report at headquarters on all the foregoing. I appreciate that it means work and effort, but if we must have a fraternity with discipline and army-like regulations, we must comply strictly to these requests.

The new District Lodge should acquaint itself with its duties from our Constitution and By-Laws, and should immediately commence on its duties for the progress of our districts and for the welfare of Hellenism and our fraternity. No brother should assume office in a district or in a chapter unless he sincerely pledges himself to devote all his energy and all his effort to the welfare and glory of our Order. The district delegates should bear in mind to elect the best, most energetic and most devoted men in the fraternity to our District Lodges. Bear in mind that the success of a district depends on district leadership, and you must not permit friendship or other considerations to influence your selection. With the depression going away, with thousands of fresh new men within our ranks, we must commence an energetic and fresh drive for the interests of our people, our race, and our fraternity in America.

It is the duty of every District Governor to read the foregoing message at the opening of the district convention, and it is the duty of every district convention officer and every delegate to follow the above requests.

I am confident that my message will be universally headed and followed in all district conventions.

In closing, I desire to express my appreciation and thanks to the retiring District Governors, for their most genuine and fraternal cooperation to me, and for their unlimited effort and work in the interests of our fraternity during their tenure of office.

With supplications to Almighty God for his kind guidance in all your efforts and all your deliberations, and with my sincere hope for 36 overwhelming and triumphant district conventions throughout the realm of our fraternity, so that the whole world will stand up and again take notice of our greatness, I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

HARRIS J. BOORAS,
Supreme President.

About the Magazine

Numerous inquiries have been made lately as to how much the Supreme Secretary is paid for editing the MAGAZINE. In order to set at rest the anxiety which perturbs these inquirers it is hereby officially stated that the Supreme Secretary receives *nothing* for editing and supervising this publication and that he does it voluntarily in addition to his constitutional duties as Supreme Secretary.

Greek-American Organizations: A Critical Survey

By DR. POL. N. CORYLLOS

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SOME TIME ago I was asked by the officers of the Students Association Pnyx to present to its members and guests a survey of the development of Greek organizations in the United States. I had declined this invitation, because, as I told them, I was utterly unqualified to handle this subject. I was, however, obliged at the end to yield to their very flattering insistence for two reasons: First, for the pleasure and privilege of spending an evening with our younger generation, and second, because I was permitted to add the words "critical survey" at the end of the title of this paper.

At that time I did not know that this meeting was to be presided over by a man towards whom every Greek, here as well as everywhere, feels a deep and respectful veneration and a heartfelt affection; a man who not only loves Greece, but, which is more important, loves the Greeks, and who has given us such a tangible proof of his feelings when he assumed, unhesitatingly, tremendous personal responsibilities in order to save from starvation a million and a half of misery stricken refugees from Asia Minor.

If I had known that the Hon. Henry Morgenthau would be here tonight, I would have certainly declined this invitation because I would have been happy to listen to him developing that subject. With his wide knowledge of the Greeks of this country and his experience and understanding of social and human development he should certainly have presented to us a far more interesting essay on this question than I shall be able to do.

I shall confess, however, that this topic has interested me since I came to this country, nine years ago. Knowing the qualities and the shortcomings of my countrymen, I was curious to know how they had reacted to this new environment and what was the influence of the latter upon them. This was a social problem of paramount interest, because for the first time in Greek history, a great number of Greeks, the majority of whom represented the less cultured citizens of modern Greece, were submitted to the influence of a civilization far more advanced than their own. What were the changes, if any, which this sudden and mass transplantation in an environment so different in every respect from their own, caused on their mental and moral complexion and especially upon their relations with each other?

This problem, extremely involved and complicated, can be simplified, I believe, if it is approached by a biological rather than a psychological or philosophical method. After all, the evolution of nations or races depends on and is regulated by the evolution of the individuals composing them. It is brought about by external influences, which are accentuated or neutralized by the qualities of these components of these nations or races. The fundamental qualities of a race, fixed by a long historical development and by heredity are, like the fundamental characters of a species, the most resistant, whereas secondary characteristics are more apt to change or disappear.

The adoption of such a plan for the study of the development and of the actual conditions of the organized relations among the Greeks in the United States necessitates a scientific scrutiny of the fundamental characteristics of the modern

Greek, of the essentials of his new environment and of the conditions under which he was transplanted in it.

The modern Greek, direct descendant of his ancestors, is above all an individualist, able to cope with any conditions, resourceful, full of courage, sober, patient and astute. Having suffered silently for over four centuries under the tyrannical oppression of a barbarian conqueror he acquired the habit of concealing his thought, of being suspicious and cautious and to some extent to dissimulate his tendencies and projects. On the other hand, under the influence of the same long period of cruel oppression, his attachment to his country and to his religion have been exalted to a degree difficult of comprehension by men who are not very familiar with his psychology. Furthermore the attachment of the Greek peasant to the ground, to his small parcel of ground owned by him, and the difficulty of communication in his still undeveloped country, have contributed to the narrowing of his horizon and his sphere of action so that he has become rather clannish and devoted to his village. Last but not the least important characteristic of the modern Greek, is his devotion to his family, his deep-rooted conception of his obligations towards his relatives and his special sensitivity to everything which concerns the honor and the good name of his family and his country.

When these men came to this country, for a long while they were unable to get in direct contact with American life because of their ignorance of the language, their extreme poverty and their lack of education. For these reasons their social intercourse was for a long time confined exclusively to themselves. The first immigrants, as we shall see later, were all obliged to make a living by peddling in the streets candy, fruits and flowers with a tray hung about their necks. This bootblacking and work in the factories and railroad construction was the start of that business of catering to the minor wants of the inhabitants of this country for which the Greek has become so well known.

These were years of struggle, which are so well described by the Rev. Thomas Burgess in his book on "Greeks in America," and by Seraphin Cannoutas in his "Hellenism in America."

"These years," says Thomas Burgess, "were filled with many a hardship and adventure, for these poor men were placed amid a language and people and customs and life utterly strange. Sometimes a peddler would be set upon by street gamins or older roughs, his tray or cart upset and all his wares stolen. This and other things scared them and gave them a kind of inferiority complex and kept them away from American life."

Another factor had a marked importance upon the future orientation of their relations, this time, among themselves. This factor was the so-called "agents," who were Greeks, speaking a few words of English, and who for that reason became the counselors of the newcomers, and were acting as intermediaries between their own people and American contractors. A number of them were honest men trying their best to help their ignorant countrymen. Most of them, however, were shameless and unscrupulous exploiters preying upon the poor and defenseless immigrant. Pathetic stories of the miseries inflicted upon the first immigrants by these agents are to be

found in the old Greek papers in America and have been reproduced by Mr. Cannoutas in his book already quoted. This fact explains the skepticism and a kind of distrust of the uneducated Greek toward his more educated countrymen.

For these reasons the great mass of immigrants not only were kept for a long time away from American life, but they mixed only with their own people, and preference with men of the same town or village.

That this is so is shown by the striking differences between the immigrants belonging to the different phases of immigration.

In fact, in surveying the development of the Greeks in America, we must distinguish four periods in their migration to this country. The first begins at the early times of America and ends in 1832. At that time there were only 126 Greeks in this country. The second period extends from 1832 to 1892, during which one to two hundred Greeks came each year. During the following ten years one to four thousand immigrated each year. During the fourth period from twenty to thirty-five thousand came yearly. The last period becomes extremely important because of the arrest of immigration and the development of the generation of young Greeks born and educated in this country.

Among the few Greeks who came before 1832 we found a number of men who have occupied very distinguished positions in this country. Time does not allow me to give a detailed description of this period. I shall only mention the names of Eustace Delarof, who was the first Governor of Alaska, in 1783, whose administration was praised by Bancroft in his history of Alaska; George Papadakis served as Chaplain during the Civil War and as Rector of Grace Church in Memphis; Evangelos Apostilidis Sophocles was professor at Harvard College for 41 years; John Zachos has been curator in the Cooper Union in New York for 27 years; Col. Lucas Miller was born in Levadia in 1824, and was brought to the United States after the death of his father, a chieftain in the Greek Revolutionary War, by the kind and generous Col. L. P. Miller of Vermont. In 1853 he was elected a member of the legislative body of Wisconsin.

Capt. George Mussalal Calvocoresses was another survivor of the massacre of Chios. He was adopted by Capt. Allen Partridge, head of a military academy in Norwich, Vt., and later he entered the Navy. His son, the Rear Admiral George Partridge Calvocoresses, was executive officer of the U. S. S. Concord at the Battle of Manila Bay, and later Admiral Dewey appointed him executive officer of his flagship. Upon promotion to captain he was made commandant of midshipmen in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. I shall close this rapid enumeration by a brief description of the splendid career of Michael Anagnos.

Michael Anagnostopoulos, or as he became known to Americans, Anagnos, was born in 1837, in Epirs. The son of a shepherd, he worked his way through school and gymnasium in Janina, and then the University of Athens. In 1836 the great American, Dr. Howe, came to Greece, and took Anagnos as secretary to help in his work of the relief in Crete. It is interesting to note here what Mr. Sanborn wrote as the reason for Dr. Howe selecting Anagnos: "He had the strong, sincere qualities of the Epirote Greek, brought up in the simplicity of normal life and able to resist the temptation of intrigue and commercialism which beset the Phanariot and Peloponesian Greek."

Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe in returning to America persuaded Anagnos to accompany him. In Boston Dr. Howe assigned him the task of teaching Latin and Greek in the Perkin's Insti-

tution to the few blind pupils who in 1836 had pursued their studies that far. In 1876, after the death of Dr. Howe, he was appointed director of the great institution. His work and his colossal achievements are well known to all. When he died in 1906, the trustees closed their annual report with these words: "America has lost a true son by adoption, Greece a glorious son by birth, the lightless everywhere a father and humanity a friend."

In October, 1906, in Tremont Temple, Boston, the exercises commemorating the memory of the great Greek were held before a notable gathering. Gen. Francis Henry Appleton presided. Addresses were made by Governor Guild, Mayor Fitzgerald, Prof. J. Irving Mannat and Bishop Lawrence.

I quote here a few words of Bishop Lawrence's eulogy: "We in America," said Bishop Lawrence, "are a little jealous, are we not, of the love and loyalty which some of those who come to us show towards their old home and nation? We want them to become fully and completely and suddenly American. Are we right in this? Is it not the fact that a transplanted tree grows better when with it comes a great clod of its native earth to nourish and support it until its roots are thrust into new soil? Is it not well that immigrants sustain and nourish the memory of their old traditions and home associations and was it not one of the finer features of Mr. Anagnos that while he gave himself to the work of this land, he so loved his native people, that he, in his life and death gave an endowment and an education to them and their children? We are richer for his continued association with his people and they are richer for the larger conception of the life which he gave them."

And Governor Guild concluded: "The name of Anagnos belongs to Greece; the fame of him belongs to the United States; but his services belong to humanity."

I beg you, my friends, to mark these words. They represent the real feeling of the real Americans.

In the same time with Anagnos we find in the United States a large number of that class of wealthy and cultivated Greeks, as directors in New York, Boston, New Orleans and elsewhere, of agencies of the great Greek commercial houses, as Ralli Brothers, Choren and Benaki, Sinadinos, John Rodokanaki and others. "These gentlemen," says the Rev. Th. Burgess, "live like Americans and move in the best American society, without neglecting, however, to take the lead at the present day in the noble work for the uplift of their fellow countrymen."

During the second and third periods of immigration, in contrast to this first period, a rapidly increasing number of immigrants came to this country. They were almost exclusively peasants from Peloponesos, and continental Greece and later from the enslaved Greece, the Islands, Epiros, Macedonia, Thrace and from Asia Minor. The flood of immigration poured in through New York, Boston and Philadelphia; at first a small flow then rapidly increasing in volume; and it spread itself out in streams, first small then large all over the country. Moreover, in each locality the streams came to rest in various channels, similar to those of other localities, as each immigrant sought to earn his living. This represents the industrial development of the immigrants. Also the channels combined in similar ways, as the institutions of intercourse and fellowship arose in the various centers. This is their institutional development. So it went on until we find now in most of the large cities and many of the smaller ones, colonies of Greeks from one to fifty thousand and even more; also, and this is particularly true of the Greek immigrants, in practically every city or town of any size in the United States there are to be found at least five to ten Greeks. "Probably," says Burgess, "there is no one of the

more recent races of immigrants, some of which total many more than the Greeks, which is so universally disseminated in every part of this country."

I am not going to dwell upon the further evolution of the immigrants of these two periods. It is well known to all. After the tray peddler had learned a few English words and saved a bit of money he got a pushcart and established his trade at some street corner. After a while he had accumulated a little capital, he set up a candy, flower or fruit store, or a shoeshine parlor and later he went into the restaurant and tobacco business. The first candy and florist shop in New York was established about 1835, and the first Greek restaurant opened its doors in the same year on Roosevelt Street in New York. During and after the World War the immigrants made marked progress in the above named industries and furthermore in real estate and theatrical business. Unfortunately a great amount of the wealth and financial independence acquired at that time was wiped out by the recent depression.

The fourth phase of the evolution, from 1902 to the enforcement of the immigration law, was characterized not so much by the tremendous increase in number of the immigrants as by the development of the earlier ones, of the arrival of more educated Greeks, doctors, lawyers, journalists and priests, and above all by the growing up of the younger generation composed of children born and educated in this country. Thus the isolation of the immigrant gradually comes to an end. He has come to be recognized as a useful component in the common welfare, he is no more ashamed to be a "Greek" as he was formerly, and through his social, professional and political activities he has risen to the same rank as the other races composing this great country. Furthermore he becomes more and more American minded. Helped by the great adaptability and resourcefulness of his race he is rapidly converted to the great American principles of team work, discipline, straightforwardness, fair play and fair fight. Without losing his racial qualities he is molded in this great school of humanism, into a new man; Greek in soul and religion, American in ideals, aspirations and principles. This evolution is reflected in the history of the Greek organizations. The first in date were the communities founded round the church and parochial school. Then appear the choral societies of immigrants who came from the same towns and villages. The professional organizations have followed. Later on, at the time of hard struggle in the Mother Country, patriotic societies were organized, Panhellenic in character. Last to appear were two societies equally Panhellenic, aiming at the education of their members, the development of a closer fellowship among them, the mutual assistance and protection, and more especially the initiation of the members to the ideals and principles of their adopted country so that they would become good Americans and worthy citizens of the greatest country in the world today. In the meantime a constantly increasing number of political clubs have been created through which the Americans of Greek extraction take an active part in the political movements of their adopted country.

I shall not dwell at length upon the history of the formation of these societies. The critical survey of their activities, advantages, shortcomings, limitations and of their future is much more important.

The first Greek church was founded in New Orleans in the year of 1876. The first orthodox community, however, was formed in New York under the name of the Hellenic Brotherhood of Athena, and this society sent to Greece the request for a priest. Almost at the same time another organization, which later took the name of Lycurgos Society was formed in Chicago for the purpose of establishing a church and in a short time a

second priest had been called to this city. In 1898 the Chicago community bought a church building, the first owned by Greeks after that of New Orleans. In 1904 the New York Greeks bought a church at 151 East 72nd Street, which was destroyed by fire and was succeeded by the imposing cathedral erected last year on East 74th Street. In 1905 the church in Atlanta, Ga., was built, and then others in Lowell, Boston, Manchester, Newark, Charleston, Tarpon Springs, Minneapolis, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco and Montreal. Actually there are 230 Greek orthodox churches in the United States and Canada, with the same number of organized communities, all submitted to the spiritual direction of the Archbishop of North and South America. In every community we find at least one school, their total number, according to latest statistics, being around 430.

In Greek centers there are a number of local and professional societies. In New York alone their number is over 90, and in the United States over 1,500, nobody knowing their exact number. Before closing the list of these organizations we should mention the charity societies, founded and directed by Greek women and girls, for the support and help of the distressed and sick. More recently a considerable number of societies and fraternities have been formed by the professional men and especially by the students in American colleges and universities, the number of which has increased during the last ten years by leaps and bounds. I believe that these organizations are the most important agencies, and that they are destined to have a great influence upon the further development of Hellenism in America. Several of the local societies are united in federations, increasing in that way their resources, their power and their influences. The Society of the Tzitziniots, Archovits and Arcadians have accomplished a great deal for their countrymen in America and in their native towns in Greece.

Among all these societies we should study separately three organizations, because of their achievements and their broader aspirations and objectives. They are the Panhellenic Society, the Ahepa and the Gapa. The first idea of the Panhellenic Society originated with the great Anagnos. In 1904, two years before he died, he formed in Boston the "National Union"; in the autumn of 1907 in New York a committee of the local societies with representatives of other societies arranged a convention which met in New York and reorganized the National Union under the name of "Panhellenic Union," with its headquarters in Boston. In 1911 it comprised some eight thousand members and by the end of 1912 it had run up to thirty thousand in 150 branches. Its object was to protect the immigrant, to help him in sickness and poverty, to instill veneration and affection for the laws and institutions of his adopted country, to teach the English and Greek languages, to preserve the Greek Orthodox Church, and to secure the moral and material assistance of the Union towards the great needs of the Greek Nation. Under the energetic and inspiring leadership of Coromilas, ex-Minister to the United States, Sinadinos and Papanicholopoulos, the latter member of the Greek parliament for 20 years, the Panhellenic Society had a tremendous influence upon the development of the immigrant. During the Balkan Wars it furnished a splendid record; it suffices to say that it took the leading part in the provisions for the passage money and the care of the families of the 14,000 Greeks who responded to the call to arms and went home to fight the Turks, and in the raising of money for the Greek Red Cross. According to personal information given to me by its treasurer, Leonidas Calvocressis, within 40 days \$240,000 were collected and disposed for the above enumerated purposes.

This splendid organization, after the Balkan War, and under the morbid influence of internal conflicts, struggles and scrambles, lost its prestige and gradually disappeared.

All the above described societies and organizations, with the exception of the fraternities of students, were founded and directed by Greeks of the older generation. An important departure from the rule so far followed was attempted when on July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., six Greek-Americans formed a secret society to which they gave the name of Ahepa, from the initial letters of American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. Its aims were identical to the Panhellenic Union, with the difference that a strict discipline was introduced in it and the English language was the official language of the society in its debates and its correspondence. These two innovations were of great importance, because they greatly contributed to the education of the members to follow the parliamentary rules and regulations during their meetings, which by itself was a great achievement, and more especially because it brought more closely together the old and the new generation of Greek-Americans. The Ahepa has rapidly captivated the fancy of the Greeks of the United States. Thousands of men of good repute and well recommended have become good Ahepans, and among them a considerable number of distinguished Americans. The President of the United States is a member of the organization. For a fraternity its growth has been unprecedented. Within six years the number of members was 20,000 and the number of chapters over 150, all over the United States and Canada.

One year later another society was founded in East Pittsburgh with similar objectives, the Greek-American Progressive Association, known as GAPA. The real reason for the creation of this organization was to react against the extreme tendencies of the Ahepa to disregard the feelings of the Greeks toward their Mother Country, and their devotion to the old Greek traditions and ideals. A rivalry has developed between these two societies, which for some time has been useful to both. There is no doubt, however, that the final effects of this struggle cannot be advantageous to either of them, especially if these conflicts are centered around and associated with petty personal questions.

Upon the development, evolution and achievements or failure of these organizations a marked influence was exerted by the Greek press of this country. The first Greek newspaper was started by Solon T. Vlatos in 1894; it was called the *Atlantis* and has continued to the present day. After the death of the publisher it was continued by his brother, Demetrius Vlatos. At first it was four pages, a weekly. There were then, it is true, not many subscribers to support a newspaper; but so enthusiastic did these few wax at the actuality of a paper of their own and such hearty encouragement was given to the editor that the publication lived and prospered and in 1903 it became a daily. In 1904 another Greek daily appeared, the *Panhellenic* by Socrates Xanthaki. I cannot refrain from quoting here the Reverend Burgess: "How wondrously," he says, "doth history repeat itself! Here, after the lapse of nearly 2,500 years, again we see Solon and Socrates, in the very flesh and blood, striving as of old to mold the lives of Greeks. But alas, they have deteriorated in the process of reincarnation, for we find not Socratic highmindedness nor yet Solonic disinterestedness." These humorous but very exact remarks encourage me to go later more deeply into this very touchy subject. Besides these two dailies I shall mention *Thermopylae* and *Simaia* in New York; *Greece, Star, Salonica* and *New Greece* in Chicago; *Pacific, Prometheus, California* and *Times* in San Francisco and a great number of weekly or monthly publications all over the country, few of which have survived. In 1915 the *National*

Herald was founded by Petros Tatanis, and it is still published daily under the same publisher. *Atlantis* and *National Herald* are the most important Greek papers edited today in this country. They have both rendered great services to the Greek immigrants at a time when they were not yet able to read the English papers, on the events of the day and the news from Greece, and also protecting them from exploitation and bringing them more closely together. But on the other hand they are responsible for great evils. They often abused the power given them in violent personal attacks, in stirring up and kindling political upheavals and religious convulsions which for a long period kept the Greek-Americans separated in two antagonistic, resentful factions. Fortunately, however, this tempest, which lasted for several years and forced the Greeks to spend millions of dollars, has gradually abated. By the intelligent and wise handling of the whole question by the Ambassador of Greece, Charalambos Simopoulos, the Archbishops Damanaskinos and Athenagoras, and by the praiseworthy moderation of the editors of *National Herald* and more especially Adamantios Polyzoides of the *Atlantis*, the gap between the two factions was bridged more easily than was thought possible, and today there exists a perfect harmony and union among the Hellenism of America.

Let us now survey the whole situation and try to disclose the fundamental laws underlying the succession of events and draw lessons and indications for the future.

If I may summarize the whole question as I see it, I would say that the evolution of the Greeks in America in general and more especially of their organizations has been directed by their reactions to that new environment into which they were thrown in great numbers. When they had the opportunity to come into intimate contact with it, to be permeated by it and to grow in it, as did occur with the first immigrants who came to this country one by one, they rapidly developed into men, combining the outstanding qualities of both races. They became distinguished Americans although they remained faithful to their Mother Country. This is the most objective and scientific proof that the two civilizations, Greek and American, can combine and thrive together. It is a social phenomenon which is reminiscent of the well-known biological phenomenon of symbiosis.

All together opposite, apparently at least, were the reactions of the immigrants who came in mass during the following three periods. Unable to establish any contact with the new environment, they were antagonized and they grew hostile to it. Therefore, they became easy prey to the various and numerous exploiters who were interested in the prolongation of this status, who lived as parasites upon immigrants and who tried by all means to perpetuate this morbid condition. Agents, journalists, fake business men and exploiters of every kind made appeal to the patriotism and to the idealism of the immigrant for personal and dishonest profit. This severe, but I believe just criticism applies also to a number of agitators, of presidents and chairmen in communities, colonies and fraternities or associations whom we all know very well and by whom we have been deceived more than once.

All these apparently fearful upheavals are but simple physiological phenomena comparable to the violent reactions of a man suddenly thrown in water, especially if this should occur in absolute darkness. After the first impression, however, he discovers with the rising light that he is sitting in a comfortable bathtub, that the danger was only in his imagination, that the men who tried to convince him that he was in a dangerous position were only jealous exploiters. He quiets down and calmly decides to exchange his clothing for more suitable apparel.

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The American Farm School at Salonica

By F. ALLINGER

Executive Secretary

(Special to the Ahepa Magazine)

ON THE outskirts of Salonica in the heart of refugee-settled Macedonia is the American Farm School, an institution of practical training along agricultural and industrial lines for boys from rural communities. Founded 30 years ago by Dr. John Henry House, an American missionary, and inspired



Dr. and Mrs. John Henry House. Dr. House will be 88 years old May, 1933

by the idea of "learning by doing," its students are being equipped for leadership of rural Greece in developing its local resources and in raising living standards.

From the beginning, the school aimed not only to turn out good practical farmers, but to fire its students with the mission of service to their impoverished countrymen, whose stagnation and despair left them prey for constant wars. It became a training school for rural leadership of the sort vital to peacetime development of the country.

In recognition of the American Farm School's outstanding contribution to agrarian progress in Greece, the government not long ago provided, by Act of Parliament, four-year scholarships for 200 boys in the next eight years. Fifty of these government proteges are already in training. Altogether 152 students are enrolled at the school this year.

Half of their days are devoted to classroom study of the scientific theories underlying modern practices used in the field. Following the example of Berea College, Kentucky, and Hampton Institute, Virginia, these boys are "learning by doing." Chemistry is related to the study of soil and fertilizers; physics to water and power plants; biology to breeding; mathematics to farm accounting.

In the first two years, English is taught to give the students access to agricultural and scientific textbooks in that language. Throughout the four-year course, one period a day is devoted to the study of Greek. Knowledge of good form in letter writing and making applications is essential for leadership in any democratic country.

Emphasis is also put upon an understanding of the finest in Greek history and literature, that the boys may have

a proper pride in their heritage and background. Taking care to train the boys to use to the best advantage the limited means which will be available to them upon their return to their native villages, the school teaches them to produce their own food, to handle modern farm tools in the growing and harvesting of grain, to cultivate and fertilize the soil, to breed and care for live stock, to build, repair, do rudimentary plumbing and masonry.

The teaching staff of about eighteen comprises Greek, English and American instructors. It has been strengthened of late years by the return of graduates to become instructors. Two graduates of unusual promise were sent to the United States on scholarships given by Princeton classmates of Charles L. House, son of the founder, and present director of the American Farm School. One, Christo Starche, graduated in the Princeton class of 1929 where he specialized in engineering, and is now in charge of that work at the school. The second, Demeter Hadji, has now completed his last year at Cornell University, majoring in agriculture and husbandry. He returned to the school last fall as instructor in that field.

From humble beginnings, the American Farm School has grown in thirty years to a model self-sustaining village of some 300 acres, with its own water and electric power, its own pure-bred cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, truck gardens, bee hives and silk worm culture. Its model dairy supplies children of the nearby city with certified milk. Twenty white-walled buildings with their red-tiled roofs command a vista of orchards, vineyards and grain fields sloping away a mile and a half to the Bay of Salonica and Mount Olympus snowcapped in the distance.

With true pioneer resourcefulness, the American Farm School has tackled one after another the stumbling blocks in the upward path of the struggling lone peasant. Every problem which he encounters in his home community anywhere in

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James Hall was rebuilt by a gift from Arthur Curtiss James in memory of his mother after the destructive fire of 1916

Kos, the Forgotten Island

By CAPT. JEAN M. KOSSARIDES

REMINISCENT of the spirit of its imperishable heroes, who fought for glory of ancient Greece, Kos reposes majestically in the beautiful, island-studded Aegean Sea. It lies in that part of the Mediterranean which is between Greece on the east and Asia Minor on the west, and is designated as the Grecian Archipelago. This shuttle-shaped bit of earth has a high, wall-like mountain range encrusting one edge, while the remainder of the island is an immense expanse of undulating land, covered with a profusion of foliage, intermingled here and there with the white blurs of towns—all this against the background of blue sky and bluer sea. From a steamer passing on the north is visible a long, narrow, sand-colored strip running the entire length of the island. Incredible as it at first appears, it is miles and miles of straight highway constructed during the Christian Era.

The grim walls of her impregnable citadels, the sparkling marble of the Temple of Asclepios and her superb Byzantine architecture contrasting sharply to her present-day quaint picturesqueness impressively remind one of the great history. Yet, in the hush of a springtime breeze, the olive and orange blossoms glisten like rich gems in the daylight as they lift their eager, hungry mouths from the hills and dales to feast on the streaming sunrays. Here, indeed, are found beauty, peace and love—the symbolic virtues of the inhabitants and their Isle of Paradise.

Chora is the capital as well as the chief seaport of Kos, from which the major portion of its foreign exports and imports are taken care of, while Cardameny and Kephalos are smaller seaports, controlling the largest share of interisland transportation. Asfendiou, home of the author, Pelion and Antimahia are the three main inland towns, governing practically all interior agricultural production and live stock. There is a population of approximately 35,000, of whom 28,000 are pure Hellenes. The men are hardy, well built and intrepid, and the women are noted for their beauty, the old Greek type being well preserved. Many of its 350 square miles are composed of very fertile, naturally well-irrigated valleys and plains, rendering comparatively easy an abundant production of wheat, wines, oil, mastic figs, currants, honey, wax, cotton and silk. Inhabitants not occupied with agriculture are employed in fishing for coral, sponges, as well as for bream, mullet and other fish.

Kos, though fully conscious of her remarkable grandeur and inexhaustible supply of natural wealth, rests in her cloak of sea discontented lest she be denied the privilege of asserting her great history and that of her sons of the past—those who bestowed ancient and coveted laurels upon her, swelling her motherly bosom with pride and magnificence. She speaks with maternal ardor and arrogance, and her lips tremble at the mention of the name of her greatest son, the immortal Hippocrates, Father of Medicine, and a direct descendant of Hercules through his mother, Phænarite. Hippocrates is the admiration of our entire civilized society, particularly the world of medical science. Justly venerated and loved so, because he presented humanity with a gift of medical knowledge which is credited with saving man from a complete catastrophe. Hippocrates' miraculous genius is credited with having spared Alexander the Great and his vast army from destruction by a threatening

plague. Incidentally, in the heart of Chora still stands the historic Plane tree which Hippocrates planted in memory of the great Battle of Gavgamelis and complete destruction of the Persian Empire. This is one of the oldest trees on record—it inspires one with awe by its age alone.

His sincere determination and desire to carry on his works after his death inspired many more of his islesmen to turn into the path of science. Out of respect to Hippocrates and his followers, about 430 B. C., the unassuming island folks founded and builded a great pharmaceutical institution, erecting a magnificent edifice where they worshipped the god of medicine and chemistry, the great Asclepios. In 1904-5 a German scientific expedition excavated this same edifice and unearthed astounding discoveries which turned out to be priceless treasures formulas carved in marble. These formulas were taken to the Museum of Berlin, and it is since their discovery that Germany has developed her chemical science to supremacy.

Then there is Apelles, the artist, whose magic brush created masterpieces which are today worshipped by all lovers of art. After Alexander the Great's conquest over the Persian Empire, during the very zenith of his glory, it was only Apelles' unerring hand which was permitted to paint a portrait of this inimitable military strategist. Today we find some of Apelles' remarkable works on display in art galleries of Rome and the Louvre in Paris. But why run on breathlessly enumerating many more eminent men who were born on this isle. Pause for a moment during the Christian Era and witness the erection of marvelous churches in Byzantine style which still stand intact, silent sentinels over a glorious past! The Koians, down through the ages, have been known for their honesty, morality and religion.

For thirty-two centuries Kos has been the scene of infrequent disturbances of unjust infringement of Persians, Avars, Saracens, Venetians, Genoans, Turks and now Italians. But, with unaltered decision and iron-bound sternness, not once did the spirit of a true Greek falter or retreat even in the face of death, which was preferable to forfeiting liberty and faith to the Motherland. From the Trojan war period to the present this small island has always been an active participant in any cause undertaken by the Motherland, contributing generously not only equipment and money but soldiers and other men well trained in many professions.

In the darkest hours of terrific fighting, on August 24, 1824, all eyes of Greece were focused on the Straits of Kos, for it was here that Admiral Sactouris and Commander Nicodemos (great-uncle of the author) blockaded the enemy's fleets, and won one of the most important battles of the 1821 Revolution, against the united naval forces of Egypt and Turkey under command of Admiral Ibrahim Pasha and Admiral Chosref respectively. Surely, Kos had a right to be proud! Again in the 1912-13 Balkan Wars and the 1914 World War Kos gave freely and unstintingly of her best-trained military men.

Commensurate with what Kos has always so generously sacrificed, does she not deserve to be taken back into the shelter of Motherland's arms? Universal protest was made against culture and method of Hitlerite ruling of certain people . . .

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This Is a Marvelous Musical Composition

By JAMES ORPHANOS

THE very name of Greece conjures the shades of great men in the fields of art, science, philosophy and literature. Modern civilization is so unshakably founded upon the civilization of Athens, that every educated citizen of the world feels that he owes as much to that city as the Christians everywhere feel that they owe to Jerusalem.

Since the days of the Romans, historians and students of civilization have endeavored to advance some plausible theory to explain the phenomenal progress of the Greeks and their unsurpassed achievements. However, the real excuses must remain a profound mystery. Whether it was the climate, the sea, the soil configuration, or some other physical cause, or a mere accident, even the best students of our civilization are not able to establish with scientific accuracy. What is generally recognized as true, however, is that the Greeks have left an immortal heritage to mankind and have set an ideal toward the attainment of which we must strive.

The most outstanding characteristics of the Greeks were calmness, a desire for knowledge for its own sake and not for exploitation, a steady effort to grasp the solution of world problems and a faculty for harmonizing their lives and their thoughts with the laws and processes of nature. To find truth had become the goal of all the Greek thinkers. They had abandoned themselves calmly to the revelation of truth. To seek and find truth was considered by them as the noblest achievement and the most valuable effort in their lives.

Blessed by a climate which did not impose upon them forced and strained efforts, bathed by a sunshine which was never too hot to enervate them, surrounded by seas that brought to them information and knowledge from all corners of the world, they conceived with such clearness the importance of harmonizing their lives with the laws of nature, that instead of opposing nature's laws, they studied them intensely in order to attune themselves all the better to the process of nature.

They also conceived very early in their national life the superior value of the things of the mind over the material things of life, and devoted themselves to the perfection of their minds and souls, leaving the cares of daily life to slaves and inferior people who were not capable of rising higher than the sphere of mere animals. The Greeks thus formed a small society of aristocratic peers, a legion of intellectuals who devoted themselves mostly to the pleasures of the mind.

And such there grew to be the free citizenry of Athens, that a perfect harmony was attained in their lives. They developed their bodies by constant attention to athletics. They developed their minds by unceasing researches into the realms of thought until in the days of Pericles they had attained to such a height of the perfect balance between the physical and the spiritual that in body they were strong and handsome, in mind very well informed, in soul noble, patriotic and devout. It was at this stage when the revelation of sublime beauty came to them. It was at this stage when they gave expression to their achievement in harmony between the physical and the spiritual. The works of Plato, the thoughts of Socrates, the Dramas of Aeschylus and Sophocles, the odes of Pindar, were delicate silken expressions of the silken thoughts and feelings of the people of Athens.

It was at this stage when Pericles, Aspasia, the poets, the dramatists, the architects, the sculptors and the very artisans erected the most beautiful human monument, the ensemble of

Acropolis, which will inspire to the end of time all those who will look upon it with thoughts divine.

Such was the beauty of the life and the harmony of thoughts of the Athenians that the entire structure on the Acropolis is said to have been built according to the rules of Pythagorean system of harmony in music.

The Parthenon will remain for all time as the most delicate and the most sublime poem and musical composition of the human mind and soul. The great composer, Straus, when he mused among the colonnades of the Parthenon exclaimed: "This is a marvelous musical composition, created by the harmonious symphony of a superior race of man."

Politics—Then and Now

THAT ancient Greece was the cradle of modern Western civilization is a truism often expounded by scholars. Governor Wilbur L. Cross followed the tradition Sunday evening in his address at the banquet given in his honor by the New Haven Chapter of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. "Everything we have in the modern world," he said, "in art, in literature, in modern government, had its beginning in the Grecian race." And contemporary education has suffered by placing in the background the study of the Grecian language, which is precise and concentrated, emphasizing brevity and nicety of expression. All this is very true and has been said many times before.

But the Governor gave an original twist to his argument, pinned his remarks to the contemporary with a concise comparison. It is curious, he suggested, that statesmen in this modern world, which is so evidently a product of Grecian seedings, should display so little political philosophy when compared with the men of Plato's day. Politics, that is, has ceased to be a profession, has become a game. Too often politicians pursue, not political ideas and ideals, but offices and salaries and attendant honors. Personal gain is substituted for public welfare. The expedient is sought, not the permanently good. The average man in politics has no comprehensive political philosophy to which he adheres, but shifts before public opinion; does not attempt to mould or to lead that opinion, but to follow it.

It would be possible, perhaps, to demonstrate that this theory has parallels in fact in every branch of governmental activity. But it seems entirely probable that Governor Cross may have had in mind conditions in Connecticut. For this certainly is the state which he knows the best, in whose political affairs he has now had ample experience.

The Fellow You Hate

The fellow you hate for no reason on earth,
May be a lot finer than you;
Go out of your way and some pleasant word say,
And you'll see the real man shining through.

Tho' something about him rubs you in the raw,
It will pass when you take his right hand;
If you try to be kind, I'll bet you will find
After all he's a regular man.

—Shop Talk, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Programs of Action

By ARTHUR HAGIS

"O Solon, Solon, you Hellenes are never anything but children, and there is not an old man among you. Solon in return asked him what he meant. I mean to say, he replied, that in mind you are all young; there is no old opinion handed down among you by ancient tradition, nor any science which is hoary with age."

This story put into the mouth of an Egyptian priest by Plato admirably expresses both the tragedy and cause of preservation of modern Greece. On the one hand, we have the emulation of convention characterizing the "barbarian" Egyptians; on the other, self-reliance—the essence of originality in the Greek mind. Perhaps ever since the defeat of Athens at Aegospotami, the Greeks lost their self-reliance and became "Egyptians"—purveyors of a tradition about the "glory that was Greece." At the same time, their self-reliance, whenever it has asserted itself, has helped to bring a new Hellas into existence.

If we pass in rapid survey over the periods of Greek history which concern themselves with the Roman domination, the Byzantine Era, the influx of the hordes which crossed the Danube in the sixth century, and finally with the Turkish rule we can easily see how this "great tradition," enabling the Greeks to struggle through the centuries and to keep burning the light which has been called the Greek Genius, has been the cause of preservation of modern Greece. It was this tradition that made it possible for the country to determine its modern nationality as truly Hellenic rather than allow it to succumb to the influences resulting from the infusion of outsiders. The preponderant benefits which such a tradition may have when in moderation may be seen if we contrast the condition of modern Greece which, because of its appreciation of the Parthenon and Marathon, of Plato and Aristotle, is what it is, with the condition of modern China which, because of extreme worship at the religious altars of her graveyards, finds itself in a primitive stage.

And yet, the fate of China has a lesson for us. In becoming the purveyor of a tradition the creative mind inevitably suffers. A tradition necessitates a priestly class—not necessarily one belonging to the Church—whose duty it is to preserve the *status quo* by sterilizing the creative mind and thwarting originality. It is evident that the society with the least possible tradition may expect the highest intellectual efflorescence, whereas the most rigid and conventional should expect to be the most primitive and static. Herein, I think, lies part of the explanation for the slow Greek development.

It is easily seen how a tradition such as ours, despite all its beneficent results, may limit the activities and fetter the accomplishments of a growing nation. There is an old and trite saying with a deep and significant truth: "All progress consists in change, be that progress individual or national." The reasons for the lack of change in Greece are twofold. Besides the Greek tradition, there has been the influence of the Greek Church. If we go back to the time of the Greek acceptance of Christianity and the struggles which followed, we see a wonderful manifestation of the Greek Genius in the various religious councils. It is not important in this discussion to

analyze the causes of stagnation and to say whether the Greek Church petrified because of the petrification of Hellenism or of Christianity. The result is generally, and truthfully, I think, attributed to the petrification of Hellenism, but suffice it to say here that Greece now fell into the hands of the "priestly class." I am not unwilling to acknowledge the debt which modern Greece owes to the Church, just as I have not been reluctant to state the case for the Greek tradition, for I agree with those who maintain that the Church, supplying the vital link with the past, was able to keep the light burning that paved the way for the Greek Revolution. But we can easily notice the evil influences of a church domination with an unenlightened clergy body. That same lack of education has characterized the Church even unto the present day, and instead of being the body which would assume the leadership in any movement—or cooperate with the leaders since it was ubiquitous—it has been part of the cause, on account of its dependence on ignorance to enable it to hold the reins, for the Greek stagnation which we are discussing.

Former Bishop Alexopoulos of the New England diocese speaking before our parish a few years ago explained our troubles by the phrase "Too much democracy in our hearts and minds." I think this is representative of the conservatives in religion as well as of the royalists in politics—the two bodies in Greece which have so vehemently been opposed to change that they may truly be called parts of the priestly class. They have never been willing to have faith in the ability of the common people to think for themselves and to work out their own salvation. The Church, resistant to change, thus has been a petrified part of the growing Greek nation and it has been in spite of the Church rather than because of it that the Greek movement has gone forward with what impetus it has.

Again I must admit that the intense nationalism of the modern Greek is a direct result of the constant consciousness of the past as well as of the influence of the Church. This nationalism, as A. J. Toynbee has pointed out "is not an artificial conception of theorists, but a real force which impels the most scattered and down-trodden populations of Greek speech to travail unceasingly for political unity with the national state." Thanks to this nationalism, modern Greece has achieved a union within boundaries which, although not wholly satisfactory, are gradually becoming acceptable. I am convinced, however, that the more we get away from the fetters of rigidity the more will we be able to attain that creativeness which is free from convention and which characterized the age when Greeks were "children." It is when foreigners will not be able to bring back such tragic stories as this—"My name is Lycurgus, of Sparta. You know the name. We are still the foremost people in the world, for we have the brains and we have the money—" that Greece may hope to fulfill any dormant desires for creativeness.

Everywhere in Greece today we see encouraging signs of progress which are healthy and promising. Most of us abroad have concerned ourselves so much with the political side of the national struggle that we have forgotten there is another side to a nation's life. This side is the intellectual activity which

Greece finds itself in at present. Foreign observers who are chiefly concerned with this question are more than satisfied that the Greek Genius is beginning to flower again. Perpetually concerning ourselves with political names, few Greeks abroad know the names of any modern Greek writers, painters, or actresses. The modern Greek novel, for the most part, does not exist for the Greek-American. Greek lyric and narrative poetry which compares favorably with much of the European writing of today and which some people think richer in feeling than any ancient product does not form part of our culture so that we may proudly answer those who ask us, "What is modern Greece doing to justify its claims to greatness?"

All this flowering, we must remember, has not taken place in the glorious spring but amidst the suffering of winter. A poor system of education—poor not in the character of the student or teaching body, but poor in modern conveniences—and a lack of libraries have been the most lamentable of drawbacks. The field of education is of the greatest importance and not until the foundation and enlargement of the means for elementary and particularly of higher education has taken place may we expect the flowering that must characterize future greatness.

Greece

For the achievement of progress and the complete flowering of the Greek Genius, however, a new philosophy of life and a new national psychology must come about with the new system of education. If we glance for a moment at the history of the Greek Nationality Movement as conceived in 1914 we see that it was composed of three parts.

First. The reconquest of the European mainland and islands.

Second. The recovery of Constantinople.

Third. The reconstruction of the Greek Empire.

The Philhellenes of that day said that the first part was a thing of yesterday, the second began today, and the third was altogether a thing of tomorrow, adding that if the first took a century, they hoped that the second and third would not take as long. This has been completely changed within the past two decades. It remains now for us to accept the *status quo* and aid at a different goal. It is altogether appropriate if we formulate this aim just before the coming celebration of the Greek independence.

First, then, there must be a prolonged period of peace. We must realize the futility of all future wars. Wars in the Balkans, with the possible exception of the Greek Revolution, have all been the result of planning by the Great Powers. This is not better shown than by recalling that these same Great Powers, after France and Italy had supplied Turkey with arms for the purpose, left the Greek soldiers and people to perish in cold blood in the disaster of Asia Minor and the burning of Smyrna. Anyone who has read reports of this disaster will know that intimate relations can never exist between the two nations. Extermination of either race is impossible, however, and, for the good of both, relations of peace must continue to exist. The Greeks have everything to gain in this since post-war economics definitely prove that "in war there can be no victory". The Greek financial genius under peaceful relations will take first place among the Balkan states as soon as some of the internal problems of the country are solved.

Secondly, there must come the unity and solidification which the Greek people have been craving for and which each generation has seen fit to let pass unrealized. That "in union there is strength" has been shown by the deeds which have characterized our nation in its supreme moments. The victory at Salamis and the defeat of the Turks in the Revolution are

evidences of this fact. Previous to 1821 there were innumerable uprisings but it was only when a simultaneous movement was presented that the Greeks were triumphant. Since the need of solidification has not been forcefully presented to the Greek mind in time of peace, the achievement of the desired unity will probably take as much as a generation. The reasons for this are two. The party divisions which took place in the struggles between the Royalists and Venizelists will continue to influence the history of Greece. These ill-fated moments which turned our people's existence into an internecine struggle which divided families as well as the whole nation will continue to keep the Greeks divided for at least a generation. The old leaders will have to pass away and a new type must come to the front—a type which will be willing to sacrifice personal aggrandizement in the interests of cooperation. The second reason for the long time required for solidification is a result of the influx of refugees into the nation. Inter-marriages will have to take place so that a new nation will arise on the foundation of the old. The same tradition which has kept the Greeks together through darker moments will exert its influence once more so that a unified Greece will arise. Following closely and going on hand in hand with this solidification will be the second important condition for future development—that is the achievement of a stable administration—an administration backed by a greater majority than even the greatest of insurgents has been able to command.

Under these conditions of a new philosophy and a national solidarity with its attending unanimously backed leadership, we may look forward to the flowering of the Greek Genius. Everyone is ready to admit that the refugees are proving to be an incalculable enrichment to the wealth of modern Greece. It is a happy sign that these "new" Greeks are not troubled by the delusion of the ancient tradition that I have spoken about, and perhaps this in itself will have a wholesome influence on the "old" Greeks. No one can pass over the question of the refugees without thinking of the marvelous constructive work done by the Settlement Commission headed by Mr. Henry Morgenthau. This deed will go down in history as a great feat showing that the Greek people when united can accomplish. The faith expressed in the future of Greece by Mr. Morgenthau and other helpful observers will always find for these men a tender place in the hearts of the grateful Greeks.

But we, the Greeks of today, both at home and abroad, must realize the momentous work before us if we think at all of the future glory of our land. Brought to the brink of ruin by the World War, Greece is now the land for which the foreigner who knows its ancient history feels a profound pity. The wretched financial plight of the nation will continue to be a drawback to progress. Lack of mineral wealth and natural resources, added to the fact that Greece is dependent on the outside world for many of her agricultural products, seem like insurmountable drawbacks. The hard lot of the individual in parts where farm and home economy still exists with its primitive methods of bread and clothes making, and other manifestations of the lack of a wise division of labor, which must be remedied by a higher standard of living must come about before we can expect progress in other directions.

We in America must realize by this time the mobility and intentness of the West for new creations and the truth in the statement that in the last one hundred years the more "progressive" a nation was the less may we find in it accomplishments in the fine arts. Sad as this may be to our artistic temperaments, it is nothing but the cold facts staring us in the face. The practical effects of this new technological culture may be evil and may be the very cause of the destruction

of the culture they have helped to create, but the theoretical results as far as can be shown are good. Progress, or what we think of as progress, has been in the direction of a very different economy than that in which the Greek interior finds itself at present. How much a nation has opposed or been slow in accepting renewal and change, the West has always triumphed. The West will again triumph and it is our duty to help the homeland to achieve the theoretical good which we find in the civilization under which we are living. We can be of service in this by being instrumental in helping Greece to achieve the third condition necessary for the realization of her former greatness—the condition which says that she must achieve a stabilization of her national finances. How this may be done will be shown in the last part of this essay.

We feel, therefore, the necessity of less emphasis on the Greek tradition for a healthy youthfulness which will aid us in the realization of our former greatness to arise. We see the need, in order that this may come about, of a prolonged peace, of national unification under leaders who receive wide support, and of stabilization of national finances. The question which we must ask ourselves is, "What can we do in order to further these movements?"

America

The internecine political struggles which divided Greece reached every corner of the globe where Greeks lived. Interpreted by a biased and prejudiced press which was just as much a part of the struggle as the division it was trying to explain, this conflict split the Greeks into two sections in every city in America. Two churches were built, two schools maintained, two priests, and two organizations of every type arose. Instead of looking at the matter objectively, since they could not all gain or lose anything by the struggle in the homeland, the Greeks in America entered the conflict with even more vehemence as they were misled by a prejudiced press. At present there is every prospect of the race forever being divided into two factions. Even the young generation finds itself being forced to choose between the two junior Greek orders.

The Greeks in America must shake themselves out of this useless warfare. They must realize that it is the reason for their lack of progress in this land. Perpetually reading the Greek press and talking Greek politics they have failed to realize that they are living in a new land, under a new culture and philosophy of life. This has been the biggest drawback in their learning the language of the land. They fully understand the indispensability of a knowledge of the English language, but they still persist in spending their spare hours on futile arguments about Greek politics which they cannot possibly influence. Contrary to the belief of some people, I do not think that the proper assimilation of the Greek people in America—the first step in the improvement of our condition abroad—has taken place, for assimilation is only possible when language is not a drawback.

If we would aid our homeland, we can do it only by reorganizing our own life. The first step must be a movement for the teaching of the immigrant which should have taken place years ago. This does not necessarily mean such complete Americanization that our people will forget their homeland. That will never be possible with the true sons of Hellas. I do imply, however, a type of Americanization which will make our people an active part of the government under which they are living, and even if they do become American citizens they will always be the foremost Philhellenes—men that Greece will always be able to depend upon in her hour of need.

The second step will and must be the complete solidification of the Greeks in America under a single organization. The Greeks will some day see the uselessness of their present enmities but unless they force themselves to open their eyes soon it may be too late. One generation has grown up abroad within the last thirty years and the second is now on its way. Many members of the first have been lost to Hellenism and more of the second promise to be lost unless Hellenism properly organizes itself. The Greek clergy has failed miserably in its lack of leadership. Instead of being the leaders of any constructive movement, they have been the last to try to learn the language of this land and to realize that we are not living in the Old World. Instead of opposing division, they have become the profiteers of the movement. Moreover, in a land where there is no control of religion by the central government, the Church cannot be depended upon to carry forward the hopes of Hellenism. There must be some single organization which, assuming the responsibility of the advance of the race in America and deriving its material support by enlisting the aid of the Greek Alexanders in America, will absorb all minor organization by pressing forward the work of unification. This organization will thus direct the collective intelligence of the race towards a common goal.

Proper assimilation and unification, therefore, must be the two conditions upon which future progress abroad will depend. Only when these are achieved may we concern ourselves with what Hellenism has to offer to modern civilization and means whereby this will be possible. Progress must go along these three lines of attack before we may again boast of greatness.

First, we must take stock to see exactly what Hellenism has to contribute to the modern world and devise means whereby this contribution may become vibrant with life.

Second, we must develop methods whereby our people in America may establish themselves in the dignity which is their rightful privilege.

Third, we must organize a world organization of Greeks which will work for the advantage of the Greek race both at home and abroad.

The need of the first condition I have indicated above. Greece must here learn from America. In speaking of methods whereby our people may improve their standing we can do no better than to look at the remarkable trusts of this country, the union of great railroads, and systems of chain stores. This has for us the greatest lesson which America can teach us—the lesson of cooperation. It will be possible by organizing Greek business, both local and national, to compete with any rival organizations instead of being gradually forced to retreat. One of the first steps to be taken after this organization will be the establishing of such relations with the homeland so that every product which can advantageously be procured from Greece *will* be procured from there and not from any of its Mediterranean neighbors. This will necessitate what Greece has been very far behind its competitors in doing—the sending of men to study American business methods and needs. Thus, by the use of proper methods, may we achieve the dignity which is properly ours, and at the same time, aid in the stabilization of Greek finances.

It will be but a step to the organization which will inevitably come. The world laughed when small organizations arose in America which united the Greek people, but those who laughed are now looking on with admiration. It took us a long time to find out that we could organize ourselves, but we must carry on this work to its logical conclusion. Again we must learn from what other nations have to teach us.

Under these two conditions of dignity and union we may

look forward to the advance of Hellenism and its contributions to modern life. Before this can come about, we must, as I have indicated, cast off the evils of a heritage which has been rooted on unreality and transform it into a form which will play a constructive rôle. We must overcome the delusion of grandeur and stop talking vainly of our "glorious ancestors." Heretofore, we have been altogether too determined to prove that we are direct descendants of the ancient Greeks. Perhaps this was a healthy sign and showed our vitality but it cannot in any way prove anything regarding our future greatness, since we are already what we are. Moreover, we can see how foolish this has been, if we realize, as George Brandes does, the injustice of our foreign critics in asking us for such proof. May we with Brandes point out to them that the North Germans are mostly Slavic, whereas the French, suggested by the very name *Franks*, are partly Germanic and partly Celtic and not Latin as they seem to think.

The social culture of the present Greeks with its memories, tradition, and language of antiquity only too plainly proves that we have in us the Greek ideals. The most recent book on the subject of "The Greek Language" by B. F. C. Atkinson points out that the ancient tongue "remains the language of the liberated Greece of today". Excerpts in this book taken from E. Legrand's *Bibliothèque Grecque Vulgaire* which contains a collection of poems written during the Middle Ages shows the remarkable resistance of the language to change. Atkinson points out that in a leading article of *The Times* for March 4, 1931, the following words of Greek origin occurred: *Political* (3 times), *practical* (twice), *academic*, *topic*, *practically*, *criticisms*, *politics*, *system*, *economy* (4 times), *methods*, *policy*, *problems*. In another article were the words *scheme*, *ideal*, *philanthropic*, *asphalt*. "Ancient Greece lives today in its language—the language of practical culture and scholarship."

I realize that I have in the last paragraph committed the error that I am warning against. This has been done as a joke at my own expense to show how foolish the whole thing really is. It is as foolish as trying to prove a truth that does not require proof. It is an instance of how we waste our valuable time and the space of our periodicals on this question, while we might be pushing forward work into new fields of creativeness.

Greece has much to offer to the world which is characteristic of its former greatness and I am convinced that this contribution must come about through the modern Greeks. In many respects the most important of these contributions is the Greek interest in politics. The American citizen thinks of government only on election day and perhaps not even then does he feel an interest in its affairs. Aristotle, over 2,000 years ago, said that "man is a political animal" and the Greeks have remained so. If they transfer their love of discussion of Greek politics to American problems they will undoubtedly be contributing to America what this country mostly feels the lack of at present.

I have not condemned the Greek Church as much as I feel the need of doing because of one reason and that is that in its severity it has had one supreme accomplishment. Because of the Greek Church, the Greek family is still an ideal institution and the love of a single man for a single woman once married flowers into what has been the pride of monogamy. American women must learn from their Greek sisters.

The ideals of originality and instinct for the beautiful, of a sense of moderation and fitness, are a dominant and inherent part of the Greek character. It is by living a life with these ideals as parts of us that we may hope "to marshal into

service for Americanism the highest attributes of Hellenism."

When we have influenced American life through our entrance into its politics, our ideal family institution, and our artistic instinct, we shall have fulfilled the third condition of greatness—we will have taken stock and made our contributions.

No one will then say of us "They are greatly gifted but without a goal," or that we "will live on as one of the 'unhistorical nations'." Rather they will admit that the high intelligence of the Greeks will, by taking the leading part in the intellectual world, attain a position where it will be anything but a "tragedy to be a modern Greek." But it is only after the great constructive work ahead of us is brought to a conclusion that the Greek genius with a new vision of the future, working both at home and abroad towards a definite goal—the realization of its former greatness—will again flower and continue to exert its influence through the ages exclaiming proudly and majestically that magnificent line of Lord Byron:

Awake! (not Greece—she is awake!)

To Edwin Markham

THE following article appeared in the *South Bend Tribune* on January 9:

"Milton Kouroubetis, son of Michael Kouroubetis, graduate of Mishawaka High School and a Rector scholar at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., is a poet of no little distinction today, with a personal letter from Edwin Markham to prove it.

"Young Kouroubetis wrote an ode to Mr. Markham and in return received a letter commending him on his large, imaginative way and thanking him for his tribute. The poem follows:

To Edwin Markham

"'Oft had I drunk from the eternal well
And gained admittance to wide heaven, hell.
The beauty of a far-flung star I saw;
The blooming flower's secret sought to know.
The all exulting peace I keenly felt
While o'er life's weary road I snail-like crept.
And then I saw this man of common clay
Destined by God for greater heights each day,
I heard him sound the depths of misery
And steal the fear out of eternity!
One of the multitude, yet I rejoice
That I beheld the man and heard his voice.'

"The poet's letter follows verbatim:

"My dear Milton Kouroubetis:

"Your very welcome letter and poem are at hand. I am greatly pleased with the poem addressed to me. You certainly pay me honor and you do it in resounding lines. I am especially moved by the beauty of the line "and steal the fear out of eternity." Here you say a significant thing in a large, imaginative way. I thank you for your tribute which I may not deserve; and I assure you that I am happy to know that you are in my circle of friends.

"Sincerely yours, now and always,

EDWIN MARKHAM."

Milton Kouroubetis is a member of the South Bend Chapter, No. 100, and is former Secretary and Vice-President.

Opportunity

By A. P. SANDERSON

Treasurer, Heart of America Chapter, No. 73, Kansas City, Mo.

WOULD you be able to recognize opportunity if it jostled you in every experience of your daily routine? If you continually mislaid your eraser, could you not find your penknife to sharpen your quill, were annoyed at having to continually dip your pen into the inkwell, scratched your finger frequently on pin points, chafed at delay in arriving at your destination, fumed at inconveniences, grumbled at poor lighting, and found things in general inefficient and unsatisfactory, would you be able to recognize in these untoward conditions myriad opportunities for your own advancement?

Yesterday and Today

Yesterday the opportunity existed to attach the eraser tip to the pencil, to improve writing materials and methods, and to produce the safety pin and other improvements and inventions which today bring fortunes to the inventors. Yesterday the opportunity existed for the production of the many methods which today make travel luxurious, rapid and easy; for the production of a satisfactory, cheap and effective artificial illuminant that would turn night into a better day; and for the proper utilization of the world's magnificent water powers. The laws which govern the use of modern conveniences were the same yesterday as today—the difference was that they were not recognized, discovered, utilized.

These thoughts are intended to be particularly helpful at a time when we are distraught by a seeming lack, and to indicate that even slack times are fertile fields for opportunity. Incidentally, what is true of the individual is, in this instance, equally true of industry. The contagion of the right ideas, enthusiasm, energy and enterprise of a single individual has not infrequently converted a slack season for his particular employment into a busy one, with attendant increased activity and reward not only for his own but for other related occupations. We may get business by getting busy, for circumstances are man made and man can change them.

The difficulty with this subject is to confine it within readable space. We have already wandered too far afield and must return with a promise not to digress too far.

Opportunity does not depend upon luck or chance and is not something which once neglected is forever lost. It was not luck or chance that revealed to a Newton the law of gravitation, nor are we at all convinced that Galileo was the first to notice the chandelier's uniform swing. They were the first, through preparation and purpose, to recognize in these simple incidents the operation of universal laws. They, and the host of other discoverers, wanted to know, to improve, to progress and to serve; and in their endeavors grasped theretofore unseen opportunities and so became immortal.

The last page of the great volume of human progress has not yet been turned. The unattainable is still to be attained and the impossible yet to be accomplished. For you this is opportunity.

Little Insect—Engineer

A spider weaves its web. To the spider it is a net, home, highway, a means to existence, and a reward of endeavor. To the housemaid it is dirty, a nuisance and undesirable. In it the engineer sees a possible bridge construction, the criminal recognizes the snare which he has woven to his own undoing, and the

poet sees something different from them all. Every man sees according to his dominant thought. What if the engineer admires the bridge construction of the spider's web but fails to apply it to the solution of his own problem? What if he goes farther and resolves to apply the principle he has noticed but fails to carry out his purpose? What if he starts, then gives it up, failing to benefit, as did a Bruce, by the endurance, perseverance and cleverness the little worker evidences?

The ability, reliability, activity and endurance of the individual, therefore, have a direct bearing upon his opportunity. Other factors such as a lively, constructive imagination, the power to retain, recall and recognize past thoughts and proper knowledge of how best to express them are all useful, but if only our ideas and desires to serve are right, then we shall more readily recognize the significance of the fall of an apple and the pendulum principle in the censer's swing. Education illuminates and paves the way to opportunity.

"Uses of Adversity"

Contradictory, then, though it may appear, opportunity depends largely upon the existence of adverse circumstances together with preparation to cope with them through education, not the educational process necessarily of what you put in but that which you can as a consequence get out of yourself. The darkness of ignorance induces fears which fetter, paralyze effort and baffles endeavor before it has birth. Education enlightens, confers a genuine freedom, facilitates endeavor and conduces to opportunity. Education is almost a synonym for opportunity; but that man is not deprived of opportunity who never had a scholastic chance.

What and where, then, is opportunity? In my estimation opportunity consists in the exercise of thought to the improvement of human service, conditions, or environment. It is everywhere for every man up to the limit of his ability, activity, endurance and reliability; opportunity is not so much dependent upon time as upon the individual, for opportunity is always something plus and exists wherever something is minus. Do you find something difficult, undesirable or objectionable? Do you not grumble nor complain? You have recognized the need for improvement and that is your opportunity; but it may be grasped only as you are prepared and eager to serve.

Viewed rightly obstacles disclose opportunity, and opposition is found to aid. Like the aviator, you, too, may make opposing forces your servant and to rise that you will lift your head above the clouds.

"Where the sun shines,
By every ray and every rainbow kissed
Which God's love doth bestow."

Love often enables us to hear the knock of opportunity and to master adverse conditions, circumstances, or environment; but does not necessarily lead us beside the still waters. It shows us how to still them. What then is to be conveyed by this little talk?

In the black coal tar is the most beautiful color; from the darkest depths come the most brilliant stones; the magnificent structure towering into the sunlight has its foundation down in

(Continued on page 64)

Can Our New Generation Live Without Us ?

By ANGELOS ALEXOPOULOS

OUR Hellenic people of this great country have definitely come face to face with a most serious, perplexed problem: That of our youth. The new generation in general presents a serious question to all peoples of the modern world, for life itself has changed radically in the last two decades. The elder people cannot easily accustom themselves with the new mode of life, which has come on to them quite suddenly. While, on the other hand, youth, some of them full grown now, or nearly so, have come into life when everything changes rapidly without the slightest warning, and lives its life in an altra modern mode. The way of living, the method of working and even the very thoughts are entirely different of what they were twenty or ten years ago. Inventions succeed one another so fast that few of us are able to follow them. What was only dreamed of a few years ago now is a reality that is taken for granted. Luxuries that most of us never had now have become everyday necessities. Distances that were thought entirely impossible now are traversed in an hour!

While we were struggling to gain a foothold in the financial world, laden with debts and care plus with obligations back in the old homestead, while we donated our last dollar to build the temple of our faith in which our offspring might learn to glorify the name of the Omnipotent God, our boys and girls, quite unnoticeably, grew to manhood and womanhood without the proper education in so far as our own language and religion are concerned. Fortunately, however, our racial conscience has at last awakened and a strenuous effort seems to be underway aiming at the enthronement of our Hellenic ideals in the souls of our children. In every community throughout the breadth and length of this great commonwealth there is a church awaiting the faithful worshipers. With tremendous expense our people have built and are constantly maintaining a schoolhouse in which the language of our fathers is being taught. Despite our well-meant, serious efforts, however, we have made but very little success. An indifference and an evergrowing apathy of our new generation is constantly at work to destroy with its resistance whatever we so earnestly build!

Quite naturally we feel at times deeply disappointed. Granted that the youth of our race has acquired an up-to date book learning, much more than our generation, and granted also that they are more competent people, able to handle much easier modern machinery, provided that they find work, can they live their own lives, create their own destinies, build their own home, and dominate their own future away from their parents, having cut all kinship ties and relationships between them and themselves? Can they live in their own world lacking all ideals and subtle traditions of their fathers?

We can look for an answer back into Biblical times. The author of the Hebrews had a perspective on the relationship between one generation and another. Looking back he saw the accomplishment of his fathers. He admitted that they had a wide experience with their God. But he added, "These all . . . received not the promise . . . that apart from us they should not be made perfect." The same law exists

in these modern times. We want our children to be made perfect. We want ourselves to be happy. We labor and struggle to make our offsprings happy, to cloth them, educate them, bring them up in a manner worthy of our great name. That's our duty to them. Our forefathers too, back in the glorious land of our birth, gave their own lives gladly and voluntarily in order that we might be born free. In our course of life, sparing nothing for their joy and happiness, we have but one expectation, namely, the acquisition of our language, religion and our ideals. These most sacred to us must be carried on to perpetuation in this land of opportunity.

Moreover it is natural for us to persist in this manner. We realize that in certain things our viewpoint is different from theirs, that we may appear oldfashioned and backward, but at all times we mean well having the interest of our youth at heart. Undoubtedly at some time in the future there will come some sort of compromise for our mutual interests; but, until then, we expect our youth to have a more serious consideration for what we call our sacred inheritance. The road ahead of us is not a smooth boulevard, but we can try to make it such. We must transfer our faith, our traditions, our ideals to our girls and boys. We must believe in them as our mothers and fathers believed in us. Then with unbroken ties we can create a better mode of life not only for our own happiness but our country's as well.

Like Everlasting Dream

My violet-crowned Crete, farewell!
O pleasant fields of hills and valleys wide,
O blue and fascinating Mediterranean,
To which the gentle waters glide,
How often I felt your charmed spell,
As the singing angels sealed the day
With parting knell.

O my childhood scenes, O home,
My everlasting pride and joy,
O wonderful memories of what
I have cherished as a boy;
Through misty eyes I see your
Far-off shore, yet historic Crete
Shall remain evermore;
Your fantasy grows dimmer on
Mediterranean's crest,
While my anapoletic life throbs
Full within my heaving breast.

Now, with aching heart, I say farewell,
Farewell, dear island, Homer's inspiration;
Though years may lay between
Your treasured scenes, cradle of civilization,
O Mediterranean's pride, you shall remain
My everlasting dream!

EMANUEL CAPPAS,
New Haven, Conn.

A New Deal of Ahepans for the Sons by Ahepans

DEAR BROTHER EDITOR:

IN VIEW of the coming debate between the Sons and the senior Ahepans, which is scheduled to take place on Thursday, April 20, at the Delphi Chapter, I consider it my duty to express my humble opinion, through THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, for a "New Deal," with a three-point program that will make all of us happy and, when adopted, will absolutely bring closer relations and better understanding to all those concerned.

First. An amendment to their constitution (if possible) to replace the word "father" by "senior." The latter will bring more dignity and prestige to our fellow members instead of what takes place now—I need not explain. The definition of father and son cannot be interpreted otherwise than through genesis. Therefore, I trust the Supreme Lodge will share my views.

Second. A constructive contest should be initiated by every chapter in the Order to share the fruits and glory of those boys who will give much of their time to promote zeal and enthusiasm so that our Order can grow bigger and better. Now, how are these young men to be recompensated? The Supreme Lodge should issue honor-roll certificates to be awarded annually to the Sons of Pericles (of course, the proper legislation shall be enacted at the Columbus convention) who will apply for membership in their prospective chapters with the provision that they qualify for such honors by answering a questionnaire provided by the Supreme Lodge bearing competitive limitations. Such a constructive action will serve three purposes and give the boys a "New Deal" for action. First, it will give the juniors a desire to become Ahepans without any fee charge. Secondly, it will bring new blood and revenue to the Ahepa chapters through new members paying their yearly dues, and thirdly, the most vital of all, will keep the boys from going astray and further perpetuate the glory of Ahepa as an institution of learning and understanding amongst our people. I dare anyone who thinks of tomorrow to dispute my prophecy.

Third. A number of the Sons are going stale (this being the case with some of our Ahepans). Why? Because, they have failed to grasp the foremost opportunity to develop themselves through the Ahepa channels and through today's excellent ways and means of the American system. Learning offers the best strata to success. Depending carries no glory and Father Time makes no provision for such bad fellows. Experimenting consumes much of our youth; as a mathematician correctly says, "Your life is what you make it," and, history tells us, "Much of that is within ourselves." Although we Ahepans are proud of the Sons of Pericles, and there is no question as to our support morally, socially and otherwise, however, I pity the fellow who clings to his theory and says, "If Ahepans want Ahepa to go on, they must help and help us now." No man can well profit unless he puts every ounce of such assistance to a good cause, and what is there a better cause and fair play than for our young Hellenic group to create the desire for unity to preserve and protect that which Helias gave the world? By doing so we have done the best for our mother country.

I feel very happy, for I know my suggestions through THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, will reach the ears of a great many Ahepans,

and will pave the way for a better understanding between the seniors and the juniors.

Profoundly and fraternally yours,

GEORGE NICHOLAS PROKON,
Member of Delphi Chapter, 166 East 49th Street,
New York, N. Y.

A Plan of Insurance

By C. P. VERINIS

Supreme President, Sons of Pericles

YOU have heard of the different insurances—for life, fire, theft, accident, health and the many other forms that you can purchase—but have you ever heard of Ahepa Perpetuation Insurance? You have heard of the reserve funds that all large business concerns establish, the Federal Reserve System that banks have, but have you ever thought of establishing an Ahepa Membership Reserve? You have heard of this insurance—you have been urged to establish a Membership Reserve—for the Sons of Pericles, underwriters for this form of insurance and specialists in the establishment of Ahepa Membership Reserve, who have asked you to listen to them.

The Supreme Council of the Sons of Pericles, sole agents for this insurance and membership reserve, have to date successfully sold the idea of a Sons of Pericles Chapter to 77 Ahepa chapters. Why not your chapter, as well? Seventy-seven chapters have invested in their future and are already receiving dividends on their investment. They are more than satisfied. We would like to give your chapter these benefits as well.

When your Order adopted the Sons of Pericles in 1923,* at your Miami Convention, it adopted an "infant" organization consisting of but 23 chapters and one thousand members. The leaders of the Ahepa were quick to recognize the value of the Sons of Pericles as a training school for the Greek youths of America that will tomorrow be the leaders of the Ahepa. They knew that there is nothing better in the way of perpetuation insurance for the Ahepa than well-trained, bright, young men from the Sons of Pericles. The result is shown in the increase by 200 per cent in our chapters and 300 per cent in our membership.

The Sons of Pericles are at present engaged in the greatest undertaking in the history of the Order. They are seeking 1,000 NEW MEMBERS and 50 NEW CHAPTERS. They want every Ahepa Chapter to have a Sons of Pericles Chapter under its fold.

If you would insure the future of the Ahepa, if you would make secure the permanency and everlasting promulgation of the principles of Ahepanism, if you would guarantee the perpetuity of the Ahepa, you will subscribe to your insurance, viz, a local chapter of the Sons of Pericles. The sole underwriters of this insurance and specialists in the establishment of iron membership reserves for the Ahepa are the Supreme Council of the Junior Order with Supreme Headquarters at 814 Dobson Street, Evanston, Ill.

The New and the Old

MR. EDITOR:

OPINIONS differ as to what are the greatest gas plants in the country. Some say the various parliament buildings and city halls, others claim newspapers take the lead, still others maintain that colleges and universities take the prize for both capacity and richness of output. One is inclined to believe that the last are correct, as it is an established fact that the average youth with a college degree, before he graduates from the college of Hard Knocks and Experience, is a veritable gas . . . and as comprehensible as Einstein's . . . and mayhap he had our problem in mind when he advanced the theory of relativity, you know parents children relativ. . . Stop.

While the entire world is excited over this new fangled thing "technocracy" we Greeks imbued with "stafylocracy" are fighting "pedocracy" who in turn professing "sophocracy" are preaching "freedomocracy" which will eventually result in what? Your guess is as good as mine. Blvd. Stop.

During these turbulent times of depression one can't believe or trust anything. "Ice" is the only thing that is cracked up to be . . . ice is not the only thing that is cracked . . . and the only thing a man can call his own is "eczema." To prove my assertions I will quote you from history. Take for instance Greek history. We Greeks have always taken ourselves seriously. If Menelaus didn't take himself seriously, instead of going to Troy, he would go fishing. The sap. Think of the fine story divine Homer would have written about the "big one" that got away. Do you know of a Greek who does not want to be an orator or president of a society? I am the only exception? From the American history we learn that when Columbus discovered America there was no depression on. Instead, this country was full of berries and nuts, look at it today—"we have no berries" . . . RR. X. Stop dead.

Mr. Editor, I am not trying to be funny, in fact, I am very serious, but I am doing my best to inject some humor into a situation which has taken a serious aspect, and which if allowed to continue will soon get out of control and we will be hurling epithets at each other, as it happened with the question "to bob or not to bob" which was debated in the "California" newspaper of San Francisco, some ten years ago. We must also not lose sight of the fact that the whole affair is complimentary neither to us nor to our American friends who read THE AHEPA MAGAZINE.

The much misunderstood Greek parents are, in their crude way of course, at least doing what they think is to the interest of their families, while the much educated youths, fortified behind the prevailing customs of the environment we live in, disregard all that self-respect implies in their one desire to live their lives in their own sweet way. There is nothing new about this. It is the eternal strife of youth vs. age. One does not understand the other and they never will. Add to this old traditions in a new environment. . . . In our case all we need is a good dressing down to both parties, and this, with your kind permission, I will proceed to do.

Although I am not an Ahepan I read your magazine occasionally, and I find it both interesting and educational, for which please allow me to congratulate you because I call this an achievement. The above mentioned controversy interests me most. I have 20 nephews and nieces in this country, and I am directly responsible for six of them. I have also been requested by several parents with whom I have discussed this question to write you my opinion about it.

Strange as it seems that I, a confirmed bachelor, should venture an opinion on a subject of this nature, yet, I have had ample experience, as having lost my parents at an early age, I helped raise my three younger sisters, brought them to this country, and gave them off in marriage with Greeks, and have for the last 10 years been in the process of raising my widowed sister's six children. I have also lived for the last 30 years in several large cities in both United States and Canada, and have always been actively engaged in the Greek community affairs of these cities, and have been taken into confidence by many perplexed parents on this very subject. Therefore, while not equal to the task, I feel I am qualified to pass my opinion on it.

I will try to take as little as possible of your magazine's valuable space, and will be brief and to the point. I shall not try to raise your readers to flowery fields of oratory, but will feed them plain truths and will be brutally frank.

I will take first the Greek parents. The majority of this variety have no definite conception of "pedagogy"; no set rules or system. They bring up their charges in a happy-go-lucky fashion, petting and pampering them from infancy until they develop into selfish and capricious children. They believe that children are corrected at school, or like wine, improve with age. Some of them surprise us by performing that miracle by nature or some other influence, but a large percentage do not. Instead, their appetite grows with age and their caprices must be gratified or they become indignant. Having had things their own way so far, they cannot understand why not always and with everything. Parents try and laugh this out.

Parents who neglected to train their offsprings properly must always bear in mind that the most critical period of their charge's life is the age between 15 and 20. This is the adolescence period, when they cease to be just children and prepare themselves to take their place in society. This presupposes responsibilities which the spoiled ones shirk, and therefore rebel at the idea of having to be burdened with cares and duties. The aforementioned parents must be patient with their children until this period has passed, and trust to maturity to undo the wrong they have done by being negligent. Like Mr. D. Lesbios so timely and wisely quoted from Plato, let themselves lead an exemplary life and their children will copy from them.

Parents who failed to fulfill their own ambitions try to manifest them or live their lives all over again through their children. Accomplishments, wealth, social prestige and an eventual return to Greece are the dreams of parents. But parents and children, although so closely related, are as far apart as the poles in ideas.

The majority of the new generation, regardless of nationality, creed or color, refuse to be burdened with accomplishments, worried about money and social position, and they will not live into their parents' country. Good habits, good manners, languages and music don't appeal to the young folks of today. This is the age of slang, wise-cracking, jazz, giggling, cinema and automobile. Opportunity doesn't mean a thing to them. They like chimerical things—not real. The Greek species of this idiotic variety, instead of thanking their lucky stars for occurring on this world and in this country at a period when they are afforded every opportunity to become anything they wish, and instead of availing themselves of this chance and making something of themselves and wait until they are old enough to accomplish something and assume their families' responsibilities, giving their parents a chance to rest, they clamor for freedom to play with the opposite sex like they did with their toys, as if

everything depended on that. They cry shamefully from the mountain tops about their personal rights but forget their personal duty to themselves, their parents and the society at large. They remind one of the Athenians of Demosthenes's time, who were anxious to know what became with the donkey's shadow, but they would not listen to him telling them about the vital affairs of state. They can only be compared with the fellow who was invited to a grand banquet, and instead of abstaining from food, he took a bite here and a bite there and when he arrived at the banquet he could not enjoy it. So it is with the youth of today. They touch here and flirt there and pet over there, and when the time comes for the one and only divine love and affection—the grand passion of a lifetime—they will regret everything they have done.

Mr. Editor, some of the articles published in your magazine on this subject were inspired, and make one feel justly proud that the authors were of Greek origin. Particularly so the one contributed by Miss Helen Cotsonis. Brief, impartial, philosophical suggesting delicately—reminiscent of the youthful contributor's gentle nature—discontinuance of this debate, and allowing "time" the all adjusting factor to take its course.

Here Mr. Editor, permit me to pause for a moment and sing the praise of one girl who took advantage of the opportunities afforded her, and more than fulfilled her parents' hopes and justified their efforts to make her the perfect girl. Miss Cotsonis, besides possessing a charming personality, is an accomplished linguist, writer and poetess, and a talented pianist and vocalist. One naturally could not expect a girl of that caliber to be domesticated, yet, she excels in domestic science and her culinary efforts have won the favor of the most critical connoisseurs of viands. All these qualities are exceeded only by her extreme modesty. I am looking forward to seeing Miss Cotsonis lead the new Greek generation to lofty heights of human endeavor.

I have met quite a few other serious minded boys and girls. A model to copy from for the Greek young men I may mention Mr. Evangelos J. Manousos. Although handicapped by the loss of his father at a tender age and encumbered by a widowed mother and three younger sisters, Mr. Manousos forged ahead, and he is today professor of languages and, although only 25 years old, he is president of the Ahepa Chapter, and the most highly esteemed young man in Tacoma, Wash.

One article by Petroutsa was bitter, betraying personal grievance, resentfulness and a refreshing ignorance of facts. While a few others left much to be desired I will speak of these at the conclusion. On the whole they were all sincere and genuine in their efforts to find some solution to this vexing dilemma; but not one of them offered or suggested a practical solution, and it remains just as much of a problem today, or even more so as it was aggravated through this debate, with no sign of relief in sight. In my opinion there is a near solution to it, and it can be accomplished by the Ahepa organization—your Magazine and the Greek press in the United States. Here it is. I do not guarantee it to be a cure-for-all, but it's a start. Undoubtedly someone else can improve it or offer one still better. Until then let us consider mine.

Let Ahepa organize a young people's club in every populous Greek community under the guidance of two parents, a father and a mother; also a minister or a teacher where available. The Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athens don't serve the purpose. A mixed club is infinitely better. These clubs to meet twice a month, organize parties, dances, picnics and other forms of entertainment with the full support of the grown-ups.

These clubs, when they are well organized, should hold district conventions twice a year, state once and national every two years. The girls to be chaperoned during these conventions.

I honestly believe this will help more to improve existing conditions than anything else, as it will provide a common ground and a means of intermingling and acquainting themselves with the opposite sex of their own race, and smooth the way to permanent friendship which will eventually culminate in love. After all, it is their own problem as well, why not help them to solve it in their own way.

It also may serve as a gentle means of awakening them to their responsibilities and make them realize that after all they haven't been so badly treated and that there are other things more important than sex. Prohibit a thing and it becomes more desirable, permit it and only few take advantage. This has been the curse of the human race since its inception. The jails are full of people who defied the laws for spite.

Mr. Editor, in conclusion I wish to say that miles of paper and rivers of ink will not help to solve this problem. The pro and con arguments are inexhaustible. I believe it is up to you who permitted the publication of these letters to take the bull by the horns and either find a solution to it—I believe if there was one you would be sure to know it—or stop this nauseating publicity. It is high time to put the brakes on, even when a few children call their parents liars and hypocrites; publicly, because we are heading for a collision, the consequences of which no one can predict. The thing is contagious and we must not expect the rest of the children to side with the parents, their sympathies naturally lean towards their mates and I have already noticed the effects of this publicity.

Mr. Editor, and readers of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE: Whatever view you may take of this article, please bear in mind that it is only a humble effort of one who has the interest of our race at heart, nothing else matters.

Yours very sincerely,

A. B. CHRISTOPOULOS.

DEAR MR. CATSONIS:

I WAS very happy to be informed that I was awarded a scholarship by the Ahepa. This help came to me at a most timely moment, for I was preparing to withdraw from the university for lack of funds. The scholarship that I was awarded will enable me to finish this semester in school, without forfeiting the work that I have already completed.

Within a few days you will receive, in compliance with your request, a notice from the office of the registrar certifying that I am a duly registered student of the University of Wisconsin.

Please accept in behalf of the Order my deepest thanks and appreciation for the generous assistance that was rendered me.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. GEORGACOPULOS,

Madison, Wis.

Harrisburg Installs Officers

HARRISBURG Chapter, No. 64, Order of Ahepa, installed its officers with District Deputy Phokion Soper as master of ceremonies.

The officers are George Kathales, president; Arthur Belehas, vice-president; Ed. Paul, secretary; George Zakis, treasurer; Nicholas Notarys, Anast Belehas, John Boutselis, Aris Zanos, George Belehas, board of governors; William Gekas, chaplain; Nick Touloumis, warden; J. Alexander, sergeant-at-arms; E. Cosmides, sentinel.

Mr. Soper urged members to be of service in their community and stressed the benefits of a useful life. Lancaster Chapter, with a delegation of twenty, headed by the past president, William Stathopoulos, attended. He spoke on service rendered to children in his community.

Education and Earning Power

By SOTERIOS NICHOLSON

STATISTICS that have been gathered by the United States Bureau of Education show that no matter what calling, what profession, or what trade your son may wish to follow, his chances of success are far greater in this modern world of ours if he has graduated from college.

For every chance that an uneducated man has of making a name for himself in his chosen line of work, a man with an elementary education has 4 chances, the high school education has 102 chances, and the college education has 949 chances. The following chart illustrates:

Only 808 out of 33 million elementary school graduates gained distinction in this country. Those that graduated from high school stand as 1,245 out of 2 million who gained distinction. On the other hand, 5,768 out of 1 million college graduates gained distinction.

"Who's Who in America," in its new edition, contains the brief biographies of 24,278 persons who have achieved note in public life, business, science, and the arts. Of this total, the college graduates number 14,055—or about 64 per cent. From this statement it appears that approximately one million college graduates in the United States supply well over half of our distinguished men and women, while only 36 per cent are recruited from the 100 odd millions of people in the United States who have not gone to college.

In the business world college training has proved its worth. The United States Bureau of Education says:

"Statistics based on data gathered from the experience of one hundred business houses and covering a period of three or four years, show that about 90 per cent of the college men were successful in rising to large salaries and responsible positions as compared with 25 per cent of noncollege men."

The Western Electric Company has made a 10-year study of its employees and the result has been announced that 90 per cent of their men with college training "make good" as against 10 per cent of those who had no college advantages.

The total earnings of an untrained man who goes to work at 14 and quits at 60 years of age is about \$64,000. His maximum income at 40 averages less than \$1,700 a year. The income of an untrained man who has only common school education is largely dependent on physical strength and manual dexterity. Fifty out of one hundred untrained workers are dependent upon others after the age of 60.

The high school graduate goes to work at 18 and his total earnings when he reaches the age of 60 amounts to about \$38,000. His maximum yearly income when he is 50 reaches \$2,800.

On the other hand, the college or technical school graduate begins earning his living at 22 and when he reaches the age of 60 his total earnings are between \$160,000 and \$200,000. The difference between the college graduate and a noncollege career man is that the former, his income being dependant upon his mental ability and training, is constantly being improved by practice and increases instead of diminishes after 40 years of age. The graduate with a B. A. degree averages an annual income of \$6,000 at the age of 60, while the graduate in commerce or business administration averages more than \$8,500.

Out of every 1,000 children who enter the graded school, only 23 graduate from college.

If parents will determine to educate their children through college and can accumulate about \$4,000 for that purpose for each child, they can give the boy a college education which insures 90 per cent of his success. The average cost of college education per year is between \$750 and \$1,500, according to the college which you want your boy to attend. This includes the tuition fee, room and board, clothes and miscellaneous expenses.

The advantages of being a college graduate is one hundred fold. The mind is trained to think and act. College graduates can write better, can speak better, and can do the work more systematically and accurately. They can direct the work of others in a better way, if the way that is already assigned to them does not come up to the standard of expectations.

There are many ways which a parent can start to accumulate enough for the college education of his son. He can either save the money by depositing regularly and systematically a certain amount from the day the child is born in a savings bank for that purpose, or by insurance, or by any other kind of investment, which may yield an income for that purpose. It is conceded that every parent has somewhat an ambition to see his children do better than he did. For that reason, there are many parents who will sacrifice a great deal to see that their children are well-educated. Just as stated at the beginning of this article, no matter what profession or trade your son wants to be in, his ability in that profession or trade will be better and success attained much quicker and with distinction, if he graduates from college than if he does not. The only trade that does not require a college education is a musician. Even in that profession a college education may lead to higher training in music and leadership. All the rest of the professions are far better off if they have a college education.

Requiem

For the Akron's Heroic Officers and Men—Seventy-three of Whom Perished in a Storm at Sea off Barnegat Light, April Fourth, A.D. 1933

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

At midnight's solemn hour of mystery,

With raging winds and lurid lightning's flash,

From queenliest airship in all history

Came the grave order: "Stand by for a crash."

As from his watery grave each head was showing,

Rang out in cheery tones 'mid thunder's roll,

"The best o' luck—wherever you are going."

The "Morituri Salutamus" of his soul,

Brave Admiral Moffett, whose pride was his air fleet,

Has perished e'en as Icarus had done

When this first flyer, glorying in his feat,

Propelled his waxen wings too near the sun.

Immortals all! They've gone to their last rest.

Requiescat in pace. God knows best.

BYRD MOCK.

The American Farm School at Salonica

(Continued from page 18)

Greece has been studied and worked out, with the advantage at the school of collective judgment, scientific knowledge, and modern agricultural tools.

Malaria, one of the deadliest scourges of the Near East countries, has been curbed, and all but exterminated in the school environs, by energetic measures in destroying breeding places and by "planting" gambusia, a small, imported fish which thrives on the larvæ of the anophales mosquito, which is the plague carrier.

Personal and community hygiene, the isolation of contagious and infestious diseases, physical development, and the importance of promoting and maintaining local health centers, form a vital part of the school's program of public health instruction and demonstration.

The public health work bears a definite relation to the economic, as well as the general welfare of the farmer and farming community. Only by intelligent cooperation of the people in rural communities is it possible to carry out effective measures for combatting malaria, tuberculosis and dysentery—the major diseases of the region. Improvements of living standards, health and sanitation in his home community is a vital objective of every young rural leader trained at the American Farm School.

Phylloxera, destroyer of countless vineyards, has been checked by the school's importation from California of resistant grape stock on which native vines can be grafted, producing a variety immune to the blight. Similarly, the school discovered stock resistant to a number of other local pests, notably those which attack the seeded fruits, such as plums, cherries and peaches. Although the territory in which the school is located is not naturally a fruit raising one, information regarding these resistant stocks on which native trees may be grafted, is proving valuable to the countryside around.

Lack of sufficient water supply was perhaps the greatest single drawback to overcome in a country where the average rainfall is but 17 inches in a year. A small-bore artesian well was sunk in 1903, with a windmill as motive force, and this provided the sole source of water for fifteen years. A second well was bored and the first enlarged with American machinery loaned by army engineers at the end of the World War. This generates its own electric power.

The scant rainfall has been met by American dry farming methods, which yield a 25 per cent crop increase on the school's acreage, a most convincing demonstration to the natives who knew that the soil was no better to begin with than average.

The early years of the school were precarious. First funds for the purchase of 52 acres of barren land in 1902 came from Miss Ellen M. Stone, the woman missionary, who at an earlier date had been captured and held for ransom by bandits, Dr. House having taken active part in arranging for her ransom. Another friend in America loaned the second \$500, which was later made a gift.

On that first tract of land, 500 young mulberry trees were

planted, the first step in silk culture, which is a major industry of the region. Bandits lurked in nearby gullies. An old native caretaker installed in a mudhut to guard the little plantation, inscribed in Greek over his doorway, "The American Farm School," and although the school was incorporated in 1904 as the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, the simpler direct name chosen by the first watchman is the one by which it is best known.

Three years after the school was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, it received the Irade of the Sultan Abdul Hamid, authorizing it as an American institution exempt from taxes and custom duties. Ten orphans, survivors of a local insurrection, made up the original student body. A master builder, a shoemaker and a tailor, all gave their services as instructors in their respective trades in exchange for theological instruction from Dr. House. As buildings were needed, the boys under direction hauled stone from nearby fields, dug the foundations and did all the construction.

Year by year, as funds have trickled in from interested friends, twenty practical departments have been developed. Funds are very limited, but what there is no money to buy, ingenuity contrives, and the boys are the gainers for learning how to cope with primitive conditions.

The school survived disastrous fires, revolutions, the World War, and that vast influx of destitute refugees which severely taxed the hospitality of their homeland not ten years ago. In the environs of the American Farm School, some 1,500 refugee villages sprang up as the farmland deserted by the Truks was parceled out to the new settlers in lots of 10 to 15 acres to the family. From miles around farmers come to observe American methods of soil cultivation, diversification of crops, to improve their "scrub" livestock by cross breeding, to take lessons in tree and vine culture, to ask advice on communal ownership of labor-saving farm machinery. A demonstration center as well as a training ground, the school exerts widespread influence for the economic stability and morale of Greece and the tranquility of the Balkans.

"Revolt and war in the Balkans start from the stomach," said the earnest young graduate of the American Farm School who last year finished his course at Cornell. "It does no good to feed the people on words. Teach them how to solve the stomach problem, and the rest will take care of itself." From now on our endeavor should be less to do things for these retarded people than to train them to do things for themselves.

In this respect, according to the survey of the Near East made by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, "the American Farm School is the most effective type of educational and social service now being rendered in that troublous part of the world. It is related to the daily needs of the people—their health, food, home life, recreation and religious faith.

"These are the influences which, on the long view, will eliminate wars and establish the peace for which we all yearn."



FRATERNITY NEWS



Governor Paul V. McNutt to Join Ahepa

Frank M. McHale, Legal Advisor to the Governor, and Kenneth A. Parmelee, Prosecutor of Lake County, Ind., Follow Governor's Example

TO THE distinguished company of our native American friends, headed by the President of the United States, we are happy to add the name of His Excellency Paul V. McNutt, Governor of Indiana, who is to be officially welcomed to our ranks at a banquet to be tendered in his honor at Claypool Hotel, in Indianapolis, Ind., on Sunday, May 21, 1933, under the auspices of the Fort Wayne Chapter of the Ahepa.

Along with Governor McNutt there will be extended the hand of fellowship to two other distinguished Americans, Hon. Frank M. McHale, legal advisor to the governor, and Hon. Kenneth A. Parmelee, prosecutor of Lake County. These three friends of the Ahepa submitted their applications to the Fort Wayne Chapter, of which Peter Mallers is President, J. Hellistis, Vice-President, Tom Wallace, Secretary, and Ph. Psechen, Treasurer.

Bro. T. A. Theodoros, with specific instructions from District Governor Wm. Zilson, journeyed to Washington, D. C., personally to inform headquarters of the forthcoming event, deliver an autographed photo of the governor inscribed to

all Ahepans, and to extend an invitation to the Supreme Secretary, Achilles Catsonis, to be the main speaker at the banquet.

Governor McNutt's career is replete with great achievements, but space prevents a complete enumeration. We shall be contented to state that in addition to being the Governor of Indiana he is a Past National Commander of the American Legion.

Mr. McHale, the legal advisor to the governor, is an outstanding professor of law from Logansport, Ind., and Mr. Parmelee is the well-known prosecutor of Lake County.

These three distinguished Americans have always manifested their sense of justice and fairness, and have, by their precept and example, encouraged all who have come in contact with them to aspire for and strive after the nobler things of life.

The Ahepa welcomes these new members wholeheartedly to its ranks.

Among other of our distinguished native American members are Hon. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War and former Governor of Kansas; Admiral Byrd, Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, Senators King of Utah, Walsh of Mass., Austin of Vermont, Erickson of Montana, former Governor of the State; a number of Representatives, including Pehr G. Holmes of Mass.,

Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont, A. Piatt Andrew of Mass., and a number of government officials and other public servants.



*To my friends - ALL AHEPA members
With kindest regards
Paul V. McNutt*

Atlanta Chapter No. 1 News

THE Atlanta Chapter, No. 1, is adding new life and blood, through its acquisition of new members from the younger generation. On March 8 there were initiated into the Order three fine young examples of American-Greek youth: George James Cotsakis, Matthews Eli Chotas and Thomas D. Chotas. A banquet at the church hall followed the initiation.

At present a drive is on to reinstate all old members. So far this movement has met with great success, the membership almost totaling the same number of members as in the past.

Plans are now in formation for a dinner dance at one of the leading hotels, which shall take place in the near future, after Easter.

On Sunday, April 2, the chapter held memorial services at the church in honor of the deceased members of the Organization. The services, conducted by Rev. Dionysios Papatatos, were very impressive. A speech eulogizing the late members was made by Bro. Stephen Marcus, head and instructor of the Greek Community School. A beautiful floral offering adorned the space before the altar. The services were made more beautiful and impressive by the singing of the church choir, composed of 30 voices. After the services the members and officers of the chapter proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery and decorated the graves of those honored. Atlanta Chapter, No. 1, is a pioneer in this movement of honoring those members who have passed to the Great Beyond. The deceased members for whom the services were held were: Eli N. Chotas, John Johns, G. Theofanes, John Daoulis and Spiros Busulas.

N. E. CHOTAS, Secretary,
Chapter No. 1 and Chairman of
Publicity Committee.

News from Miami

ON FEBRUARY 15 the Miami Chapter, No. 14, sent flowers to President Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit there. The following message, signed by Bro. M. A. Rakis, Secretary, was included in the offering:

"Having been prevented from presentation, due to your very brief stay in Miami, the officers and members of Miami Chapter, No. 14, of the Order of Ahepa, confine themselves in the expression of their admiration for you with these flowers, and hereby extend their hearty wishes for success in your forthcoming administration.

"May our chapter be honored by your presence at some future time?"

Dr. Marc Wilkinson of Pueblo, Colo., passed through Miami and delivered a lecture to the Ahepans, urging them to keep aloft the high ideals of the Order. He said, "We should go forward in our own efforts to better ourselves as American citizens, to show it to our brother Americans by our actions. We must guard ourselves against all "isms" and to remain, as by far the vast majority of us are, in thought and in action, real Americans."

The Miami chapter inserted a message of welcome to President Roosevelt in the *Miami Herald* of February 15, 1933, on the occasion of his visit to that city.

"Boston Evening Transcript" Reports Epiphany Celebration at Tarpon Springs, Fla.

THE following article appeared in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, Saturday, February 18, 1933:

Greeting the Arrival of Epiphany

The Holy Cross Rite as Celebrated by the Greek Orthodox Church

"Members of the Greek Church in and around Tarpon Springs, Fla., indulge in an unique ceremony to greet the arrival of the Epiphany season. They call it the 'Cross Day Rite.' The thirtieth celebration in that place, which is called the Venice of the South, was held January 6, this year, in the presence of nearly 10,000 people, who motored thither from all parts of Florida to witness the spectacle. Every parking place for blocks around Spring Bayou, where the diving rite was observed, was filled with cars three and four deep, also several streets. The *St. Petersburg Times* reports that this year's celebration was one of the most brilliant ever held.

"With the Greek Church, Epiphany as a separate church day, dates back to 812. The annual observance of the church is held 12 days after Christmas, at Twelfth tide, and commemorates the baptism of Jesus Christ. It is one of the greatest church days in the church calendar. The celebration in Tarpon Springs, according to the *Times*, overshadows the observance of Holy Week, during which, on Good Friday night, a flowered bier, bearing a likeness of the Saviour, is borne through the streets in a midnight candlelight procession.

"The entire Greek colony turned out in Old World costume. Beginning at dawn, worshipers gathered in the beautiful little Greek Orthodox church, St. Nicholas, remaining until noon for continuous rituals. A half-hour service in the court followed, the worshipers being sprinkled with holy water from olive branches. Then came a procession, medieval in splendor, to Spring Bayou, three blocks away, for the traditional diving for the cross.

"Dignitaries of the Greek Church were there for the services, assisted by representatives of the Episcopal Church, including Rev. T. J. Lacey, D. D., rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rev. C. H. Jordan, of the local church.

"After the chanting of church litany at the bayou, Bishop Callistos, who made the trip from Chicago to attend, threw the cross over the heads of six boys standing in a boat. The boys leaped into the water and strove to recover the cross. This year the recovery was effected by John Cardullias, aged 17. Swimming ashore and holding the cross, he knelt before the bishop and received his blessing. During the afternoon and evening the winner, accompanied by the other boys, went from house to house and shop to shop making a collection for Greek charity. Much of the money will be sent to the poor and needy in Greece.

"The church exterior was decorated with flags of the United States and Greece, also pennants showing the golden crosses and the baptism of Christ. The interior was heavy with incense. The main streets of the city and the route to the bayou were strung with the flags and pennants. The stores were likewise decorated for the occasion.

"The high clergymen in their elaborate robes added color to the scene. Bishop Callistos's robes were golden yellow and covered with threaded gold. The crosses and other ornaments he wore were jewel-studded. He wore the crown of his high office and carried the scepter of his position. Father Theo Karaphyllas, priest of St. Nicholas Church, wore the rich gold and red robes of the local church. Rev. Clarence H. Jordan, vicar of All Saints' Episcopal Church, wore the sober black and white robes of that body.

"Doctor Lacey of Brooklyn wore the decoration of the Order of St. George, presented to him some years ago by the king of Greece, and a *lez* of the Ahepa Society, of which he is a member. Doctor Lacey has assisted in the Holy Cross services at Tarpon Springs every year, except three, for 29 years."

Brookline—Cambridge Ahepans and Sons of Pericles Hold Joint Installation

THE joint installation of the officers for the year 1933 of the Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter, No. 38, of the Order of Ahepa, and the junior chapter, George A. Dilboy, No. 26, Sons of Pericles, took place on February 15, 1933, in the Odd Fellows Building on Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. A distinguished gathering of members from both chapters as well as guests were present.

The meeting was opened by Bro. Alexander D. Varkas, Past President of our chapter, and after announcing the purpose of the meeting, he summoned the retiring officers to their proper stations in the spacious hall of the Odd Fellows Building. When the meeting reached its regular order Brother Varkas received our District Governor of District No. 2, Bro. George Thompson, who was to install the newly elected officers.

The installing officer, Bro. George Thompson, was in turn assisted by Bro. Alexander Varkas as well as by District Governor Christ J. Colocousis of Brockton.

The newly elected officers of Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter are as follows: Brother C. M. Bucuvalas, President; Charles Reveliotis, Vice-President; Nick A. Karagianis, Secretary; Theodore Ginis, Treasurer; and George Demopoulos, Recording Secretary.

Board of Governors: John V. Gikas, Chairman; Frank Papanastos, George Doikos, Antonios Morakis and Nick Theofilis.

Appointed officers: Edward J. Carson, Chaplain; and Charles Meledonis, Warden.

The following are the officers of George A. Dilboy Chapter of Brookline—Cambridge: Peter Stasinopoulos, President; George Griggs, Vice-President; George Hangiotis, Secretary; Peter Stamatopoulos, Treasurer; and John Zafferes, Assistant Secretary.

Appointed officers: Christopher Karabats, Captain of the Guard; Paul Garib, High Priest; Christopher Handra, High Guardian; James Kotsaftes, Inner Guard; and Charles Kalafatis, Outer Guard.

A tremendous factor in making this a brilliant affair was due to the bugle and drum corps of our chapter under the direction of our good Brother George Demopoulos, who is the Drum Major of that body, as well as to our genial Vice-President, Charles Reveliotis,

who acted as Captain of the Guard on this occasion.

The following speakers addressed the gathering briefly: Our District Governor, George Thompson; our newly elected President, Charles M. Bucuvalas; District Governor Christ J. Colocousis of Brockton, Mass.; Rev. E. Regellis of the Hellenic Orthodox Community of Cambridge, and finally our retiring President, Bro. John V. Gikas, who, after being presented with a beautiful Past President's Jewel, the gift of our chapter, thanked the brothers tersely for their sincere cooperation during his administration.

After this impressive ceremony refreshments were served and dancing followed until 12 o'clock midnight.

It would indeed be an ingratitude on my part not to thank our genteel and esteemed Brother, Basil Prangoulis, in that it was through his efforts and the cooperation of the members of his orchestra that everybody had a pleasant and unforgettable evening.

EDWARD J. CARSON,
Chairman, Publicity Committee.

Haverhill Prospers in Depression

DESPITE the holiday declared by the local banks, the strike in the shoe industry, and the general stagnation of business in our city, the Acropolis Chapter is still active. Its members attend the meetings regularly, and those few who do not attend regularly are absent because of business responsibilities or illness, and not because they are indifferent to the activities of the chapter. These members are regularly informed of the activities through circulars sent them each month.

The Entertainment Committee, in coordination with the Ahepa ladies, gave a delightful party on George Washington's Day. The party was held in the club rooms, where over 150 persons were entertained. Mrs. Malakos, teacher of the local Greek Parochial school, Mrs. Coucouvitis, Mrs. Giagas, Mrs. Castanias, Mrs. Tickelis, Mrs. Metrakas, Mrs. Bratiotis and others served on this very efficient committee. These women proved themselves masters of culinary art in preparing the delicious food and rich pastries. One must not forget to mention that "velvety fluid from the springs of Bacchus," which flowed freely and abundantly, added much gaiety to the feast.

Brother Castanias, as toastmaster, was without a doubt, master of the occasion. Bro. Nicholas Gerros, our president, spoke briefly on the life of George Washington, bringing out many interesting incidents in the life of this great man.

Doctor Cambathes of Manchester, N. H., was the guest speaker. He dedicated his talk to the spirit of education, and concisely outlined the causes and means of preventing cancer. Brother Docos and Brother Procovas, also of Manchester, entertained us royally with their wit and songs. For this particular occasion we invited Mr. Frangoudes of Lowell, a well-known singer among the Greeks and Americans of New England, who sang erotic and pathetic songs in a fine tenor. Miss Hatzikostis, recently arriving from Greece, added variety to the program by her contribution of French and Greek songs. Miss Andrianopoulos, another of our local artists, showed real talent in her execution of piano selections. We see in her the makings of another Paderewski. During

the repast, Chris Peters, a member of Sons of Pericles and an outstanding violinist, entertained us with Greek and American music.

But that is not all. Our social activities are but a part of our programs. We Ahepans of Haverhill are actually working to better ourselves. A few weeks ago we voted a Death Benefit Plan with no extra cost to members. The originator of this plan is our "silent statesman", Bro. Harry Sovas, who has served faithfully in the past, and who continues to serve "Ahepaism." At this meeting we had with us our District Governor, George Thompson, who spoke highly of the activities of our organization.

The Convention Committee, which is composed of all our Past Presidents, is working hard to complete plans for the coming District Convention which will be held in our city during the latter part of May. Members of this committee are: A. Coulocousis, N. Coucouvitis, E. Castanias, S. Meimarides, C. Ross and Harry Sovas.

Bro. Charles Fountas and his bride have just arrived from Greece. To both we wish a long and happy future.

JAMES J. BACOS,
Secretary.

Acropolis Chapter Conducts Banquet

Washington's Birthday Program Is Carried Out

THE Acropolis Chapter at Haverhill, Mass., held a chicken banquet, entertainment and ladies' night in its lodge rooms, 25 Washington Square, in honor of the birthday of George Washington. About 150 members and guests attended.

The banquet was served at 6:30 with guests present from Manchester, N. H., and Lowell. Eustace Castanis was toastmaster, introducing Nicholas Gerros, president of the chapter, who explained that the purpose of the meeting was to observe Washington's Birthday.

Dr. Alexander Cambathis, Manchester, N. H., originator of the Sons of Pericles, Junior Order of Ahepa, the main speaker, urged those present to turn their attention to the educational part of the organization. Dr. Cambathis also spoke on cancer, how to recognize it and how to avoid it. He recommended that women over 40 undergo a doctor's examination at least once every three months.

Other speakers included: Soter Dokos, Past President of the Manchester, N. H. Chapter; John Kirafilakis, Past President of the Manchester Chapter; and Mrs. Spiro Malakos, this city, who also presented a large cake to the guests.

Music was provided by Christie Peters and his orchestra. Entertainment numbers included piano selections, Miss Alice Andrianopoulos; vocal solos, George Frangoudis, tenor, of Lowell, who accompanied himself with the guitar; Greek and French songs, Miss Evangelina Kostas, accompanied by Miss Andrianopoulos; and vocal solos, Nicholas Procovas.

A joint committee of men and women had charge of arrangements as follows: Mrs. Spiros Malakos, Mrs. James Metrakas, Mrs. Christie Ross, Mrs. Christie Zazopoulos, Mrs. George Bratiotes, Mrs. James I. Tickelis, Mrs. Peter Katsirubas, Spiros Malakos, John Bijios, Arthur Giakas, George Theofilou and James Balos.

Milwaukee Adds Twelve Ahepans

ENCLOSED you will find 12 Tri-Deka Drive applications of members initiated into the Order. This is only the first batch; more are to follow in the near future. Please notice that six of these applications were secured by our good brother, Harry Spelius, who is still bringing in more.

CHRIS G. GANOS, Secretary,
Milwaukee (Wis.) Chapter No. 43.

Alexander Hamilton Chapter Hears Lively Debate

THE past month has seen unusual activity on the part of the Alexander Hamilton Chapter, No. 54, Paterson, N. J. For, besides the plans that have been going on apace in preparation for our first Annual Combined Ball that is to see the Ahepa chapters of the cities of Newark, Hackensack, Jersey City, Elizabeth and Paterson, working hand in hand for the social event of the season, on April 2, 1933, at Newark, Alexander Hamilton has conducted:

(1) A pulse-raising debate between two brothers of Alexander Hamilton on the question: Shall the war debts be cancelled? The affirmative was taken by Bro. William Chalmers, erstwhile student at the University of Wyoming. The negative was supported by Bro. John G. Thevos of New York University. There was no decision. However, the affair has aroused so much enthusiasm that Alexander Hamilton is to begin issuing challenges to some of the neighboring New Jersey chapters.

(2) John Cording, prominent Hellene, and instructor in the English Department of Central High School of Paterson, was initiated into the Fraternity in our first meeting in January. Brother Cording is a graduate of Yale University.

(3) Alexander Hamilton voted an appropriation to establish an Employment Bureau for Ahepans in the city of Newark to take charge of all employment problems in District No. 7, under the suggestion of Bro. John Givas, District Governor.

Sons of Pericles

(4) The Marathon Chapter, No. 46, of the Sons of Pericles, Paterson, N. J., was the happy recipient of a large silver loving cup from Bro. John C. Vasilou, President of Alexander Hamilton Chapter. This cup is to be presented by the Marathon Chapter to the winner of a debate between the two local high schools in a three-year series. The debate is arousing a keen rivalry between the two schools and the Sons of Pericles are taking the credit for establishing friendly relations between the two institutions. The schools have never met before in contest on the platform. Incidentally, Bro. Peter Thevos, Secretary of the local "Sons" is a member of the Central High School Debating Team.

JOHN G. THEVOS,
Secretary.

Minneapolis Means to Tell You!

I WISH to inform you that up to this writing we have 28 applications on hand and, since the drive has been extended, I feel confident that we will have a number of applications presented before the expiration.

At our last meeting, at which we had an attendance of over one hundred, we initiated four candidates and had visitors from the St. Paul and Rochester Chapters. After the initiation we had refreshments, and that meeting may be considered as one of the best we have ever had. Our District Governor, Brother Kamuchey, was present and favored us with a very appropriate talk.

D. N. KARALIS, *Sec. retary,*
Demosthenes Chapter No. 66,
Minneapolis, Minn.

ON SUNDAY, March 19, 1933, the Melitades Chapter, No. 68, of Wheeling, W. Va., joined by the Jefferson Chapter, No. 148, of Yorkville, Ohio, held an open installation of officers for the year of 1933 in the Knights of Pythias hall in Wheeling, W. Va.; also a very interesting play called "The Gambler." This installation was more than a success, having over 350 Ahepa brothers with their families and friends in attendance, all of whom were more than pleased with the ceremonies.

Bro. Geo. Angelos opened the meeting, conducting the necessary rites, and with a very brief complimentary speech turned the gavel over to District Governor P. J. Samaras, who acted as installing officer with the assistance of the well-known drill team of the Weirton, W. Va., Chapter. This installation was not only solemn, but impressive, and was conducted with utmost skill.

The newly installed officers of Wheeling Chapter, No. 68, Wheeling, W. Va., are: Peter Papanichael, President; Christ Varvouzanis, Vice-President; Peter Aslandis, Secretary; Spiridon Lavitsanos, Treasurer; Geo. Lilitakis, Chaplain; Tilemahos Gramenos, Warden; Angelos Capiotis, Captain of Guards; and Gust Costacoupoulos, Sentinel.

Board of Governors: J. B. Angelides, Chairman; Louis Mamakos, Mike Sgouros, Geo. Hademenos and Wm. Caravassos.

Yorkville, Ohio, Chapter, No. 148: Tom Kademenos, President; Andrea Chevallas, Vice-President; Emanuel Johnides, Secretary; Jim. Sarantinos, Treasurer; Constantine Bellas, Chaplain; Gust Gurias, Warden; Geo. Johnides, Captain of Guards, and Geo. Xitakis, Demos Kocovinos, Sentinels.

Governors: John Mihelios, Chairman; Angelos Primos, John Moskonas, Harry Rides and Nick Soteriou.

Immediately following the installation ceremonies, our distinguished friend, Bro. Parashos Chichmironas, proceeded with that noted play, "The Gambler," assisted by our brothers and friends of Wheeling, W. Va., and Yorkville, Ohio, namely: Mike Sgouros, Geo. Lilitakis, M. P. Arslain, Mrs. Arslain, Mrs. Sgouros and Miss Afendakis.

Mere words cannot express the feelings of all who were fortunate enough to witness this play which was done so perfectly that I really believe the players should all be in Hollywood taking their real part in life.

I wish to render my thanks to all the brothers of this district who assisted in this installation

and play, and sincerely hope that they will continue to render their assistance to the respective presidents in their chapters so that this good work will continue throughout the year.

F. M. COOK,
Deputy District Governor,
District No. 11.

Ahepa Chapter, No. 81, of Fort Wayne Celebrates Independence of Greece

ON MARCH 26 the Fort Wayne Chapter observed the independence of Greece in solemn ceremony. Beginning at 7 o'clock in the evening the crowds began to gather and by 7:30 almost 250 people were present.

The President of the chapter, Bro. Pete Mallers, opened the lodge and the Rev. J. McNeal Witley of the English Episcopal Church invoked the blessing of the Almighty. Then Brother Mallers turned the gavel over to Bro. Tom Valasopoulos, who conducted the program.

District Governor William Zilson was introduced with all the splendor of his office. The following speakers responded: Mr. Samuel Cleland, attorney of Allen County, who spoke very eloquently on the subject, "The Philosophy of Greece as Compared with Our National Life"; Brother Zilson spoke about the independence of Greece and outlined every detail of the 1821 to 1830 period; Mr. T. A. Theodoros, who spoke in Greek; and Mr. Nick Mavrick of Peru, Ind., Secretary of the Kokomo Chapter, who spoke on Ahepanism. After the speeches Master Christ Psehes recited a very nice poem entitled, "I Am Proud of Being a Greek." Master Basil Valasopoulos recited a poem entitled, "Brotherhood Under the Guidance of Ahepa." Mr. George Panos sang Greek songs and Mr. Gero Demos sang the English song, "On the Waters of Minnetonka." He was assisted at the piano by his daughter, Marianthys. Mrs. A. Vazzenios, with her daughter, Athena, played beautiful songs in Greek and English. Mr. and Mrs. H. Covelis also rendered piano and violin selections, and their little daughter, Lucille, who is only 5 years old, recited two very nice poems. Master Theodore Karageorge played trumpet solos very cleverly. He is only 11 years old and hails from Hicksville, Ohio. Also the following girls participated in the entertainment: Miss Mary Mallers, 7 years; Miss Theodora Collias, 12-year-old pianist; and Miss Zoe Valasopolou, 7 years old. All very cleverly performed their parts.

After the entertainment refreshments were served, Bro. Nick Mathews acting as the chairman, assisted by Bro. Christ Courtesis. Later the brothers and guests enjoyed dancing until 12 o'clock, dance music being furnished by Mr. and Mrs. H. Covelis, Mr. C. Rouseff and Mr. Tony Takis, a well-known citizen of our community.

TOM VALASOPOULOS,
Secretary.

Ypsilanti Chapter Presents Jewel to Retired President

YPSILANTI CHAPTER, No. 118, of Toledo, held a public installation on February 1, 1933. Past President Nicholas Pappas acted as chairman and Past President Konstantine Maludy acted as installing officer.

They were assisted by District Governor Lingon and other officers and brothers from the Ann Arbor and Detroit Chapters.

The affair was very brilliant, with all of the Greek community of Toledo present, despite hard times. The hall was filled to capacity. After the ceremony District Governor Lingon addressed the audience, explaining the ideals of the Ahepa. The retiring Past President, A. Adams, was presented with a past president's jewel on behalf of the chapter. Refreshments and dancing followed the ceremony.

The following officers were installed: President, Konstantine Roupas; Vice-President, Thomas N. Fisher; Secretary, Peter K. Zouvelos; Treasurer, N. Roman; Inside Sentinel, Peter Candilas; Warden, George Collins; and Chaplain, William Dmitriades.

P. K. ZOUVELOU,
Secretary.

Altis Chapter Hears Lecture in Parliamentary Law

ROBERTS Rules of Order were explained before a large audience by Nicholas V. G. Nestor, Past President of Altis Chapter, No. 85, Springfield, Mass. Brother Nestor is a graduate of the Boston Parliamentary School of Law. The speaker was introduced by Peter Stavropoulos, President of the chapter, who presided. Officers of the chapter for the year 1933 are: Peter Stavropoulos, President; John Marinakis, Vice-President; John Michalaros, Secretary; John Constantine, Treasurer; Basil Chaoush, Chaplain; Kyriakos Constantinou, Warden; Anthony Yiamas, Captain of the Guard; and Steve Piperis, Inside Sentinel.

Board of Governors: George Androcinos, Chairman; George Dulchinos, Athan. Pappavassiliou, Nick George and George Hondros.

Ahepa Pays Tribute to Governor Cross

(From New Haven Courier Journal)

"EVERYTHING we have in the modern world in art, in literature, in modern government, had its beginnings in the Grecian race," Governor Wilbur L. Cross said at a banquet given in his honor by New Haven Chapter of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, in the Hotel Taft ballroom.

Many Prominent Guests

Prior to the banquet, which more than 500 people attended, Governor Cross was awarded membership in the society known as Ahepa, one of the most powerful Greek organizations in this country. Other prominent guests included Mayor John W. Murphy; Rev. Avengeles Triantafildes, who delivered the invocation; Peter Laskas, Waterbury, Supreme Governor of District No. 4; Kenneth Wynne, executive secretary to Governor Cross; Harris Booras, Boston, Supreme President of Ahepa, the other honor guest; Prof. A. M. Harmon, professor of Greek at Yale University; Dr. John Sullivan; Mayor James A. Shanley; Colonel George A. Wardinski, of Hartford; Professor Frank Cole Babbitt, professor of Greek at Trinity College, Hartford; Seraphim Pappas, President of the local chapter of Ahepa, and Constantin P. Verinis, Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles.

Dr. John C. Yavis, of this city, chairman of the arrangements committee, delivered the ad-

dress of welcome, and introduced the toastmaster, Mr. Wynne. Music was furnished by the Ridgeway Society orchestra.

In his address Governor Cross paid high tribute to the ancient Greek philosophers, who, he said, have bequeathed to us great ideas in every branch of modern civilization. It is a curious thing, he said, that there is so little political philosophy shown by statesmen nowadays as compared with such men as Plato, Aristotle, etc. Perhaps, he said, the Greeks produced such great works of art and literature because they had more leisure.

Grecian Influence

All our ideas of government go back to those of ancient Greece, the governor said, showing how those same ideas had been taken over by the Romans, expanded to found the Roman Empire, and thence to the Germanic and other races of northern Europe.

The Greek language, Governor Cross declared, unlike ours, which tends to long flowing sentences, tends to be precise, and possibly that influence was reflected in his present style, to say what you have to say as briefly as you can and as nicely as you can. It is a great loss to university education, he said, that the Greek language has been placed so far in the background.

Toastmaster Wynne then read two letters, one from President-elect Roosevelt and the other from Homer S. Cummings, both regretting that prior engagements prevented their being present to honor Governor Cross on the occasion of his entrance to the society.

Mayor Murphy, introduced as "one who is universally known as an honest man," paid high tribute to Governor Cross, declaring that he "is a great governor, and the people are for him because he is for the people." Mayor Murphy told of his high regard for the business ability of the Greek people in New Haven, lauding the fact that they worked together for the welfare of all, and he pointed out that few Greeks are to be seen in the city's charity line.

Supreme President Booras, after illustrating the synonymy of the two nations, Greece and America, and urging all members of the order to cease from criticism, but through sacrifice and sincere effort to work for the good of all, declared that "the greatness of America has not yet been conceived, much less reached."

The final speaker was Professor Babbitt of Trinity College, Hartford, who humorously compared the innate courtesy of the Greek people with the modern American.

Committee Members

Plans for the dinner last night were under the direction of a committee headed by Dr. John Yavis, who was assisted by Harry Hanas, James Carson, George Kyritsis, Sam Pappas, William Chaltas and Michael Contorinis. Dancing followed the dinner.

Sons of Pericles Chapter Organized at New Britain, Conn.

WE ARE pleased to announce that we have established a chapter of the Junior Order of Ahepa, the Sons of Pericles.

The initiation and installation of officers took place April 7, 1933, with 19 members joining between the ages of 14, 15 and up. The installation was conducted by the Waterbury installing team.

Members from three chapters were present, including Ahepans and Sons, totaling about eighty-five, all of whom were later entertained at the "Central Lunch."

S. METEODIS,
Secretary.

Try-Deka Stimulates Schenectady

"... May I state that, while our chapter for many reasons was almost inactive during the year of 1932, it seems that the Tri-Deka Drive has given us new life, and I am pleased to report, sir, that before the first part of this year is over, we are in hopes of functioning again 100 per cent.

A. E. DJUMAS,
Secretary.

Activities of Golden Gate Chapter No. 150

AT THE outset, we might state that Mr. Chris Katon, the progressive President of the outstanding Ahepa Chapter in the far West, has never taken correspondence lessons in "How to be a successful President in the Order of Ahepa." On the contrary, the consensus of opinion is that he might advantageously give lessons and the reasons therefore are conspicuously manifest.

The Supreme Lodge has made much of the fact that the "old guard" has rallied to the cause of Ahepanism. Out here in San Francisco's Golden Gate Chapter, the "old guard" has been steadfast and true throughout the trying years of economic reverses. George C. Peterson, the man who inspired Ahepa in its infancy, is still as active as ever; Dr. Apostolides, William Petros, John Andrews and other captains of the "old guard" have never at any time deserted the ranks of their comrades.

It has been with the cooperation of the old soldiers of Ahepa that Chris Katon has elevated his Golden Gate Chapter to the acme of supremacy. It is with that spirit of coordinated effort that Golden Gate Chapter has continued its remarkable strides of progress and secret humane undertakings.

A résumé of activities sponsored by the Golden Gate Chapter is not necessary to the thousands of Hellenic extracted citizens and to the countless scores of our American friends. During the past two years, when others have been content to stand by, the boys of the Golden Gate have worked harder than ever before, have increased the membership, have built up a substantial treasury, have fulfilled their obligation to uplift the Hellenic name before the critical American view, and have done all within their power to lessen the want and suffering of their fellowmen.

The participation of the Ahepa patrols in the recent Washington's Birthday parade made a remarkable impression to the huge throng. The cheering was reminiscent of the National Convention parade, which is still the object of comment in San Francisco.

The recent excursion of about three score Ahepans to San Jose for the purpose of conducting the solemn ceremony of initiation tends to show the prevalent spirit of Golden Gate Chapter. It was their intention to instill in the San Jose boys the spirit that dominates in San Francisco, and without question they succeeded.

What is believed to be an outstanding legislative accomplishment in the entire Order of

Ahepa was enacted at the last meeting of Golden Gate Chapter. The much disputed insurance question and death benefit fund which had caused grief to the entire Supreme Lodge, was settled by the Golden Gate Chapter within its own ranks. The special committee which was asked to attempt to bring forth a workable plan for a death benefit, compiled after laborious computations, a plan which met with instant approval of the huge assembly which had gathered in special session. The plan calls for a payment of \$200 in the event of a member's death, and the feature of the resolution as presented is the negligible cost. Immediately upon the unanimous adoption of the plan as presented by the sponsors, the entire assembly enthusiastically cheered, for they realized the fact that they had beaten the entire Ahepa domain in their accomplishment.

It is estimated that the newly created "Death Benefit Fund," will attract many men of character and reputation to enroll in the ranks of Ahepa.

The Tri-Deka Drive now in progress has met with huge success. The boys of the Golden Gate Chapter have labored consistently to further the cause of Ahepa, and as a result, many worthwhile Greek-Americans, who heretofore were not a part of this great organization, are now enlisted in the cause of Ahepanism. A conservative estimate is that 100 new members will be enrolled in this special drive and the frequent initiations will bear out this estimate.

All credit is due to officers of Golden Gate Chapter for the splendid administration they have given their membership, and our congratulations go hand in hand with our plea "Keep up the good work."

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

What's Doing on the Pacific Coast

AFTER a long silence it gives me great pleasure to send some good news concerning our chapters.

First, I'll begin with the Golden Gate Chapter, banner chapter of the West, which, after a short period of inactivity, due to the depression, which made everyone think seriously about the morrow, was spurred to action by its indefatigable President, Brother Katon, to whom all credit is chiefly due. Brother Katon's first duty after his installation into office, was to organize a membership committee to try to bring within our fold not only the delinquent brothers but also new life to the chapter by bringing new members, especially of the younger generation. In this respect we were very fortunate in getting San Francisco's best. Last month we took in 6 new members; this month we have 12 more; and we hope, before the drive ends, to get as many more, because we want to win the prize.

Activities

Since the new year we have had lectures, a few delightful stag parties, and the last of our achievements, and I may say the best, was the Centennial Mnemosinon given in memory of the great son of Greece, Adamantius Kotais. On this occasion St. Sophia was overflowed with Ahepans and their friends, as well as the real War Veterans of the Alexander the Great Post of the American Legion. The success of this was due to the inspirational efforts of my esteemed colleague, Doctor Codellax.

Our next activity will be our annual picnic, to be given June 5, to which we cordially invite you without any ticket as our honored guest!

On the first Wednesday of March we were invited by the progressive and incessantly active chapter of San Jose ("Garden City" Chapter), Brother Horton, President, to officiate in the initiation of their new members, and believe me, Golden Gate Chapter proved that it really "knows how"! The initiation ceremony, exemplified by the Golden Gate officers, was without a parallel. Our Brother Katon proved that he can rise to any occasion or duty that he may be called on, and do his part, to the admiration of all. Taking the hint from the Supreme Lodge, he did not use a single book or note!

The other officers followed suit, and everyone was at his best. The orations were a part of the ceremony in which our Brother Petros veritably challenged Demosthenes; his eloquence was honestly most heartfelt, and he held his hearers spellbound.

Let me not forget to remark that our able Brother Christofiles was a good match for Brother Petros, for he proved himself a recognized hudding orator, giving our Archons and brothers to understand that we not only do not lack in oratory, but also do not lack in orators.

The San Jose initiation ceremony was attended by nearly 30 Golden Gate Chapter members; Salinas sent 15, with Brother Christ, their President, and the general chairman of the coming District Convention, the genial and tireless Brother Jim Dravillas, who so admirably presented the purpose of the Convention, for which great preparations are under way in Salinas.

The initiation ceremony was concluded with a sumptuous banquet featured by the hospitality for which our San Jose Chapter brothers are famous all over the coast.

It will be amiss if I fail to mention the entertainment the Golden Gate Patrol tendered us with their beautiful Ahepa song, and the recitation of an Ahepa poem by Brother Lambris.

In the near future we shall give a surprise to our Ahepa Ladies' Auxiliary by giving them a dinner dance at the famous Yacht Club, for which preparations are in progress by our ever enthusiastic and capable Brother Leonidas Nicholson, who knows how to entertain and arrange the most wonderful programs, if we may judge by the past entertainments he planned.

Now, by the way, this "surprise" to the ladies will be in exchange for the last entertainment they gave us at their public installation in February; and I wish some of you had been there to see. I am frank to admit, as Brother Katon has likewise remarked, the ladies may give us some lessons concerning an installation, for they have not only developed their work but are also a guiding star and inspiration to the young generation, exemplifying in their ceremonies the Hellenic virtues of altar and home; and also, by their intellectual activities, captivating our best younger bashers! For witness: In the last year we "lost" four Ahepans, three from our "Golden Gate" and one from the "Pacific" chapter.

So, as you note, the Daughters of Penelope, besides their beneficial activities, have become a medium of bringing together the young people. . . . So my advice to the young

ladies, if they desire the very best husbands, is to join the ranks of this Society!

E. APOSTOLIDES, M. D.
San Francisco, Calif.

More Power to you, Golden Gate!

THE scene is Market Street on Washington's Birthday, and a mighty procession is in progress in honor of the first President of the United States. The milling crowd looked upon the spectacle in a peculiar silence. One organization after another displayed the best they had for the approval of their audience. Out of the mass came the time-honored Shrine, with its colorful display, and they justly received a welcome. And then a lusty cheer was heard—the huge crowd turned as if it were one person and tremendous applause resounded in the previous silence. The Order of Ahepa was again acting as ambassador of good will to the multitudes of our American friends through its gallant knights of the patrol. Never was there a more colorful display of precision in their drilling. The boys of the Golden Gate Chapter, under the splendid leadership of Capt. John Filios, the recognized champions of the West Coast, if not the entire Order of Ahepa, gave a remarkable exhibition of fancy and military drilling, and the plaudits of the huge throng were well earned. One could not help but notice in the packed mass the proud and smiling countenance of Chris Katon, the dynamic President of Golden Gate Chapter. He was conspicuous not by his size, but by his beaming smile which was as long as Market Street is wide. However, Chris Katon's smile was not alone. Prominently spotted in every nook and corner of San Francisco's main street were thousands of Greek-extracted men and women whose eyes sparkled at the magnificent presentation. It is significant that the Ahepa patrol was cheered, but it is still more significant to note that our American friends joined in the cheering very enthusiastically.

Apparently, the great National Convention of Ahepa held in San Francisco has left a pleasant memory in the minds of all San Franciscans. There is no doubt but that the Greek of old has been transformed into a modernized contemporary through the diligent efforts of Ahepa. The impressive showing the patrol made was eulogized to the extent that everyone conceded that the Ahepa boys had no equal that day. They bestowed honor not only to the splendid Order which they represent but to every Hellene in San Francisco, for the beautiful spectacle of seeing the Greek flag float down our main street before thousands of people is a worthy achievement. As one Ahepan said, "When the flag of Greece came in sight, Market Street was instantly beautified." More power to you, boys of Ahepa! May you continue to glorify the Order which you represent, and the wonderful nation you call your motherland. Congratulations to you, Mr. President of Golden Gate Chapter, Chris Katon; felicitations to you, Mr. Filios, commander of the patrol; our deepest regards to you, Mr. Jim Pappas, commander of the Pacific patrol, and thanks to every one of you gallant members of the patrol. You have performed your work splendidly.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE,
Golden Gate Chapter No. 150.

Washington (Pa.) Chapter Visited by District Governor

ON SUNDAY, March 5, the Washington Chapter, No. 156, held an open installation and entertainment at the Knights of Pythias hall in Canonsburg, Pa. This installation was attended by over 250 Ahepa brothers and their friends and families, who were well pleased with the ceremonies; so much so that we have received several new applications for membership.

District Governor P. Samaras opened the meeting in the usual form, and turned the gavel over to our good friend, Bro. A. A. Karkalas, of Pittsburgh, who acted as installing officer with such sincerity and solemnity that the remembrance will act as a helping hand for some time to come. The Weirton Drill Team were in attendance and, as usual, carried out their work with the utmost skill.

Several speeches were made after the installation ceremonies. Bro. A. A. Karkalas, of Pittsburgh, spoke on the Ahepa. His address was very impressive, and will long be remembered.

In addition, we were honored by the attendance of the burgess of Canonsburg, Pa., Mr. H. Cook, who made a brief address on the Greeks of our community, which was very complimentary. Other speakers were: Mr. Geo. Anderson, editor of the *Daily Notes* newspaper, who is a good friend of all Ahepans and offers his assistance in any move the Ahepa makes, and Mr. Cliff Murray, Superintendent of the Hopp Mill Standard Tin Plate Co., Canonsburg, Pa. Their addresses, although brief, were very complimentary.

The newly installed officers of Washington Chapter, No. 156, are: T. Vlahos, President; S. Kokalis, Vice-President; L. P. Sollen, Secretary; N. P. Polites, Treasurer; F. M. Cook, Chaplain; J. Karras, Warden; H. Kavadeles, Captain of Guards; and J. Patouras, Sentinel. Board of Governors: G. Boykas, Chairman; N. A. Polites, G. Cottas, G. Bardos and Wm. Pennis.

Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the installation ceremonies. Entertainment was rendered by some of the children, which was very amusing. Miss Christine A. Polites, pianist, assisted the drill team by rendering several numbers after the installation.

I take pleasure in thanking the many brothers and friends who so kindly assisted in this installation.

F. M. COOK,
Deputy District Governor,
District No. II.

Calumet Chapter Observed Anniversary of Independence of Greece

THE anniversary of Hellenic independence was magnificently celebrated in the twin cities of Indiana Harbor and East Chicago, Ind., under the auspices of the Calumet Chapter, No. 157, of the Ahepa, and the active participation of the Greek Orthodox community of our city, and Greek schools of Indiana Harbor and Whiting, Ind. The observance took place on Sunday, March 26, in the spacious Turners hall in Indiana Harbor. The hall was richly decorated with the national colors of the United States and Greece, the artful work of our good brethren, Manuel Maniatakis and Const. Arvanectis.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, approximately five hundred people of Indiana Harbor, East Chicago and Whiting, gathered at the hall for the celebration. Hammond, Ind., Chapter, No. 123, was amply represented with some twenty-five members and their families, headed by Brethren S. Grammas, our Deputy District Governor, and Chas. Tsatsos, Bro. George Speros, our esteemed President, in brief, announced the opening of the event and introduced to the audience the Chairman of the occasion, our past President, Sotirios Kalomiris. Brother Kalomiris, in assuming the chairmanship, emphasized with some inspiring and modest remarks the purpose and solemnity of the gathering and in behalf of our chapter thanked all participants in the affair. Upon the signal given by the Chairman, the national hymns of America and Greece were sung.

Immediately, children of the Greek schools of Indiana Harbor and Whiting, clad in the immortal and picturesque national costumes of Greece, under the direction of Miss Sylvia Calfopoulou, teacher of Plato School of Indiana Harbor, staged the Torch Procession around the hall, which gave a very colorful and magnificent aspect. Rev. Anthimos Constantinides, priest of St. George Greek Orthodox Church of Indiana Harbor, offered prayers and doxology with the assistance of the church choir consisting of Const. Tragomalos and Jas. Anton and school children. Following, the chairman presented Miss Sylvia Calfopoulou, who in turn presented one by one the children of both schools. They recited various patriotic songs commemorative of the occasion. It was a beautiful spectacle when children of the schools, garbed in costumes worn in the era of the Greek Revolution, exhibited national Greek dances.

The chairman then presented to the audience the main speaker, Mr. Geo. Kyriakopoulos, former State's Attorney of Chicago, and Past District Governor of the Ahepa District No. 21. Brother Kyriakopoulos' speech dealt mainly with the seven-year struggle carried on by our forefathers in 1821, who by their heroism and unselfish patriotism effected the liberation of Greece. In concluding, the speaker expressed the hope that the spirit of harmony and accord should prevail among us in order to enable us to accomplish greater and better things. Brother Kalomiris thanked the speaker for his very eloquent and patriotic speech and proceeded in closing the affair.

Really it was a splendid celebration. Congratulations are due the committee on arrangements, composed of the following brothers: G. Speros, Louis K. Tsaros, S. Kalomiris, Peter Lazaris and Manuel Maniatakis, for the Ahepa, and the Reverend Constantinides, Brothers Thos. Rumas and Jas. Kosmides, Mr. Peter Cholomitis, Mr. Christ Papadopoulos, for the church. We also extend our thanks to Miss Calfopoulou and Mr. Tragomalos, local Greek teachers, for their contribution for the success of the affair.

ANTON C. KRICHELAS,
Chapter Secretary and
Publicity Chairman.

Youngest Congressman Progressing Rapidly

Hon. Joseph Monahan, Congressman from Montana, enjoys the distinction of being the youngest member of the House. He is an eloquent speaker and a progressive thinker.

Zaharias Member of Pueblo Chapter

GEORGE ZAHARIAS, well-known heavy-weight wrestler, whose real name is Theodosius Vitoyanis, is a member of the Pueblo, Colorado Chapter, and the Ahepans are proud of him. He is a powerful wrestler and has thrown the best of them.

Pueblo Priest "At Home" with All Languages

A little matter such as difference in languages meant nothing to the rector of St. John's Orthodox Church, Rev. Fr. Artemios Stamatiades, who was called to Trinidad, Colo., to officiate at a baptismal.

Arriving there, he found the family understood no Greek but spoke Arabic, so he dropped the customary use of the Greek language in the colorful hour's baptismal and sang the liturgy in Arabic. Earlier in the morning he had sung a mass at the Trinidad church in Greek.

Father Stamatiades learned Arabic during the 22 years he spent in a monastery and at Holy Sepulchre Cathedral in Jerusalem. He also sings services in Russian and English.

Orlando Hears Doctor Wilkinson

IN THE *Evening Reporter-Star* of Orlando, Fla., we abstract the following report on the presence in that city of Dr. Marc Wilkinson of Pueblo, Colo.:

"Distinct strides toward greater Americanization on the part of Grecian people now in the United States and a far better understanding between Grecian and native-born Americans have been accomplished within the past two years, Mr. Marc Wilkinson of Pueblo, Colo., said today after completing several brief conferences with prominent Orlando Americans of Greek birth.

"As director of education in the states of Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming for the native Grecian fraternity, the Order of Ahepa, Dr. Wilkinson is traveling over the East, visiting Greek communities and aiding in Americanization. He has lectured in nearly every state, representing Ahepa in its Americanization work. He left this morning for Cordele, Ga., en route to the Greek Orthodox Cathedral in New York and the Orthodox monastery in Palestine, Jerusalem.

"A greater percentage of Grecian immigrants have become American citizens than any other race, the lecturer declared here, and a greater percentage of native Greeks served in the American armies during the World War than any other immigrating race.

"The Order of Ahepa, to which many Orlando Greeks belong, promotes American citizenship and American policies, and conducts all business in the Greek-American language, Doctor Wilkinson said. There are 35,000 members in America, and all but several hundred now are American citizens. The order was founded in Atlanta less than 11 years ago.

"While in Orlando, Doctor Wilkinson conferred with E. V. Servetas of the Ritz cafe, governor of Ahepa in the Florida district, and last night with a group of local Greeks. He came here from Miami, where he lectured at several meetings and spoke at the liturgy of St. Sophia's Greek Church.

"It is hoped to bring the 15th district convention of this organization to Orlando some time this summer, probably in June.

"City Beautiful" Chapter, No. 161, at Orlando, Fla.

THE "City Beautiful" Chapter of Ahepa, named after the city of Orlando, located in the central ridge section of Florida, sponsored Eunice Beasley's acrobatic dancing in a program on March 15 at the Municipal Auditorium for the benefit of the proposed Greek school which is an important project being undertaken by the chapter.

Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. George Chick this benefit program was well attended and the program of entertainment enjoyed by all.

The "City Beautiful" Chapter was complimented by Dr. Marc Wilkinson, noted director of education and secretary of Pueblo, Colo., Chapter, No. 160, on his recent visit to Florida.

Dr. Wilkinson, on his visit to the chapters in Florida, was much impressed with the large percentage of the membership who are in business for themselves and who are among the business leaders of the communities wherein they reside.

Through the active cooperation of its chapters, I feel that District No. 15 has made rapid strides in the Tri-Deka Drive and will continue its policy of building up the Order with the addition of men who will reflect the high standard of citizenship to which the Order of Ahepa is ever aspiring.

In these days of economic distress the fine spirit of human understanding as displayed by one brother to another, although they may live in the same community and be in competitive lines of business, has been commented upon by men who are not members of our organization. Let us all keep this spirit of fellowship ever alive as we go about our daily tasks, whatever they may be, with the realization that through our everyday life we are setting an example, either favorable or unfavorable, by which others judge us.

"City Beautiful" Chapter is fortunate in its selection of officers for the year 1933 in having such men as: Sam Teele, President; George Chick, Vice-President; John Camichos, Secretary, and Pete Francisco, Treasurer.

With the cooperation the membership is giving these men and the successful functioning of committees appointed, the "City Beautiful" Chapter is in the midst of a year of well-directed effort that will bring several progressive projects to a conclusion.

E. V. SERVETAS,
District Governor, Dist. No. 15.

Bayard Ahepans Celebrate Greek Independence

THE North Platte Valley Chapter, No. 168, Order of Ahepa, and the Greek community and friends from the valley and surrounding territory, observed their "Independence to Greece" on March 26, 1933, at Bayard, Nebr., at the Greek Orthodox Christian Church. After the meeting at the church they were all taken to the large banquet which was held at the Congregational Church of Bayard. There was a large attendance from the surrounding territory. The program for the day was music by a four-piece orchestra, a variety of good things to eat, and talks given by different business and professional men.

The program was led by the toastmaster, James DeBerry of Alliance, who is also president of the Ahepa.

Some of the principal speakers of the day were: I. Peandell of Sidney; S. R. Sweet, Bridgeport; W. H. Willas, Postmaster of Bridgeport; Dr. Pugsley, Bayard; Martin Dimery, Sidney; Mr. Hughes, Bayard; Ray Ryason, newspaper man of Bridgeport; Mr. Boyd, Sidney; W. Deines, Bayard; C. O. Morrison, Bayard; Mr. Lane, Bayard; Dick Barlow, Bridgeport; Ray Wisner, newspaper man of Bayard; J. G. Makris of Alliance, Vice-President of Order of Ahepa; James Dardanis, Bayard; Nick Margis, President of church and community; and Rev. Saronikolaou of the Greek Church of Bayard.

Following the talks a program was given for the benefit of the children, which consisted of dramas and poems. After this entertainment was over, a big surprise awaited all when James DeBerry announced the engagement of Miss Anna N. Mykris of Dix, Nebr., to J. G. Makris of Alliance, Nebr. The program ended in dancing and singing.

Theodore Roosevelt Chapter Giving Relief to Needy

DESTITUTE Greek families in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, who were too proud to accept charity from city welfare sources as undermining their morale, an ancient Greek inheritance, were glad to do so from their own kinsmen through the Theodore Roosevelt Chapter of Ahepa of Freeport, Long Island, N. Y. So far, 25 Greek families have been recipients of charity and the Theodore Roosevelt Chapter, No. 170, headed by Constantine Andromedas, George Michalos and Costas Chingos, Secretary, aim to have the members increase the budget so that more help may be given.

O. K. With Us, Oakland!

YOU may expect 20 new Ahepans from the Oakland Chapter.

J. C. POLOS, Secretary,
Oakland (Calif.) Chapter, No. 171.

Rock Springs Installs New Officers

THE Rock Springs Chapter, No. 181, held their installation on Friday night, February 10, in the basement of the Greek Orthodox Church. Governor N. J. Kotro-Manes, of Salt Lake City, Utah, the installing officer, and dignitaries of the Green River Chapter, No. 182, and many guests attended.

The newly elected officers are as follows: George Simvoulakis, President; John Milonas, Vice-President; Mike Manatos, Secretary; Gus Panigiris, Treasurer; James Demas, Chaplain; James Karras, Warden; George Petrakis, Sentinel; and George Paros, Captain of the Guard.

Board of Governors: Kosmas Vlahogianis, James Stasinou, William Manatos, Spiros Mazanis, and John Theodore.

After the installation a delicious luncheon was served.

MIKE MANATOS,
Secretary.



American Hellenic Society Installs Officers

HERE are the newly installed officers of American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, familiarly known as Ahepa. They took office Thursday night at the Lincoln, with the ritual conducted by A. A. Andros, Installing Officer, and Gus De Claris, Captain of the Guard. After their investiture with the jewels of office, the crowd indulged in Grecian and American dances. Refreshments were followed by more dancing, about

200 being present, including guests from Omaha, Fremont and Grand Island. The new officers are:

John Polites, Sentinel; Louis Valkanas, Chaplain; Peter Polites, Captain of the Guard; and Thomas Pangiotes, Warden; P. H. Kosmos, Governor; A. A. Andros, Installing Officer; Gus Andros, President; George Ralles, Vice-President; James Andreas, Secretary, and Alex Berbelas, Governor. A. C. Christopolous, Chairman of the Board of Governors, and Chris Kembranes, Treasurer.

Green River Celebrates Greek Independence

THE local Order of Ahepa held a very interesting special meeting on last Saturday evening at their lodge room when the degrees were conferred upon four new members, whereby four more names were added to the local chapter's membership, which now totals 56. On this occasion Angelo Borrass and Pete Scarpos of Medicine Bow and Sam Murphy and Andrew Darios of Green River, were revealed the Order's mysteries.

Following the initiation ceremonies an exceptionally educational and patriotic program was enjoyed in honor and in memory of the independence of Greece, who gained their independence 112 years ago. Charles Rallis, Past Supreme Deputy of the Order, was the orator of the occasion and gave a most thoroughly enjoyed address that was very inspiring to the members, while members Tom Pappas and Gus Sphres rendered historical readings of merit fitting to the occasion.

Several of these special initiation ceremonies have been held here the past few weeks, initiating members of other cities. This speaks especially well of the local chapter, since they have drawn members from towns all over the country.

It proved a most delightful evening, which was enjoyed by a large delegation of members from Rock Springs as well as from this city.

Membership in the Green River Chapter now stands at 56, with indications pointing to further increases in the near future.

THINGS look brighter and we are trying our best to overcome this depression. The members are regaining their spirit and everybody seems to be putting their shoulders to the wheel to help the new officers.

MARTIN K. LAMBROS, Secretary,
Kalamazoo Chapter, No. 188, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hellenic School Gives Program

UNDER the sponsorship of Anderson Chapter, No. 198, 150 persons attended a special entertainment given Sunday afternoon at the Eagles Home by pupils of the Hellenic School of Anderson. The program was selected for the observance of the Hellenic Independence Day and proved very entertaining and enjoyable. Members of the school class who participated in the play were as follows:

Chrisoula Blassara, Vasiliki Cochifa, Pota Poulos, Sofocles Pancel, Mary Pancel, Helen Christ, George Pancel, George Alatz, Eugene Poulos, Christ Blassaras, Andrew Poulos, George Christ, Elaine Alatz, Gust Lazaris, Litsa Prokos, Angeline Pancel, Sophia Pancel, Angeline Anton, Pota Blassara, Pota Anton, Helen Anton.

Tom Cochifas, Vice-President, presented James Kouropoulos, the Greek teacher, as the speaker of the day, who, with his eloquence, left an everlasting impression of their ancestry.

At the close of the play a buffet luncheon was served and dancing with merriment continued till late at midnight.

The success of the party was due to the untiring efforts of the committee in charge who were:

Gust Pancel, President of the chapter; Thomas Cotter, Secretary; James Prokos, Past President; John Lambros, Past President; George Anton and Nick Pancel.

Bro. Eli Alatz, Deputy District Governor of District No. 19, was present and commented on the Hellenic spirit of the (NEA GENE), the hope and future of Ahepa.

THOMAS COTTER,
Secretary.

Ventura (Calif.) Chapter Holds Open Meeting

NEWLY-ELECTED officers of the Ventura County Chapter of the Order of Ahepa were installed at ceremonies held in Portuguese Hall in Oxnard, with District Governor George Kaliris of San Diego as installing officer.

Those installed were: Charles Stagikas, President; John Corey, Vice-President; Gus Minchingas, Secretary; Peter Arhontis, Treasurer; Gus Booth, Captain of the Guard; George Hantgin, Chaplain; John Poulos, Sentinel; Dan McDimas, Warden; and George Poulos, George Marsis, Bill Setres, Gus Christie and Tony Antonelis, Governors.

More than two hundred members of the Order, including visitors from Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, attended the meeting, which was opened by officers of the Santa Barbara Chapter. George Ellis of Santa Barbara, Past District Governor, also was present.

George Poulos, retiring President, who held the office for two years, acted as toastmaster. He automatically is chairman of the new board of governors. A buffet luncheon and refreshments were served following the installation.

In a subsequent note the President of the chapter writes:

"Of these officers, the Secretary, Bro. Gus Minchingas, and the Captain of the Guard, Bro. Gus Booth, resigned. The office of Secretary has not been filled. Bro. Peter Kiriakos succeeded Brother Booth as Captain of the Guard."

CHARLES STAGIKAS,
President.

News from Hercules Chapter No. 226

DURING the past three months the Hercules Chapter of Philadelphia has been progressing rapidly. That is due mostly to the officers and members who, as good-will ambassadors, visit regularly all the nearby chapters such as those at Camden, Chester, Wilmington, Lancaster and "Spartan" of Philadelphia, and, in return at their meetings, large delegations are attending. The average for the past three months is 75.

Our last four meetings were followed by initiation ceremonies which were performed by the Hercules degree team. Before the end of the drive we expect two more initiation nights.

We have come to the conclusion (and so we advise every Ahepan), that to make the meetings interesting we have to attend not only our own but those held anywhere around the District to which we belong. By doing so we create a better feeling to all others and we learn more and more, not only about our beloved Ahepa, but also about other things very important in our life.

We teach our new brothers the above theory and we dare tell you that every one that we initiated lately is attending every meeting that he hears of. We have organized our patrol under the leadership of Bro. Christ Dromazos, exservice man. We keep everybody busy and all that occupies our minds is Ahepa. What would our Ahepa become if every member thinks and feels the same way?

Fraternally yours,

PETER CARRIS,
Secretary.

"Always Willing to Learn"

IN THE city of "Brotherly Love" you will find a little chapter by the name of Hercules, No. 226, with its 63 members in good standing.

Every week you will find some of the "Goodwill Ambassadors" of the Hercules Chapter, headed by its Lovomanios Ahepan and Past President, Bro. Mitchell Karoniflyis, seeking knowledge and always willing to learn. I said always willing to learn because unfortunately we have no lawyers, doctors or very well-educated men, members of our chapter who can enlighten us with a good many things that good Ahepans should know.

"The Goodwill Ambassadors" of the Hercules Chapter, are always eager to find out where an Ahepan chapter is having a meeting this week to go to learn. This we will find very helpful and will continue to follow all our nearby chapter meetings, whether it is Camden, N. J., Chester, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Atlantic City or Trenton, N. J. In doing this we will find that knowledge is a great thing and we will appreciate it very much, so therefore shall continue "Forward."

We are not afraid to work; we are always willing to work and accomplish things no matter how small. With the help of our neighboring chapters and especially with our sister Spartan Chapter, No. 26, we are doing very nicely.

At this time I am very proud to say that we had a very successful ball given by our chapter, netting us a profit of a little more than \$300, and have been told by our neighboring chapters that our affair was the best in Eastern Pennsylvania. Considering the panic, we are very well pleased.

Since the Tri-Deca Drive is on we have initiated 18 new members, so far, and hope to have about thirty or more.

In reading through the pages of the AHEPA of January-February, I took a glance at the report of Aristotle Chapter, No. 34, in Pittsburgh, Pa., and quickly reading through some of the names of some of my old friends whom I left behind about nine years ago, maybe tears did not fill my eyes. I said "With tears in my eyes." This is just what Ahepa means. Boy! if I could have known their telephone numbers just to say "Hello," but unfortunately I did not even know their addresses. This goes to show you what the Ahepa is, that no matter how far away you are from your friends if you are an Ahepan you are always near one another. But I will ask our Supreme Secretary, Bro. Achilles Catsonis, through the next edition of the AHEPA, to forward my love, and sincere wishes to my old friends and brothers at Pittsburgh, Pa., especially Theos. E. Manos, Arthur Karkalas, whom I made a special trip to Baltimore last convention to see but was very much disappointed, Peter Demas, Peter Katsafanas, and Peter M. Chronis, whom I met in France in a troop kitchen in 1918.

Hoping that in the near future I will be granted the opportunity to drop in on the old beloved "Smoky City" which I have missed very much.

In the meantime, I wish to extend an invitation to each and everyone of those old friends and brother Ahepans to do likewise when in or near our town.

THEO. P. JOHNSON, Vice President,
Hercules Chapter, No. 226, Philadelphia.

FROM a reader of the Magazine at Great Falls, Mont., we learn that young Rolland Ellis, son of William Ellis, Secretary of Great Falls Chapter, No. 229, is president of his class in high school and has held various other offices. He is also an accomplished musician. We share the readers' joy in the progress of our younger generation.

Neptune Chapter Assists Earthquake Victims

I REGRET to write you news of the earthquake but there was a number of our brothers living in the earthquake area, in Long Beach, Calif. I want to emphasize the duty of the grievance committee of our chapter, which committee consists of Brothers John Bariamis and Ernest Catsulis. Immediately upon hearing the news of the disaster they set out for the panic-stricken area to investigate about our members. They found them in the open, cooking and sleeping. Fortunately, none of our members suffered as much as others. A hearty congratulation to the members of our grievance committee.

The writer had the pleasure of visiting our Past Vice-President and now Governor of our chapter, Bro. Angelo Keriase, and, to my honest opinion, Brother Keriase was extremely happy, as the conditions existing at the time in Long Beach reminded him of the open air of his native Island of Scopelos, and his beloved wife was trying to prepare the melana zomon of old Spartans, whence she originated.

Also, I want to congratulate the police department of Long Beach and Compton, the National Guards, Marines and the American Red Cross, the American Legion and the Greek Post Leonidas of the American Legion of Los Angeles, all of whom kept order up to the time when the earthquake victims came back to their places. To show the part that all the above associations took during these trying hours, I am going to write you of only one incident, where at the Belmont Sea Food Grotto, operated by our Past President, Peter C. Stathis, and Andrew and Theodore Bratsalis of the Hesperia Chapter, when the daily receipts were left on the counter and they flew, the money was found as it was left.

San Pedro Chapter Contributes to Earthquake Relief

Quick response to the Red Cross Disaster Relief Fund Drive was made by 78 representatives of 41 different San Pedro clubs and organizations who attended the mass meeting at the Elks Club last night, called together by the Red Cross.

Neptune Chapter, Order of Ahepa, had its check for \$25 ready to hand in when the meeting was called to order by Mrs. J. C. MacQuiddy, San Pedro chairman of the Red Cross.

The annual dance of the Neptune Chapter, which was to have been held on March 11, has been postponed until May 6.

JOHN S. PLATIS,
Secretary.

Santa Barbara Ahepans in Loyalty Line

FROM the *Morning Press* of Santa Barbara, Calif., we take the following:

"About four hundred persons participated in the patriotic exercises that followed a loyalty march put on last night by the American Legion Post here with the assistance of a number of other organizations.

"The march formed in De la Guerra Plaza at 7:15 p. m. with some three hundred persons in line. A detail of motorcycle police led the way. The American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps followed. There were marchers from the Legion Post and its auxiliary, from the Canadian and Italian Legion and the local chapter of the Order of Ahepa, a Greeco-American organization. The Order of Ahepa turned out 100 percent for the march.

"The parade moved up State Street to Carrillo and west on Carrillo to Pythian Castle where about 100 other persons were waiting to take part in the program. Verses of the Star-Spangled Banner and of America were sung, allegiance was pledged to the Flag and the preamble of Legion constitution was read. Kurtz's trio sang.

"Dr. Robert N. McLean, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, spoke on 'Loyalty.' Starting with the loyalty of the disciples of Christ, he traced loyalty examples through history. He said loyalty begins in the home and branches out to organizations, the community, the state and nation.

"Leo McMahon, Community Chest speaker, said the Legion had always done its part in Chest drives and predicted that it would do so this year. Robert L. Campbell, head of the Legion Chest team, and his team, passed out subscription cards.

"Among those represented in the patriotic meeting following the parade were the Legion, its auxiliary, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the United Spanish American War Veterans, the Chamber of Commerce, the Sons of the American Revolution and a number of auxiliaries or chapters of Civil or Revolutionary War organizations."

Danville Ahepans Set Example for Others

BRO. GEORGE A. POLOS, who recently visited some of the North Carolina chapters, and District Governor James Orphanos of District No. 13, report that about twenty-five members of the General Greene Chapter of Greensboro, N. C., are residents of the city of Danville, Va., and that they travel together to attend every meeting. A distance of about sixty miles separates the two cities.

It is inspiring to know that these good Ahepans have the welfare of the Order so much at heart that they will not allow anything to interfere with their regular attendance of meetings sixty miles away. In recognition of their loyalty the Greensboro Chapter has decided to hold meetings periodically in Danville. The Danville Ahepans are among the most active and they deserve our sincere congratulations.

Grand President, Daughters of Penelope, Reports on Activities of Auxiliary Order

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE, Chapter "Arete," No. 2, and the Key City Chapter, No. 261, Order of Ahepa, of Dubuque, Iowa, held a joint installation of officers for the first time since the establishment of the Daughters of Penelope in that city, and the ceremony was "most impressive to both members and visitors," according to a Dubuque, Iowa, newspaper of February, 1933.

Furthermore, the Daughters of Penelope of the same city have aided the Ahepa organization in carrying out their school program, and the church fund program; have participated in patriotic parades; have helped in the county poor relief work of their district, in short, they have "done their bit" towards establishing harmony and good will in their respective communities of social and cultural life.

"Elektra" Chapter, No. 3, Daughters of Penelope, of Kansas City, Mo., has not been tardy or negligent in the least in helping along. In October, 1932, this chapter gave an affair for the benefit of the earthquake victims of the Motherland, and sent a check for \$100 for that purpose; also, it adopted eight Greek families, taking care of the food problem, and has helped the community church work.

Dear Editor: These things quoted above are small, to be sure, compared to what your Order of Ahepa has accomplished in the extremely short time since its establishment, and we stand humbly appreciative *before* it. But I leave it to your impartial judgment as to whether or not the *spirit* shown by these new chapters of the Daughters of Penelope is commendable; that spirit of getting together and exchanging and developing worthwhile ideas in open forum meetings; that spirit of discussing vital questions of the day which whet the keenness of the mind and establish proper "values" discernment.

Societies of this kind, never before to such an extent established among the women of the Motherland to work in conjunction with the societies of the Adopted Land, have been and are right along the means of bringing to life the spirit of real, Hellenic-born, Democratic living, and reawakening the ideals of life, home and city-state of that ancient land of ours where all these ideals were born. These societies are the first steps in the social life development of many women who have never had the chance or time to glimpse at the beauties and enlightening influence of organized bodies working for such ideals as your own Order has begun.

Chapter "EOS", the Mother Lodge Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope, in San Francisco, held its first public installation of officers in February. The Patrol of Golden Gate Chapter, No. 150, Order of Ahepa, aided us in the ceremony for which we remain most grateful. Not only that; but the officers of that chapter helped us and encouraged us, which is another milestone in our enthusiasm! I say this because I have rumors—which, as Virgil says, "are like smoke and spread so rapidly that they quickly blacken all the sky; but which, like smoke, evaporate, leaving the atmosphere clearer and more beautiful for their very passing!"—there are evidences of lack of cooperation among some communities towards establishing chapters of our Society. But such rumors prove to be just what they are: As dissipated and disappearing as they are baseless, indeed, such rumors are inspiring

in that they whet our eagerness to "keep up the good work!"

Be that as it may, it is surely the least that we Daughters of Penelope can do to thank the Ahepans for their encouragement in our first attempts at organizing, and for their continued and most kind, "boosting" aid in all our social and benefit affairs. Their spirit of loyalty to their ideals is admirable and most worthy of emulation.

And let me not forget to say this: The AHEPA MAGAZINE has been one of our beacon lights in spreading the "gospel" in our favor; the already established chapters, and also those pending, extend their sincerest vote of thanks and remain deeply grateful.

MRS. EMANUEL APOSTOLIDES,
Grand President,
Mother Lodge, Daughters of Penelope,
San Francisco, Calif.

PERICLES CHAPTER, No. 270, of the Order of Ahepa, in the past has been doing things in a very quiet way and without imposing on our beautiful monthly magazine for publicity, but this time we are going to ask you to assign to us a little of its valuable space for our activities.

Last Sunday evening, April 2, we had our 3rd Annual Dinner Dance at the grand ballroom of the aristocratic hotel Lowry in commemoration of the Independence Day of our Motherland. Depression may have affected the business of our people in this part of the country but not their enthusiasm when it comes to attend any of the doings of Pericles Chapter. I say this because the number of people that attended our 3rd Annual Banquet surpassed all our expectations. Not only our own people of St. Paul attended in large numbers but the other three Minnesota chapters and nearby communities were well represented.

The Duluth Chapter, No. 267, was represented by Charles Stratig and James Carlos, Past Presidents. Demosthenes Chapter, No. 66, of Minneapolis, was represented by Thomas Kalogerson, President, and James Karalis, Secretary, and the Rochester Chapter, No. 230, was represented by its President, Bro. Ross Phill, who invited and brought with him the Hon. Julius Reiter, Mayor of Rochester, who spoke so splendidly concerning the Rochester Chapter and the Greek boys of that city. By the way, Rochester, Minn., is the convention city of District No. 25, which is to be held June 25 and 26.

Many cheers for the Rochester boys and Pericles Chapter are going to be at the District Convention in a body. It must be remembered that the same mentioned chapters and communities, besides the officers, were represented by a large number of their members, and especially Demosthenes Chapter of Minneapolis.

The following distinguished citizens were the honored guests of our chapter: The Hon. Wm. Mahoney, Mayor of St. Paul; Hon. Carlton McNally, Judge of the district court; the city commissioners: Milton Rosen, Fred Truax, Ervin Pearce, Herman Wenzel, Clyde May and Wm. F. Scott, city clerk; Christ Ligeras, President of the Minneapolis Greek Community, and the Rev. Arsenios Saltas, Priest of the Greek church of that city, who officiated at the banquet. One of the main speeches of the evening was made by Spiros W. Marosis, President of the Club of Adolescents of Minneapolis and a past member of the Sons of Pericles. Mr. Marosis is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and an accomplished orator.

The success of the banquet is due to the harmonious cooperation of every member of our chapter, but especially to the untiring efforts of the Entertainment Committee, composed of the following brothers: George Miller, chairman; Frank DePierre, Wm. Kleason, Andrew Marcos and George Lingress. The most unfortunate thing of the celebration was the illness of our beloved District Governor, Peter Kamerchey, who was to be the toastmaster of the evening, but in his absence President Peter M. Santrizos acted in his behalf.

A. A. FRANGOS, *Chairman,*
Publicity Committee.

El Paso Chapter Shows Progress

THIS chapter, with a total membership not exceeding 25, has been in the front line of action and progress.

On February 11 four new members were initiated. This was then a 25 per cent increase of its membership. The initiation was an impressive ceremony. It was conducted by George Ade, District Governor, who came for this occasion from Grants, N. Mex. It was attended by our two non-Greek distinguished members, United States Commissioner A. J. W. Schmid and E. A. Wingo, Manager of the Pan-American Coffee Co., who stirred the candidates with their inspired speeches.

The initiation was followed by a banquet in the K. of P. Hall, attended by about one hundred persons. Judge Schmid acted as the master of ceremonies and thrilled the audience with his oratory, sense of humor and Ahepa zeal. Among the many fine speeches made worthy of note were those by George Ade, District Governor; Tom Angelos, President; Andrew Beys, retiring President; Ernest Pappas, Vice-President; George Carameros, Secretary; Gus Rallis, new member; Harry Osborne, an American archaeologist from Colorado Springs; and by Bill Kirikos and John Dimmis, both visiting members from Albuquerque, N. Mex.

On March 26, at the initiative of our chapter, the local Greek community celebrated the anniversary of the Independence Day of Greece. The Greek Church Agia Trias, which is a fine brick building owned by the community, was naturally selected for this patriotic celebration. It was beautifully decorated. Tom Angelos presided and offered a thanksgiving service, with the assistance of George Gregory and his choir of Greek girls and boys, who sang our religious and national hymns. This was followed by patriotic speeches, notable among which were those by Jim Pantelides and George Souris, the latter being a poet quite worthy of the fame of his renowned ancestor Souris. The children gave beautiful recitations in Greek, indicating that although we lack a Greek school, the parents capably fill this need. Refreshments were then served. An electric clock and several bottles of perfume were given to winners of lucky tickets, the proceeds of sale of which went to our Community Chest.

TOM ANGELOS,
President.

New Jersey Chapters Hold Combined Ball

ON SUNDAY, April 2, the first annual charity ball of the following northern New Jersey Chapters, Eureka, Hudson, Alexander Hamilton, Bergen Knights and Thomas Jefferson, was held in the spacious Mosque ballroom in Newark, N. J., under the general chairmanship of Bro. James N. Pappas, of the Eureka Chapter.

About 1,200 Ahepans and their friends attended the event and, by far, it surpassed any Hellenic social affair previously held in the state.

WM. G. CHIRGOTIS,
Secretary, Eureka Chapter, No. 52.

Battle Creek Initiates Prominent Candidates

ON THE evening of February 7 the Battle Creek Chapter initiated four new members, among them being State Senator F. C. Kulp and Paul Shaffer, justice of the peace. The initiation ceremony was highly commended by Messrs. Kulp and Shaffer, who expressed their gratification with the principles and precepts on which our fraternity is founded.

After the ceremonies all the brothers retired to the dining room where refreshments were enjoyed by all. There was a large attendance, in spite of the zero weather.

Kalamazoo Chapter, No. 199, assisted in the initiation work.

P. HIBARIS,
Secretary.

Ahepa as a Protective Organization

JERRY SPATHIS, a member of the Durham, N. C., Chapter of Ahepa, who runs a lunch room in our city, was "held up" several times at the point of a gun while on duty. He was also greatly bothered by petty thefts in his business place. Brother Spathis complained to the police every time. However, at the advice of a good brother, he had a big attractive sign stuck up in his place which read that his store is under the protection of the Ahepa Organization which pays \$25 for holdups, \$15 for burglaries and \$5 for petty thefts.

Perhaps the burglars wanted to test Ahepa's strength, but within a month after the place was burglarized again all the law-breakers who had pestered Brother Spathis were caught and are now serving terms on the road. Ever since our Ahepan brother has been enjoying absolute tranquillity without any more fear of being robbed.

Now, boys, here is some advice:

"If you are bothered with mice, get a mouse trap; if you are bothered with rats, get a rattrap; if you are bothered with your wife every night going home without enough money to satisfy her, go to your neighbor; but—if you are bothered with burglaries, join the Ahepa."

Step in line, boys!

PAUL NEANON,
Durham, N. C.

Edison Chapter Awards Scholarship to Peterson

THE Thomas A. Edison Chapter, No. 287, of Ashbury Park, N. J., awarded its annual scholarship of \$100 to Peter Peterson, who is now completing his third year at Syracuse University. The following letter from Mr. Peterson to the chapter shows that the award is fully appreciated:

"DEAR SIR:

"I am very grateful to you and to the members of your chapter for choosing me as the recipient of the scholarship you are giving for 1933 and I assure you that I shall do all in my power to prove worthy of your trust in me.

"During my last two years of scholastic activity I have found it difficult to make ends meet financially, but with the help of this scholarship, I feel confident that I shall enjoy a successful year.

"With my sincerest thanks to you and your chapter, I remain

"Cordially yours,

"(Signed) PETER PETERSON."

Calgary Greek Community 100 Per Cent Ahepans

April 3, 1933.

IN SENDING in five Tri-Deka Drive applications, A. Fundas, Secretary of Omirou Othlissia Chapter, No. C. J.-11, Calgary, Canada, writes:

"Our chapter need not cause you any concern. It is true that we are slow but we are sure. The spirit of Ahepa is well embedded in our boys, but the times, as you know, are such that they do not stir us up to the extent that we wish to be stirred up. However, we are always looking forward for a better day.

"With what applications I have on hand, our city can boast of a Greek community practically 100 per cent Ahepans; so you see, although we do not make very much noise, nevertheless, we are trying to spread the gospel of the Ahepa."

District No. 4 Planning District Convention

THE district convention of District No. 4 of Connecticut will take place in Hartford, Conn., the first Sunday and Monday of June 4, 5, 1933, and a district meeting will be held at Waterbury, Conn., April 9.

WILLIAM SICARAS, *Secretary,*
Hartford (Conn.) Chapter No. 58.

Servetas Baptizes Daughter

WHEN I went to Tampa, Tarpon Springs, to attend the Epiphany ceremony, the christening of my baby girl took place, the Reverend Karophilis officiating. Komparos was Jerry Bacalis and Mrs. Bacalis, the deputy of the 15th district, who named my daughter "Maria." It was a three-day affair. Dinner was served in his home and almost every Ahepan was there."

Polikos Aster Installs Officers

THE "Polikos Aster" Chapter of Winnipeg, Canada, No. C.J.-8, held its first public installation at the Embassy Club, which is owned and operated by brother Ahepans and was donated for the occasion. More than 150 members and guests were present at this very impressive ceremony. The following officers were installed: Andrew Vlassis, President; George Metrou, Vice-President; William J. Postolu, Secretary; John Foutris, Warden; Gus Andrews, Chaplain; John Sennis, Inside Sentinel; and James Nash, Captain of the Guard. Board of Governors: William Theodoris, Chairman; George Economy, John Foutris, George Latsudes, Spero Christakos and James Gerrosis.

Following the ceremony, the president enlightened and exemplified to the visitors the meaning of the word "Ahepa" and spoke of the very constructive and wonderful work the Order has done in Canada and the United States.

Delicious refreshments were served after which there was a dance program followed by a few stories by Brother Theodoris and a sketch by Brother Andrews. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed and will be long remembered.

W. POSTOLOU,
Secretary.

So Says District No. 15

ONE of the districts in Ahepanism that is bound to be heard from, and with plenty of good news, too, is District No. 15, Florida, to which I have had the privilege of paying a flying visit within the past month.

Though times have been very bad in Florida—where haven't they been?—the boys in the red fez of Ahepa have never for a moment lost faith and ceased to work, so that this winter when the tourist trade is better in Florida than it has been for five years, everything is on the upgrade.

Early this year Peter Galatis, last season's governor, turned over the reins of the governorship to the busy young E. V. Servetas of Orlando, and already things are humming along the line the Miaman set in 1932. In Orlando it is said laughingly that Mr. Servetas acts as all the officers of Orlando Chapter, that when others are too busy to do the work he does it all, but that has not diminished his activity as governor of the big district.

Each month Mr. Servetas prepares and sends out his bulletin to all chapters, writes many personal letters to the presidents and secretaries, asks his chapters to help set a date for the district convention, and is backing up the orders of the Supreme Headquarters.

But the district feels that it is high time for the national officers to come down and look Florida over, so they are agitating in Orlando now to bring the Supreme President, Supreme Secretary and Archbishop Athanasios down for the convention. My personal wager is that if Orlando has anything to say about it, all three will be there!

The membership drive is on in full blast at Orlando and, because the community there is small, the members are going out into all the surrounding cities, 25 to 50 miles away, and signing up new applications, two here,

and three there. In the meantime, for the benefit of the Greek school which the chapter is organizing for the 40 youngsters, even though there is no Greek church there, a recital of Miss Eunice Beasley's acrobatic dancers is scheduled for Orlando on March 16, and 500 tickets at 35 cents each have been sold. The services of the dancers have been donated free, and the Ahepans are finding wholehearted cooperation of their brother Americans in Orlando.

At Miami we had the privilege of sitting down at a table in Jerry and Pete Galatis' wonderful "Seven Seas" restaurant—the finest in the city—and enjoying dinner as guests of President Archie Zapetis of Miami Chapter, along with Secretary M. A. Raikis and Bro. Chrestos G. Katis of Jamaica, N. Y. Then at the chapter meeting President Zapetis turned over the installation as governor of Brother Marcos, our "patriots" from Cyprus, to us as a visitor, and we had the pleasure of lecturing on Ahepanism before the members.

On the next Sunday, at the invitation of Rev. Father Scarpas, we spoke again at the Divine Liturgy in St. Sophia's Greek Church, speaking on the Lenten season and the opportunities for thought the pre-Easter season provides.

Other chapters were not meeting at dates which made it possible for us to visit them, but we enjoyed talking with many of the individual members and officers, and found them all eager to go forward, and all wanting to help in our efforts to "sell" the Grecian people and Ahepa to the nativeborn Americans.

But mark my word, when the roll of Ahepa achievements is called for 1933 and District No. 26 of Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming, under Governor Gus D. Baines of Denver, is ranked first—you see, I'm still partial to my home district—District No. 15 in Florida will be right up there!

DR. MARC WILKINSON,
Director of Education and Welfare,
District No. 26, Pueblo, Colo.

Contributions of the 18th District

IN SPITE of the depression, the Ahepa spirit still dominates members of our organization. The "old guard" is responding magnificently to the call of the district governor and the Supreme Lodge.

The Alpha and Icaros Chapters of Detroit, as well as the Sons of Pericles and the Daughters of Penelope, held a public installation in the Ahepa Temple on January 15. This was a very colorful event. C. N. Diamond, Past President of Alpha Chapter, was the presiding officer, and District Governor Lingon, the master of ceremonies. Delegations were present from Saginaw, Flint, Ann Arbor, Toledo and Pontiac Chapters. A brief but inspiring address was made by Miss Betty Pratt, Secretary of the Penelope Chapter, who presented a gift to Mrs. Anthony C. Lingon, retiring President of the Daughters. A special feature of the installation was the participation of all past Supreme Officers and Past Presidents of the District. After the ceremonies refreshments were served and dancing followed until the wee hours of the morning. The temple was

filled to capacity and over 300 could not be accommodated.

Another important event I should like to report was the visit of the Supreme President. He stayed in the District several days and we had occasion to visit practically every chapter in the District.

On the 19th of January a group including the Supreme President, District Governor Lingon, Brothers Diamond and Ballamias journeyed to South Bend, Ind., to attend a banquet and public installation held in honor of the Supreme President. Past officers and other representatives from neighboring chapters were there to greet the Supreme President.

The party then proceeded to Kalamazoo, Mich., where a cordial reception was extended to them by the Kalamazoo Chapter. The Ahepans there are in sprightly spirit. A brief meeting was held following which luncheon was served at the "Diana Inn."

The next point of destination was Grand Rapids, where a public installation was held. Many city officials of Grand Rapids and Muskegon were present to witness the affair. Congratulations for this affair are due the boys of Grand Rapids. An unusual feature of the installation was the presentation of Greek dances by 24 girls of Greek descent under the leadership of Mrs. Skouras. Poems were recited by Emily Clothes.

The party then proceeded to Lansing where a meeting was held in the Ahepa Hall.

From Lansing we proceeded to Ann Arbor where a banquet was given at the Aleman Hotel. After the banquet a meeting was held in the Ahepa Hall where the Supreme President delivered a masterful address in Greek.

From Ann Arbor the party proceeded to Saginaw and Flint where public installations were held. A few days later public installations were held at Toledo, Battle Creek and Muskegon.

ANTHONY C. LINGON,
District Governor.

District No. 25 News

ON THE 7th day of March I visited the chapter at Rochester, Minn., where in the evening of that day I put on the initiation work, initiating two new members and at the same time I gave the officers and members of that chapter such instructions as I deemed advisable in connection with the manner in which they should conduct their meetings and also discussed with them in a general way the question of making the necessary plans and arrangements for the next District Convention, which is to be held in that city on the 25th and 26th of June.

On the 24th of March I visited the chapter at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where a meeting was held in the evening of that day which was attended by all members initiated in the Order, irrespective of their being in good standing or not. By that I mean, that at my request and with my permission, all delinquent members were called to and attended that meeting. It was my sincere desire to speak to all of them and I am glad to report that the meeting was a very successful one and I am also glad to feel that my visit did a lot of good, judging from reports which came to me the following day.

PETER E. KAMUCHEY,
District Governor.

Report of the District Governor of District No. 22

IN THE month of December I made an extended tour of my district. I was very much disappointed with conditions as I found them and made it my earnest business and exerted my best efforts to reorganize the chapters and instill new faith and confidence in the membership. In the majority of the chapters, aside from the existing economic conditions that have worked a havoc in undermining the morale and dampening the interest of the members in the chapters, I found that over and above trivialities and petty animosities, which regrettably in small chapters are to be found more accentuated than in the large ones, had done more than all other causes combined to paralyze the chapters. I found the treasuries depleted, the good-standing membership very negligible and in some suspension of regular meetings due to nonattendance and, what is worse, reluctance on the part of the proper men to assume the responsibilities of office for this year.

Aware of these conditions, I timed my visit so as to coincide with the time of the election of the new officers and went with the express purpose of seeing that the best available men were elected to serve this year, for it is through them that we can hope that the chapters will be revitalized and brought back to normal functioning and activity. I encountered most of my troubles with the Champaign, Springfield and Peoria Chapters, where nobody wanted to serve. I visited all the influential members in their business places and pleaded with them to take an interest in their respective chapters, and held meetings of the chapters where I succeeded, after much persuasion and exhortation, in having elected the proper men to serve for this year.

In Champaign and Peoria I held the installation of the new officers right after the election. In Springfield I could not get them together, but I preached plenty to them and a month later they elected of themselves the new officers and invited me and I went and installed them publicly. The Moline Chapter, which had elected its officers, I addressed in a special meeting. In the meetings of the chapters which I held I stressed vigorously the imperative necessity of bringing back the members to the chapter, reinstating the delinquent and suspended and getting new members, and also instructed them in the ritual and outlined to them a plan of keeping the chapter active and alive through regular public functions. In the collection of dues (this district is hit terribly by the failure of banks and the conditions in general). I advised the adoption of the monthly installment plan. I also got the officers together in private and adjured them to exert their best efforts to bring back their chapters to life and activity. From the reports that I am getting now the chapters are functioning properly and are gradually coming up. As to the St. Louis Chapter, it, too, lost members and also will lose part of its treasury through failure of the bank in which its money was kept; but the boys here are making a successful effort to regain the lost ground.

From the above, the general outlook does not appear so bright, but I am confident that we will weather this storm and things will shortly be bright again.

Dr. C. B. JOHANNIDES,
District Governor, District No. 22.

Report of District No. 30

THE Bee Hive Chapter, No. 146, held a public installation with more than 300 people attending. Although the spirit is here, due to the general ailments of depression, we are merely floating, but I am in hopes that in the near future the Bee Hive Chapter will give a good account of itself.

On January 17, 1933, I went to Ogden and installed the newly-elected officers at a public installation which was 100 per cent successful, followed with a splendid banquet.

The Ogden boys are doing well and five new members were pledged during the drive. Two weeks ago I went over again and helped them install the new members.

On February 11, 1933, I went to Rock Springs and Green River, Wyo., where I spent four days. Public installations were held at Rock Springs, followed with a Grecian feast. I found the boys there in good spirits notwithstanding the depression. They are bringing back the boys who have for one reason or other not attended the meetings, and I believe the Rock Springs Chapter is coming to the front.

The Green River Chapter held a public installation in the Masonic Temple, followed by a splendid banquet in the same building. This chapter is one of the most outstanding in my district. The boys are very enthusiastic, good workers and wonderful entertainers. During this drive they pledged fourteen new members and they are still going strong.

I just returned from a trip to Idaho, where I installed the newly-elected officers of the Pocatello Chapter. This chapter is hard hit because the city of Pocatello is suffering from the depression more than any city in the intermountain territory, but nevertheless the boys are doing their best to keep the spirit up and I have faith that they will survive in good shape.

The Bingham Chapter is doing nicely under the circumstances, being in a mining camp. Practically every member has been out of work for some time, but, due to the fact that the chapter had a substantial treasury, they have appropriated more than \$400, so far, which has been expended for the benefit of the needy members. The spirit is there and the boys are cemented together so that even the depression could not shake their confidence in the Order, but, on the contrary, united them still closer.

Due to the fact that we have had an unusually heavy winter in the intermountain territory the Ely Chapter was unable to hold its annual elections because the members of this chapter reside in three different mining camps and were unable to get together at Ely. They are now ready and I am going to install the new officers within the next ten days.

I went to Price, where I installed the newly elected officers. They likewise had a public installation, and many prominent local citizens attended, among them being Mayor West and the county attorney. While there I took the application of County Attorney Gease, together with his \$10, and now we have Brother Gease with us. I might say Brother Gease is not only a Philhellene but he speaks the Attic language fluently.

The installation at Price was a complete success. Mayor West was so enthused that he publicly presented me with his Legion button, inasmuch as I did not have one in my lapel, although I am the commander of the Legion; he also publicly invited me to speak to the

Legion and to the members of the Chamber of Commerce. The Price boys are doing well, notwithstanding the financial crisis, and I am proud of their activities and enthusiasm as Ahepans.

In conclusion I might say that District No. 30 is in good shape and I have an abundance of confidence for the future of our beloved Order.

N. J. COTRO-MANES,
District Governor.

District No. 31

THE dates for our District Convention have been set for August 6, 7 and 8, at Great Falls, Mont.

All the reports I have received from the chapters in this District are very encouraging. The boys are working hard, the Tri-Deka Drive has been a complete success, as far as this District is concerned, and from all indications we will have a very fine attendance at our District Convention.

I have a communication from Deputy District Governor Sam Chicas of Billings, Mont., to the effect that the Billings Chapter is "doing things" on a grand scale, their latest achievement being a dance given by that chapter, the proceeds of which were turned over to the Community Chest for the benefit of the poor. I feel that this is a step in the right direction and that great benefits can be derived through such efforts for our beloved Order. I am very happy to be able to report such accomplishments from my District. If we must have the confidence and good will of the public, we must put our shoulders to the wheel, and show that we are ready and willing at all times to do our bit toward the betterment of the community in which we live, and that is exactly what the chapters of this District are doing.

SAM CARAS, District Governor,
Missoula, Mont.

Report of District No. 33

YOUR district governor of the 33d District submits the following report for the months of October, November and December, 1932, and January, 1933:

The Gladstone Chapter No. 6, of Vancouver, B. C., has been progressing magnificently in every way. This chapter has not as yet suspended any members, and I do not believe that any member will be suspended in the future. All the brothers of this chapter are instilled with the true Aheps spirit, which in my opinion means "once an Ahepan always an Ahepan."

On November 27, 1932, I visited the Gladstone Chapter No. 6, of Vancouver, B. C., together with Brother Lentgis. We organized a chapter of the Maids of Athens with 22 young girls as members. The enthusiasm manifested by the formation of this chapter was beyond expression. During the month of December this chapter had several activities for the benefit of the Greek church and school, as well as for the benefit of the unemployed brothers and their families.

On January 28, 1933, I again visited this chapter together with Brother Lentgis and publicly installed the officers of the chapter and the officers of the Maids of Athens in a joint installation. The affair was magnificent from every viewpoint. I am confident that the Gladstone Chapter in the near future will be

one of the best not only in this district but of all the districts of the Order.

On my way back from Vancouver, B. C., I visited the Mt. Baker Chapter No. 255, of Bellingham, Wash. I found that this chapter is doing splendid work in the promotion of the Ahepa idea, not only to its members but to the general public as well. This chapter has been very active in educational work. On January 2, 1933, this chapter gave an entertainment, the proceeds of which were put in a charity fund for the unemployed brothers and their families.

I have on several different occasions visited the Cascade Chapter No. 256, of Everett, Wash., which chapter has had a hard time, due to the fact that most of the members who were working in the mills lost their jobs and have been unable to pay their dues. However, the remaining brothers are exhibiting a fine spirit of Ahepanism in maintaining the principles of our Order as well as promoting the welfare of the members. I am confident that as soon as conditions improve this chapter will progress all right.

The Mt. Hood Chapter No. 154, of Portland, Oreg., is doing fine work in that they have their educational and social meetings regularly each month.

The Mt. Rainier Chapter No. 262, of Chehalis, Wash., is very active. The brothers of this chapter are working steadily for the welfare of each other. Most of the members of this chapter are unemployed due to the fact that the mills in that district have been closed for some time. I have just been informed that the members of this chapter are contemplating a drive to get into the chapter every man from Greek descent in that district, and I have every reason to believe that they will succeed in their efforts.

The Grays Harbor Chapter No. 179, of Aberdeen, Wash., has lost almost 75 per cent of their members due to the fact that the brothers have been out of work for almost two years and they were compelled to move to different parts of the country seeking employment. This chapter, as well as the members, has lost all its money as a result of bank failures in that district, and financially speaking, they are all destitute. However, the brothers who are still residing in that city are doing their very best to keep the chapter together. I am doing all that I can to assist this chapter, and in the near future I intend to have a revival meeting in which the members of the Seattle, Tacoma and Chehalis Chapters will participate.

I have on several different occasions attended the meetings of the Olympic Chapter No. 178, of Tacoma, Wash., and I found the conditions of this chapter very satisfactory. This chapter has given several social affairs, the outstanding of which was the public installation of the Maids of Athens which was given in one of the leading hotels on Saturday night, January 21, 1933. This affair was attended by many brothers and their families from the neighborhood chapters, and the Maids of Athens and Sons of Pericles of Seattle.

I have been unable to visit the Mt. Olympus Chapter No. 180, of Spokane, Wash., this year, but from the reports which I have received from the president and secretary this chapter is progressing nicely. They have been doing fine work in their educational work, as well as assisting the needy brothers and their families. During the month of December this chapter gave a children's Christmas tree party which

was attended by all the children of that community. The affair was very successful and enjoyed by all who were present.

The Port Angeles Chapter No. 272, of Port Angeles, Wash., has had educational meetings regularly each month, and the brothers are doing their best to maintain the Ahepa spirit. The latest report that I have from this chapter is that the brothers have suffered irreparable loss in that the bank where they kept their savings, as well as the account of the chapter, has closed its doors. I shall visit this chapter on Saturday, February 4, 1933, and see whether I can be of any assistance to them.

The Juan de Fuca Chapter No. 177, of Seattle, Wash., has been the leading chapter in the district in so far as public activities and social affairs are concerned. This chapter has had educational meetings regularly each month. In addition to a children's Christmas tree party which was given on December 28, 1932, and attended by practically every child of Ahepa parentage in the city, this chapter on January 25, 1933, held a joint public installation of the officers of the Juan de Fuca Chapter, the officers of the Cascade Chapter No. 256, of Everett, Wash., the officers of the Sons of Pericles, and the officers of the Maids of Athens of Seattle, which affair was very successful from every viewpoint. Undoubtedly you have already been informed of the election of Brother Lentgis as President of this chapter.

The Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athens of Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver, B. C., are doing splendid work. The Ahepa chapters sponsoring these junior organizations are proud of them in that they are exhibiting a fine spirit of cooperation in all their activities.

The Sons of Pericles of Seattle have organized a basketball team, and have so far been very successful in winning games which they play each week.

In conclusion, I am well satisfied with the work of the chapters of this district and the loyalty of the members. Considering the world-wide financial depression to which we have been subjected, I believe that the district as a whole is doing splendid work in maintaining and promoting the Ahepa idea.

Respectfully submitted,

S. E. KATOPOTHIS,
District Governor, 33d District.

New Yorkers Celebrate Greek Independence

FIVE hundred Greek-Americans gathered in the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, 4th avenue and Pacific street, to commemorate the anniversary of Greek independence. Members of the Ahepa attended in a body, wearing the fez of the Order, and occupied seats reserved in the center of the church. Greek priests in rich embroidered robes participated.

The procession was headed by a Boy Scout, who carried an American flag. Then came a Greek flag, borne by a boy in national costume. The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Lacey, Rector, presided.

Borough President George U. Harvey of Queens was the guest speaker of the evening.

"We are celebrating a resurrection tonight," Doctor Lacey said, in introducing the speaker. "This is an hour of rebirth. We commemorate

the revival of Greek nationality, which had its beginning March 25, 1821, when Germanos of Patras unfurled the banner of freedom and inaugurated the struggle that finally introduced Greece into the sisterhood of nations. In holding this commemoration in an American church we follow a sound tradition. The Greek uprising awakened a response in our forefathers and found staunch advocates and supporters in James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, whose eloquent words rang through the halls of Congress, and also Samuel Gridley Howe, who enlisted in the Greek army as a mere stripling.

"I am happy to welcome tonight the members of the Order of Ahepa. I was initiated into this fraternity a decade ago. I have followed its growth from small beginnings. I have seen governors, jurists, educators, men of every vocation from Admiral Byrd to Jack Dempsey drawn into the circle of its fraternal life. Today we have an Ahepan in the White House. President Roosevelt is an active member of Delphi Chapter."

Borough President Harvey made an address on the ideals of America. He traced our conceptions of liberty to the Greeks at Marathon.

"I, too, am an immigrant," he said. "I was born in Ireland. I learned Greek history first because Greek history was the foundation of the civilization of western Europe. But I speak tonight as an American to you Americans. We are neither Irish, nor Greek, nor Scandinavian, nor Italian, nor what not. We are Americans, fully and unreservedly dedicated to the Stars and Stripes. We need in our land today a return to the churches and synagogues, to those common ideals which are enshrined in the Bible and the Ten Commandments. No nation that permits faith in God to wane can maintain its place in the progress of the race." Concluding, he paid tribute to the Greeks as loyal and valuable citizens.

At the close of the service an informal reception was held in the parish hall. Messages of greeting were read from the Greek consulate, from Petros Tatanis of the *National Herald* and from Alfred D. Kennedy, public administrator of Queens County, who was recently decorated by the Greek Government with the Order of Phoenix.

Among Those Present

District Governor George E. Johnson of Ahepa, whose jurisdiction includes Dutchess and Westchester counties, as well as the five metropolitan counties; Dr. Menelaus Demetrios, President, Delphi Chapter; Anthony Christianides, President, Coney Island Chapter; Andrew Dritsas, President, Upper Manhattan Chapter; Michael Loris, President Brooklyn Chapter; Nicholas C. Nicholas, President, Long Island Chapter; Socrates Zolotas, President, Renaissance Chapter, Sons of Pericles; Nicholas G. Psaki, executive member, Greek-American Democratic Club of Brooklyn; G. J. Demas of Bensonhurst, executive president, National Federation Greek-American Democratic Clubs; Thomas Paleides, editor, *Ahepa Messenger*.

Astoria Couple Married in Manhattan by Head of Hellenic Orthodox Church

WITH Archbishop Athenagoras officiating, Miss Persephone Papadopoulos, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Papadopoulos of Astoria, was married to Demosthenes P. Givas of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed at the Hotel Dixie. The Archbishop was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Germanos Polyzoides and Rev. G. Nicolaides. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Her attendants were the Misses Denise and Anna Spetseris. Mary Bozes, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. Bozes, was the flower girl. Emanuel Papadopoulos, a nephew of the bride, was the page. George Kalcandis was best man. Dinner was served to 500 guests. There were many distinguished guests present, whose names we are obliged to omit for lack of space.

Papajohn—Manos

MR. PETE S. PAPAJOHN of the Board of Governors, Columbia Chapter No. 284, Columbia, S. C., and Miss Constance G. Manos, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gus J. Manos of Columbia, S. C., were married January 8, 1933, at 3 p. m. in the Greek Orthodox Church (Holy Trinity), Augusta, Ga.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Katoonias of Augusta. Mr. Chris Athans of Columbia, who is in business with the groom in the "U-Needa Lunch," was the koumbaro.

Present at the ceremony were over three hundred friends of the couple from Columbia, Camden, Charleston and Winnsboro in South Carolina; Augusta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Papajohn went to the home of their dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. George Cochran of Augusta, Ga., and accompanied by many friends, remained until midnight, later leaving for Florida. They will make their home in Columbia, S. C.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Obituary

Constantine P. Kutrules

IT IS with extreme sorrow that we report the loss in death of our good brother, Constantine P. Kutrules, from Parestara, Ahaia Greece. He died Thursday night, at 8 p. m., January 12, 1933, at Mercy Hospital, after six days of sickness.

Cedar Rapids Chapter, No. 194, Order of Ahepa, assisted the family with all funeral arrangements, as follows: At home, short services, and then at the St. George Orthodox Church, where services were officiated by Rev. Meletios Kestekidis and the Rev. Joseph Kacere.

The pallbearers were members of the chapter, even though they were representing other organizations. The pallbearers were as follows: William Platis, James Bellas, George Miller, Tony Tsagaroulis, Myron Diamandakis and Christ Maggas. The Ritualistic Ceremony was given to him at the grave and the following members were selected as officials: Paul Coctas, President; John Thomas, Vice-President; William Haritakis, Secretary; Gust Asimianakis, Chaplain; and Mike Bellas, Warden. About fifty members attended the funeral.

Hanford Post, No. 5, American Legion, Cedar Rapids, gave the three volleys and sounded the taps for his last military service. Other organ-

izations represented were: The Greek-American Political Association and the Loyal Order of Moose.

The burial took place at the American Legion lot in Oak Hill Cemetery on Sunday, January 15.

WILLIAM HARITAKIS,
Secretary.

NORTH PLATTE VALLEY CHAPTER, No. 168, Order of Ahepa, Bridgeport, Nebr., grieves the loss of its brother, Theros Andros, who was accidentally killed on his farm near Bridgeport on February 11, 1933. Brother Andros was one of the charter members of Chapter No. 168, and his passing was a distinct shock to the entire community. He was a man of sterling worth, cheerful personality, and was loved by all who knew him. He was an earnest worker in the chapter, and it has suffered a great loss.

TO THE MEMORY OF
OUR DEPARTED DEAR BROTHER AHEPAN
THEROS ANDROS

Your sweet spirit has flown to the summerland unknown, dear one. All of your life's short while you spent with a glad smile, gently done. And in softly passing on, you left us, every one, your bequest "always smile," through the years: Even the life call for tears for 'tis best. And the memory of your smile will remain with us awhile, and greet, like you, dear friend, and bow to our Maker, gladly low, when 'tis meet.

NICHOLAS G. BENKAS,
Past President.

THE entire Greek and American population of Galveston, Tex., was thrown into mourning on Thursday, March 30, 1933, by the death of Bro. Emanuel A. Caravagelli, Past Vice-President of Galveston Chapter, No. 276.

Brother Caravagelli died in a local hospital after a three-weeks' illness from an attack of typhoid fever, and his death was a shock and surprise to his many friends and relatives.

He is survived by his wife, Violet; his 7-months-old daughter, Violet Mae; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Caravagelli; two sisters, Helen and Alexandria; three brothers, Demos, Menelaos and George; an uncle, Socrates Caravagelli; and other relatives.

Brother Caravagelli was born, January 17, 1910, at Trikeria Volos, Greece. His parents brought him to America in 1911, and he had been a resident in Galveston since that time.

The funeral was held on Friday, March 31, under the auspices of the Ahepa. The entire membership of the Galveston Chapter was present, and the Houston Chapter also sent a large representation for the services. The services were read by Rev. A. Vlamidis of Fort Worth, Tex., and Rev. N. A. Kovalchukoff of Galveston. One of the most impressive and touching parts of the funeral ceremony was the offering of the prayer for the deceased brother by the Chaplain of the chapter, J. A. Waterman.

Brother Caravagelli was the first Ahepan of Galveston to pass into the Great Beyond, and as he was a well-loved and active member of the chapter, his loss will be keenly felt, not only by his wife, parents, sisters and brothers, but by the entire community.

Gean ehis elafra kai zionia sou i mnemy, poliklafste, File kai Adelife Emanuel.

JOHN METAXIS,
Secretary.

Courtesy Pays

READ the following, taken from the *Minneapolis Journal*:

Louis Sideris and
His Twin Daughters

Woman Finances Visit to See Mother—Twin Daughters' Way Paid, Too

"Everybody out Lake Street way knows Louie.

"They know him for his courtesy and the quiet way he does things just right as a waiter in the Rainbow cafe, at Hennepin and Lake.

"But last night Louie was not there. He had packed his bags and moved off for Greece on a trip to see his mother, a trip earned through his courtesy and the quiet way he does things just right.

"Louie started earning his trip ten years ago, although he didn't know it then. It was ten years ago that a well-dressed woman and her son seated themselves at one of his tables. He asked them quietly what he might do for them—Louie is that way, always quiet.

For Ten Years He Served Them

"They liked Louie from the first night, and every night for ten years they came to one of his tables to eat and every night he greeted them the same way, no unneeded familiarity, just courtesy.

"One night, about six months ago, they were not there. Louie reserved a table for them and waited. That table was vacant for six nights until late one evening the woman came alone. She told Louie her son had died. It was Louie's courtesy and quiet way of doing things just right that made her come to him.

"A few weeks ago she became ill and sent for him. She asked him about his family, and he told her of his twin daughters, Shirley and Charlotte, who attend Douglas school, and of his aged mother in Greece, whom he hadn't seen for more than ten years.

Comes a Check for \$2,000

"The next day a check for \$2,000 came to him while he was waiting on a table. With the check was a note telling him to prepare for a trip to Greece to see his mother.

"Louie quietly folded the check, put it in his pocket and went on about his duties.

"The next day, while he was making preliminary arrangements for the trip, a large automobile arrived. His benefactor sent word that it would make his trip to New York much more convenient.

"He went to his benefactress and explained that his old car would do, but she only shook her head and said his courtesy for ten years standing had been worth the gift.

Receives Third Gift

"Then came another check, covering all of the expenses of the trip for Louie and his twin daughters, with a note explaining the first check had been for clothing and other preliminary expenses.

"And so Louie, whose name is Louis Sideris, and his twin daughters and their friend, Elaine Legeros, daughter of Christ Legeros, manager of the cafe, moved off for New York in a large, new automobile yesterday to embark for Greece to see the grandmothers of all three of the girls.

"The reason this story wasn't written before Louie left is because Louie didn't tell anyone about it. He didn't think that talking about such things was courteous or the way to do things just right."

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Reno Chapter Winning Float

Left to right: Mr. Nick Priest, Miss Mary Pappas or Apostolopoulou, Mrs. Pete Felix, Miss Dula Lemberis, Mrs. Vern Lear, Mr. Harry Manis. Bottom row: Mr. Theodor Haralampopoulos, Bill Pappas, G. D. Pappageorge-Palladius, Jr., Ethel Dimosthenis, and Mr. G. D. Pappageorge-Palladius.

News from Reno Chapter, No. 281

THE Reno Chapter, established about two years ago, is progressing rapidly because not only the leaders of the Order are energetic and full of activity but every Grecian here has the right kind of spirit. He is proud, knowing that his ancestors are those who spread the light of education and civilization throughout the world and who, for more than six hundred years, kept the mysterious spirit of freedom and pride a secret until March 25, 1821, when they sacrificed their lives in the most barbaric ordeals for their freedom. We want to point out to the Americans with facts that we are worthy of being descendants of those great patriots of Hellas, and citizens of the United States, and that we are trying to educate our younger generation to become equal to our forefathers, by perfecting the ideal thoughts that we have kept from the year 1453, when the bell of the queen of the Christian churches rang mournfully the sound of slavery.

In June, 1931, Brothers J. G. Williams and Angelo S. Pappas made the first drive for members to form the Reno Chapter. They were assisted by Bro. S. Bobolakis. They explained the ideals of the Ahepa and, without any difficulty, secured the first 36 charter members. Since then we have multiplied the number of our membership and have worked hard, with excellent results and in harmony and unity, and have received recognition by the American people in our state.

For the past two years we have celebrated the presentation of the Greek flag with excellent ceremony and had with us the Greek counsellor, Mr. Maheras of San Francisco, and Mr. Lougaris.

We received first honors in the admission day parade for the most beautiful float, the "Parthenon," much credit for which was due Brothers Paladios and Pete Dimosthenis.

The Greek School graduation exercises will long be remembered. They were directed by Bro. J. G. Williams, who, with his patriotic sentiment and interest, left unforgettable amusement to over three hundred and fifty people.

The public installation of the newly elected

officers of 1933, conducted with the assistance of the District Governor, Brother Bravos, and that of Brother Vondouris, was performed in a very nice way, which pleased a very large crowd.

At the celebration of the independence of Greece on March 25 four children were baptised by Rev. Mistakidis. Rev. Mistakidis spoke very highly of our community and of the harmony and unity that he noticed prevailed in our group—a group located far from any large Hellenic community, especially because our Greek children are attending the only Greek school in the state of Nevada. Mrs. J. G. Williams (Kakouri) directed the children with their poems, songs and dramas, making the celebration perfect and leaving the audience very enthusiastic in their praise.

The children that took part in the celebration on March 25 were: Nick Pappas, Gus Pappas, Harry J. Williams, Alex Limberis, Koula Kapetanakis, Helen Kapetanakis, Panayiota Kapetanakis, Helen Danos, John Anastasakis, Theodora Anastasakis, Zaharoula Kafki, and the graceful and brilliant Miss Mary J. Pappas (Apostolopoulos) and Miss Dula Limberis, both of whom took the best part in the float of the "Parthenon" as nymphs, during the admission day parade.

Brother Cladianos, our newly elected President, was the presiding officer, and he handled the celebration throughout with the assistance of Bro. Angelo S. Pappas, the ex-president, acting as the Captain of the Guards.

The banquet hall was decorated beautifully and everyone enjoyed the time of their life—good speakers, singing and dancing—until the early morning hours.

JAMES G. WILLIAMS,

Chairman of the Publicity Committee.

Data on Some of the Work of Miss Byrd Mock, Philhellene

MISS BYRD MOCK, B. A., M. A., and Bachelor of Journalism, is a well-known Philhellene, from early girlhood having had the cause of Greece, both ancient and modern, at heart.

She began the study of Greek at the age of 13 and majored in Greek and Latin for her B. A., her M. A., and while studying for her Ph. D. degree at the University of California at Berkeley, but changed to a war course when the United States joined the Allies in the World War.

She has ever advocated the study of Greek in all schools, not only for its cultural value as the basis of English in a large measure, but as a living, not a dead language.

Her lectures on various Greek topics are well known. Some of them are: Our Debt to Ancient Greek Philosophy; Our Debt to the Eleusinian Mysteries; Our Debt to Greek Literature; Our Debt to Greek Art; Our Debt to the Greek Dance; Our Debt to Greek Music; The Ancient Greek Olympic Games; The Greek Idea of Fate; The Religion of the Ancient Greeks; The Immortal Beauty of the Greek Language; Is Greek a Dead Language?; The Imagery of the Iliad; The Splendor of the Odyssey; The Glory of the Parthenon; The Beauty of the Odes of Sappho; The Significance of Sophocles' Antigone; The Meaning of Aeschylus' Prometheus Bound; and The New Testament in the Light of Greek Mythology.

She taught Greek physical culture in the Riley School of Spinal Therapeutics in Washington, D. C., and wrote an exhaustive article for *Physical Culture Magazine* entitled "Do You Want a Greek Spine?" which attracted wide attention and sold a hundred thousand extra copies. It was translated into Greek and republished in *The Atlantis Magazine* with illustrations. It was republished in *The Chiropractic Magazine*.

She wrote an immortal Olympic ode celebrating the Tenth Olympiad, giving ancient Greece as well as modern Greece the glory. The ode was pronounced the best thing ever written on the Olympic Games by Count de Baillet-Latour, International President of the Games, who requested a copy to be placed in the Olympic Museum in Lausanne for all time. It will be translated into more than fifty languages, thus making the whole world recognize its debt to Greece not only in the development of athletics but in science, art, literature and philosophy.

Her love of Greece permeates all her writings. She wrote a sonnet to the Huntington Library around the Prometheus legend. This sonnet was placed on a bronze tablet and hangs in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in honor of Henry E. Huntington, donor of the Huntington Library. In the Huntington Library among its rare books can be found Miss Mock's first published work, "The Maid of Pend d'Oreille," an Indian legend of the coming of the first white man. Another book which she published, "The Seattle Spirit," has been translated into several languages, including German, where it was placed in the German libraries in a series of books for young people. She edited and published a little magazine in Seattle, called *Le Moqueur*. She is now about to publish a book on "The Boyhood of George Washington," and is now in Washington doing research work in the Library of Congress for this book. Some of her other writings are numerous magazine articles, and many poems, the leading ones being "Meditation of Mary, Mother of Washington," etc. It is understood that President Roosevelt thinks highly of her ability and she is prominently mentioned as United States Minister to Greece.

Fifth Ahepa Excursion to Mother Hellas

By the SUPREME PRESIDENT

THE Baltimore Convention, considering the so-called depression as a state of mentality rather than a state of fact, and desiring to reassert the greatness of the fraternity in the form of extraordinary deeds, almost unanimously voted that the Order of Ahepa should undertake to sponsor an excursion to Mother Hellas for the year of 1933, and also another pilgrimage for the coming year of 1934. In spite of the fears of many that such undertakings were inadvisable under present conditions, the Fifth Ahepa Excursion has demonstrated that such fears were absolutely unwarranted, and that whatever the Order of Ahepa undertakes or sponsors is always crowned with success.

The excursions of the Ahepa have contributed most abundantly to the economic and social life of Hellas. It is estimated that over one million dollars is poured into that country with every Ahepa excursion. The spirit and enthusiasm of the excursionists creates a new mentality and a new atmosphere in Mother Hellas, prompting her people to face the future with brighter vision and with greater vigor and confidence. In this respect, the Ahepa is a heavy contributor to the rejuvenation of our beloved Fatherland. But this is not all; the excursions to Greece are missions of good will; more devoted and firmer bonds of friendship and understanding are created between Greece and Hellenism of America. With the excursions, thousands of our boys, guided by the spirit of our beloved brotherhood, and in one unit, travel over thousands of miles to that glorious little land of their birth, and assert by their acts that neither all the gold and riches, nor all the misery and poverty, has made them forget, even for an instant, sacred little Hellas; and noble Hellas, with everlasting devotion and unreserved pride, stretches out her arms to clasp her returning sons to her bosom. Money can never purchase the inestimable good which results from these historic undertakings.

It has been demonstrated from the last immediate excursions that the Ahepa can operate the same without any cost and with profit to itself. The excursions are of tremendous importance to the entire Hellenic world, and they are now recognized as annual expeditions of respect and tribute from Ahepa and Hellenism of America to Mother Hellas. Usually every year, in spite of conditions prevailing, thousands of people travel from America to Greece, and many hundreds of Ahepans. These people are always too eager and too glad to make their journey under the proud banner of our fraternity.

The Fifth Annual Ahepa Excursion, which has just completed its mission, is another glorious episode in the annals of our fraternity's history. From start to finish, it has proven a brilliant and an overwhelming triumph. In spite of depression, in spite of reverse circumstances, in spite of the closing of the banks which occurred just before the sailing of the excursion, almost six hundred souls, prompted by the spirit of the fraternity's progressiveness, boarded the Ahepa steamer, SS Byron, and betook themselves to the shores of the Hellenic Nation.

The expedition has been most highly received by official Greece, and those who have followed the newspapers here and abroad will readily appreciate the tremendous impression that has been created. Aside from the excellent demonstration of the affair, and aside from the fact that the fraternity donated substantial amounts of money for the relief of distress and

suffering in Greece, the excursion has, nevertheless, netted a fair profit to the fraternity's treasury.

It is with gratification that I release the foregoing statements to the fraternity, and I am confident that its future excursions, with conditions in America becoming much better, will prove greater record-breaking triumphs in our Order's deeds.

I submit herewith the story of the excursion as written from the pen of an eminent attorney in Athens, the inspiring speech of His Excellency Prime Minister Tsaldaris, at the official Ahepa banquet, and several pictures from the hundreds that I have received, depicting the magnitude of the Fifth Annual Ahepa Excursion to Greece.

A great deal of credit for the magnificence of the undertaking belongs to the Greek-American Society in Athens, which served as the Excursion Committee of the Ahepa in Greece, as well as to the brilliant Commander of the expedition, the President of the Athens Chapter, No. 24, Bro. James Kakredas, who was drafted at the last moment to head this sacred pilgrimage.

ΠΡΩΤΟΜΑΓΙΑ ΚΙ' Ο ΓΕΡΟΣ

*Ἐφθάσε ὁ Μάης, ἔφθασε
Μετ' ἀνθὴ φοιτωμένους.
Φέρνει μαζί τὴν Ἄνοιξι,
Φέρνει τὰ χελιδόνια . . .
Κι' ὁ γέρος ὁ φαρμακῆλης,
Ὁ γέρος ὁ σκυμμένος,
Στέκεται ὀρθὸς καὶ ἀφηγᾶται
Τὰ περασμένα χρόνια!*

*Ἄἤθασες, Μάη, Ἄνοιξι,
Γλυκεῖα Ἐποχὴ τοῦ χρόνου,
Μαζὺ σου φέρνεις τὴ χαρὰ,
Τριαντάφυλλα, λουλούδια!
Φέρνεις καὶ ἑλλίδες καὶ ζωὴ,
Παρηγοριά τοῦ πόνου,
Τὰ ὄμορφα χελιδόνια σου,
Τ' ἀηδόνια, τὰ τραγοῦδια!*

*Ὅπαντοῦ σκορπίζεις τὴ χαρὰ,
ὦ! Μάη εὐτυχισμένε! . . .
Παντοῦ παιδάκια παίζοντε
Καὶ σὲ γλυκαγκαλιάζουν!
Μὰ τὰ πουλάκια, Μάη μου,
Γιὰ πές μου, δὲ σοῦ λένε,
Τοῦ γέρον ἢ νεότητὴ διάβηκε . . .
Γι' αὐτὸν καρᾶκια κρᾶζουν;*

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ Ν. ΑΛΕΞΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Νάουσα,
Μάιος, 1936.

ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΕΦΕΤΕΙΝΟ ΠΡΟΣΚΥΝΗΜΑ ΤΗΣ Α.Η.Ε.Ρ.Α. ΣΤΗ ΜΗΤΕΡΑ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

Ο ΠΩΣ οείς στην 'Αμερική γνωρίζετε καλλίτερα, μιά φοβερή οικονομική αναστάτωση επάρχει αυτόν κυρίως το χρόνο σ' όλον το κόσμο. Η οικονομική κρίση δικαιολογημένα έχει δεσμεύσει την προσοχή των ατόμων στον οικονομικό αγώνα που διεξάγουν για την ύπαστάσή τους. Όχι αδικαιολόγητα συνεπώς πολλοί έδω είχαν τη γνώμη πως έφετος θα έματαιώ- νετο ή έτησία της Α.Η.Ε.Ρ.Α.

έκδρομή, μετά μάλιστα το κλεί- σιμο των 'Αμερικανικών Τρα- πεζών που κινείς δέν ήξερε τι επακόλουθα θα είχε.

Καί όμως. Τηλεγράφημα του 'Υπάτου Προέδρου της 'Αγέλα έρχεται και διαλύει κάθε φόβο. Η αγάπη προς την πατρίδα του ξενητεμένου 'Ελληνοσ, που τόσο έχει ήμνηθί, και θυμίζω τον 'Ομηρο που γράφει πως ο 'Ελλην ο ξενητεμένος και τη ζωή του δίνει για να ιδή τον καπνό που βγαίνει από το πα- τρικό του σπίτι, αυτή ή θεία α- γάπη που συνετήρησε τον 'Ελ- λητισμό ως έθνος, ενίκησε και σ' αυτές της δύσκολες περι- στάσεις.

"Όλοι μας με λαχτάρα περι- μένομε το «Βύρωνος». Θα φέρη και έφετος τους ξενητεμένους αδελφούς μας. Έφετος που από κάθε άλλη χρονιά τους χρεια- ζόμαστε, γιατί ο έρχομός τους, απόδειξη της αγάπης των, θα μās ενισχύση στον οικονομικό αγώνα που και μεις διεξάγομε.

Κυριακή, 2 'Απριλίου: Στις 9 π.μ. το μικρό μιά αγα- πητό 'Ελληνικό πλοίο, ο «Βύ- ρων», πλεούει στον Πειραιά. 'Ανέρχονται άμέσως και υποδέ- χονται τους έκδρομείς αντιπρό- σωπα των άρχων, τά μέλη του 'Ελληνοαμερικανικού Συλλόγου με επί κεφαλής τον σημαδέστατο Πρόεδρό τους κ. 'Αν. Πα- παγεωργίου, οι 'Ελληνοαμερικανοί Λεγεωνάριοι, τά μέλη της επιτροπής που ώργάνωσε την ύποδοχή με επί κεφαλής τον άει- κίνητο κ. Δημόνα και πλήθος όλόκληρο κόσμο. Στιγμές έγχαρδιότητας. Προσφωνούν τους έκδρομείς εκ μέρους μόν της 'Ελληνικής Κυβερνήσεως ο κ. Γεώργας, διευθυντής του Πολιτικού γραφείου, εκ μέρους δέ του Δημάρχου 'Αθηναίων ο Γεν. Γραμματέας κ. Παρασκευόπουλος. "Ένας εζοντανός» άνθρωπος που και έδω είναι γνωστός για τους έθνικούς αγώ- νές του, ο 'Αρχηγός της έκδρομής κ. Δήμος Κακριδάς με καταφανή συγκίνηση άπαντά σέ όλους. Μετά πολλές άλλες προσφωνήσεις και έγχαρδιες χαιρετισμούς γίνεται τέλος ή τόσο ποθητή αποβίβαση στας 7 το απόγευμα της αυτής ήμέρας οι έκδρομείς συγκεντρώνονται στην 'Ελληνοαμερικανική Λέ- σχη, στο μέγαρο της Τραπεζής 'Ελληνικής 'Εμπορικής Πί- πτιως, όπου προσφέρονται αναψυκτικά και μέσα σέ άτμό- σφαιρα έγχαρδιότητας ανταλλάσσονται θερμά προσφωνήσεις και άντιφωνήσεις.

Δευτέρα, 3 'Απριλίου. Η έφημερίδες της Προ-

τεύουσης είναι γεμάτες περιγραφές και φωτογραφίες της ύπο- δοχής. Στις 9 και 30' το βράδυ οι έκδρομείς παρακολουθούν στο 'Εθνικό θέατρο παράσταση δοθείσα προς τιμή των από την 'Εθνική Τράπεζα της 'Ελλάδος με το έργον «'Οθέλλος» του Σαίξπηρ.

Τρίτη, 4 'Απριλίου. Στις 9 και 30' π.μ. οι έκδρο- μείς συγκεντρώνονται στην 'Ελληνοαμερικανική Λέσχη και από εκεί ξεκινούν για τη Δη- μαρχία, όπου τους γίνεται θερμή ύποδοχή και τους προσ- φωνεί ο Δήμαρχος κ. Σπύρος Μιρκούρης. 'Ο άρχηγός κ. Κακριδάς συγκεκινημένος βα- θύτατα άπαντά ως έξης: «Κύριε Δήμαρχε,

Η αδελφική ύποδοχή που και έφετος όπως και τά περι- σμένα έτη μās εκάματε, άποσπώ και πάλη της θερμής μας έγχα- ριατιές της όποιες σās παρα- κάλώ όπως δεχθήτε άπευθινά- μενες και προς σās και τους συμβούλους σας και προς τους δημότας της ένδοξης πόλεως των 'Αθηνών.

Λουσήξαμε στο φως της, τά μάτια μας γέμισαν από δά- κρυα.

Αίψα στην αγάπη μας γι' αυτή ξεπήδησε και ο θυμα- σμός μας για την άσύγκριτη άμοιραία της.

Μιλούμε διαρκώς γι' αυτή.

Νά μλήσω θάπρεπε και έγω σέ σās που την εκπροσωπατε, να την ήμνήσω, να εκφράσω ό,τι κλείνει ή καρδιά μας.

Μιά δέν το κάνω και γιατί είναι άνέκφραστα και γιατί αδύνατο, και φτωχός είναι ο λόγος μου.

'Αρκεσθήτε κ. Δήμαρχε να ιδήτε τά μάτια μας με τά όποια



Venizelos addressing Ahepans



Leader of excursion received by Church heads

μιλάει η ψυχή μας, και δεχθήτε τον πρός αυτή χαιρετισμό των εκδρομίων και κάθε Έλληνικής ψυχής της Αμερικής που της φέρνουμε και έφέτος και είμαστε βέβαιοι πως θα της φέρνη πάντοτε η 'Αχέτα!

Μετά ταύτα οι εκδρομείς συνοδευόμενοι από τον κ. Δήμαρχο και πολλούς άλλους εκλεκτούς πολίτες μεταβαίνουν στο Μητροπολιτικό Ναό όπου γίνεται Δοξολογία και προσφωνεί τους εκδρομείς ο Μακαριώτατος Αρχιεπίσκοπος Χρυσόστομος. Μετά όλοι συναθροίζονται στο Μνημείον του Αγνώστου Στρατιώτου. Εκεί έχει παραταχθή τμήμα του πρότυπου τάγματος των Εξζώνων με τη γραφική Έθνική ένδυμασία και ή μουσική της φρουράς και του Δήμου. Κάτω από τον γαλάζιο ουρανό και τό ζεστό και φρεϊνικό Έλληνικό ήλιο ο κ. Κακριδής καταθέτει στέφανο εις τό Μνημείο με την έξής προσφώνηση: «Σε σένα που θυσιάστηρες για τή μάνα μας. Σε σένα που έχυρες τό αίμά σου για τή γλυκειά μας Πατρίδα. Σε σένα άγνωστε στρατιώτη της ένδοξης Ελλάδος, κλείνοντας εύλαβικά τό γόνυ, καταθέτω εκ μέρους των ξενητεμένων παιδιών της Ελλάδος τό δάφνινο τούτο στεφάνι ως έλαγίστη ένδειξη του σεβασμού των και της αιωνίας είνωμοσύνης των!»

Μετά τό μνημείο τούτο ο Αρχηγός καταθέτει στέφανο και εις τό έξω του Ζαπλείου μνημείο των Αμερικανών φιλελλήνων.

Τό απόγευμα της ίδιας ημέρας οι εκδρομείς επισκέπτονται τό Βυζαντινολογικό Μουσείο, στην οδό Μαυρομαχάλη, του Γενικού Διευθυντού της Λαϊκής Τραπεζής κ. Λοβέρδου, τό οποίο εις πλοῦτον είναι τό πρώτο στό κόσμο ιδιωτικό Βυζαντινολογικό Μουσείο, σχηματισμένο έπειτα από δαπάνες και κόπους πολλούς του φιλοτέχνη τούτου Τραπεζίτου. Και ό χορός που δόθηκε τό βράδυ στο Ξενοδοχείο Ακροπόλ διοργανωθείς από τον Έλληνοαμερικανικό Σύλλογο και την Αμερικανική Λεγεώνα και που παρευτάθη μέχρι της προΐνης ώρες γίνεται τό κλείσιμο της τρίτης ταύτης ημέρας.

Τετάρτη, 5 Απριλίον: Στις 11 π. μ. οι εκδρομείς έχοντες προσλήθη από την Τράπεζα Αθηνών παρακολούθουν στο μεγάλο κινηματοθέατρο Πάλλας την προβολή εικόνων αρχαιολογικών τοπιών, των τοπιών της έπαρχίας Καλαβρυτών με την Αγία Λάυρα και τό Μέγα Σπήλαιον. Έπειτα από διαφόρους χορούς και απαγγελίας μαθητών οι εκδρομείς δι' αυτοκινήτων κατά την 1 και 30' φθάνουν έξω από τό Χαλάνδρι στην επάνη του κ. Σ. Κωστοπούλου, Διευθυντού της Τραπεζής Έλληνικής Έμπορικης Πίστεις, ή οποία τους παραθέτει γεύμα. 250 είναι οι λαβόντες μέρος. Η κ. Κωστοπούλου και οι άδελφοί Κωστοπούλοι, μεταξόν των οποίων είναι και ό πρόην Υπουργός της Έθνικής Οικονομίας κ. Σταύρος Κωστοπούλος, δέν παραλείπουν τίποτε διά νά περιποιηθουν τους καλεσμένους. Τό τραπέζι άπέραντο είναι στρωμένο στο ύψαιθρο. Τα φαγητά όλα Έλληνικά, (μη φανή περίεργο αυτό γιατί έδω δυστυχώς δέν είναι λίγοι εκείνοι που άρέσκονται σε ξένη κουζίνα ή προσποιούνται ότι άρέσκονται). Τό ψηρό της σούβλας και ή ρετσίνα άρθανα. Σ' όλων τά πρόσωπα διαβάζεται ό ένθουσιασμός που τον άποκορμύφνει τό ότι άνεκοινώθη πως ό κ. Κακριδής θα βαλλίση



Prime Minister Tsaldaris receives Ahepa excursion leaders

έπειτα από δυό μήνες τη νεογέννητη θυγατέρα του κ. Σπύρου Κωστοπούλου και θα της δόση τό όνομα 'Αχέτα. Μέσα στο γενικό ένθουσιασμό δέν γίνεται αντίληπτη ή μη προσέλευση του κ. Προθυπουργού και πολλών άλλων επιστημών που έχουν κ' αυτοί προσλήθη από τον κ. Κωστοπούλο. Τό ένθουμούνται όλοι με την άφιξη του κ. Βενιζέλου. Φρέσκος-φρέσκος, όλος ζώή σωστό παλλημάρι, συνοδευόμενος από τη σύζυγό του κ. Έλενα, πηδαίει «ό Γέρος» από τό αυτοκίνητο και βρίζεται ανάμεσα στους εκδρομείς. Πετᾷ όλος από τη χαρά του και μέσα σε εκδηλώσεις χαρῆς χαιρετᾷ τους εκδρομείς. Αντιφωνούν ό κ. Κακριδής, ό Γεν. Γραμματεὺς του Δήμου Αθηναίων κ. Παρασκευόπουλος και ό τέως Υπουργός κ. Κωστοπούλος. Παραμένει μισή ώρα περίπου και αναχωρεί επεικνησόμενος με τό κνά μᾶς ζήσης Γέρος μᾶ και διαμαρτυρούμενος για τό χαρακτηρισμό γιατί δέν έννοιει νά τό παραδεχθῆ πως έγέραςε. Κι' αλήθεια: πόσοι νέοι δέν θα έξήλειαν τό σφριγός του, την άνθηρότητά του. Φύγαμε—γιατί παντού είχα την εὐτυχία νά συντροφεύσω τους εκδρομείς—κατά τας 6 τό απόγευμα με

άνάμνηση από τό Έλληνικότατο αυτό γλέντι που θα μᾶς μείνη αλησμόνητη. Επιστρέφοντας οι εκδρομείς γίνονται δεκτοί στο Χαλάνδρι από τους Χαλανδριώτες. Ο Πρόεδρος της Κοινότητος κ. Θεοδοσίου και ό σύμβουλος της κ. Μλογιάτης Έλληνοαμερικανός και μέλος της 'Αχέτα έχουν στήσει ένέδρα και τους χασομερούν μᾶ ώρα που δέν πήγε χαμένη άφου έρρευσε άρθονη ή ρετσίνα.

Πέμπτη, 6 Απριλίον: Κατά την ημέρα αυτή οι εκδρομείς επισκέπτονται τά διάφορα Μουσεία και τό βράδυ, ώρα 9, συγκεντρώνονται στο Ακροπόλ όπου τό Αρχηγείο της εκδρομής παραθέτει επίσημο δείπνο, στο οποίο προσέρχονται ό Πρόεδρος της Γερουσίας κ. Γονατῆς, ό κ. Παπαναστασίου Αρχηγός του Εργατοαγροτικού Κόμματος, οι Πρόξενοι των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών, τά Σιμβούλια του Έλληνοαμερικανικού Συλλόγου και των Λεγεωναρίων, ό Δήμαρχος Πειραιώς κ. Ρινόπουλος, ό κ. Παρασκευόπουλος αναπληρών τον Δήμαρχον Αθηναίων και έπίλεκτος κόσμος εκπρόσωπος των πολιτικών και οικονομικών κύ-



Thanasakis Thanasopoulos, nephew of Supreme President, welcomed Ahepans

όντων, των γραμμάτων, των τεχνών και της Δημοσιογραφίας. Οι Υπουργοί και οι λοιποί Παλινοί Αρχηγοί έχουν εκφράσει τη λύπη τους διότι δεν θα μετάσχουν εμπλοδίζοντες από τη συνεδρίαση της Βουλής. 'Αλλά η επιμονή του κ. Κακριδά νικά και κατά της 11 καιτοι κατάλοπος προσέρχεται ο Προθυπουργός κ. Τσαλδάρης.

Χρήση συμποσίωχου εκτελεί ο έπαρχηγός της έκδρομής κ. Στέλιος Παπαναστασής. Στις 11 και 15' αντί φρούτων, όπως παρετήρησε ο κ. Παπαναστασίου, αρχίζουν οι προσφωνήσεις με πρώτο ομιλητή τον Προθυπουργό κ. Τσαλδάρη, δεύτερο τον Πρόξενο των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών κ. Μέρσαντ, τρίτο τον κ. Γουατά και τέταρτον τον κ. Παπαναστασίου. "Όλοι οι ομιληταί εξέφρασαν με ένθουσιασμό υπέρ της 'Αχέλα και του 'Ελληνισμού της 'Αμερικής και διεδύλωσαν τη χαρά του 'Ελληνικού κόσμου υποδεχομένου κάθε χρόνο τοίς έκδρομείς της 'Αχέλα και μάλιστα έφέτος που η περιστασία δεν είναι καθόλου καλές και έδω και στην 'Αμερική. Σε όλων τούτων ομιλητάς με λόγια βγαλμένα μέσα από την καρδιά τον, με λόγια που σκόρπισαν την συγκίνηση — σε μία στιγμή είδα το δημοσιογράφο και λογοτέχνη κ. Μιχαήλ Ροδά να έχει διακρούσει — απήντησε εύχαριστών ο 'Αρχηγός κ. Κακριδάς. Με λυρισμό που σε λίγους ρήτορες άπαντα κανείς έξωγράφισε τη νοσταλγία των 'Ελλήνων της 'Αμερικής την αγάπη τους για την Πατρίδα την υπερηφάνεια που ησθάνθησαν οι έκδρομείς βλέποντες μία 'Αθήνα προσδευμένη όμορφη λαμπρό στολίδι της 'Ελλάδος. Εγκρίθηκε για την ανάπτυξη της επικοινωνίας που εγκαινίασε η 'Αχέλα με τούς έκδρομείς της και εγκρίθηκε όπως για το σκοπό αυτό με επιχορήγηση του 'Ελληνικού Κράτους αποκτηθή μεγάλο και κατάλληλο 'Ελληνικό πλοίο. Στο τελευταίο τούτο αντιλήθηκε ο κ. Προθυπουργός με τη δήλωση πως η επιχορήγηση που έχει ψηφισθή δια Νόμου της Βουλής που διελύθη τον Αύγουστο του 1932 θα δοθή ειθύς ως τούτο επιτρέψουν η ανάγκης του Κράτους.

"Έτσι έκλεισε και αυτή η ημέρα και μαζί της εξηγητήθη και το πρόγραμμα της ύποδοχής των έκδρομείων που ήταν πλουσιώτατο χάρις εις τούς φανατικούς φίλους της 'Αχέλα, και λέγω φανατικούς γιατί φίλοι της είναι όλοι οι 'Ελληνες.

Της ημέρας που επιρροολούθησαν το 'Αρχηγείο της έκδρομής έπεσε κέρφη κατά σειράν τον κ. Προθυπουργό, τον κ. Παπαναστασίου, τον κ. Βενιζέλο και τον κ. Καφαντάρη με τούς οποίους αντιηλλάγησαν σκέψεις και γνώμαι επί των ζητημάτων που άφορούν τούς 'Ελληνας της 'Αμερικής. 'Επίσης οι κ. κ. Κακριδάς και Παπαναστασής προσκληθέντες έπεσε κέρφησαν το 'Ελληνοαμερικανικό 'Επιμελητήριο και τον Σύλλογο προστασίας 'Ελληνικών προιόντων. Την δε όγδωή 'Απριλίου οδτοι μετά των κερών των και έμου κατόπιν προσκλήσεως του κ. Προθυπουργού έλαβον μέρος στής έορτής του Μεσολογγίου για την 107η επέτειο της έξόδου των πολιορκουμένων, και εκεί ο κ. Κακριδάς εκ μέρους της 'Αχέλα κατέθεσε στέφανο στο ήθος των θανάτων εκείνων τιάνων της μεγαλύτερης ομαδικής ανθρώπινης θυσίας που έγνωρισε ποτέ ο κόσμος.

Φιλοξενούμενος για πρώτη φορά στής στήλας του AHEPA MAGAZINE δεν θέλω να κάμω κατάχρηση της φιλοξενίας του και γι' αυτό θ' άποκρίγω να περιγράψω το ταξίδι στο ήρωικό Μεσολόγγι και θα κλείσω αυτή μου την ανταπόκριση με ένα δείπνο πνευματικό που είχε την έμπνευση ο κ. Κακριδάς να παραθέση το βράδυ της 11 'Απριλίου. Το τραπέζι έχει στρωθή σε γωνιά μιας 'Αθηναϊκής ταβέρνας όχι από της μοντέρνας εκείνης που τραθούν τη σνομπάρια αλλά από της παλαιάς με το λαϊκό γούμο. Μόνοι προσκεκλημένοι, αντιπροσώπων επίλεκτοι της 'Ελληνικής Δημοσιογραφίας. Προεδρεύει ο άγωνιστής 'Εθνικών αγώνων ο από τη Σμύρνη ποιητής κ. Μιχαήλ 'Αργυρόπουλος. Χρήση συμποσίωχου εκτελεί ο κ. Μιχ. Ροδάς

άρχισυντάκτης της εφονής του Ασοῦς και ανταποκριτής του «Κήρυκα» της Νέας 'Υόρκης. Παρακάθηται 25 δημοσιογράφοι, ο διηγηματογράφος κ. Σταματίου ο περιήμος Σταμ. Σταμ. και ο τέως 'Υπουργός κ. Σ. Κωστάκοιλος. Με το πρώτο ποτήρι ρετσίνας που σπρώσαμε στα χέρια ο άσπρομάλλης Σμυρνιάς ποιητής κάνει χαριετισμό συγκινητικό στον 'Ελληναισμό της 'Αμερικής και κάνει τη σύσταση πως έπειτα από το ξερίσμα του 'Ελληνισμού της Μ. 'Ασίας ο' αϊτόν πρέπει να στρέψουμε όλοι τα βλέμματά μας, αϊτού την αγάπη να ζεσάνομε άρου ο 'Ελληνισμός της 'Αμερικής μας έχει μείνει παρηγόρια. Λόγια ενός προσβύτη που πόνεσε και πονάει πολύ για το χαμό ενός κόσμου γεμάτου ζωή και πολιτισμό, λόγια που έφεραν σε όλων μας τα μάτια τα δάκρυα. 'Ακολούθει ο κ. Κακριδάς ο οποίος αναπτύσσει τα ζητήματα του 'Ελληνισμού της 'Αμερικής και ζητάει τη συνδρομή του 'Ελληνικού έθνους. "Έπειτα από πολλούς άλλους ομιλητάς, μη ξεχνάμε πως το δείπνο ήταν πνευματικό, ηκολούθησαν άφηγησεις τσοχητερόν άνεκδότων από τον Σταμ. Σταμ., τον κ. Βέρο του «'Ελευθέρου Βήματος» και άλλων, με τα όποια δημοσιογήθηκε μία απολαυστική άτμόσφαιρα που θα έζήμεναι και τα πιο έπιτιχη δείπνα. Για το περιεχόμενο των άνεκδότων τούτο μόνον σάς λέγω: Μη ρωτήστε προς Θεού τη μόνη γυναίκα που παρεκάθητο τη λόγιο δεσποινίδα Σκαριβαίου.

Τελειώνω χωρίς να κρατάω την έφετενή έκδρομή της 'Αχέλα που ανέπτυξα σκαροθήρε άνάμεσα σε τόσες δυσχίρειες. Αυτό ως το κάμετε σεις που θα με διαβάσετε.

'Αθήναι, 14 'Απριλίου 1933.

ΧΡ. Α. ΤΟΥΝΤΑΣ, Δικηγόρος
'Οδός Αισούργου, 'Αριθ. 1.

ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΩΘΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΥ κ. Π. ΤΣΑΛΔΑΡΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΝ ΓΕΥΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛ ΠΑΛΛΑΣ ΤΗΝ 6ην ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ 1933.

Κυρία και Κύριοι,

Είμαι εύτεχης ότι εύρίσκομαι μεταξύ των όμογενών οι όποιοι διέσχισαν τον 'Ωκεανόν και ήλθαν πάλιν στην ώραίαν μας 'Ελλάδα.

Αι περιστασίες υπό τας όποιας και εκεί εύρίσκασθε σεις και ήμεις έδω εύρισκόμεθα βέβαια δεν είναι από εκείνας τας άνθηρας περιστασίες τας όποιας σεις εν τη ξένη άπολαμβάνετε άλλωτε και ήμεις έδω διατελούμεν.

'Αλλ' έχω την πεποίθησιν ότι με την ψυχή η όποία σάς διακρίνει και με το σθένος εις τον άγώνα της ζωής, το σθένος εκείνο το όποιον σάς έκαμε να απομακρυνθήτε της πατρίδος και να απέλθετε εκεί εις την 'Αμερικήν, δεν είναι δυνατόν παρά να σάς δώση όλην την δύναμιν δια να εύτιχησθε και να προαχθήτε, το όποιον θα είναι αληθώς μία χαρά και μία αγαλλίασις δι' ήμιας και άν άκόμη δεν κατορθώσαμεν να περάσωμεν τας δυσκόλους περιστασίας. Ζητε αληθώς εν μέσω μιας δινίμεως εις την όποιαν δεν απολαμβάνετε μόνον κέρδη επί της ζωής αλλά απολαμβάνετε ένα μεγάλο πολιτισμόν.

Η 'Αμερική είναι μία δύναμις εις την όποιαν η 'Ελλάς άνωγνωρίζει εύγνωμοσύνην ότι με τόσην φιλοστοργίαν περιβάλλει τον πληθυσμόν μας, αλλά θα σάς συστήσω ως 'Ελληνας και αρχηγός της Κυβερνήσεως μη λησμονείτε την πατρίδα. Το σύστημα το όποιον από τινος άνεπιτήχθη της επικοινωνίας σας με την πατρίδα μας άσφαλώς θα κρατήση τούς δεσμούς σας στενούς και υπέρ της 'Αμερικής η όποία σάς φιλοξενεί και υπέρ της πατρίδος η όποία σάς δέχεται πάλιν εις ύγειαν σας.

(Χειροκροτήματα).

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Ahepa Observes Centenary of Coraës

THIS year marks the 100th anniversary of the death of the celebrated scholar and writer, Adamantios Coraës, who can truly be stated to be the father of modern Greek literature. His name should remain immortal within the annals of Hellenic history. Hellenism of America, particularly the youth of Hellenic extraction, should acquaint themselves with the works and contributions of Coraës to the Fatherland.

By virtue of the power in me vested, and acting under resolution presented by the Golden Gate Chapter of San Francisco, Calif., hereinunder set out, I direct that all chapters of the Ahepa and all districts throughout the realm, from the first day of May to the last day of July, hold appropriate celebrations and festivities in commemoration of this great name.

Dated at Boston, Mass., this 15th day of April, 1933.

HARRIS J. BOORAS,
Supreme President.

Resolution

THE Golden Gate Chapter, No. 150, during its last meeting passed the following resolution with instructions to have the same communicated to the Supreme Lodge for further action:

Whereas, Adamantios Koraios (Coray or Corais) is a true son of modern Greece, born in Smyrna in 1748,

Whereas, he is an illustrious Greek that enriched the glory of Greece in science and letters by his own initiative and effort,

Whereas, he has proven a true patriot and an earnest worker towards the successful outcome of the Greek independence by his pen and personal action,

Whereas, he has been the founder and law maker of Greek modern language,

Whereas, he has been honored repeatedly by foreign scholars and governments and learned societies,

Whereas, he died in 1833; Therefore, it is

Resolved, That the Order of Ahepa undertake during the year 1933 to celebrate Adamantios Koraios' first centenary with appropriate ceremonies, exercises, festivities and activities befitting his place in the National Greek Pantheon, to whom he has been allotted.

By SOTERIOS NICHOLSON

Past Supreme Councillor

THE Academy of Athens directed that the 100th anniversary of the death of Adamantios Coraës be celebrated on April 6, 1933, by Greece.

The committee follows: The Minister of Education; the President and General Secretary of the Academy; the Deans of the Universities of Athens and Salonica; the Secretary General of the Ministry of Education; the President of the Society of Professional Men, Mr. George Hatzidakis; the President of the Literary Society "Parnassos"; the President of the Historic and Nationalistic Society; the President of the Society of "Coraës," Mr. Emanuel Mihalinos; and the following members of the Academy of Athens: Paul Nirvanas, Demetrios Balanos, John Kalitsounakis, Ar. Kouzis, George Economou, Emanuel Pezopoulos, Socrates Kougeas, Michael Volonakis and K. Amantos.

Who was Adamantios Coraës? He was born in 1748 at Smyrna, the son of a merchant, and died in Paris, France, April 10, 1833. He distinguished himself even in his early boyhood in the study of ancient Greek. From 1772 to 1779 he managed his father's business in Amsterdam. Three years later, after his father's business failed, he went to Montpellier, where for six years he studied medicine, supporting himself by translating German and English medical works into French.

The French Revolution inspired him and the ideal derived therefrom he applied in his mind and devoted himself to further the cause of Greek independence, both among the Greeks themselves and by awakening the interest of the chief European Powers against the Turkish rule. His great object was to arouse the enthusiasm of the Greeks to the idea that they were the true descendants of the ancient Hellenes by teaching them to regard as their own inheritance the great works of antiquity. He sought to purify the ordinary written language by eliminating the more obvious barbarisms, and by enriching it with classical words and others invented in strict accordance with classical tradition.

Adamantios Coraës exercised the greatest influence over his contemporaries at the time of the National Revival and shaped the future course of Greek literature. He was a remarkable man. He devoted his life not only to philosophical studies and clarifying the modern Greek literature, but at the same time he was an ardent patriot. He strove to awaken the interests of his countrymen in the past glories of their race and at the same time made ardent appeals to civilized Europe on behalf of Greek independence. He was the founder of the modern literary language.

The Greek contemporary literature has two distinct forms of the language—the vernacular and the purified. The former is the language spoken by the whole Greek world with some local dialectic variations; the latter based on the Greek of the Hellenistic writers, modified, but with the essentials not altered, through successive ages by the popular speech.

The rich sentiment of the Greeks prompts them to imitate the classical writers and, so far as possible, to appropriate their diction. It is undeniable that the beauty and dignity of the ancient tongue possesses such an attraction for writers of the world that the Greeks themselves are led insensibly to adopt its forms and borrow from its wealth of phrases and idiom. Thus a certain literary tradition and usage has already been formed which cannot easily be broken down. For more than half a century the generally accepted written language, half modern and half ancient, has been in use in the Greek schools, the universities, the parliament, the state departments and the pulpit. Its influence upon the speech of the more educated classes is of course noticeable. The Greek modern literature, therefore, owes its present form to the influence and teaching of Coraës. Thus Coraës took as the basis of his reformation the middle course, purging it of foreign elements, preserving its classical reminiscence and enriching its vocabulary with words from the ancient lexicon.

It is through Coraës' untiring efforts that the modern Greek literature has been established and it was partly through his influence that Greek literature of the ancient times has been studied and followed by writers of the world. For these reasons, therefore, the 100th anniversary of Adamantios Coraës was properly celebrated in Greece this year.

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When Chicago Greeks Bury Jesus

An Interlude of History

By NICK JOHN MATSOUKAS



Nick John Matsoukas

EVERY year on Greek Good Friday Chicago's Hellenes bury Jesus. Their faces are wan from fifty days of fasting. They are filled with sorrow for the Son of Man. They gather, fifteen thousand strong, to march in the long procession led by the wailing chorus and the priests swinging censers.

They come on Good Friday night to the little Greek Orthodox Church on South Peoria Street, just a stone's throw from the crowded loop and within sight of the Goddess Demeter atop the Board of Trade, to carry the all-too-deathlike image of Jesus through the streets.

A modified form of the ancient bacchanale superimposed upon a Christian ritual, this procession is an annual reminder that modern Greeks have not as yet erased their pagan ancestry.

New gods for old! Savage fertility goddesses for the deity of forgiveness.

In the little Greek church of Aghia Trias (Holy Trinity) a small portion of the great crowd are standing in candlelight. They are gathered around the cenotaph, the symbolic grave of Jesus Christ. The top of the cenotaph reflects the Byzantine dome motif, hand carved by the monks of Mount Athos, the sacred mountain where no woman is allowed.

All afternoon Greek girls, none over 16, have been decorating the cenotaph with flowers. And for this the young Eves are rewarded with everlasting beauty, a beauty which befits the children of God.

The flowers form a pattern like a Byzantine mosaic. They form a worthy blanket for the great image they enfold.

Their beauty is accentuated by the sensuous odors of oriental perfumes brought by other faithful worshipers as offerings to the Christ. The spirit soars, the imagination rises above the worldly cares of the dirty and turbulent city. The steel-skeletoned metropolis is forgotten as men aspire to ethereal heights.

A mysticism all too human!

Around the cenotaph a chorus of fifty boys and girls sing hymns of lamentation. The lyrics of these songs dramatize the Passion of Jesus. Their words are golden, having been written by St. John Chrysostom the golden-tongued in the fifth century.

The singing blends with the candlelight, the perfumes and the odor of incense. A monophony of oddly constructed melodies, replete with oriental crescendos, intricate as the pattern of an antique Persian carpet.

"For Jesus Christ," the chorus sang:
His earthly life of 33 years they related;
His glory they exalted.

* * *

And now the priest spoke. The moment had arrived. The burial procession must begin.

A heavily bearded priest all in black chanting and swinging his smoking censor leads the procession. They step out into the blackness of the unlighted street.

The chorus sings repeating the words that the priest is chanting. A multitude of the faithful follow the cenotaph in which the image of Jesus lies.

Down Peoria to Taylor, east of Taylor to Halsted, and then north on Halsted the procession goes. A stream of humanity with hatless, bended heads carrying candles that flicker in the wind.

They wonder if the Christ will rise on Easter.

In front of Hull House they hesitate to show their gratitude to Jane Addams who was the first in this new world to offer a welcoming hand. They offer a prayer and ask for a blessing upon her.

On to the heart of Greek town, Halsted and Harrison! Here at the intersection of the many sharp corners is a plaza-like space where thousands of other Greeks are awaiting the procession. Scholars, laymen, seekers of the bizarre, newspaper men and photographers with their flashlights, newsreel men grinding celluloid on top of their trucks.

Here, three thousand miles from their home land, more than three thousand miles from the original tomb of Jesus they gather on the streets of a western metropolis, hospitable but strange.

"But where there is earth, there is a grave," so runs an adage of Greek sages.

On the window sills of the decrepit tenement houses candles burn, twelve to each window. Their light is reflected by the uneven panes as they burn in the glory of Jesus. Censers are swung from the open windows where women kneel praying and wailing softly.

As the procession reaches the crowd they fall to their knees making the sign of the cross.

In store windows of the district are lighted candles and loaves of holy eastern bread, red eggs arranged in a design.

The butcher shops have taken the lenten octopus from the window and have replaced it with live baby lambs which will be killed on Good Saturday evening at 11 for the midnight supper which begins at the stroke of 12 on Easter Sunday morning.

For nineteen hundred years ago Jesus died for our sins, and was buried.

The cenotaph is placed in the center of the intersection. The chorus sings louder and ever louder. More and more nervously the women in the windows pray, wail and ask for blessings.

"All the generations join in praise of your death!
All the generations join to offer you their praises."

With rose petals fluttering from his hands the priest covers the image of Jesus. Exquisite aromatic perfumes cover the roses which cover the image of the Lord.

The burial of the "Son of Man" has been completed. As earth covers the human dead, so rose petals cover the divine body.

(Continued on page 64)

ΣΤΗ MANNA

υμνον

Σάρκα μου έδωσες από τή σάρκα σου,
Και ή ζωή μ' από τή ζωή σ' ναί παρμένη,
Ήρωχή και κέμα μουδωσες από τά σπλάγχνα σου,
Και ή καρδιά μ' από τή καρδιά σ' ναί βγαλμένη.

* * *

Φως μουδωσες από τά γλυκά τά μάτια σου,
Αισθήματα μου έδωσες από τά αισθήματά σου,
Ηνοή μου έδωσαν τά στοργικά τά χείδεα σου,
Και θρόνισμα γλυκό τά δάκρυά σου.

* * *

Από τό στήθος σου έβγήκεν ή ζωή μου,
Παράδεισός μου ήτανε ή άγκαλιά σου,
Άγία Κοινωνία σου ήτανε τό φιλί μου,
Τ' άθός μου χαμόγελο ή πόν γλυκιά χαρά σου.

* * *

Επάγωνες έσύ έμένα να θερμάνης,
Πεινούσες σύ να μή πεινάσω έγώ,
Νύχτες άτέλειωτες σ' είδα να περιμένης,
Μή τύχη μέε τον ύπνον μου κι' άνησυχώ.

* * *

Σάν άρρωστούδα σ' έβλεπα γονατισμένη,
Μπρός στού Χριστού μας τήν εικόνα τήν άγία,
Από ξαγρόπνιες και λαχτάρα ξαντλημένη,
Προσευχομένη για τήν ιδική μου τήν ύγαια.

* * *

«Δώστω Χριστέ μου δώστω τήν ύγαιά του»
Σε ήκουα να λές απαλεισμένα,
«Διώχτων τον χάρη, διώχτωνε από κοντά του»
Και σταίλε τον Χριστέ μ' να πάρη έμένα.

* * *

Μα ποιάσαι σύ ποῦ ή χαρά μ' είναι χαρά σου;
Ποιά είσαι σύ ποῦ σάν πονώ πονείε μαζή μου;
Ποιά είσαι σύ ποῦ μέσα στην άπέραντη καρδιά σου,
Έχεις θρονιάσει τή χαρά και τή ζωή μου;

* * *

Ποιά είσαι σύ μ' αυτό τό άγιο τό ύφος,
Ποῦ ή καρδιά σου πάλλει και πονεί για μένα,
Ποῦ μ' έχεις για χρυσό σταυρό στο στήθος,
Για ίερό σου φυλαχτό και διαμαντένιο στέμμα;

* * *

Ξάφνω, μέσα στην νύχτα τήν άπέραντη σιγή,
Άκούω με ά βροντοφωνή ώσαν καρπάνια,
Νεκροί και ζώντες στα ούράνια και στη γή,
Άπήντησαν με με ά φωνή «είναι ή MANNA».

ΗΛΙΑΣ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗΣ

Springfield, Mass.
Άπρίλιος, 1933.

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Ο ΠΑΤΗΡ ΑΓΑΠΙΟΣ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ

«Κι' ἀρχιμανδρίτη νά σέ 'δῶ γιόκα μου.» Αὐτὴ ἦτο ἡ μεγαλειότερα εὐχὴ ποὺ ἔδιδεν ἡ καρὰ Σενιὸ στοὺς μοναχοπαῖδες τῆς τῶν Ἀγάπιων. Χήρα καὶ φτωγὴ Μακεδόνα, βρέθηκε στὸ Βόλο κατὰ τὴν ὑποχώρησιν τοῦ 1897 καὶ ἀπὸ τότε ἔκανε τὴ πλῆστρα καὶ ζούσε τίμητα καὶ φτωχικὰ μὲ τὸ παιδάκι τῆς. Θρησκώληπτη καὶ ἀνάρετη ὅπως ἦτο, ἀνέθρεψε τὸ παιδί τῆς μὲ θρησκευτικὴν εὐλάβειαν μὲς στῆς νηστείας, στῆς προσευχῆς, στὰ καργιά καὶ στὰ λιβάνα. Τὸ ὄνειρόν τῆς καὶ ὁ πόθος τῆς ἦτο νὰ 'δῆ τὸ παιδί τῆς πρῶτα καλόγερο στὸ Ἅγιον Ὄρος καὶ κατόπιν ἀρχιμανδρίτην σὲ καμιὰ πόλιν ἢ σὲ κανένα χωριό. Ἀνατραφεὶς ὁ Ἀγάπιος εἰς ἓνα τέτοιο περιβάλλον, ἀπέκτησεν αὐτομάτως ὅλας τὰς θρησκευτικὰς συνήθειας καὶ πεποιθήσεις τῆς μητέρας του.

Εἰς ἡλικίαν δεκαεῶς ἔτων, 'πῆγε στὸ Ἅγιον Ὄρος διὰ νὰ μὴ στὸ δρόμο τῆς ἱερωσύνης καὶ νὰ γείνη πιστὸς καὶ ἀρραβωμένος δούλος τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τὸ ἐπραξεν εὐχαριστῶς διότι εἶχε κλίσιν πρὸς τὴν ἱερωσύνην ἀλλὰ πρὸ παντός διότι τὸ ἤθελεν ἡ μητέρα του καὶ τὸ θέλημά τῆς ἦτο γι' αὐτὸν νόμος ἱερός καὶ ἀπαραβίαστος. Εἰς τὸ μοναστήρι ποὺ προσελήθη ἦτο ὁ νεώτερος δόκιμος καὶ ὡς τοιοῦτος ἦτο σχεδὸν ὑπερήτης ὄλων. Ἐκτός τῶν ἐσωτερικῶν ἐργασιῶν τοῦ μοναστηρίου, εἰργάζετο πολὺ σκληρὰ στὰ χωράφια, στ' ἀμπέλια καὶ στὰ ἄλλα μοναστηριακὰ κτήματα χωρὶς ἀνάπαυσιν, μόνον μὲ ξερὸ φῶμα καὶ νερό. Τὸ βράδυ στὸ πλῆρωρον ἑσπερινὸν μὲ τῆς ἀτέλειωτες προσευχῆς καὶ γονυκλισίας, κατόπιν δουλειὰ καὶ εὐχὰς ὕπνου, τῆς αὐγῆς στὴν ἀκολουθία τοῦ Ὁρθροῦ καὶ δουλειὰ ὅλη τὴν ἡμέρα στὰ κτήματα. Ἦρχισε νὰ καταλαβαίνει πῶς ἦτο ἓνας σκληρὸς μέσθ σὲ μιὰ σκληρὴ καὶ μονότονῃ ζωῇ καὶ νὰ αἰσθάνεται πόσον βαρεὶά εἶναι ἡ καλογερικὴ.

— Πρέπει νὰ βασιαισθῆ ἡ σὰρξ διὰ νὰ ἀγισθῆ ἡ ψυχὴ, τοῦ ἔλεγαν οἱ καλόγεροι ὅταν τὸν ἔλεπαν κλαραμένον. Ὁ νεαρὸς ὅμως Ἀγάπιος ὑπέμεινε ἀνοργήτως καὶ ἡ αἰσχύνουσα θρησκευτικὴ του πίστις τὸν ἔκαμνε νὰ αἰσθάνεται κάποιαν ψυχικὴν ἰκανοποίησιν διότι ὑπέφεραν ὑπηρετῶν τὸν Θεόν. Ἡ μόνη του ἐλαφρὰ ἀνασχόλησις ἦτο ἡ μελέτη καὶ ἡ ἀγιογραφία. Σὲ δύο χρόνια εἶχε μάθει τότε πολλὰ περὶ τῶν ἱερῶν κανόνων, τῶν τροπαρίων, τῶν βίων τῶν ἁγίων καὶ γενικῶς τῶν ἐκκλησιαστικῶν καὶ θρησκευτικῶν πραγμάτων, ὅσα δὲν θὰ ἐμάνθανεν ἂν πῆγαινε πάντε χρόνια σὲ σχολεῖον. Εἰς τὴν ἀγιογραφίαν ἐσημαίωσε μεγάλως πρῶτος ὅπως ὡστε αἱ εἰκόνες ποὺ ἐξωγράφειν θεωροῦντο ἀπὸ τοὺς ἄλλους καλόγερους πολὺ ἐπιτυχημένες. Μέσθ στὴ σκληρογυνημένη αὐτὴν ζωὴν τῶν στερητήτων, τῶν νηστειῶν, τῆς διαρκῆς ἐργασίας καὶ τῆς ἀπλυσίας, θὰ ἦτο φυσικὸν νὰ ἐπαίρει καὶ ὁ νεαρὸς Ἀγάπιος τὴν ρυτιδωμένην καὶ τραχιάν μορφήν τῶν ἄλλων καλόγερων. Ὅπως παραδόξως ὅμως συνέβαινε τὸ ἐναντίον, τὸ δέρμα του ἦτο κατάλευκον ὡς κοριττοῦ, τὸ πρόσωπόν του ρο-

δοκίκινο καὶ τὸ ἀνάστημά του ὡς ἀγάλμα. Ἀμούστακο ἐκίμα παιδί μὲ τὰ πλούσια κατάμαυρα μαλλιά του ριγμένα στοὺς ὤμους του καὶ μὲς στὰ ἀπείρικτα ράσα του, ἔμοιαζε ὡς ζωντανὸς ἄγγελος. Ὑστερὰ ἀπὸ τέσσερα χρόνια καλογερικῆς ζωῆς καὶ ἐνῶ ἐδικαιοῦτο πλέον νὰ μὴ στήν ἱερωσύνην, διάφορες φήμες ἤρχισαν νὰ διαδίδονται εἰς βόρος του καὶ νὰ γείνη πιστευτὸν εἰς ὅλα τὰ μοναστήρια ὅτι ὁ νεαρὸς Ἀγάπιος ἦτο κόρη ματαμριεμένη εἰς ἄνδρα. Οἱ διάφοροι μοναχοί, μικροσχημοί, μεγαλόσχημοί, ἡγούμενοι καὶ προηγούμενοι τῶν διαφόρων κοινοβίων καὶ ἱεροδρόμων μόνων, ἐζήτησαν ἐπιμόνως νὰ φύγῃ ἀπὸ τὸ Ἅγιον Ὄρος τὸ καλογερόπαιδο μὲ τὴν ἀγγελικὴν μορφήν. Μὲ τὰς εὐχὰς τοῦ ἡγουμένου καὶ κλαίων ἀπὸ λύπη, ἔφυγεν ἀπὸ τὴν χώραν τῶν ἀσκητῶν

ὁ ὠραῖος νεανίας, ἀθῶον θῆμα τῆς φυσικῆς του καλλονῆς διὰ νὰ δοθῆ τέμμα εἰς τὰς ἀδίκους φήμες καὶ νὰ μὴ σκανδαλίζονται οἱ καλόγεροι.

Ὅταν ἔφθασε στὸ Βόλο, στὸ φτωχικὸ σπητάκι τῆς μητέρας του, ἐπληροφόρηθη ἀπὸ τοὺς γειτόνας ὅτι ἡ μητέρα του εἶχεν ἀποθάνει πρὸ τριῶν ἡμερῶν. Ἐμεινε κλεισμένος μὲς στὸ σπήτι κλαίων ἀπαρηγόρητα ποὺ δὲν τὴ πρόλαβε ζωντανὴ γιὰ νὰ τὴν 'δῆ καὶ νὰ τὸν 'δῆ κ' ἐκείνη μὲ τὰ ράσα καὶ νὰ ἰκανοποιηθῆ ὁ πόθος τῆς. Διὰ νὰ καρδίξῃ τὰ πρὸς τὸ ζῆν ἐξωγράφειν εἰκονίσματα τὰ ὅποια πωλοῦσαν ὁ ἴδιος ἀνὰ τὰς συνοικίας τῆς πόλεως καὶ κάθε Κυριακὴν τὸ ἀπόγευμα πῆγαινε καὶ προσήχθετο στὸν τάρον τῆς μητέρας του. Μερικὰς γειτόνισσες τὸν συμπονοῦσαν γιὰ τὴ μοναξιά του καὶ πολλὰς φορές τοῦ ἔστελναν καλομαγειρωμένον φαγητὸν καὶ τοῦ μιλοῦσαν μὲ κάποια συμπάθειαν. Ἐκείνη ὅμως ποὺ ἔδειξε περισσοτέρην συμπάθειαν ἦτο ἡ Μαρία, ἡ κόρη τοῦ ἀτυχήτου ποὺ κατοικοῦσεν ἀκρι-

δῶς ἀπέναντι στὸ σπητάκι του. Τοῦ πῆγαινε πολλὰς φορές φαγητὰ καὶ φρούτα καὶ προσπαθοῦσε νὰ τὸν παρηγορῆ. Ἐκείνος ἐδέχετο τὰ δῶρα καὶ τὰς περιποιήσεις τῆς Μαρίας μὲ κάποια συστολή καὶ μὲ εὐχαριστίας ἀλλὰ ὅπως ἦτο θλιμμένος καὶ ἀγέλαστος προτιμοῦσε τὴ μοναξιά καὶ δὲν ἤθελε νὰ ὑποχρεῖται σὲ κανένα.

Ἐν τῷ μεταξύ ἡ φήμη τῆς ὁμορφιάς του εἶχε κινήσει τὸ ἐνδιαφέρον ὄλων τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ ἤρχισαν νὰ πηγαίνουν στὸ σπητάκι του γυναικῆς πάσης τάξεως καὶ ἡλικίας, κοριττοὶ πλουσίων καὶ πτωχῶν εἰκοσιετηδῶν ἀνὰ νὰ ἀγοράσουν θῆθεν εἰκονίσματα ἐνῶ ὁ πραγματικὸς τὸν σκοπὸς ἦτο νὰ γνωρίσουν ἐκ τοῦ πλησίον καὶ νὰ θαυμάσουν τὸ ὄμορφο καλογερόπαιδο μὲ τὰ ὠραῖα μεγάλα μαλλιά, τὸ ὠραῖον σῶμα καὶ τὴν ἀγγελικὴν μορφήν. Ἀγνωστον πῶς τὰ κοριττοὶ τὸν ἐβγαλιν Κρίνον καὶ κανεὶς πλέον δὲν τὸν ἔλεγαν Ἀγάπιον.

— Καλὴ τί Κρίνος; ἔλεγαν τὰ κοριττοὶ. Αὐτὸς εἶναι ὁ Ἀρχάγγελος Μιχαὴλ ὀλοζώντανος.



«Διὰ νὰ καρδίξῃ τὰ πρὸς τὸ ζῆν ἐξωγράφειν εἰκονίσματα.»

—Ποιό λουλούδι σ' άρέσει καλλίτερα; ήρώτα τό ένα κορίτσι τό άλλο.

—Ο Κρίνος. Δώς μου Κρίνο και πάρε την φυγή μου, ήτο ή στερεότυπος απάντησις.

—Διπλωμά για Κρίνο, έλεγον ή μία.

—Δώς μου Κρίνο να φίλησω και εύθως ός ξεφυγήσω, έλεγαν ή άλλη.

Η Μαρία, ή οποία ήθελάνατο εξαιρετικήν συμπάθειαν διά τόν Άγάπιον, δέν ήγγισε να καταλάβη ότι τόν αγαπούσε και δσον ήκουε τά άλλα κορίτσια να ύμνούν τά κάλλη του, τόνον ή αγάπη της ένίεντο πιο θερμή και πιο παθητική. Της ήρεσε να τόν λέγη και αυτή Κρίνο αλλά ήρχισε να την καταρώγη μία ζήλεια μη τόν ξεμαλίξει κανένα πλουσιοκόριττο και άνησυχούσεν άκόμα περισσότερο που εκείνος ήτο πάντοτε σοβαρός και δέν της έδειξε κανένα σημείον ότι άνταποκρίνεται εις τά κλισήματά της.

Τό ξεμαλίγμα του γυναικόκοσμου για τό άμωρο καλογερόπαιδον ήτο τό ζήτημα της ημέρας στα σπήτια και στα καρφονεία με μορφή σκανδάλου. Ο Άγάπιος ήρχισε να άνησυχή και να έννοχληται από της παθητικής ματιές και τά γλυκομιλήματα τών κοριτσιών και φοβούμενος μη σκανδαλισθί και βγή από τον δρόμο της άστυρίας θεησκευτικής έγκρατείας και άρετής, έκλεισε τό σπήτάκι του και έπωλούσε τά εικονίσματα του εις πλανοδίους μικροπωλητάς. Αι έννοχλήσεις όμως δέν έπαυσαν, διότι καθημερινώς σχεδόν έλάμβανε γράμματα με έρωτικές έξομολογήσεις και ποιήματα τά οποία έδιάβαζε και κατόπιν τά έκαιε χωρίς να απαντή. Μόνον για τή Μαρία ήθελάνατο κάποιαν θερμήν συμπάθειαν και ήθελε να την βλέπη κάθε στιγμήν, ταυτόχρονα όμως έπεκαλείτο την Θεϊν χάριν να τον κρατήση άγνόν και άμώλοντον εις την Ιερουσόλην. Ούτε ή ίσχυρά του θέλησις, ούτε αι προσευχαι του ήμπόρουν να χαλιναγωγήσουν τό έρωτικόν αίσθημα που μεγάλωσε μες στη καρδιά του για την ώραία και σμυνη γειτονοπούλα του που τού έμίλει με τόσην τρυφερότητα και έπλεκε πάντοτε στό μπαλκόνι δια να τόν βλέπη διαρκώς. Κατόπιν όμως του δημιουργηθέντος σκανδάλου οι γονείς της Μαρίας της άπαγόρευσαν να έμιλή ή να επικοινωνήται τόν Άγάπιον υπό οιαδήποτε πρόσχημα και δια να του έκδηλώση τά αισθήματά της τού έστειλε ένα γράμμα γεμάτο έρωτικόν πάθος και ποιήσιον.

—Κρίνε μου, άγγελέ μου, τούγραφε. Θα ήθελα να είμαι πάντοτεινή σκιάδα σου, να γυρίζω στα βουνά και στα λιθάδια να μαζεύω άνθη να κάνω άνθονερο να σου πλένω και να σου χτενίζω γυναικιστή μπροστά σου τά ώραία σου μαλλιά. Αν μείνης καλύτερος θα φορέσω κι' εγώ μάσκα για ναχουν τό χρώμα της καρδιάς μου και θα σ' αγαπώ όπω και χωρίς έλπίδα. Μα έτι κι' αν γείνης θα σ' αγαπώ. Σ' αγαπώ άγγελέ μου όπως είσαι τώρα, όπως θάσαι αύριο και όπως θάσαι πάντοτε. Θα τά ακολουθεί ή αγάπη μου όπου κι' αν πας και ό,τι κι' αν γείνης. Σ' αγαπώ με άτέλειωτη, άστειρευτη και ιερή αγάπη. Ούτε γώ μπορώ να σου πώ ούτε ή πένα μου μπορεί να ζωγραφίση πως χτυπά ή καρδιά μου για σένα Κρίνε μου, άγγελέ μου.....



και τού έδειξε τό εικονοστάσιόν της εις τό όποιον ήτο ή εικόν της Παναγίας που της είχε δωρήσει.

Ο Άγάπιος έλαβε τό γράμμα, τό διάβασε πολλές φορές και τό φίληζε χωρίς να απαντήσει. Η Μαρία τού έγραφε κάθε τόσο και τούσταίνα τά γράμματα με κάποιο μικρό κοριτσάκι αλλά δέν έλάμβανεν απάντησιν και αυτό την άνηγουσε πάρα πολύ. Εκείνος διάβαζε τά γράμματα, τό φίληγε και έξηκολούθει με ιδιαιτέρην προσοχήν να ζωγραφίση μια μικρή εικόνα της Παναγίας που τού πήρε περισσότερο καιρόν από κάθε άλλην. Όταν τελείωσε την μικρή εικόνα, την τίλιζε σ' ένα μεταξωτό μαντήλι και την έστειλε στη Μαρία με τό ίδιο κοριτσάκι που τούφερνε τά γράμματα της. Εκείνη μόλις έλαβε τό δώρον τού αγαπημένου της, έβαλε τό μαντήλι στο στήθος της και κύτταζε την εικόνα με έκπληξιν. Της φάνηκε πως ήτο ή ίδια ή προσομογραφία που παρίστανε την Παναγία. Φώναζε μια πιστή της φίλη να της δείξη την εικόνα που δέθεν ήγόρασεν από τόν Κρίνο.

—Μ' αυτή ή Παναγία σου μοιάζει πάρα πολύ Μαρία μου, της είπεν ή φίλη της. Είναι ίδια και άπαράλλαχτη, σαν να σε είχε μπρός του και σε ζωγράφιζε. Ταυτόχρονα παρετήρησαν ότι στο άνω μέρος της εικόνας είχαν γραφή ως συνήθος με Βυζαντινά γράμματα αι λέξεις ΜΑΡΙΑ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΛΛΑ ΜΕ ΤΕΤΟΙΟΝ ΤΡΟΠΟΝ ΠΟΥ ΔΙΑΒΑΖΕΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΩΣ ΜΑΡΙΑ ΜΟΥ.

Η Μαρία έπεισθη πλέον ότι ο Άγάπιος την ήγάπα. Έκρυψε την μικράν εικόνα δια να μη την ιδούν οι γονείς της, τό πράγμα όμως διεδόθη μεταξυ του γυναικόκοσμου και όλες εξήλειαν και έμακάριζαν την Μαρία που κέρδισε τή καρδιά τού Κρίνου. Ο άστυνόμενος έμαθε τάς έρωτικές τάσεις της κόρης του ως και περί της εικόνας της Παναγίας και της έκαμε άστυρίας παρατηρήσεις. Εκείνη όμως με θάρρος ώμολόγησεν ότι αγαπά τόν Κρίνο, ήρώτη όμως να δείξη την εικόνα ίσχυρισθεισα ότι ήτο άπλη διάβασις. Δια να άπορύγη ο άστυνόμενος πιθανόν σκάνδαλον, έζήτησεν έπειγόντως μεταθεσιν και έντός δύο έβδομάδων μετατέθη εις τάς Καλάμας. Η Μαρία όταν έμαθε την αϊφνιδίαν μεταθεσιν τού πατέρα της κατελήθη, υπό μεγαγχολίαν που θα άπαμακρόντο από τόν αγαπημένον της και τού έγραψεν ένα γράμμα άποχαιρετικόν με δρκους και υποσχέσεις αϊωνίας αγάπης. Ο Άγάπιος ήθελάνατο βαθειά τόν πόνον τού χωρισμού και προσεπάθει να λησμονήση την ώραία γειτονοπούλα του χωρίς όμως να τό κατορθώση. Πήγε στη Θεσσαλονίκη και προσεπολήθη εις μίαν έκκλησίαν με την άπόφασιν να χαιρετονηθί εις Ιερέα, έλπίζων ότι ή Ιερουσόλην και ή άρροσίσις του εις τά Ιερατικά του καθήκοντα θα συντελούσαν να λησμονήση τή Μαρία.

Γύστρα από δύο χρόνια, ο Άγάπιος, άρχμακρότης πλέον, εύρέθη εις την Αμερικην ως έφημέριος μιας Έλληνικής παροικίας τών Δυτικών Πολιτειών. Εξετίλει τά Ιερατικά του καθήκοντα με π σπιν και άρροσίσιαν και εξετιμάτο πολύ από τούς Έλληνας παροίκους. Λόγω της πείρας του, τών καλών του τρόπων και της δραστηριότητός του, επί δεκαεπτά χρόνια στην Αμερικη ήλλαξε μόνον τρεις παροικίας χωρίς ποτέ να ζητηθί από τό ποιμάνιον του ή μεταθεσίς του όπως συνήθος συνέβαινε με πολλούς άλλους Ιερείς. Επί δεκαεπτά ετη υπηρέτησε την εκ-

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κλήριον με πίστιν και ἀφοσίωσιν και χωρίς να είναι φιλοχρήματος ἀπέκτησαν αρκετά χρήματα δια να μη ύστερηθή στα γεραιά του άρου δέν είχε κανένα στον κόσμο. Έν τώ μεταξύ όμως εδημιουργήσαν τα Έλληνικά πολιτικά πάθη που παρέσυραν και την εκκλησίαν μας εν Αμερικῃ. Εξημιουργήθη μία εκκλησιαστική άναρχία εντός της οποίας ο ιερεύς ήτο ο ήρωας, ο έννοχος, το θύμα και το κλωστοσκούφι του Έλληνικού πείσματος.

Ο πατήρ Αγάπιος, ιερεύς του καθήκοντος, της τάξεως και της εύνομίας, ήθάνετο βαθύτατον πόνον για το κατόντημα της εκκλησίας και του κλήρου. Είς την παροικίαν που εύρέθη, άλλοι τον ήθελαν με ράσα και με γένεια και άλλοι με φράγκικα και ξυρισμένον. Άλλοι τον ήθελαν κοινωνικόν και εύπαιδευτόν και άλλοι άκοινωνήτων και κακομοίρη. Άλλοι τον ήθελαν παλαισημερολόγιτην, άλλοι νεοσημερολόγιτην, άλλοι Ρωδοστολικόν, άλλοι Βασιλειακόν, άλλοι τον ήθελαν αξιοπρεπή και άλλοι καφενόδιον και ούτω καθ' εξῆς. Υπέφερε πολύ και ή φοχή του έπόνει, διότι έβλεπεν ότι ή κοινωνία τον έρόρτωνε με καθήκοντα χωρίς να του δίδη και κανένα δικαίωμα. Έσκέπτετο ότι ενώ ο εύταλέστερος των θνητών είχε το δικαίωμα να ζή εν συνειδητή έλευθερίῃ, ο ιερεύς ήτο ύποχρεωμένος να ζή όπως θέλει: ο κάθε ιδιότροπος και ότι ήτο το πλέον πρόχειρον θύμα της κακογλωσσίας, ο στόχος παντός έμπαιγμού και ο άόρατος έννοχος πάσης άμαρτωλής πράξεως. Πολλές φορές που έσκέπτετο όλα αυτά, άνοιγε το μπουλο του, έπαιρνε τα γράμματα της Μαρίας ή οποία ήτο ή μόνη ύπαρξις μετά την μητέρα του που τον ήγάπησε, τα διάβαζε και έπερτε σε μελαγχολικούς συλλογισμούς, σκεπτόμενος πόσον ήδίκησε τον έαυτόν του, την κόρην που τον ήγάπησε και ή οποία ίσως τον άγαπούσε ακόμα όπως την άγαπούσε κι' αυτός και κατέληγεν εις το συμπέρασμα ότι έσφάλε θυσιάσας την έλευθερίαν του και την μόνην κόρην που τον ελάτρευσε. Έβλεπεν ότι περνούν τα χρόνια, ότι ήτο μεσήλιξ πλέον και ότι δέν είχε κανένα στον κόσμο να τον συμπονη και στα γεραιά του θα κατέσειγε σε κανένα μοναστήρι να αποθάνη ξένος, άγνωστος και άκληρος. Έσκέπτετο την Μαρία και ήθάνετο ένα δικακή πόθον να έμάνθανεν αν ζή, που εύρίσκεται, αν έχη οικόγενειαν και αν έχη οικονομικάς άνάγκας δια να την βοηθήση από μακράν ως ξένος και άγνωστος. Με τας σκέψεις αυτές, πήγεν εις ένα δικηγόρον, έκαμε την διαθήκην του και ώρισε κληρονόμον των χρημάτων του την Μαρία Γεωργίου Καναθή, θυγατέρα του τείως άστυνόμου Βόλου και ήδη άγνωστου διαμονής και καταστάσεως και εκτελεστήν της διαθήκης του διώρισε τον Έλληνα Πρώξον της Νέας Υόρκης οστις θα έρρόντιζε να άνεύρη την άγαπημένην του κληρονόμον.

Άρκατά άπογοητευμένος, μετετέθη τελευταίως εις μίαν παροικίαν των Ανατολικών Πολιτειών. Την πρώτην Κυριακήν της λειτουργίας του, όλοι οι πάροικοι πήγγαν στην εκκλησίαν δια να άκούσουν και ίδουν τον νέον εφημέριόν των. Πεπειραμένος και καλλίφωνος όπως ήτο έκαμε άριστον έντύπωσιν. Είς το κήρυγμά του ήτο άριστοτέχνης και εκράτει το εκκλησιασμα προσηλωμένον εις την ώραίαν του όμιλίαν. Όταν έπληρίαζεν εις το τέλος του κήρυγματός του, παρετήρησε μίαν μαυροφόραν κυρίαν κρατούσαν ένα άγοράκι από το χέρι να προχωρή εν ταραχή προς τα έμπροστινά καθίσματα. Η μαυροφόρα κυρία όταν έφθασε στα μπροστινά καθίσματα ενώ της παρεχωρήθη καθισμα δέν εκάθισε παρά έστάθη όρθια και έβλεπε τον πατέρα Αγάπιον μερς στα μάτια άκίνητη σαν άγαλακ και με μιά άνέκφραστη λαχτάρα. Ο πατήρ Αγάπιος ήθάνθη μέρς στο μυαλό του μιά σκοτούρα, άφησε τη σκέψι του να ίρευνηση σε άπώτερον παρελθόν και έντός όλίγων λεπτών, εις το πρόσωπον της μαυροφόρας κυρίας άνεγνώρισε την Μαρία του. Ταράχθη, συνεινήθη και έκοθεν άγαρμπα το κήρυγμά του, έξκαλουθήσας την λειτουργίαν με ένα σωρό λάθη και παραλείψεις.

Η λειτουργία έτελείεσεν, ή εκκλησία θύεσσε και μόνον ή μαυροφόρα γυναίκα έμεινε άκίνητη στη θέσι της, κρατούσα το παιδάκι της και με τα μάτια της βουρκωμένα έστραμμένα προς το Ίερόν. Ο πατήρ Αγάπιος, ταραγμένος όπως ήτο, όταν είδεν ότι ή γυναίκα ήτο μόνη, κατέθηκε τα δύο σκαλοπάτια του Ίεροῦ και στάθηκεν άπέναντι της άρουος επί μερικά λεπτά.

—Μαρία, της λέγει, μη κλαις. Άς δοξάσωμεν τον Θεόν δια την ανέλιπτη συνάντησιν μας.

—Κρίνε μου, του άπαντά ή Μαρία, δοξαζόμενο να είναι το όνομά του, και τούπιασε το χέρι να το φιλήση και το κατάβραχε με τα δάκρυά της.

—Μαρία, δέν πρέπει να μολύνωμεν τον ιερόν αυτόν χώρον με ένδηλώσεις άγνάς μόν και άθώας, πάντως όμως άμαρτωλάς εν τη εκκλησία.

Συνεννοήθησαν να συναντηθούν στο σπίτι της και σε μισή ώρα έγένετο νέα δραματική συνάντησις των δύο έρωτευμένων. Εκείνη έπεσε στην άγκαλιά του χωρίς να μπορεί να μιλήση από τα κλάματα, κι' εκείνος την φίλησε στο μέτωπον και της χάιδεσε το κεφάλι. Όταν συνήλθαν από την συγκίνησιν, ή Μαρία του διηγήθη πως έχασε τα ίχνη του, πως έξκαλούθει να τον αγαπή και επί ετη ήρνείτο να παντρευθή και πως μόλις πρό έπτά έτών κατόπιν πιέσεων των γονέων της παντρεύθηεν ένα καλόν άνθρωπον Έλληνα της Αμερικῆς με τον οποίον ήλθεν εδώ και ο οποίος απέθανεν από περιπνευμονίαν μόλις πρό τεσσάρων μηνών και την άφησε με το παιδάκι της και με αρκετά χρήματα για να επιστρέψη στην πατρίδα. Του διηγήθη πως το παιδάκι της το άνόμασε Κρίνον χωρίς ο άνδρας της να γνωρίζη την σημασίαν του άνόματος και κατόπιν τον πήγεν εις ένα δωμάτιον και του έδειξε το είκονοστάσιόν της εις το οποίον ήτο ή είκων της Παναγίας που της είχε δωρήσει και πρό της οποίας άνασε μέρα νύχτα το ακανθήλι της έλπίδος και της πίστεως.

—Μαρία μου, της λέγει ο πατήρ Αγάπιος συγκινημένος, επί πόσα χρόνια συ είσουν ή πηγή των έλπίδων μου και των γλυκυτέρων άναμνήσεών μου. Η άνάγκωσις των επιστολών σου ήτο το μοναδικόν βάλσαμον της ψυχῆς μου. Επί πόσα χρόνια έζησα ύπηρετών τον Θεόν χωρίς να αισθανθώ ποτέ τα θέληγτρα της ζωῆς. Τώρα θέλω να ζήσω πλέον πληρίον του Θεού αλλά και ως έλεύθερος άνθρωπος. Θα πετάξω τα ράσα και θα ζήσωμεν μαζί μέσα σε μιά άτελειωτη άγάπην και εύτυχίαν. Ο Θεός που παρεσκέασε την συνάντησιν μας, θα εύλογήση και την ένωσιν μας.

—Ότι θέλεις Κρίνε μου, άγγελέ μου, ότι πεῖς σου θα γείνη, ήτο ή άπάντησις της Μαρίας.

Μετά δύο μηνες, οι δύο άγαπημένοι ψυχαί, που ούτε ο χρόνος ούτε οι άποστάσεις μπόρεσαν να σβύσουν την θερμην της αγάπης των, άνεχώρησαν για την Ελλάδα δια να ζήσουν ως έλεύθεροι άνθρωποι μακράν των βεδήλων όφθαλμών και της κακογλωσσίας.

—Έκλειθεν ο τραγόπαπας τη χήρα κι' έρωγα, διατομπάνιζαν ή κοινωνία με χαιρέκακον έμπαιγιμόν προσπαθούσα να δημιουργήση άνήθικον σκάνδαλον δια μίαν πράξιν τόσο ήθικην και άνθρωπινήν. Και ενώ ή άδέκατος κοινωνία έδίκησε και κατεδίκασε χωρίς έπιείκειαν το βήθεν άνήθικον σκάνδαλον, ο πατήρ Αγάπιος, έλεύθερος πλέον πολίτης διήγει βίον ζηλευτόν και τρισυτοχημένον με την Μαρία του, πλήρως πεπεισμένος ότι έπραξεν ότι τώ έλεγεν ή ανθρωπινή του καρδιά και ή χριστιανική του συνειδησις.

Η ΑΡΑΙΩΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΛΗΘΥΣΜΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΗΣ

ΑΛ. ΜΥΛΩΝΑ, Υπουργού της Παιδείας

Ες τούς διεθνείς κοινοβουλευτικούς κύκλους μεγάλην εντύπωση ένεπείθη το παρόν του κ. Μυλωνά, ήγουν της έτιρας Κοινοβουλευτικής ομάδος του Αγροτικού Κόμματος της Ελλάδος και νυν ύπουργού της Παιδείας, ύποβληθέν ύπόμνημα διά την άραιοσιν του πληθυσμού της Εύρώπης. Ως γνωστόν, και τούτο προς τιμήν της Ελλάδος, ό κ. Μυλωνάς παρεκλήθη άνω εκθέσει ό ίδιος την άποψίν του ένόπιον της Είδους Διακοινοβουλευτικής Έπιτροπής, ή όποία θά συνέλθη τόν μήνα Απριλίον εις Μαδρίτην και θά εξετάσῃ και τό δημογραφικόν πρόβλημα της Ελλάδος. Βάσει του ύπομνήματος τούτου ό κ. Μυλωνάς προέβη εις τας ακόλουθους άνακοινώσεις διά τό μετά του εΓρωσιού Έλληνα. Τίπους συντηγάζόμενα φύλλα:

Δι' έπιστολής μου άπευθυνθείσης εις τό συμβούλιον της διακοινοβουλευτικής ένωσης τόν παρελθόντα Μάρτιον, δημοσιευθείσης δε εις τό τεύχος 4 του τρέχοντος έτους του "Bulletin Interparlementaire" ύπεδείκνυα την ανάγκην ν' άσχοληθῃ ή διακοινοβουλευτική συνδιάσκεψις με τό σοβαρόν ζήτημα της άραιοσιν του πλεονάζοντος πληθυσμού από τινας χώρας της Εύρώπης, δια της συστηματικής μετακινήσεως αυτών υπό εύνοικούς προδιαγεγραμμένους όρους εις χώρας άραιώς κατοικημένας και δυναμένας νά τύχουν έντονωτέρας εκμεταλλεύσεως.

Η πρότασις μου αύτη, ως έμφανίζεται έκ των πρακτικών των συνεδριάσεων του Συμβουλίου, εκίνησεν ιδιαίτερώς τό ένδιαφέρον αύτου και παρεπέμφθη εις την έπιτροπήν των οικονομικών ζητημάτων προς μελέτην και ύπόβολήν του θέματος τούτου εις την συνδιάσκεψιν.

Κατά την γνώμην μου, μεταξύ των αιτίων της δεινής οικονομικής κρίσεως τό βαθύτερον ίσως αίτιον ταύτης, είναι ή άρρυθμία μεταξύ παραγωγής και καταναλώσεως και ή ύπερβολική αύξησις του πληθυσμού εις πολλά κράτη.

Η Εύρώπη κατά την εποχήν της γεννήσεως του Χριστού είχαν 80 εκατομμύρια κατοίκων τό πολύ. Ο αριθμός αυτός μόλις διπλασιάσθη μέχρι του 1870, ένώ τά 180 εκατομμύρια κατοίκων της Εύρώπης του 1870 άνήλθον ήδη μέχρι του 1913 εις 450 εκατομμύρια, καιτοι εξηκολούθει ακόμη σημαντική μετανάστευσις εξ Εύρώπης εις Αμερικήν και άλλας ήπειρους, τό δε 1930 εις 485 εκατομμύρια (μετά της ευρωπαϊκής Ρωσσίας, ήτις έλόκληρος, έν Εύρώπη και Ασία, αριθμεί 161 εκατομμύρια κατοίκους).

Την άπότομον αύτην αύξησιν του πληθυσμού της Εύρώπης επέφεραν όχι τόσο η βελτίωσις των συνθηκών του βίου, όσον ή καλοσομαία ανάπτυξις της βιομηχανίας, ή άνθραξ της Εύρώπης, της όποίας τά προϊόντα επέπλημμύρισαν τόν κόσμον εξασφαλίζοντα δια της πωλήσεως των την συντήρησιν εις τόν αυξανόμενον βιομηχανικόν πληθυσμόν.

Αλλά βαθμηδόν και άλλα ήπειροι έχρησιμοποιήσαν ιδίον των άνθρακα και άφήρουν από την Εύρώπην τό μονοπώλιον. Έπίσης τό πετρέλαιον, τό όποιον ύπάρχει κυρίως έν Ασία και Αμερικῃ, τείνει νά νικήσῃ τόν άνθρακα και ως έκ τούτου καθίσταται άναπόφευκτος ή μετατόπισις κέντρων βιομηχανίας.

Κατά την διάρκειαν του πολέμου πολλά μακροναί χωράι δεν ήδύναντο νά προμηθεύωνται προϊόντα από τόν συνήθη άγοραστήν των, την Εύρώπην, όπου παρήγατο σχεδόν αποκλειστικώς ύλικόν πολέμου. Ως έκ τούτου αι χωράι αύται ήναγκάσθησαν νά ίδρύσων ίδιαν βιομηχανίας, τας όποιας και έκτοτε διετήρησαν και επέξησαν. Τέλος εκλείσθη μεταπολεμικώς διά την Εύρώπην εις μεγάλην κλίμακα ή ρωσική άγορά και μέγα μέρος της Ασίας. Εξ άλλου περιορίσθη εις τό ελάχιστον ή μετανάστευσις εις την Βόρειον ίδια Αμερικῃν.

Συνεπώς ή εργασία διά τόν άστικόν κυρίως πληθυσμόν έν Εύρώπη ήλαττώθη, χωρίς και ή εύρισκόμενη εις κρίσιν γεωργική εκμετάλλευσις νά δύναται νά άναλάβῃ άξιον λόγου ποσο-

στόν του πληθυσμού τούτου. Προς τούτους αι τεχνικαί πρόοδοι και ή λαογισμένη όργάνωσις της εργασίας εις την βιομηχανίαν (rationalisation) όλονεν άχρηστεύον εργατικας χείρας.

Ότω ό κλαστικός έλευθερος άνταγωνισμός, χάρις εις τόν όποιον ιδρύθησαν παντού βιομηχανία και έπιχειρήσεις, μάς ώδήγησεν εις την προστατευτικήν πολιτικήν και την έπίβολήν τελωνειακών δασμών, οι όποιοι έπαυξάνουν την περιπλοκήν και φέρουν εις άδιέξοδον.

Αλλά και ή άγροτική παραγωγή ένστάθη καθ' όλον τον κόσμον και επέφερε διαταραχάς τιμών και δυστοχίαν εις τούς άγρότας πολλών χωριών, οι όποιοι ότω ήλάττωσαν την κατανάλωσιν βιομηχανικών προϊόντων.

Ποικίλη έπίσης προστατευτική πολιτική και ως προς τά έγγώρια γεωργικά προϊόντα άπέναντι της ξένης είταγωγής επέφερε πλήγμα εις τας διεθνείς συναλλαγάς.

Επί τη βάσει του κανόνος της διεθνούς συνεννόησεως (πρόλ. και προγενεστέραν έκθεσίμ μου «ή ανάγκη οικονομικής συνεννόησεως μεταξύ των κρατών», δημοσιευθείσαν εις τό τεύχος 3 του 1931 του Bulletin Interparlementaire), πρέπει νά ρυθμισθῃ και τό ζήτημα του πλεονάζοντος πληθυσμού εις πολλάς χώρας ίδιαι της Εύρώπης. Πρέπει νά μελετηθῃ από κοινού υπό πολλών κρατών ή δυνατότης της άραιοσιν του πληθυσμού, όπου όσος είναι πληθωρικός διά της έγκαταστάσεως αύτου εις χώρας, εις ός ή εκμετάλλευσις του έθνικου των πλούτου καθυστερεί και δύναται ν' άπασχολήσῃ περισσύτερας χείρας.

Τοιούται χωράι εύρίσκονται ίδια εις την Αφρικῃν και την Νότιον Αμερικῃν.

Ότω έχομεν:

Ἡπειρος	Πληθυσμός εις εκατομ.	Κάτοικοι κατά τετρ. χιλιάμ.
Εύρώπη (ένω της Ρωσσίας)	337.6	69.6
Ρωσσία (ευρωπαϊκή και άσιατική)	161.0	7.6
Βόρειος και κεντρική Αμερικῃ	166.6	7.3
Νότιος Αμερικῃ	83.2	4.5
Ασία (ένω της Ρωσσίας)	1084.6	43.4
Αφρικῃ	145.4	4.5
Ωκεανία	9.8	1.1

* Σύνολον2028.2

Από τόν πίνακα αυτόν προκύπτει ή μεγάλη πυκνότης του ευρωπαϊκού πληθυσμού έν συγκρίσει προς άλλας ήπειρους.

Η συνεννόησις έγκαταστάσεως και έποικισμού θά έγίνετο μεταξύ των Κρατών, που έχουν πλεονάζοντα και άργούντα πληθυσμόν και των χωριών, που δύναται ν' άπασχολήσουν περισσότερον πληθυσμόν, χωρίς νά θίγουν τά κυριαρχικά δικαιώματα των δεχομένων τούς μεταναστεύοντας κρατών, αλλά συγχρόνως εξαπραχίζομένης εις αυτούς φιλελευθέρως μεταχειρίσεως. Θά έγίνετο ένα οικονομικόν και τεχνικόν πρόγραμμα γεωργικής και βιομηχανικής, μεταλλευτικής και δασικής εκμεταλλεύσεως των άραιώς κατοικημένων τούτων χωριών και μεταναστεύσεως, θά επεδιόκνοντο δε τά ένδιαφερόμενα κράτη έν άναλογία διά την εξυπηρέτησιν θανάτων συναπομένων προς έκτέλεσιν μεγάλων δημοσίων έργων (συγκοινωνιακών, ύδραυλικών κλπ.) άναγκάσιον διά την έγκατάστασιν των μετακινουμένων πληθυσμών και σύστασιν των γεωργικών και βιομηχανικών εκμεταλλεύσεων.

Συγχρόνως διά της πολυμερούς συνεννόησεως θά πρέπει νά ρυθμισθόν και τά ζητήματα της κατεύθυνσεως της παραγωγής προς ώρισμένους κλάδους και είδη, εις τρόπον ώστε τά παρα-

ΑΙ ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ "ΑΗΕΡΑ" ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ "ΑΗΕΡΑΝΣ"

ΕΚΑΣΤΟΣ Έλληνα, κατατασσόμενος εις τας Άγαστικές ομάδας αναλαμβάνει ορισμένας υποχρεώσεις δια την εκτέλεσιν των οποίων η ή εκπλήρωσιν εμάνει ενώπιον του Θεού και με το χέρι επί του Ίερού Ευαγγελίου υποσχεται υπό την μαρτυρίαν πάντων των παρόντων μελών ότι είναι και θα είναι πρόθυμος εν οποιαδήποτε περιστάσει και υπό οιασδήποτε συνθήκας να θυσιάσῃ τὸ πᾶν, και αὐτὴν ἀκόμη τὴν ζωὴν του ἐν ἀνάγκῃ, πρὸς ὑπεράσπισιν τῆς ζωῆς, τῆς τιμῆς ἢ τῆς παρουσίας του ἐν κινδύνῳ εὐρισκομένου ἀδελφοῦ Ἀηεράν και νὰ υποστηρίξῃ αὐτὸν ἢ αὐτοὺς με ἰδικὴν του κούτσουσαν ἐν ἀνάγκῃ εἰς περιστάσεις δυσχερεῖς κ.λ.π. Ὁρκίζεται νὰ βοηθήσῃ εἰς τὴν προαγωγὴν και ἐπιστράτευσιν των Ἐθνικῶν μας ἰδανικῶν και ἰδιοτήτων και εἰς τὴν παράταξιν αὐτῶν εἰς ἐνεργὴν ὑπηρεσίαν, εἰς τὴν προαγωγὴν τῆς συναδελφότητος, τῆς ἀλληλεγγύης και τῆς συνεργασίας, και ἐν γένει ὀρκίζεται νὰ ὑπακούσῃ και ἐφαρμόσῃ και πραγματοποιήσῃ τοὺς σκοποὺς και τοὺς ἔργους τοῦ Καταστατικοῦ τῆς Ἀηερά, ὡς οὗτοι ἐξηγήθησαν εἰς τὴν Νοεμβριανο-Δεκεμβριανὴν ἔκδοσιν τοῦ "Ahera Magazine," σελίς 39, ὑπὸ τὸν τίτλον: «ΤΟ ΚΑΘΗΚΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΗΕΡΑ ΕΝ ΑΜΕΡΙΚῃ».

Πόσοι μετὰ τὴν ὀρκωμοσίαν ἀνελογίσθησαν ποτὲ τὴν εὐθύνην τὴν ὅποιαν ἀνέλαβον; τὴν σπουδαιότητα τοῦ ὅρκου τὸν ὅποιον ἔδωσαν; και τὸ ἔργον τὸ ὅποιον ὑπεχέθησαν νὰ ἐκτελέσωσιν;

Κατὰ πόσον συνετέλεσαν πρὸς τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν τῆς ἀλληλεγγύης, ἀλληλοδοξείας και συνεργασίας μεταξὺ των μελῶν τῆς Ὁργανώσεως ἤτοι των Ἀμερικανοποιητῶν αὐτῶν;

Παρατηρεῖται ἀπ' ἄκρου εἰς ἄκρον τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ὅτι ἐλλεῖπει τῆς φυλετικῆς ἀλληλεγγύης μεταξὺ των Ἑλλήνων και συν αὐτοῖς και των Αηεράν, και ἐλλεῖπει τοῦ πνεύματος τῆς συνεργασίας, ἢ Ἑλληνικῆς κατάρρευσις ἐπέρχεται ραγδαίᾳ και ἀκράτητος, ἢ δὲ ἐξαικολούθησις τῆς τοιαύτης ἀξιοδακρύτου νεο-ελληνικῆς νοστορίας θὰ ἐπιφέρῃ ταχέως τὴν τελείαν καταστροφὴν και τότε πρὸς τί ἢ Αηερά;

Ἡμεῖς οἱ Αηεράν ὀφείλομεν νὰ ἀντιπροσωπεύωμεν "the steam which remains silently within the engine and pound persistently upon the pistons κτλ." (Ἴδε ἄρθρον John C. Vasilion "Which Steam Are You," σελ. 10, Nov.-Dec. issue), ὅστις ἐπίσης λέγει ὅτι, «ἐάν ὑπῆρξέ ποτε περίστασις κατὰ τὴν ὅποιαν ἢ ἀλληλεγγύη και ἢ συνεργασία ἦτο ἀναγκαῖα ἀπὸ κάθε Αηεράν, αὕτη εἶναι ἢ παρούσα.»

Ἐὰν πραγματικῶς ἡμεῖς οἱ Αηεράν ἀναγνωρίζωμεν τὰς υποχρεώσεις μας, και ἐὰν πραγματικῶς ἐνδιαφερόμεθα δι' αὐτὴν ταύτην τὴν φυλετικὴν μας ὑπόστασιν, ὀφείλομεν νὰ θυσιάσωμεν μερικὰς ἀπὸ τὰς πεπαλαιωμένας ἰδιοτροπίας μας και νὰ προσαρμοσθῶμεν με τὸ νῦν περιβάλλον και νὰ ἀνταποκριθῶμεν εἰς τὰς ἀνάγκας τῆς σημερινῆς ζωῆς, τοῦτο δὲ κατορθοῦται μόνον διὰ μιᾶς ἠνωμένης και ἀδικαιρέτου Ἑλληνικῆς βράσεως· τοῦτο κατορθοῦται διὰ μιᾶς καταλλήλου ἐκπαιδευτικῆς προπαγάνδας ἢ ὅποια ὀφείλει νὰ ἡγεῖται ἐκ των ἡγετῶρων τῆς Ὁργανώσεως, δηλ. των Προέδρων των τμημάτων, των Περιφερειακῶν Κυβερνητῶν και λοιπῶν ἀρχηγῶν τῆς Ὁργανώσεως, βοηθουμένων παρὰ των διαφόρων ἀξιωματοῦχων και λοιπῶν μελῶν, ἵνα γίνῃ μιὰ κατάλληλος ἀναζήμιωσις και μιὰ νέα ἀναδιοργάνωσις των Ἑλληνικῶν θυνάκων εἰς μίαν με γ ἄ λ η ν και ἰ σ χ υ ρ ἄ ν κ ι ν ῆ τ ῆ ρ ι ο ν δύναμιν περίξ των φυλετικῶν και ἐμπορικῶν μας ἀναγκῶν, ἀνταποκρινόμενοι οὕτω με τὴν παράγρ. G. τοῦ Δευτέρου Ἀρθροῦ τοῦ Καταστατικοῦ, τὸν ὅποιον μᾶς ἐπιβάλλει τοῦτο. Δυστυχῶς ὅμως, φαίνεται νὰ ἤμεθα πολὺ μακρὰν ἐστὼ και τῆς ἀπαρχῆς τῆς κατανοήσεως των υποχρεώσεών μας.

Ἐπ' αὐθεντὶ λόγῳ και οὐδέποτε θὰ κατορθώσωμεν νὰ εκπληρώσωμεν τοὺς σκοποὺς τοῦ Καταστατικοῦ τῆς Ὁργανώσεως και τοὺς προορισμοὺς μας ὡς μελῶν αὐτῆς, ἐὰν πρωτίτως δὲν κατανοήσωμεν τὸ ν ἔ α υ τ ὸ ν μ α ς . Ἐὰν κατὰ τὰς ἐκάστοτε γινόμενας ἐκλογὰς δὲν ἀφήσωμεν κατὰ μέρος τὸν πατριωτισμὸν, τὸν πεπικισμὸν και τὸ συγγενολογισμὸν ἀναδεικνύοντες ὡς Πρόεδρους ἄνδρας ἀναπαίρους, ἀγραμμάτους, ἀνευ θελήσεως και ἀνευ

παραγῆς, ἀδυνάτους και ἀνικάνους νὰ καθοδηγῶσι και ποδηγητοῦσι τὰ Τμήματα των ὅποιων ἡγεύονται και οἱ ὅποιοι φανατικοὺν και διαθέτουσιν τὰς πολυτιμὰς ὄρας των συνεδριάσεων πολυλογούντες ἀκόπως, ἐπιτρέποντες ἀπειροπατολογία και ἀλληλομαχίαν.

Ὁ Πρόεδρος ἐκάστου Τμήματος εἶναι ὁ κύριος μοχλὸς και ἡ κινητήριος δύναμις αὐτοῦ· εἰς ἕκαστος ἐξ ἡμῶν ὀφείλει νὰ γνωρίζῃ τὰ προσόντα ὅτινα κέρηται και νὰ ἀναλογίζηται τὰ καθήκοντα και τὰς υποχρεώσεις ἃς τινὰς φέρει ὁ τίτλος τοῦ Προέδρου ἢ Κυβερνήτου κ.λ.π. και νὰ μὴ διεκδικῇ αὐτοὺς πρὸς κερσοὺν ὀρισμένων φιλοδοξιῶν και μεγαλομανίας· ἐκείνοι δὲ οἱ τινὰς κέρηται τὰ προσόντα, ὀφείλωσι νὰ προσφέρωσι τὰς ὑπηρεσίας αὐτὸν-αγογγύστως και νὰ μὴ προσπαθοῦν με διαφόρους ἀριστίας και δικαιολογίας νὰ ἀποφεύγωσι τῆς ἱερᾶς ταύτης εὐθύνης.

Εἶναι καιρός πλέον νὰ συμμορφωθῶμεν με τὴν κατάστασιν, νὰ διερισθῶμεν Ἐμπορικῆς Ἐπιτροπᾶς πρὸς Ἐμπορικὴν διοργάνωσιν ἡμῶν, Ἐκπαιδευτικῆς Ἐπιτροπᾶς πρὸς ἐξεύρεσιν μέσων και τρόπων διὰ τὴν ἐκπαίδευσιν των τέκνων μας, Βοηθητικῆς (Relief Committees) Ἐπιτροπᾶς πρὸς βοήθειαν των ἀπύρων μελῶν μας, Ἀσφαλιστικῆς Ἐπιτροπᾶς πρὸς ἐκπόνησιν και ἐξεύρεσιν τρόπων και μέσων συνεργαζομένων με τὸ κέντρον δι' ἐπιδόματα θανάτου, Ἐργατοδοτικῆς και ἄλλας κατωτέρως σπουδαιότητας και μετὰ των ὅποιων ὁ Πρόεδρος και ὁ Περιφερειακὸς Κυβερνήτης ὀφείλουσιν νὰ συνεργάζωνται.

Μόνον δι' αὐτοῦ τοῦ τρόπου και διὰ συστηματικῆς ἐργασίας και τακτικῆς ἀδελφικῆς και εὐκρινούς συνεργασίας θὰ δυνηθῶμεν νὰ εκπληρώσωμεν τοὺς προορισμοὺς μας και νὰ φανώμεν ἀντάξιον τοῦ ὀνόματος τῆς τῆς Ὁργανώσεως και τῆς Φυλῆς μας.

WILLIAM BARKER
Cleveland Chapter No. 36.

Η ΑΡΑΙΩΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΛΗΘΥΣΜΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΗΣ

γόμενα διὰ τῆς νέας αὐτῆς ἐργασίας προϊόντα νὰ δύνανται νὰ εὐρουν κατανάλωσιν και νὰ μὴ δημιουργήσωσιν κρίσιν εἰς τὰς τιμὰς λόγω ὑπερπαραγωγῆς.

Αἱ συνειδητοῖς αὐταὶ σκόπεμον εἶναι νὰ γίνουσι ὑπὸ τὴν καθοδήγησιν και τὴν αἰγίδα τῆς Κοινωνίας των Ἐθνῶν και τοῦ Διεθνούς Γραφείου Ἐργασίας ὅπου νὰ παρασκευάζωνται αἱ μελέται και τὰ σχέδια τῆς τοιαύτης μετακινήσεως πληθυσμῶν.

ΑΛΕΞ. Κ. ΜΥΛΩΝΑΣ

Ὁ κ. Ἀλέξανδρος Κ. Μυλωνᾶς τυγχάνει υἱὸς τοῦ ἀρχιπολοῦ Καθηγητοῦ Κορυφαίου Μυλωνᾶ.

Ἐσπούδασε νομικὰ και οἰκονομικὰ εἰς τὰ Πανεπιστήμια Ἀθηνῶν και Βερολίνου.

Μετὰ ἀγαπητὴ ἀσχολίαν τῆς δημογραφίας, ἀνέλαβεν ἀπὸ τοῦ 1912 τὴν Γεν. Γραμματεῖαν τοῦ Ὑπουργείου Ἐθνικῆς Οἰκονομίας, καὶ εἴτα Γεωργίας, συντέλεσας εἰς τὴν ἀργάνωσιν των κλάδων τούτων (νόμος περὶ συνεταιρισμῶν, γεωργικὴ πίστις, ἀγροτικὴ νομοθεσία κτλ.). Τῷ 1919 υἱὸς τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἀντιπροσωπείας εἰς τὴν Διάσκεψιν τῆς Εἰρήνης ἐν Παρισίῳ (συντάκτης ἐκωνήματος περὶ τῆς οἰκονομικῆς ἀντοχῆς τῆς Βουλγαρίας πρὸς λήθησιν πολέμου ἀποζημιώσεως). Ἀπὸ τοῦ 1923 ἐν συνεχείᾳ Βουλευτὴς Ἀθηνῶν, ἔπειτα Ἰουαννίνων, τῷ 1928 Ἀριστείδην Γεωρσοαστῆς, τῷ 1932 πάλιν Βουλευτὴς Ἰουαννίνων.

Ἀπὸ τοῦ 1924 τιτῶσις Ὑπουργός τῆς Γεωργίας, τῷ δὲ 1928 Ὑπουργός των Οἰκονομικῶν.

Τῷ 1929 τῷ ἀνετίθῃ ἡ διακίησις τῆς ἐὰν ἴδωσιν τότε Ἀγροτικῆς Τραπέζης και ἡ ἐπιχειρηματία τοῦ Καταστατικοῦ αὐτῆς, ἀλλ' ἠμιαυθῆ τελικῶς ὁ ἀριστικός διορισμός του.

Συγγραφεὺς κλείστον μονογραφικῶν και ἄρθρων οἰκονομικῶν, πολιτικῶν και νομικῶν περιεχομένων. Ἐνεργῶς μετέχει εἰς Διεθνή συνέδρια (Διακοινοβουλευτικῆς Ἐνώσεως και Βαλκανικῆς).

Ἐνθέρως ἀσχῆθην θασιώτης και προ-τεργάτης οἰκικῆς ἀγροτικῆς και γεωργικῆς πολιτικῆς. Ἦδη μέλος τοῦ νεοσσοτάτου Ἀγροτικοῦ Κόμματος και ἡγέτης τῆς ἐτέρας των δύο κοινοβουλευτικῶν ὁμάδων αὐτοῦ.

Η ΑΓΑΠΗ ΤΗΣ ΜΑΝΝΑΣ

Υπό ΔΗΜΟΥ ΚΑΚΡΙΑ

ΕΖΟΥΣΕ μία μάνα με το μοναχογιώ της. "Όλα ήταν καλά, η μάνα αγαπούσε το παιδί της και το παιδί ελάτρευε τη μάνα του. Μία μέρα το παιδί απάντησε μία ωμορφη τσιγγάνα που με τα μεγάλα μαύρα μάτια και τα σγουρά μαλλιά της έμαγευσε το γιο της μάνας. «Σε αγαπώ ωμορφη τσιγγάνα και θέλω να σε παντρευτώ. Να πάρω το μαχαίρι μου, μα πριν μου είπες το όχι κτύπησε με το μαχαίρι στην καρδιά. Στο όχι σου προτιμώ το θάνατο, στο ναι θέλω τη ζωή.» Σάν πονηρά και άσπλαχνος που ήτο η ωμορφη τσιγγάνα, λέγει στο γιο: «Έγώ τον άνδρα που θα πάρω πρέπει να μου αποδείξει ότι μ' αγαπά. Δεν ζητώ χρήματα και παλάτια, ζητώ αγάπη. Θα σου ζητήσω τρία πράγματα και αν μου τα κάμης τότε θα πιστεύσω ότι με αγαπάς.» «Λέγε μου χρυσή μου ότι και αν θέλεις, μα και αυτή άκαμη τη ζωή μου αν την θέλεις δική σου είναι. Σου το όρκίζομαι και σου το υπόσχομαι.» «Θα πάς στο τάδε νεκροταφείο, θα βρής το τάδε μνήμα. Θα σκάψης με τα νύχια σου και θα βρής το κατόνι μιας γυναίκας. Θα το άνοιξης και μέσα στο κατόνι θα βρής ένα περιδέραιο που το φορεί η πεθαμένη στο λαιμό της. Θέλω να μου το φέρης.»

Τρέχει το παιδί να βρῆ το μνήμα. Στο δρόμο το συνήντησε η μάνα του και του λέγει: «Παιδί μου, έλα στο σπίτι μας, ληρμόνησε τη τσιγγάνα δεν είναι για σένα. Άκουσε με παιδί μου, έγω η μάνα σου, έγω είμαι κείνη που σε γέννησε, έγω είμαι κείνη που σε ανέθρεψε, έγω είμαι κείνη που ξεγούρνησε, κείνη που έχυσε ιδρώτα για σένα, έσύ το παιδί μου, το πάν για μένα, πάντοτε το καλό σου θέλω και για το καλό σου όμιλω. Πάμε, ληρμόνα τη τσιγγάνα, αυτή θα σε κατατρέψη. Έλα παιδί μου, άκου τη μαννούλα σου.»

Με ένα άρνητικό όχι τρέχει το παιδί να βρῆ το μνήμα. Το βρῆκε, έσκαψε με τα νύχια του και βρῆκε το περιδέραιο και τρέχει και το πάει στη έρωμένη του.

«Τώρα,» του λέγει η τσιγγάνα, «θα πάς στο δάσος, θα βρής μια τίγριν, να της βγάλῃς τα μάτια και να μου τα φέρῃς να τα περάσω στο περιδέραιο. Θέλω να το φορέσω την ημέρα του γάμου μας.»

Τρέχει και πάλι το παιδί, με κίνδυνο της ζωῆς του βρίσκει την τίγριν, της βγάνει τα μάτια και τα πηγαίνει της τσιγγάνας.

«Και τώρα το τρίτο — και αν αυτό το κάμης είμαι έτοιμη να πέσω στην άγκαλιά σου και να γείνω δικιά σου. Θέλω να μου φέρῃς την καρδιά της μάνας σου.»

Σηκώνεται το παιδί και στη μάνα του πηγαίνει. «Μάνα, το που λες ότι μ' αγαπάς και για μένα ξεφυγάς, έλα να μου το αποδείξης. Δώσε μου τη καρδιά σου.»

Με μάτια πονετικά τον κύτταξε η μάνα του, προβάλλει τα γυμνά της στήθια και του λέγει: «Παιδί μου, μονάχα τη καρδιά μου θέλεις; Πάρ' την.» Και ο άσπλαχνος ο γιος τραβάει το μαχαίρι, ξετχιζεί τα στήθια της μάνας του και την καρδιά της ξεριζώνει. Στα χέρια την πάρνει και τρέχει να την δώσει στη έρωμένη του τσιγγάνα.

Στο δρόμο που πήγαινε σκόνταψε και έπεσε κάτω. Άκουσε μία φωνή. Μίλωσε η καρδιά της μάνας του. «Παιδί μου μήπως και κτύπησες; Χρυσό μου παιδί μήπως και κτύπησες;»

Τότε το παιδί σηκώθηκε, ησθάνθη τι έκανε. Τη μάνα του έσκότωσε που και πεθαμένη άκόμη έφρόντιζε για το παιδί της. Τρέχει προς την έρωμένη του και της λέγει: «Όρίστε η καρδιά της μάνας μου, έξετέλεσα τον όρκον μου και την υπόσχεσίν μου. Άλλά όχι, μην την πιάνεις με τα βρομερά σου τα χέρια.» Και βγάνει το παιδί και της κόβει το κεφάλι.

Και το παιδί μιλούσε και έκλαιε με τη καρδιά της μάνας του: «Η αγάπη της μάνας μου.»

ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΙΝ

Εξοχώτατον Κύριον Π. Τσαλδάρη,
Πρόεδρον Υπουργικού Συμβουλίου.

Κύριε Πρόεδρε,

Λυμάνομεν την τιμήν να παρακαλέσωμεν ύμᾶς όπως κατά την προεχῆ συζήτησιν παρά της ὤψ' ύμᾶς Κυβερνήσεως του αναγκαστικού περί δραχμοποίησεως Νόμου και της τροποποίησεως τούτου, λάβητε ὑπ' ὄψιν την κάτωθι δικαίαν παράκλησίν μας, αναφορικῶς με τὰς αναγκαστικῶς δραχμοποιηθείσας καταθέσεις των ἐξ Ἀμερικῆς ελθόντων ὁμογενῶν μας.

Διὰ τὰς δραχμοποιηθείσας καταθέσεις των ἐξ Ἀμερικῆς ὁμογενῶν μας πρέπει να ὑπάρῃ ἰκανοποιητικὴ ἐξίτησις διὰ πολλοὺς λόγους ὡς δι' ὑπομνήματός μας ὑποβληθέντος ὡς ἀρχηγού κόμματος ἐξεθέσαμεν και ἰδίᾳ διότι πολλοὶ ἐκ των Ἑλληνοαμερικανῶν είναι ὑποχρεωμένοι να ἐπιτρέψωσι διὰ να ἐργασθῶσι, καθ' ὅτι ἀρτίθῃσαν προσωρινῶς εἰς Ἑλλάδα ὡς ἐπιστάται εἴτε διὰ λόγους οἰκογενειακοῦς, εἴτε διὰ να νυμφευθῶσι Ἑλληνοίθας, εἴτε χάριν ἀναψυχῆς.

Οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς Ἀμερικῆς σὰς είναι γνωστὸν πόσον ἔχουν συμβάλει διὰ τῶν οικονομῶν των ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐθνικῆς οικονομίας τῆς πατρίδος μας, πόσον είναι ἀναγκαῖα ἤδη ἡ συμβολὴ των διὰ τῆς ἀποστολῆς ἐμβασιμάτων και μεταφοράς ἐνταῦθα των οικονομῶν των, πράγματα ἐπιτυγχάνομενα ὅταν ὑπάρῃ πίστις και ἐμπιστοσύνη ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὰς τοιαύτας οικονομίας των, εἴτινες προέρχονται ἐκ μακροχρονίου σκληρᾶς ἐργασίας και στερήσεων.

Εἶναι συμφέρον και τῆς Χώρας μας να ἐπιστρέψωσι οἱ τοιοῦτοι εἰς Ἀμερικὴν διὰ να ἀραιωθῇ ἀφ' ἑνὸς ὁ ἀνεργὸς πληθυσμὸς και να συνεχίσωσι ἀφ' ἑτέρου την ἀποστολήν ἐμβασιμάτων.

Αἱ καταθέσεις των Ἑλλήνων τῆς Ἀμερικῆς δεν πρέπει να ἐξομοιωθῶσι πρὸς τὰς τοιαύτας των διαφόρων κερδοσκοπῶν οἰτινες ἔγιναν κάτοχοι ξένου συναλλάγματος λόγω δυσπιστίας πρὸς την δραχμὴν. Οἱ ἐξω ὁμογενεῖς μας ἔφερον ἐδῶ τὰς οικονομίας των ἐνῶ πλείστοι κεφαλαιοῦχοι τῆς χώρας μετέφερον εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικὸν τὰ κεφαλαιά των, διὰ τοῦτο ἀκριβῶς δικαιούονται να ζητήσωσι την ἐξίτησίν των οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς Ἀμερικῆς.

Διὰ ταῦτα παρακαλοῦμεν ὅπως κριθῶσι ἀπολύτως εὐνοϊκώτερον οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς Ἀμερικῆς και ἐξαιρετικῶς να ἀπαλλαγῶσι αἱ καταθέσεις ἐκείνων οἰτινες ἀναχωροῦν δι' Ἀμερικὴν και ἔχουν ἀνάγκην των δολλαρίων των πρὸς πληρωμὴν των εἰσιτηρίων των, ἐξόδων του ταξιδίου και ἐγκαταστάσεως των μέχρι τῆς ἐπαναλήψεως τῆς ἐργασίας των ἐν Ἀμερικῇ.

Μετὰ τιμῆς,

ΕΛΛΗΝΟΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΣΥΝΔΕΣΜΟΣ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

Ὁ Πρόεδρος

Α. ΠΑΠΑΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ

Ὁ Γεν. Γραμματεὺς

Η. ΔΡΥΜΩΝΑΣ

Υ.Γ. Ἀντίγραφον του ἀνωτέρου ὑπομνήματος μετὰ προσωπικῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἀποστάλη παρά του Γενικοῦ Γραμματέως κ. Δρυμῶνα πρὸς ἕνα ἕκαστον των Ἀρχηγῶν των Κομμάτων και τοὺς ἀρμοδίους κ. κ. Ὑπουργούς.

Ο ΧΡΟΝΟΣ ΠΟΥ ΠΕΡΑΣΕ -- Ο ΚΑΙΝΟΥΡΓΙΟΣ ΧΡΟΝΟΣ

ΠΕΡΥΞΙ τον ίδιο καιρό, στην προετοιμασία μας για να υποδεχθούμε τον καινούργιο Χρόνο — όπως και πάντα — νοιώθαμε τη μυστική χαρά του φέρνουν ή ελπίδες και η υποσχέσεις για το μέλλον. Λησμονώντας κάθε απογοήτευση του παρελθόντος, μπαίναμε στον καινούργιο δρόμο, για να τρέξωμεν όλοταχώς, για να καλύψωμε τη χαμένη απόσταση που ασφαλώς έχασαμε στον περασμένο μας αγώνα, στο πάλκο το χρόνο.

Η γλώσσα του αγνώστου ανάδει το ψυχικό πανηγύρι μας. Το παρελθόν λίγον μας συγκινεί. "Αλλά θλιμμένα κι' άλλα χαρούμενα στέκουσ' τα περασμένα χρόνια πάνω στο ράφι της ζωής. Κανένας περασμένος χρόνος δεν ήταν για τον άνθρωπο «ατύχη», και όμως, εξετάζοντας με προσοχή τις σελίδες των παλιών μας ημερολογίων θα ιδούμε ότι σε κάθε περασμένο χρόνο στηρίχθηκε το «παρόν», το θετικό «παρόν» που ζούμε, θα ιδούμε ότι κάθε χρόνο που διάβηκε μας άφησε τη γνώση, την πείρα και όλα τα εφόδια για τη ζωή, που την αποτελούν οι «νέοι χρόνοι». Έτσι βλέποντας δεν θα λέμε ακόμα «εγέρσασα», «άλλ' είμαι ανώτερος», δεν θα λέμε είμαι ο «ατύχης», ο πικραμένος στη ζωή άνθρωπος» άλλ' «είμαι ο περὶ εὐτυχίας, ο περὶ καρδιασμός».

* * *

Και πάνω σ' αυτές τις σκέψεις ανατέλλει το «Νέον Έτος 1933»! Φορτωμένος με τὰ Βάρη του ενιαυσίου ισολογισμού, φεύγει μέσα στο παγιά χιόνια, στα φύλλα και στα μελέμια, ο χρόνος που με τόσες ελπίδες υποδεχθήκαμε, το 1932! Τον συνοδεύει η βαρυγκώμια μας, τον ακολουθεί η οδύνη μας και η στενοχώρια μας, γιατί αντί να μας φέρη τον πλούτο, αντί να μας πλησιάση στο ύψιστο πηγάδι, μας απεπλάνησε μακριά και μας έκαμε να στεργθούμε πολλές ύλικές εὐτυχίες.

Και όμως. "Ας δώσωμε κόμπο αναμνήσεως και ἄς κάμωμε δίκαια σύγκρισι, πάλαντζάροντας τὰ καλά με τὰ υποθεθεμένια κακά που μας βρήκαν πάνω στο 1932. Θα βρούμε, χωρίς αμφιβολία, πως ο χρόνος αυτός που περνάει ήταν ο περὶ ἐποικοδομητικός χρόνος μέσα στον εικοστόν αἰώνα, ήταν ο χρόνος των ἠθικών βεσμών μεταξύ των ανθρώπων, ο χρόνος που ἐτέθησαν τὰ περὶ στερεὰ θεμέλια, οί πλέον προστατευτικές βάσεις για τὸ καλὸ τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος.

Τῆ στιγμή αὐτή, πάνω στο ξεφύλημα του χρόνου αὐτοῦ, λίγο πολὺ και οί πλούσιοι και οί φτωχοί βρίσκονται γκρεμισμένοι ἀπ' τὸ σημείο τῆς εὐχαρείας και τῆς αὐταρείας. Στὰ χρόνια που πέρασαν ὡς τώρα στον σημερινὸ αἰώνα, δούλεψαν ἡ χειρότερες και ἡ πλέον καταστραπτικές δυνάμεις για τὸ κακὸ τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος. Στὴ μέση του αἵματος, στὴ ζάλη τῆς περὶτιδος, στὴ δίνη τῆς ἀπληστίας, στὴ ἀκράτεια που προκαλεῖ ἡ ὄλη, που ἔζησε ὁ σημερινὸς ἄνθρωπος, μέτωσε και ἔπεσε στὴ νάρκη, ὕστερα ἀπὸ ἓνα ἡμερωτὸ πριάντα ἑτῶν τραπέζι. Ἐπύνησε στὸ τέλος του 1929 ἀπὸ ἓνα καταστραπτικὸ οικονομικὸ σεισμὸ που ἔγεινε στὸ κόσμο. Ἐπύνησε ἀνίκανος νὰ τραδηθῆ ἀπ' τὸν κρημνόν, ἀδύνατος για ν' ἀποδιώξη τὸν βαρὺ ἐπιόλη που τὸν ἐπλάνωε ὄλο αὐτὸν τὸν καιρὸ.

Γι' αὐτὸ δὲν ριφικινδυνεύωμεν ὀνομάζοντας τὰ ἀπὸ του 1930 και ἐντεύθεν χρόνια, χρόνια εὐτυχημένα, χρόνια ἠθικῆς διαπλάσεως και ἀναγεννήσεως του κόσμου, χρόνια κοινωνικῆς ἀντιλήψεως και πραγματικῆς ἀναδημιουργίας.

* * *

Καμμία εὐτυχία δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ μετρηθῆ με τὸ ὕλικὸ μέτρο και καμμία γλώσσα δὲν νοιώθει ὁ ὑπερπλήρης, ὁ φορτωμένος στόμαχος. Γι' αὐτὸ σήμερα, ἀπὸ κάθε ἄλλη περίστασι, μπορώμε νὰ συγκρίνωμε, ἀρίνοντας ἐλεύθερο τὸ πνεύμα μας, τὰ χρόνια

τῆς περὶ δυνατῆς ὕλικῆς περιόδου — 1915-1920 — με τὰ χρόνια τῆς ἀπὸ του 1928-32, τῆς σημερινῆς δηλαδὴ δυστυχῆς «ὕλικῆς» ἐποχῆς.

Με τὴν μεγαλυτέραν εὐκολία και χωρὶς κανένα διαταγμὸ κάθε στόμα προφέρει σήμερα τὴ λέξι depression. Ἡ πραγματικὴ αὐτὴ λέξις κατέκτησε θέσιν εἰς τὸ διεθνὲς λεξικόν — οἰκτρὰ ἀπόδειξις τῆς ὕλικῆς δουλείας εἰς τὴν ὅποιαν ὑπέκυψεν ὁ ἐλευθέρσιος ὁ κόσμος. Καὶ ὅμως, εἴχε κάθε λόγο νὰ στηρικτῆ και νὰ καταρτάται ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὴν τραγικὴν θέσι του στὰ χρόνια που ἀνωτέρω ἀναφέρομεν. Τότε που ἡ νεότης ἤγγετο εἰς τὴν σφαγήν, εἰς τὰ παιδία των μαχῶν, τότε που οί μητέρες, οί σύζυγοι, οί ἀδελφοί ἀπαχαίρετον ὑγιαίς και δυνατοῦς νέους, διὰ νὰ τοῦς ἀνακαλύπτουν ὀλίγον βραδυτέρον εἰς τοῦς καταλόγους των ροινοθέντων ἢ νὰ τοῦς δέχωνται ἀκροτηριασμένους ἢ διὰ βίου δεθωνεῖς. Τότε που ὁ κόσμος ἐγέμετο τὸ ἴδιόν του αἶμα, που τὸ ἀμφιβολόν ἀποτέλεσμα ἐνός τραγικῆς και ἀδίκου πολέμου μας ἐκράτει εἰς διαρκὴ ἀγωνίαν, τότε που ὁ ἀκολουθήσας ἐπάρτος λοιμὸς ἔρριπτε τὴν τελευταίαν βολὴν εἰς κάθε οἰκίαν και ἐκυκλοφόρουεν πένθημα φορεῖα ἀνὰ τὰς ὁδοῦς των πόλεων. Καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος κατάρθωνε τότε νὰ εὐρίσκη παρηγορίαν και καταρτόμεν εἰς τὴν ὄλην, τὴν ὅποιαν ἐδόξαεν και ἐπὶ τῆς ὅποιας ἐζήτησε νὰ στηρίξη τὴν εὐτυχίαν των μεταγενεστέρων ἑτῶν. . . .

Δὲν ἐχρηιάθη πολὺς καιρὸς διὰ νὰ ἴδωμεν πόσον ἀπατηλὴ εἶναι ἡ ὄλη, και πόσον χυμαιρικὴ εἶναι ἡ ὕλικὴ ἐξάρτησις μας, και πόσον ἀσταθῆς εἶναι ἡ βῆσις αὐτῆς τῆς εὐτυχίας μας. Κατὰ τὰ τρία αὐτὰ χρόνια τῆς παγκοσμίου οικονομικῆς καταρρέσεως, που πέρασαν, ἀντικατεστάθησαν πολλοί ὄροι, ἀνετράπησαν σχεδόν ὄλοι οί ὕλικαι προτοιμασίαι μας, και ἐθεμελιώθη ἡ παγκόσμιος ἀντιλήψις, ὅσον δὲ ταχυτέρον πυροῦται ἐντός μας ἡ κλιωσὴν και ἡ πρὸς τὸν συνάνθρωπόν μας ἀγάπη, τότεν συντομότερα καθίσταται ἡ ὁδὸς πρὸς τὴν πραγματικῶς εὐτυχὴ και εὐδαιμόνια περιόδου τῆς ζωῆς μας.

Εἶναι εὐκολὸς και ἀπλοῦς ὁ ἀγὼν διὰ τὴν ἠθικὴν εὐδαιμόνιαν και τὴν ὕλικὴν αὐτάρκειαν, ἀλλ' εἶναι ἀγὼν που πρέπει νὰ χρησιμποιηθῶν ἀντὶ ὄλων, ἀνωτέροι ἠθικαί ἀρχαί, εἶναι ἀγὼν εἰς τὸν ὅποιον πρέπει νὰ ἴδωμεν ὄλον τὸν κόσμον νικητὴν και οὐχὶ ἠττημένους.

* * *

"Ἦδη κλείει ἐν ἀκόμη χρονικὸν κεφάλαιον, διὰ νὰ ἀρχίσῃ τὸ νέον.

Εἰσπρυγόμεθα εἰς τὸ νέον ἔτος 1933. Ἀπὸ τὴν περιπέτειάν μας αὐτὴν ἄς ἀρήσωμεν νὰ ἐξέλθῃ τὸ θάρρος μας, τὸ ἀπόσταγμα δηλαδὴ τῆς ζωῆς, τὸ προζῆμι για τὴν μέλλουσαν εὐτυχίαν μας. Κάνοντας τὸν ἀπολογισμὸν μας, ἄς μὴ γράψωμε τὴν ὕλικὴν ζημίαν εἰς τὸ ἰσοφάρισμα των ἀριθμῶν. "Ας καταγράψωμεν τὰ ἠθικὰ συμπεράσματά μας, τὰ ψυχικὰ μας ὄρελη, και ἐπάνω εἰς αὐτὰ νὰ συντάξωμεν τὸν νέον προλογισμὸν μας για τὸν καινούργιο χρόνο που μας ἔρχεται. Για τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα, για τὴν πραγματοποιήσιν του προλογισμοῦ αὐτοῦ ἄς κινητοποιήσωμεν κάθε δυνατὴ ἐνέργεια, σὲ κάθε χρονικὸ διάστημα που ἀποτελεῖ τὸν χρόνο, και ὅταν με τὸ καλὸ βρεθῶμε και πάλιν στὸ τέλος θα εἰμπορώμε νὰ ἴδωμε τί ἐχάσαμε ἀπ' τῆς προβλέψεως μας, και γιατί τὸ ἐχάσαμε. Θα ἴδωμε χωρὶς ἄλλο ὅτι ἐπραγματωθήκαμε ἀπὸ, ὅτι ἂν δὲν ἐτελείωσε ἀρχισε ὅμως τὸ ἔργο για τὸ ὅποιον ἤρθαμε στον κόσμο αὐτόν, και ὅτι ἀπὸ ἀρχισε εἶναι ἐλπίς ὅτι θα τελειώσῃ. Τὸ ἔργο τῆς πραγματικῆς εὐτυχίας του κόσμου, τὸ ἔργο τῆς ἀτομικῆς εὐδαιμόνιας μας.

Cleveland, Ohio, Δεκέμβριος 1932.

F. Π.

ΠΡΟΙΞ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΙΚΟΘΗΡΑΣ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΘ

Ο ΜΠΑΡΜΠΑ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΗΣ ήτο ένας αγράμματος και άπλοικός γεροντάκος, πολύ ήσυχος και εργατικός και ήλιγον φιλόθενος. Φαίνεται ότι όλην του την ζωή την πέρασεν εργαζόμενος σκληρά, διότι ήτο κακογερασμένος. Επί όκτω έτη δούλευε στη λουτροαρία ενός ξενοδοχείου καρδίωον δεκαπέντε με είκοσι δολάρια την εβδομάδα. Έστερείτο ο ίδιος διά να περισσεύουν μερικά χρήματα προς συντήρησιν της οικογενείας του στην Ελλάδα και διά να ετοιμάξη προίκα για τα κορίτσια του. Πρώ πενταετίας ήλθε μιὰ μέρα στο γραφείον μου παραγγέμενος και ήρχισεν να μου λέγη τον ήνεο του.

—Τρία κορίτσια έχω παιδί μου, μου λέγει, και ξενητεύθηκα για να τα παντρεύω. Όχτω χρόνια δουλεύω σαν σκλάβος, ζωή δεν έχωρηκα και φυλάω κάθε πεντάρα, έχωκα την ύγειαν μου και παντρεύω τα δύο άρσν των έστειλα από χίλια δολάρια προίκα. Πήρανε καλούς ανθρώπους και ζουνε καλυύτοιχα στο χωριό. Πέρωσι βρέθηκε και για την τρίτη μου κόρη ένας καλός νέος και τη ζήτησε. Τούταξη χίλια δολάρια, τούταξη στην πατρίδα και έγιναν οι άρραβώνες. Πρώ έξι μήνες μούγραψεν ή γραφή μου πως ο γαμπρός ζητά ακόμα τριακόσια δολάρια κι' αν δεν τα σταίλω θα χαλάση ο άρραβώνας. Τα εξοικονόμησα όπως μπορούσα και τούταξη και μετά ένα μήνα ήταν συμφωνημένα όλα να γείνη ο γάμος. Σήμερα όμως έλαβα αυτό το τηλεγράφημα από τον γαμπρόν και ζητά ακόμα πεντακόσια τάλληρα ή ο άλλως δεν θα γείνη ο γάμος. Δεν ξέρω τί να κάμω και ήλθα να με συμβουλέψη και συ που ξέρεις το κόσμο.

Πήρα το τηλεγράφημα, το διάβασα και λυπήθηκα τον δυστυχη Μπαρμπα Δημήτρη που δεν ήξερε τί να κάμη.

—Μπαρμπα Δημήτρη, του λέγω, αν ήρουνα στη θέσι σου, όχι μόνον δεν θάσταίλω τα πεντακόσια δολάρια που ζητά ο προκομμένος γαμπρός, αλλά αν μπορούσα θα διέλυα τον άρραβώνα. Αύτως όποιος και αν είναι ή ο ζητά διαρκώς και ή ο γδέρνη έρ' όσον ζή. Θα είναι άλλως τε πολύ έλαεινός και άσυειδήςτος άνθρωπος για να έμμεταλλάξεται τόσον ταπεινά τον άρραβώνα του και ο τέτοιον άνθρωπον δεν θα έπραπα να το δώση το κορίτσι σου. Θα βρεθή ίσως κανένας άλλος νέος πτωχός και τίμιος να την πάρη μόνον με τα χίλια δολάρια.

—Μά και νάθελα να τα σταίλω δεν έχω παιδί μου. Έχω διακόσια δολάρια κι' αυτά τα φυλάω για ναύλα, γιατί είμαι πιά γέρος και άρρωστος και δεν μπορώ να δουλέψω.

Μετά τρεις εβδομάδας ήλθε πάλιν ο Μπαρμπα Δημήτρη και μούφερε να διαβάσω ένα γράμμα από την κόρη του. Η πτωχή χωριατοπούλα της όποιας έθιγει το φιλότιμον από τας νέας αθύνσεις του μηστήρας της, τον εξεδίωξε κακήν κακώς από το σπίτι των παρά το γεγονός ότι τον είχαν αγαπήση. Το γράμμα της άπλοικής χωριατοπούλας ήτο τόσον έκκραστικόν και διδακτικόν που θα ήδύνατο να γραφή επ' αυτού όλόκληρος τόμος κριτικής περί προίκας και προικοθηρών που αποτελούν αληθή πληγήν διά την Έλληνικην κοινωνίαν. Η άπλοική χωρική παρά το γεγονός ότι μάλιστα έγνωρίζε γραφήν και άνάγνωσιν και δεν έγνωρισεν άλλον κόσμον εκτός του κόσμου του μικρού της χωριού, φαίνεται ότι έχει πολύ λεπτά αισθήματα και ήθεωτέραν συναίσθησιν περί της σημασίας και της ιερότητος του γάμου, από πολλούς γραμματισμένους και πολιτισμένους ανθρώπους.

Μη του κακοεργη πατέρα μου και να με συγχωρήσης που έδιωξα τον Στάρκο, άγραψεν ή πτωχή χωριατοπούλα.

—Τον αγαπούσα πάρα πολύ, μά τώρα πιά δεν θέλω να τον

δούν τα μάτια μου. Πρώτα πρώτα μούλεγε πως μ' αγαπά και δεν τον μέλλει για την προίκα και όταν είδε πως με τούτουν, ήρχισεν όλη την ώρα να μου λέη για τα δολάρια. Τούτα πως είσαι γέρος και άρρωστος και δεν πρέπει να γυρεύη άλλα γιατί δεν έχεις, εκείνος όμως όλα τα ίδια και τα ίδια. Τη πρώτη φορά που γυρέφεν ακόμα τριακόσια και τούταξη του συγχωρήσα, προχθές όμως που μούπεν ο θεός ο Λάμπρος πως σούσταίλω τηλεγράφημα και έγύραφε κι' άλλα, τούτα φύγε από δω άχάιρευτε άκαμάτη που θές να πής το αίμα του πατέρα μου. Η μητέρα θύμωσε που του μίλησα έτσι, έχω όμως τούτα πως θέλω να παντρευτώ άνδρα και όχι να τον άγοράσω. Μόνον τους χείρους και τα γαϊδούρια άγοράζουνα. Μας έμνησε με το θεό το Λάμπρο πως δέχεται με τα χίλια τριακόσια και ύστερα με τον Καρδίκα πως δέχεται μόνον με τα χίλια, έχω όμως του μήνους πως και βασιλέας να γείνη δεν τον θέλω. Γράφε της μητέρας πως έκανα καλά γιατί όλα με ροθερίζει πως θα θυμώσης και όλα με γρινιάζει. Πρέπει να συμφωνήσης πατέρα μου γιατί αν μου πής να τον πάρω ή' αυτοκτονήσω. Ποτέ μου να μη δω μοίρα δεν τον θέλω. Ο θεός ο Λάμπρος και οι συγγενείς και όλα τα κορίτσια τον κατηγορούν και λένε ο μόνον μπράβο Παναγιώτα.

Η Παναγιώτα κράτησε τον λόγον της και το πείσμα της και δεν πήρε τον προικοθήρα μηστήρα της και της βγήκε σε καλό, διότι όταν πρώ τριετίας συνήτησα τυχαίως στις Πάτρας τον Μπαρμπα Δημήτρη μου είπεν ότι την πάντρεψε με ένα νέον πολύ εργατικόν και τίμιον και ζούν εύτυχισμένα.

Η συνήθεια αυτή της προικοθηρίας ήρχισεν να έμφανίζεται δεκά δεκά άλλα με τέγγην και ιταμότητα και μεταξύ των Έλλήνων της Αμερικης. Κάποιος νεαρός όμογενής, εύπαρουσίαστος, με λεπτούς τρόπους και με τον τίτλον κάποιου διπλώματος, έφριθε τα δίκτυά του εις την ώρειαν κόρην μιās εύπόρου Έλληνικής οικογενείας. Η κόρη ήγάτησε τον νέον με όλην την θέρμη της νεανικής της καρδιάς και εν τέλει έζήτησε την συγκατάθεσιν των γονέων της, οι όποιοι έδέχθησαν χωρίς αντίρρησιν. Ο νεαρός όμως διπλωματούχος, όταν έπεισθη ότι κατέκτησε την καρδιά της κόρης, ήρχισεν διά τρίτου προσώπου διαπραγματεύσεις περί του ποσού της προίκας, εν άγνοία της κόρης. Η άγνως άγαπούσα κόρη, προς μεγάλην και έδνηράν έκπληξιν της, έμαθεν από την μητέρα της τας περί προίκας διαπραγματεύσεις του έλλεκτού της και ότι έζήτη περισσότερα από όσα έχουν, και το εγενές και ζωηρόν έρωτικόν αισθημά της, ήρχισεν να νεκρούται μέσα της. Εις την πρώτην έπίσκεψιν του προικοθήρα έραστού, ή πληγείσα κόρη τον υπεδέχθη εις την εξώθυραν με κεραυνόβόλα λόγια, τον απέπεμφε κακήν κακώς και του έκλεισε την πόρτα μίς' τα μούτρα του χωρίς να του δώση καιρόν να άπολυγηθή.

—Θά προτιμήσω να πεθάνω γεροντοκόρη, μούλεγε μιὰ μέρα ή ώραία Έλληνοπούλα παρά να πάρω άνδρα που αντί να αγαπήση έμένα, θα έρωτρησή με το πορτοφόλι του πατέρα μου.

Ανέφερα αυτά τα δύο επεισόδια από τα έμνηματα που συμβαίνουν κάθε μέρα, ως πρόχειρον παράδειγμα ενός έθιμου που κατέστη θεσμός άπαράβιαστος στην Έλληνικην κοινωνίαν και πληγή άθεράπευτος διά τους δυστυχείς πατέρας κοριτσιών, ιδίως στην Ελλάδα.

Προίξ και προικοθήρας!

Πόσο εξευτελισμοί και ταπεινώσεις, πόσα φούδη και ύποχρησία, πόσα άδικία και άυτελεις άπάται και πόσα οικογενειακά

βράματα δεν λαμβάνουν χώραν περίξ των θυμάτων και των θυτών των δύο αυτών λέξεων.

Ο Σόλων, ο μέγας Αθηναίος νομοθέτης, ενομοθέτησεν είναι αι εις γάμους κοινωνίαν έρχόμεναι γυναίκες, να μη φέρωσι παρά μόνον τρεις έσθλας μετα όλίγων επίπλων μικράς αξίας, ίνα μη αι γυναίκες αγοράζωσι τους άνδρας των και καθιστώσι τον γάμον κοινόν έμπόριον. Ο Σόλων ήθελε τον γάμον να προέρχεται από άγνά αισθήματα άμοιβαίας αγάπης και ψυχικής άρμονίας δύο άτόμων και όχι από έλατήρια και ύπολογισμούς ύλικών συμφερόντων.

Έν τή εξέλιξει της σημερινής κοινωνίας, μία τοιαύτη νομοθεσία θα είναι βεβαίως άνεφάρμοστος. Υπάρχουν όμως έθιμα, θεσμοί παραδόσεις και πράξεις τας οποίας δεν δύναται μόν ο νόμος να τας καταδικάσθ, θα έπρεπεν όμως να είναι καταδικασμένοι εις την συνείδησιν της πεπολιτισμένης κοινωνίας και ή προικοθήρια είναι ένα έθιμον το οποίον θα έπρεπε να καταδικωθή άμειλίχτως υπό της άνθρωπίνης συνείδησεως.

Ο προικοθήρας, βίως ο μορρωμένος τοιοϋτος, δεν έχει συνείδησιν, ούτε καρδιά, ούτε καν αισθήματα πολιτισμένου ανθρώπου. Την ιερότητα του γάμου που την έθέτισεν ο Θεός, την ηλλόγησεν ή εκκλησία, την έσπαρέωσεν ή πολιτεία και την θνήσκον ή ανθρωπίνη ποιησις, ο προικοθήρας την θεωρεί ως ένα εύκολον μέσον ταπεινής και καρποφόρου σωματεμπορίας. Δειλός και άνικανος να ζήσθ και να δημιουργήσθ ένα έντιμον έπάγγελμα. Φοβισμένος πρό του σκεπτικού και άριστου μέλλοντος, τρέμων πρό του φάσματος των ύποχρεώσεων της δημιουργίας οικογενείας, τέλειον παράσιτον, προσπαθεί τεχνήντως να παρουσιάξθ τον έαυτόν του ως άνθρωπον μελλοντικής ή μυστηριώδους αξίας και με τας δέθεν μεγάλης ιδιότητάς του, με την πολυμάθειάν του και τους άπατηλούς εύγενείς τρόπους του, επιτυγχάνει να δημιουργή κοινωνική σχέσις με καλώς οικογενείας με άντικειμενικόν σκοπόν την προικοθήριαν. Φροντίζει πάντοτε να ρίπτθ τά δίκτυα του εις την πλέον πολύφερρον νόμην, άδιαφορών δια την ήθικήν της, την μορφήν της, την ηλικίαν της και την σωματικήν της διάπλασιν. Τον ενδιαφέρει μόνον ή προίκα. Όταν κατακτήσθ κάποιον της όρκίζεται ζωνίαν άρρασίωσιν και θερμήν λατρείαν και άδιαφορεί δέθεν δια την προίκα της. Η κόρη πίπτει εις την παγίδα και του προσφέρει την καρδιά της και την άδολον αγάπην της.

Αν τύχθ ή πολύφερρος κόρη να είναι καμπούρα, της όρκίζεται εις όλους τους θεούς ότι ή καμπούριτσα της την κάμνει περισσότερον συμπληρητικήν και έρασμίαν. "Αν είναι μ' ένα μάτι, της όρκίζεται ότι το άούνηθας της μονοφθαλμου καλλονής του έχει συγκλονήσθι τά αισθήματά του. "Αν είναι κουτή, της όρκίζεται ότι θαυμάζει και μαγνητίζεται από το γεμάτο χάριν και λαπτότητα άνώμαλον βράσιμά της. Η κόρη πλέει εις ώκεανόν εύτυχίας που ήρε τον ίπποτικόν λάτρην της. Ο γάμος πλησιάζει και κατά συνέπειαν έρχεται το λαπτόν ζήτημα της προίκος. Ο προικοθήρας γνωρίζει και παίζει το μέρος του άριστοτεχνικά. Δεικνύει δέθεν άδιαφορίαν δια την προίκα ως άποβλέπων μόνον εις την μελλοντικήν εύτυχίαν του άγγέλου του και ούτω κατορθώνει να πάρη περισσότερον από όσα θα έπρεπεν αν ήτο τίμιος και εύθός.

Μετά τον γάμον ή δέθεν θέρη και ρομαντική λατρεία του έραστοϋ, παρουσιάζεται υπό την άληθή αυτήν όδιν και διατηρούνται μόνον οι ύποκριτικοί τύποι της συζυγικής άρμονίας. Κατόπιν άρχίζει ή σπατάλη της προίκος εις τά κοσμικά κέντρα με γυναίκα του έλαφροϋ κόσμου, ο άνωτος βίος του συζύγου λαμβάνει διαστάσεις, ενώ το προικοφόρον θύμα φθείρεται και μαρμαζώνει υπό την περιφρόνησιν και άδιαφορίαν του τώως έραστοϋ έραστοϋ και ήδη φυγροϋ και άδιαφοροϋ συζύγου. Τότε πλέον έξυπνούν οι γονείς και το θύμα, με κατάληξιν τά δημόσια σκάνδαλα, χωρισμούς και διαζύγια.

Πόσοι κόρηι πτωχών γονέων με άνεκτήρητα προτερήματα σωματικής και ψυχικής καλλονής, λαπτής άνατροφής και αι-

σθημάτων, άμέπτου ήθικής και ζηλευτής οικοκυρασύνης που θα ήδύναντο να γίνουν πρότυπα άναρέτων συζύγων και μητέρων, δεν φθείρονται άζητητοι και δεν πίπτουν θύματα έμμεταλλευτών, καταλήγουσι πολλάκις εις τον δρόμον της διαφθοράς άπλως και μόνον διότι δεν είχαν προίκα δια να αγοράσουν κάποιον κηφήνα; Πόσοι Έλληνες γονείς δεν έφθείραν τά νεατά των και την ζωήν των εν Αμερική εργαζόμενοι νοχθημερόν, δια να σπαταλούν τά χρήματά των και τους πολιτιστείς ιδρώτας των άνιαιο προικοθήραι; Και πόσο Έλληνες γονείς, βίως εν Έλλάδι, δεν λυώνουν και γεννούν προύριως όταν αποκτήσουν κορίτσι με τον διαρκή έφιόλητην της προίκος, και πώς όλοι άντιλαμβάνονται στο τέλος ότι τά παιά εύκόλως σπαταλώμενα άσκόπως χρήματα που δεν πόνουν τόπο είναι τά χρήματα της προίκος. Ο προικοθήρας είναι ο βροχόλακκος των πτωχών όσων και των εύπόρων γονέων και ο θεσμός της προίκος αποτελεί κηλίδα αισχούς δια την Έλληνικήν φυλήν και τον σημερινόν πολιτισμόν της. Πόσα συνεικόσια δεν διαλύθησαν έπάνω στο προικοσύμμερον για ένα πρόβατο, ένα γουρουνί, ένα γαϊδούρι, ή ένα τραπεζομάδουλο, και πόσοι γαμβροί δεν άφησαν τή νόμην από κάτω από τά στέφανα διότι δεν έμετρήθη έλόκληρον το ποσόν της προίκος πριν άρχίσθ ο παππός το μυστήριον;

Δεν είναι βεβαίως ούτε παράλογον ούτε άσύνηθας να άγορήσθ ένας πτωχός νέος μίαν κόρην εύπόρων γονέων και να έχθ την δικαιολογημένην προσδοκίαν κάποιου μεριδίου εις την πατρικήν περιουσίαν, όπως δεν είναι άσύνηθας ούτε παράλογον να άγορήσθ ένας εύπορος νέος μίαν πτωχήν κόρην εν γνώσει ότι στερείται προίκος. Είναι όμως παράλογον και άτιμωτικόν δι' ένα νέον να θέσθ τον έαυτόν του εις δημοπρασίαν και να πωλήσθ ως άτυμωιζήτων άνδράποδον εις εκείνην που θα προσφέρθ περισσότερα, δια να έξαρραλίσθ το χουζούρι του ως παράσιτος εις βάρος κάποιου άλλου. Θα έπρεπεν ή Έλληνική κοινωνία να διακυλοδεικτθ και να μαστιγώνθ άλύπητα τους νέους ή μασηλικας ύποφρηούς γαμβρούς που σπαταλούν τον καιρόν των εν άνεργεία μέσα στα κρενεύα και τά διάφορα κέντρα έρωτοτροπούντες και προικοθηρεύοντες και βασιζόντες το μέλλον των εις την προίκα που θα επιτύχουν. Ο Έλλην προικοθήρας γαμβρός κυυάται ότι άγει την προίκα άράγωτθ και τραγουδεί με κυνικήν άναιδείαν:

"Αν δεν σοϋ δώσθ ή μάνα σου τά όσα σ' άχει τάξι Μία' του Φαλήρου τά νερά να πάθ να τί πετάξθ.
"Αν δεν σοϋ δώσθ ή μάνα σου της Κοκκινιάς το σπθτι
Θά πάω να πάρω τή Μαργιώ από τον Ποδονίγη.

Πόσον έκκερατικοί είναι οι στίχοι της άνωτέρω λαϊκής ποιήσεως. Ο κουσταδάκης και άνεργος προικοθήρας ειδοποιεί την μάνα να πείξθ την κόρη της αν δεν της δώσθ προίκα και ταύτο χρόνος άπειλεί ότι αν δεν της δώσθ το σπθτάκι της θα πάθ να πάρθ κάποιον άλλην. "Αν ή λαϊκή μούσα είναι ή εκδήλωσις των ψυχικών αισθημάτων της φυλής, εις την περίστασιν αυτήν θα έπρεπε να έντροπώμεθα ή για την μούσα μας ή για την φυλήν μας.

ΜΕ ΛΙΓΑ ΛΟΓΙΑ

ΑΠΟ ΟΣΑ ΑΚΟΥΩ

Ο Μπρόδερ Χ. — όνομα και μη χωριό — διακρίθει τον συμπόλιτην του Αμερικανόν Ιατρό, ότι «χάρης στο σωματείό μας, ή Αμερική απέκτησε τον καλλίτερον Πρόεδρον — έννοους τον Μπρόδερ Ρουβέλτ.

Το μόνον που πρέπει να κυτάξθ ο Γραμματέυς του Τεσπτερ που άνηκει ο άπισχος Μπρόδερ, είναι αν βρισκται εν γυάλιν τζάντινγκ. . .

* * *

Ο Πρόεδρος αδελφός Μπούρας ήκούσθ λέγων ότι «έγήρασε» και ο παρακωθήμενος αδελτός πατρ «μπρόδερ» Τεσάννας, δεν έδόχθ την πρόκλησιν. . .

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NEA Genea, Anderson, Indiana

When Chicago Greeks Bury Jesus

(Continued from page 53)

And now with intensified religious gusto the congregation of thousands move back to the little church erected thirty-two years ago when there were only one hundred and fifty Greeks in Chicago.

As each participant in the ritual passes into the church he is given a petal from the cenotaph, and leaves again by the side door of the church hoping for better news of the Lord on Good Saturday.

On Good Friday night, at the stroke of 12, in the little church of Aghia Trias, where three hundred anxious worshipers are waiting, the priest stepped forth from the central doors of the sanctuary into the darkened church, a candle in his hand. The light was quickly passed from candle to candle until within a few moments the TRUE LIGHT had flooded the basilica.

"Christ has risen," cries the priest.

"He has risen indeed," the people chorus.

For standing erect and revealed is the image of Christ so lately buried with sorrow.

Joyfully the people go home to their Easter dinner of wine and lamb. Christ is risen. The long fast is ended.

On Easter Sunday at the Greek orthodox churches the final chapter of the passion of Jesus is enacted. It is the ceremony of love.

The gospel of the resurrection is read in twelve languages.

And as the priest proclaims "An act of truth is understood in all the world."

Kos, the Forgotten Island

(Continued from page 19)

yet, for these many years past, the world at large has never voiced a protest against similar methods of ruling the Greek Dodecanissos population on their own land by the Italians.

With fearlessness and defiance in her voice Kos speaks in stirring tones, and apropos, only familiar to the Hellene, reminding the sleeping sons of the glory befitting her, which is gradually slipping from her grasp. "AWAKEN," she proclaims loudly and imperatively, "LET MEMORIES OF OUR IMMORTALS RAISE YOU FROM THE PIT OF LETHARGY INTO WHICH YOU HAVE FALLEN, HUMBLING YOURSELF TO A POWER THAT KNOWS NOT THE RELASH YOU POSSESS IN AN HOUR OF NEED!"

Greek-American Organizations

(Continued from page 17)

That is I believe the underlying causes of the change which developed little by little. The immigrant became acclimated; he rid himself of his acquired shortcomings; he appreciated the justice of the limitations of personal liberties imposed upon him; he became permeated by the great civilization of his adopted country; he gave her his gratitude for the opportunities opened to him and his love for the success and happiness which he was allowed. He discovered that the best way of becoming a good American was to be faithful to the traditions and ideals of his country, and, conversely, that he cannot be a good Greek unless he follows the great principles of American civilization.

If I am right in my diagnosis, to use a medical term, and I think I am, it is unnecessary to say that I am totally optimistic as to the prognosis. With the arrest of any new inflow of immigrants, I visualize a new generation combining the qualities of both races, becoming the inspiring, honest and energetic leaders of tomorrow, merging the numerous and antagonistic societies into a few big fraternities based upon sound and impersonal principles, studying earnestly, statistically and scientifically the needs of our countrymen and the ways and means of making them better Americans, more successful in their careers and happier in their family life, working for that purpose hand in hand with the Greek Orthodox Church, the natural guiding spirit of any really great moral and social achievement in our modern history.

It is up to you, my young friends, to transform this prognosis into a reality. It is your privilege and your duty to become the Calvocoresses, the Tachos and the Anagnos of your generation, so that they, our American brothers, may use again for you the splendid words said for Anagnos: "He was a true son of America by adoption, a glorious son of Greece by extraction and a great friend of humanity." And always remember that to serve the cause of America is serving the cause of Greece and humanity.

Opportunity

(Continued from page 25)

the darkness; the tunnel gets darker the farther we delve into the mountain until a final stroke of the pick lets in the light and darkness is no more.

And so with these thoughts I leave you with the hope that in future you will the more readily recognize the knock of opportunity at the portal of your now receptive mind.

ΑΥΡΙΑΝΟΙ ΚΑΠΕΤΑΝΙΟΙ

Υπό ΑΓΓΕΛΟΥ Ν. ΑΛΕΞΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ

ΥΣΤΕΡΑ από τόσες σκέψεις που έδεχλώθησαν για τα παιδιά μας μέσα των σελών του περιοδικού μας, ύστερα από την εξουχισιν του σοβαρότερου μας προβλήματος θα ήσαν επίκαιροι, νομίζω, μερικοί σκέψεις θίγουνται την άλλη πλευρά της όλης υποθέσεως. Ενώ ποικιλοτρόπως έθιγθη και εξητάσθη η πλευρά των δικαιωμάτων και καθηκόντων της νέας μας γενιάς, ενώ σκέψεις των μόν και των δέ, σοβαρά και επιπόλαια, διασταυρώθηκαν και, ανεπιτόλως, έθεσαν εις κίνησην τον οργανισμόν του νού, χωρίς όμως, ως είναι ευνόητον, να φέρουν και την ποθεινήν λίσαν, ή πλευρά ή θίγουνται την υποχρέωσιν των γονέων όπως ανθρώπων τα παιδιά των κατά τον σημερινόν φυσιολογικόν και επιστημονικόν τρόπον έμεινε άθικτος. Όμολογώ ότι πρό των σημερινών γονέων παρουσιάζεται σοβαρότατο το πρόβλημα της κατάλληλου ανατροφής. Και ή σοβαρότης αλτς λαμβάνει διαστάσεις και χαρακτήρα ούτωςοντι ήμεις τους Έλληνας, εϊ όποιοι άσπροπάρσκουι έντελώς άντικρούσαν μία πρωτοφανή επανάστασιν των παιδιών μας, άντιθετη εϊ δολακλήρου της ιδιικής μας ιδιοσυγκρασίας και ξένη εις τον χαρακτήρα και τον τύπον. Και την επανάστασιν ταύτην ενώ δέν μπορούμεν να την άναγκασίωμεν, άφού ο χαρακτήρας της είναι γενικός, ήμπορούμεν όμως να μετριάσωμεν την καταστροφήν την όποιαν θα επέρσθ, άν κατανοήσθμεν ήγκαιρώς τά αίτια τά προκαλέσαντα την έκρηξιν και συμφοροθώμεν, έστω και μερικώς μόνον, με τον σκοπόν εις τον όποιον αποδέλπει.

Οί γονείς, ίσως αθελα ίσως εϊ υπερβολικώς ζήλου, άγνοούντες την ριζικήν μεταβολήν της σημερινής κοινωνίας, περιορίζονται εις χάδια και επικολιότητα όσον άφορά την ανατροφήν των παιδιών των, γεμίζοντας τον άπαιτον νούν των με παραμύθια και άνοηματα πράγματα και κλειόντες τά μάτια στην αληθινή ζωή. Τα κρατούν, εέρ' ειπείν, από το χέρι ή το σόρεμα άντι από τά μικρά τους άκόμα χρόνια να τά διδάξουν πώς θα ήμπορέσουν να σταθούν μόνι των στα δικά τους πόδια. Διακριώς πείουν μπροστά των τη κόκκινη σημαία του κινδύνου με μια άτελειώτη σειρά μνην, σπείρουν εις τό καρδίαν τον φόδον και τον τρόμον της φωτιάς ή του νερού και, ύστερα από 18-20 χρόνια, τά σπρώχουν ασυναίσθητος μέσα στον ώκεανόν και όχι μόνον τά περιμένουν να άποσύρουν τον πνιγμόν αλλά και άναμένουν να παρουσιασθούν ως διά μαγείας τέλειαι κολυμβήται! Δυστυχώς όμως όσον περισσότερο τά άγρώμεν τόσον ελιγώτερον τά έτοιμάζομεν δια την ζωήν των.

Και λαμβάνομεν πρώτα την μητέρα. Τά κορίτσια φυσιολογικώς ίστανται πλησιέστερα στη μητέρα παρά στον πατέρα. Είναι ή ζωοδόχος αλλά και ή φίλη. Είναι ή προστάτις αλλά και ή πιστός σύντροφος. Η μητέρα γνωρίζει βαθειώς πώς ο σκοπός της ανατροφής είναι να έτοιμάσθ την κόρην της δια να εισέλθ άύριον καλώς όχυρωμένη εις τον ώκεανόν της ζωής. Την έτοιμάζει όμως. Να το έρώτημα. Πόσα κορίτσια ξείρουν την μαγειρικήν, την ραπτικήν, το πλύσιμο, τη νοικοκυροσύνη και γενικά την οικιακή ζωή άπάνω στην όποια θα βασιθθ αύριο ή σβλογική εύτυχία και γαλήνη; Νά, εδώ είναι ο κόμπος! Μπορεί ή φεμινιστική εξέλιξις να έχη ώθήσθ πολλά σημερινά κορίτσια στην γραφομηχανή και τα λογιστικας σημασιώεις και λογαριασμούς, το τέρας όμως καρτέρι γόρου στην στέδα της κολίνας. Και αύριον πού θα κάμη την εμφάνισιν ο πρίγκιπας των όνειρων του κοριτσιού — άδιάφορον κατά πούν τρόπον — και θα ζητήσθ το χέρι του εις αιώνιον συμβίωσιν, θα εύρεθθ το κορίτσι απορηθείως όχυρωμένον να δυνθθ να άντισταθ άντιξόους περιστάσεις, συζυγικής τρικυμίας, άρισταλάνθευσις και ένα σωρό άγνωστα

για αυτό πράγματα; Νά, άλλο έρώτημα! Τά σημερινά πολεμοδόξα της σεμινζούτης κίσης είναι τά πλαστά όνειρα, ρομάντζα, έρωτας, γορός, διακρίσεις και . . . λίπ στίκ! Στην άνοχότητι της ζωής αύτης συμπαράκοι: κάθε Έλληνικό έθιμο και καταπατά κάθε μας πατριπαράδοτη παράδοσι. . . . Το νεανικό της μυαλό — και ίσως δικώς άφού λείπει ή διδασχ — παίει μέσα σε μια άτελειώτη, άνακαρρη ζωή ή όποια για την σημερινή κόρη δέν περικλείει κανέναν κινδύνον, δέν φαίνεται να έχη κανέναν τέλος. Κάτω από βάθος φαίνεται με ζωηρά χρώματα μια ζωή διαρκής, χωρίς έπεισόδια και καρδιοχτύπια, ζωή που στολίζεται με τά στεφάνια των λουλουδιών της πορτοκαλιάς. Όταν όμως ο έρωτας εξαιρηθθ, ή ρομάντζα ξεθυμάνθ το άνακαρρο βαρύνθ και τά νεανικά παρνίδια πούσων να ύφιστανται, τό κορίτσι άντικρούει άπότομα, άσπροπάρσκουα εις όλην της τήν γυμνάσθητη την ζωήν, την ακαρότητα, τά προβλήματα, την αλήθεια. . . . Τα παιδικά της παραμύθια δέν κρατούν πλέον νερό, κι όλίγη της γνώσεως δέν την άπαρκούν, ή επιπόλαιος πειρά της δέν μπορεί να λύσθ την παρουσιασθείσαν φοβεράν κρίσιν. Και άρχίζει να διερωτάται άν πραγματικώς ή μοίρα της την εθνοει. Από την μητέρα της, ή όποια άπέρασε τον ώκεανόν της ύπαιθρου ζωής, πού έμαθε τά καλά και τά πονηρά, πού έγνωρίζε την καταγίδια και τον άνεμοστρόβιλο, πού είχε πολυατη πείρα, δέν έμαθε τίποτε! Έντελώς τίποτε! Δέν έμαθε πώς να περιποιηθται τον σύζυγόν της με τά γόνατα, με τη διπλωματία, με την άγάπη και την αλήθεια, με τη γνώσεθ λιπούσθητη της φύλης της, με το χαμόγελο και την υποχώρησι. Δέν έδιδάθη ήγκαιρώς ότι ο έρωτας δέν διαρκεί, ότι ο άνδρας δέν είναι πάντοτε σταθερός, ότι ή ύπαιθρουμένη ζωή διατρέχει πάντοτε τον φοβερόν κινδύνον να άποσυντεθθ. Δέν έμαθεν άκόμη ότι ή ίδια, ενώ πρώτα δέν εύρισκαν τό ελάχιστον λάθος εις τον μηταθρό της, όστις δι' αύτην ήτο ήμπίθεος ή σημερινός ήμεις, άξιος λατρείας, σήμερα τον εύρίσκει να γίνεται ιδιότροπος, άμελής, πολλήκις άδίστοφος, στενόχωρος, γεμάτος άδυναμίας, σκληρός και . . . βάνκισος.

Η σύνθεσις που προέρχεται από την μητρικήν πείρα λείπει, ή αληθινή γνώσις — ή εγκνιρος βεβαιία — δέν ύπάρχει, ή φιλικία διαδέχεται την άγάπη, ή φύγρανται την θερμότητα του έρωτος, ή άδιαφορία και άμέλεια τον υπερβολικόν ζήλον, και ως άποτέλεσμα τό καρδί γίνεται έρμαιον των φοβερών άνέμων. Πώς φαίνεται!

Ο πατέρας από την άλλη μεριά, έχων φυσιολογικώς τό άγύρι του πληνέστερα, γνωρίζει τους άνθρωπίνους πειρασμούς που άναμένουν τό παιδί του αύριο. Γνωρίζει με τό έρδία πρέπει να όπλιεθθ για να μπορείς να άντιματώσθη έπιτυχώς τους μνριους κινδύνους που καρδοκούν στη γωνία. . . . Πόσα όμως πατέρες κάθονται να συζητήσουν σοβαρώς με τά άγύρια των, να τά νοθετήσουν, συμβούλευσουν, εξουχίσουν κάθε παρουσιαζόμενον ζήτημα! Πόσα πατέρες κλαίνουσι τον κόδικα της σημερινής ζωής και με όλην την ειλκρινείαν και την ύπομονήν τον διδάσκουν στα παιδιά τους: Κατανοούν άραγε την αξίαν της πείρας του πατέρα και την επίδρασι στο παιδί!

Κράψατε την αλήθεια από τά παιδιά και τά σπρώχτα μέσα στη θάλασσα που λέγεται κοινωνία έντελώς άσπροπάρσκουα! Στερήσατέ τα από τά κυριώτερα έρδία και αύριον θα όμοιάσουν τά έρημομένα καλάμια, έρματι του πνιόντος άνέμου. . . . Προπαρσκουόσατέ τα με την πραγματικότητα, την πικρή αλήθεια, την ειλκρινείαν και τό θαρρος τό όποιον θα χρειασθούν και ή κίανια συζήτησεθ της συγκρατήσεως των παιδιών μας στα πάτρια θα λείψθ. Τα παιδιά θα γίνων οι καταπύκτοι. . . .

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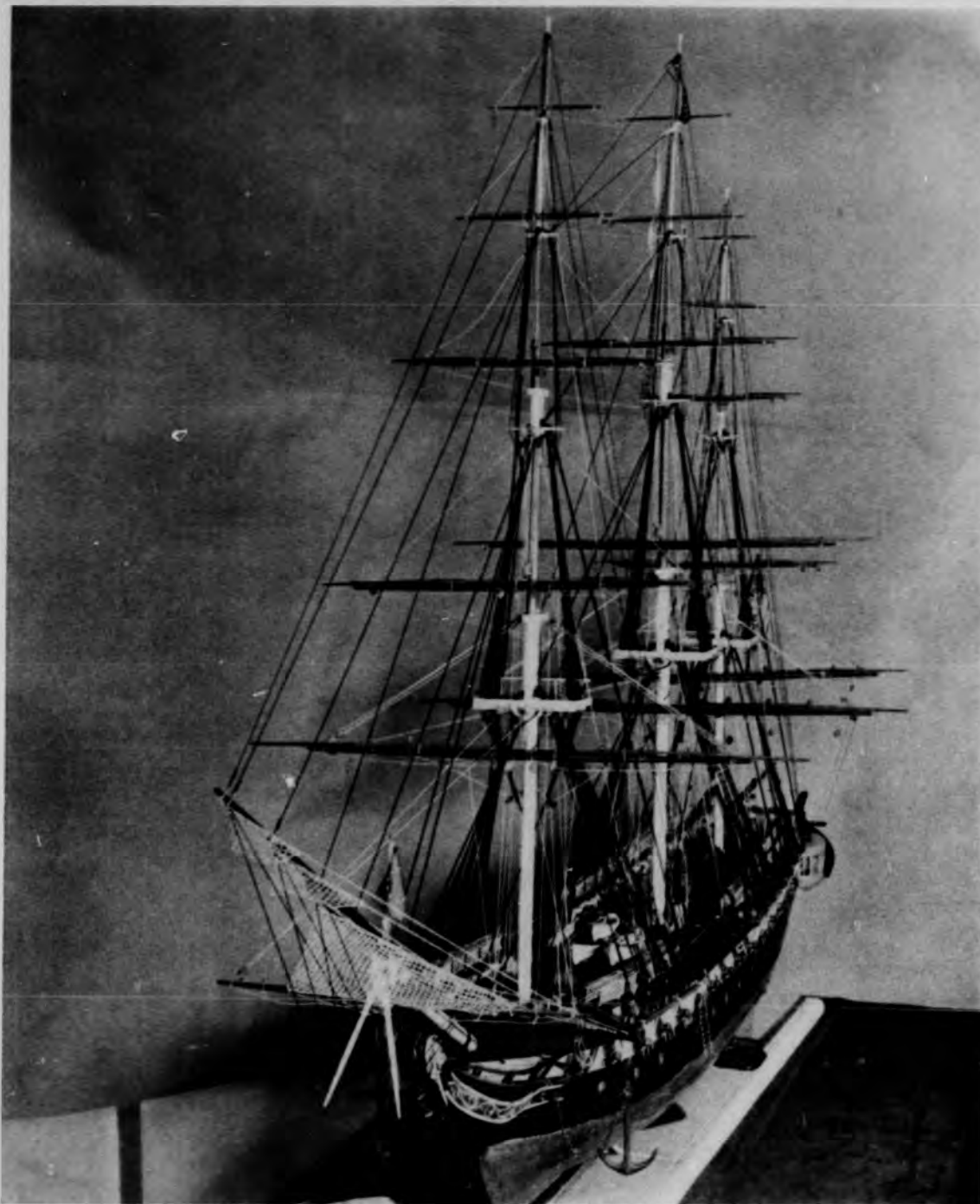
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ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MAGAZINE

VOL. VII, NO. 5-8

MAY-AUGUST, 1933

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Franklin D. Roosevelt

**"Old Ironsides", A Perfect Reproduction, Carved By
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ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ

1

Τὸ μόνο μου παράπονο
εἶναι ἡ ἀντιζηλία
μὰ δὲν γροιοῦμαι διατὶ
καὶ ποῦ εἶναι ἡ αἰτία.

2

Ὁ πρόεδρος μὲ τὸ καλὸ
ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐπίσης
τὰ μέλη δὲν προσέχοντε
κι' ἀρχίζουσιν οὐρετήσεις.

3

Ὁ ἄσας θέλει ἐνηθὸ
καπέλλο νὰ φορέσῃ
ὁ ἄλλος δὲν τοῦ ἀρέσκει
καὶ κείνα ροῦγα π' ἔχει.

4

Ὁ ταῖτος δὲ ὄρξινθησε
μὲ τῆ Βαβυλωνία
μικρὰ μεγάλα θαύματα
ἔδειξαν τὰ βιβλία.

5

Μὰ δὲν μοῦ λέτε, ἀδελφοί,
τί θέλετε, τί νομίζετε.
Τί κρίνετε τὸ σπῆτι μιά
κι' ἔπειτα τὸ γροιοῦτε.

6

Τὸ νὰ γεγῆ σενκέοιο
θέλει ὀλίγα χροῖα,
τὰ χροῖα ἴδρωτα στῆ γῆ
τὰ βροῦν κατὰ πελάγια.

7

Λένε ἡ γῆς δὲν ἔγινε μονομερῆς
οὔτε βοννά οὔτε γάμποι,
οὔτε μονομερῆς θὰ ἴδῃς
τῆ γάμποι σὺ διαμάντι.

Tucson, Arizona.

Political Speaker—"I'm pleased to see such a dense crowd here tonight."

Voice—"Don't be too pleased. We ain't all dense."

8

Ἡ Ἀχέπα χθὲς γεννήθηκε
κι' ἀκόμη εἶναι στῆν κοῦνια
εἶναι μικρὴ γιὰ τεκοῦτῃ
καὶ γιὰ ἡγήλι τακοῦνια.

9

"Αν ἀγαπᾶτε, ἀδελφια μου,
νὰ τῆν ἰδοῦμε κόρη,
μὲ τὸ νὰ χέρι τὸ Σιωρῶ
καὶ τᾶλλο μὲ τὸ δόρε.

10

Ποῖες μάννα ἐγέννησε
παιδὶ μὲ δίχως πόρους
κατάσπιζα δὲν πιάνοντε
χωρὶς τᾶχης προγόρους.

11

Ποῖε παλάς σὺ ἱερῶ
μὲ χωρὶς πετραχεῖλι
τὸ πάθος βγαίνει ἀπὸ καρδιά
καὶ ὄχι ἀπὸ τὰ χεῖλι.

12

Ποῦά κόρη ἐκέντησε προκιά
μὲ χωρὶς τὸ βελόνι
ἡ ἄνοιξις δὲν ἔρχεται
χωρὶς λαλιά ἀπὸ ἄρδονι.

13

Τὸ ἴδιο εἶμεθα καὶ ἐμεῖς
σὺ Σωματεῖο Ἀχέπα
γίνεται ἡ σενεδράσις
μόνον γιὰ λέντε δέκα.

14

Ἐλάτε ὄλοι οἱ ἀδελφοί
καὶ ὄχι δὲν μωροῦμε
γροῦσομε ὅπου θέλομε
ἄλλους γέροντες νὰ βροῦμε.

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΜΑΚΑΡΩΝΗΣ

A diplomatic achievement is when a statesman says something that sounds like common sense.

Wall street financiers are losing lots of sleep these days—with no sheep to count.

ΓΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΑΓΚΟΣΜΙΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΑΘΛΗΤΗΝ ΠΑΛΗΣ ΤΟΝ ΛΟΝΤΟ ΜΑΣ

Ὡς βράχος Λόντε ἀκίνητος
π' οὐδέποτε κινεῖται
θὰ μένης πάντα ἀήττητος.
Τὸ ὄνομά σου ἐμνεῖται!
Καὶ εἶσαι οὐδ' ὁ νεκρῆς
ὁ κόσμος οὐδ' ὁ θανάσιος!
ὁ παγκοσμίου βραβευθεῖς
π' ὁ Ἑλλητισμὸς φωνάζει
Χαῖρε ὁ Λόντε παινεμένε
Ἡρακλῆ ἀνδρειομένε.

Τὰ σιδερένια χέμια σου
δωρεάνια οὐδ' ἰα φτιάσεις
μὲ τ' ἀισαλένια νεῦρα σου
τὸν παλαισιτῆ σὺν πιάνης
γηλιὰ σὺν ἀερόβλιανο
σὺν σφαῖρα τὸν γροῦσις
καὶ μὲ θυμὸ ἀπότομο
μοῦρ! κάτοι τὸν θεοῦσις.

Σ' ὄλο τὸν κόσμο ἡ γῆμη σου
ἔχει διαπεράση
κι' ὄλα τὰ ἔθνη ἡ γῆμη σου
ἔχει ἀναισιχιάση!
Γίγαντα ὄλοι σὲ φωνάζουν
καὶ σὲ λέγον θηροπόδη!
καὶ Σαμοῦν σὲ ὀνομάζουν
σὲ καλοῦν μοτηροπόδη!

Κι' ἡ Ἑλλάδα μας ποῦ βέλει
κι' ἀπὸ νίκας δοξασμένη!
ἄλλον γιοῦ σιγαῖνι πλέκει
ἀπὸ τέτοια κοροσμένη!
Πεῖτᾶ, γελᾶ ἀπὸ καρδιά
τὸ στέφανον κεντάσει!
καὶ σοῦ τὸ στέλλει ἀπὸ μακρῶ
μὲ δέναμη σοῦ κράσει!
Στέφανε! ὁ Λόντε κεντάσει!
Ζήτω! ἀγκάλῃς μου κεντάσει!

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΖΑΝΙΑΣ

"Nurse, I'm in love with you. I don't want to get well."

"Cheer up, you won't, the doctor's in love with me, too, and he saw you kiss me this morning."

What our country needs is more pruning and less grafting.

"Give us an honest dollar," cry the currency reformers. But a lot of them, we gather, will take any kind of a dollar and not inquire too closely into its past.

Would the founders of this nation have talked so glowingly of posterity if they had known we were going to be it?

AHEPA MAGAZINE

Official Organ of the Order of Ahepa

VOL. VII

NOS. 5-8

MAY-AUGUST, 1933

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ACHILLES CATSONIS, Editor

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Snow Today

By Julian B. Snow

From *The Morning Eagle*, Cheyenne, Wyo., June 27, 1933.

THE opening of the Ahepa Convention here yesterday recalls to mind an old saying that goes something like this, "When Greek meets Greek, there is a tug of war." But the big doings at the Sture Vasa ranch yesterday would prompt us to amend it to read, "When Greek meets Greek, there is one swell picnic."

However, for the ladies' auxiliary of the Ahepa to be named "Daughters of Penelope" is stretching Greek mythology too far. It is asking too much to expect us to believe that with Ulysses away from home for 20 years Penelope could have had so many daughters.

That is if Penelope was as faithful a wife as legend makes her out to be.

And that brings us to Ulysses—the greatest of all legendary Greek warriors and the greatest of all liars.

Ulysses should be remembered not so much for the great warrior that Homer made of him, as for his marvelous ability to explain to Penelope why it took him 10 years to get home after the fall of Troy.

Imagine, for instance, a modern Cheyenne husband telling his wife that the reason he was so late in getting home from the fights the night before was because he encountered a hideous one-eyed giant on the corner of Fifteenth Street and Capitol, and that he was momentarily detained while coping with the blood-thirsty monster.

And that he had tough luck a block farther on when he met up with Circe, daughter of the Sun. (Her father was out for the night, thus making it necessary that he tarry for a while to entertain her.)

And that on 17th Street, he had to be tied to a lamp post to keep from yielding to the song of a couple of Sirens who were passing by.

Or that on 18th Street, just as he was passing by the Elkhorn Café, he was obliged to spend a few hours with a beautiful Goddess who promised him immortal youth if he would give up his wife and come and live with her.

Ulysses took ten years to get home from Troy, but he explained to Penelope in ten minutes of fast talking what the modern husband couldn't explain to the modern wife in ten lifetimes.

Either Penelope was as dumb as she was lovely, or else the Gods had endowed Ulysses with a golden tongue.

Yorkville (Ohio) News

The Jefferson Chapter of the Order of Ahepa held a banquet, August 13, 1933. The feature of the occasion was the installation of District Lodge Officers.

Brother Tom Kademnos presided. Short talks were given by the new officers and Peter G. Samaras, retiring Governor.

The banquet was a real testimonial to the generous hospitality of the Chapter in Yorkville, Ohio. The dinner was followed by dancing and music. The Yorkville Chapter is one of the most active and energetic in the 11th District. This is due to the untiring efforts of Brother Tom Kademnos, who exemplifies fine qualities of a social and fraternal nature.

District Lodge Officers

1933-34

District No. 1—

District Governor: ACHILLES J. NASSIKAS, 612 Cilly St., Manchester, N. H.
Lieutenant Governor: NICHOLAS CHACHAMUTI, 102 Alfred St., Biddeford, Maine.
Secretary: LEON FRANGEDAKIS, 220 Walnut St., Augusta, Maine.
Treasurer: NICHOLAS PETRAS, 133 Main St., Bennington, Vermont.
Marshal: VASILIOS VASILIOU, 245a Chestnut St., Manchester, N. H.

District No. 2—

District Governor: GEORGE P. THOMPSON, 21 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
Lieutenant Governor: SOTHIOS SAMPATAKOS, 535 Varnum Ave., Lowell, Mass.
Secretary: NICK A. KARAGIANIS, 21 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
Treasurer: XENOPHON VOULGAROPoulos, 310 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass.
Marshal: CHARLES REVELIOTIS, 76 Tower St., Forest Hills, Mass.

District No. 3—

District Governor: CHRIST J. COLOCOSIS, 201 Main St., Brockton, Mass.
Lieutenant Governor: THEMISTOCLES JOSEPHSON, 43 Hazard St., Providence, R. I.
Secretary: HARRY ROUGAS, 508 Durfee St., Fall River, Mass.
Treasurer: CHARLES DAVIS KOTSILIVAS, 27 Mechanic St., Worcester, Mass.
Marshal: MICHAEL PAPPAS, P. O. Box 219, Brockton, Mass.

District No. 4—

District Governor: PETER N. LASKAS, P. O. Box 1072, Waterbury, Conn.
Lieutenant Governor: MICHAEL NICHOLSON, 76 Garfield Ave., Danbury, Conn.
Secretary: JAMES N. KARUKAS, 146 Frederick St., Stamford, Conn.
Treasurer: THEODORE CONSTANTINE, P. O. Box 63, New London, Conn.
Marshal: STEVE KHEMANTOTES, 53 Drew Place, Bridgeport, Conn.

District No. 5—

District Governor: DANIEL PANANIDIS, 226 Burt St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Lieutenant Governor: JOHN PAPPAS, 198 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Secretary: CHRISTOPHER SCALTSAS, 1124 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Treasurer: HARRY MORRIS, 257 Geddes St., Utica, N. Y.
Marshal: NICHOLAS KATSAMPIAS, 47 Alameda St., Rochester, N. Y.

District No. 6—

District Governor: COSTAS CRITZAS, 96 Hamilton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Lieutenant Governor: MENELAUS DEMETRIUS, 153 W. 72nd St., New York, N. Y.

Secretary: GEORGE HADJIDES, 221 Elmwood Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Treasurer: CHR. KATIS, 162-16 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, New York.
Marshal:

District No. 7—

District Governor: JAMES N. PAPPAS, 11 Commerce St., Newark, N. J.
Lieutenant Governor: SPIRO PAPPAYLIOU, 6th Ave. and Boardwalk, Ashbury Park, N. J.
Secretary: MICHAEL J. LOUPASSAKIS, 125 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Treasurer: AUGUST ROGOKOS, 136 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
Marshal: THOMAS MANOS, 26 Market St., Camden, N. J.

District No. 8—

District Governor: NICHOLAS SAKELOS, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.
Lieutenant Governor: PETER CHIPOURAS, 2305-18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Secretary: JAMES KONSTANT, 100 College Ave., Annapolis, Md.
Treasurer: JAMES HALDIAS, 2519 Washington St., Wilmington, Delaware.
Marshal: PETER SAMIOS, 1 Public Square, Hagerstown, Md.

District No. 9—

District Governor: PHOKION SOBER, 3234 Marshall Rd., Drexel Hill, Pa.
Lieutenant Governor: NICK G. DENNIS, 76 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Secretary: ANTHONY C. KAPOURELOS, 154 W. Third St., Chester, Pa.
Treasurer: C. H. CONTOS, Mansion House, Reading, Pa.
Marshal: CHRIS DRUMAZOS, 15 Sunshine Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.

District No. 10—

District Governor: JAMES A. CRACONA, 1235 Liberty St., Franklin, Pa.
Lieutenant Governor: NICK ECONOMOU, 370 S. Broadway, Akron, Ohio.
Secretary: WILLIAM C. BARKER, 936 E. 73rd St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Treasurer: PETER L. ADAMS, 439 Market Ave., N., Canton, Ohio.
Marshal: PETER COURIS, 207 Kennel Ct., N. W., Canton, Ohio.

District No. 11—

District Governor: WILLIAM ESSARIS, 440 National Rd., Wheeling, W. Va.
Lieutenant Governor: TOM KADEMENOS, Yorkville, Ohio.
Secretary: A. W. PETROPLUS, 21 Florida St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Treasurer: NICK ANAS, Weirton, W. Va.
Marshal: G. BARMBOS, Weirton, W. Va.

District No. 12—

District Governor: GEORGE H. ELIADES, P. O. Box 305, Hopewell, Va.
Lieutenant Governor: GEORGE P. PAHNO, 216 Market St., Norfolk, Va.
Secretary: GEORGE SURLLEY, 1311 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.
Treasurer: C. G. PARIS, Quantico, Va.
Marshal: RICHARD J. KASSOLIS, Box 786, Newport News, Va.

District No. 13—

District Governor: CHRIS P. LEVENTIS, Gulf Fruit Co., Inc., Charleston, S. C.
Lieutenant Governor: W. H. ROYSTER, Page Trust Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.
Secretary: TONY HADGI, 129 N. College St., Charlotte, N. C.
Treasurer: HARRY PAPPAS, 218 N. Elm St., Greensboro, N. C.
Marshal: GEORGE LIVAS, Carolina Coffee Shoppe, Chapel Hill, N. C.

District No. 14—

District Governor: CHARLES E. LEMONS, P. O. Box 1432, Savannah, Georgia.
Lieutenant Governor: GEORGE E. CHEROS, 116 Rose Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Secretary: L. D. GOORE, 1219 Main St., Columbia, S. C.
Treasurer: S. A. SABBAGHA, 1108 Green St., Columbia, S. C.
Marshal: HENRY THEODORE, 633 W. Washington St., Greenville, S. C.

District No. 15—

District Governor: E. V. SERVETAS, 13 N. Orange Ave., Orlando, Florida.
Lieutenant Governor: ARCHIE ZAPETAS, 65 N. W. 5th St., Miami, Florida.
Secretary: CHARLES KERICE, 9 Chicago St., W. Palm Beach, Fla.
Treasurer: NICK SERROS, 311 W. Church St., Orlando, Fla.
Marshal: JERRY D. DRAGONES, 1207 Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

District No. 16—

District contains only two chapters. No District Lodge officers.

District No. 17—

District Governor: PETER C. MALAS, 3557 Baymar Blvd., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lieutenant Governor: A. DELIVANOS, 44 S. Limestone St., Springfield, Ohio.
Secretary: TOM POLLOS, P. O. Box 226, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Treasurer: VASILIOS KARRAS, 1042 Central Ave., Middletown, Ohio.
Marshal: LOUIS MANIATIS, 923 Kentucky Home Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

(Continued on page 64)



THE AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

"BLENDING TRUE HELLENISM WITH GOOD AMERICANISM"



N. R. A.

THOUGHT moves the world. But only when it is transmuted into reality does it have that propulsive power. As long as it is lodged quietly in the inscrutable recesses of the mind it can at most satisfy only him whose peculiar possession it is. When expressed, its influence finds a wider horizon. But only when it is acted upon does it yield tangible results. There are, then, three stages in the evolution of creative thought—the dormant, the stage of expression and that of action. Or, put in a different way, there is the motive of the idea, the plan, and its execution. The motive is based on the observation of facts and deductions therefrom as to the need of a modification or a remedy. The remedy is projected on the revelations of the facts and is aimed to supply the needs revealed thereby—it is the concrete plan by which the remedy is applied. The execution of the plan is yet a distinct process. It is the actual application—the technique of the idea. Not to have any thoughts at all is of course the attitude of the apathetic, the ignorant, the savage. To have some thoughts and keep them to oneself is the attitude of either the timid or the selfish. To think and express your thoughts places you in the class of most human beings—the great company of average ones. But to think noble thoughts, plan and execute them, is the lot of the few destined to write history. For in the final analysis it is the execution of an idea that counts. The sublimest thoughts and the best plans may be bungled by those who are charged with their execution and, conversely, mediocre thoughts and plans, properly handled, may go a long way in improving conditions. The perfect execution of an idea becomes more difficult when the planner has to depend on many subordinates for assistance. The planner and his assistants are even more handicapped when the success of their joint efforts depends largely on the cooperation of a vast multitude of people who may be either favorably or adversely affected by the execution of a given plan. The N. R. A. was formulated when it clearly appeared that some stimulus was necessary to help the Nation out of its difficulties. We might have "hitch-hiked" our way out but it would have taken longer and besides it isn't always safe to "hitch-hike". The thought has been expressed in concrete form. A definite plan and procedure has been outlined. Back of it all is the boundless energy and determination of our brother Ahepan, President Roosevelt, that the plan should succeed. General Hugh Johnson, administrator of the N. R. A., and his associates are doing their level best in that direction. They deserve praise. But without the whole-hearted cooperation of the great majority of the American people, the N. R. A. will not achieve the measure of complete

success which it must register in order to stamp itself as an impressive move in the direction of national recovery. We of the Ahepa should be found pulling on the same end of the rope with President Roosevelt.

Our Thanks to the American Press

From time to time the Ahepa Magazine has reproduced editorials from American newspapers praising our fraternity and the activities of its members. Striking testimonials have been written relative to the marked absence of crime among the Greeks, their obedience to the laws and institutions of America, their proven patriotism and loyal response during the World War, their industriousness and their aversion to becoming public charges. Several such editorials appear in this issue. Let us sustain our friends in their estimation of us by giving them no cause to regret what they have written. Meanwhile we express our thanks and appreciation to the many editors and publishers throughout the country who have given generously of their time and valuable space to support the Ahepa movement.

Youth As An Advantage

Youth is not necessarily always a guarantee of the ripest thought. But neither does old age give such assurance, and when it doesn't it lacks the compensating features of youth. Alexander the Great and Jesus were in their early thirties when they died. Caesar and Napoleon were comparatively young. Zoroaster, the Turk, who some time ago toured the United States, was reputed to be 150 years old. His greatest selling point was his age. There are many inferences which might be here drawn but let us all agree on one, namely, there are many people of advanced years who either did not have the innate ability or opportunities or failed to take advantage of them, and there are some comparatively young men who carry an old head on their shoulders.

This Issue of the Magazine

This issue of the magazine was held up by request until after all the district conventions were held. It covers the months of May, June, July and August. The next issue is scheduled to appear during the first week of December. The closing date will be November 15. Any material received after that date cannot be included in the December issue.

Echoes on the Ahepa from the American Press

Welcome, Ahepans

Editorial in the *Reading (Pa.) Times*, July 10, 1933

IN THESE days when nations, like some individuals, are fitfully seized with megalomania and ostentatiously proclaim their superiority "uber alles", it is a privilege to extend cordial greetings and a hearty welcome to descendants of immortal Greece who come here as delegates of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. They help to keep things rational.

We have been hearing rather noisily of late of the supremacy of Aryan Nordics. Rather obtrusively has been flung before us the tokens, symbols, and flags of the higher civilization of Wotan.

But history makes hash out of mere claptrap. Aryan Nordics have contributed much to our-not-too-highly-vaunted civilization. But has any race, group, clan, nationality, contributed more richly than have the Hellenes? Long before any Aryan Nordic could read or write, Greece had given the world philosophy and art as yet unsurpassed in brilliancy, though twenty centuries have passed.

Psychoanalysts tell us that it is really an inferiority complex which manifests itself in exaggerated claims of superiority. Superior people do not carry brass bands to proclaim their genius. Nor does it need bayonets and cannon to make the world look with high esteem upon Socrates and Plato, Aristotle, Phidias, Pericles, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Thucydides, Demosthenes.

The world recognizes the superiority of these Greeks—the immortality of their architecture, sculpture,

drama, literature, philosophy—recognizes their genius because genius leaves its heritage unmistakably. Superiority and genius are not made by arbitrary edict.

In a world sometimes gone mad with superiority complexes, let us play hosts to the Ahepans cheerfully. They help balance our reason. Helping to recall to us the "golden age" of Greek civilization. They exert a chastening influence upon those of us who have run riot with self-adulation. The superiority complex flattens out beside real giants in civilization.

Welcome, Ahepans.

The Ahepa Convention

An Editorial in the *Haverhill Gazette*

BOTH Haverhill and members of the Ahepa are fortunate in the selection of this city for the district convention of this notable order.

The Ahepa, we feel, is fortunate because Haverhill is a beautiful city, at its best at this season of the year, and because we are confident it will uphold its tradition during the convention of being as hospitable as it is beautiful.

The Ahepa has impressed us, since it was brought to our attention by the organization of Acropolis Chapter in this city, as a distinctly worthwhile organization. Its members are American citizens of Greek origin and its avowed purpose is to promote good citizenship. This is a purpose to which too much attention cannot be given, and a purpose which defines the Ahepa as an organization a city should be proud to entertain.



Supreme President Bouras, with group of delegates at the Phoenix, Arizona District Convention, visits sick brother M. P. Theodore, at his beautiful home

A "Victory" for School



Elizabeth Robinson, secretary of the Abraham Lincoln High School Greek Club, is admiring the Winged Victory of Samothrace, a new statue in the school library. The Ahepa Society of Des Moines donated a sum of money for the club to use in any way which would prove useful to the school. The club selected the statue and presented it to the school.

The Ahepa

From the Santa Fe New Mexican, June 7, 1933

WE SOMETIMES get cynical about the land of the free and the home of the brave, its politics, its economic injustices, its corruption in high places, its racketeering and its crime.

It gives us a jolt when a group of foreign-extraction citizens, as happened here Monday night, do fervent and highly emotional homage to the flag and the government of America; and proclaim that they have organized thousands of their brothers for the single purpose of making them better and more patriotic and law-abiding citizens of the United States.

It bids us pause when we learn that half of the entire Greek male population of this country bore arms for the United States in the World War.

And to know how they weave the golden age of Greece, Salamis and Thermopylae and a hundred ageless names of heroes, with Washington and Lincoln and the Argonne forest into a fabric of militant Americanism is one of the most inspiring of all nationalistic experiences.

Some Anglo-Saxons were a trifle shamefaced at the banquet of the Order of Ahepa at La Fonda Monday night.

Do we know more about America, are we more sophisticated and less naive than these children of the

Acropolis or have they a racial experience which gives them a better perspective on the comparative blessings of government?

Have we spent too much time looking at "the dust and the cracks on the floor of the temple" and forgotten to look upward to its glory?

The greatness of America, says the chief of the order of Ahepa, "has not even been conceived."

Perhaps some of the rest of us might well organize to study and master the art of becoming better citizens, and to learn to be as unselfconscious about it as these men of Hellenic forbears who see it simply.

Editorial from The Sunday Missoulian,
June 18, 1933, Missoula, Mont.

THIS last week the members of Ahepa Lodge of Missoula arranged a dinner in honor of Ahepa's District Governor, Sam Caras, to which event were invited a number of persons who could present no claims to being of Greek descent. These last named, however, learned things about this organization and the men of Greek birth who now are American citizens that they had not known before.

There are, for example, three-quarters of a million former citizens of Greece now in this country and of this number only two hundred and sixty-five have proved undesirable citizens. They are the ones who have committed offenses against the laws of this country and who now are inmates of penal institutions in the several states.

This is a record that probably cannot be duplicated by any other nationals who have come to this country in large numbers. Roughly about one-thirtieth of one per cent of the total have proved themselves to be of the type that the United States does not desire shall become citizens. And, it might be added, the majority of these men were convicted of the less serious among crimes. Only an occasional Greek has been found to be connected with the criminal hands which have caused so much trouble in this country.

The Greeks, naturalized and those on their way to secure final papers of citizenship, have shown praiseworthy devotion to American institutions and to American ideals. They want to be known as patriots, loyal to the code and ready to do their part, assuming all obligations without complaint and striving in every way to make themselves good citizens.

This, it appears, is the program of Ahepa. Formed eleven years ago at Atlanta, Ga., by seven men, it has grown into a large and important group with a lodge in every community where there are any considerable number of men of Greek nationality.

Missoula never has had cause to be ashamed of those former Greek nationals who have settled here and who have taken their places in the community. They have been found ready and willing to respond to the call for community service. Many of them have become leaders in the business life of the city. They are fine examples of American citizens and that they intend to maintain themselves as such is indicated by such activities of Ahepa as were in evidence at the dinner on Flag Day.

"Ahepa"

Regina (Sask.) Leader-Post, Aug. 17, 1933

REGINA, in the last few days, has had in its midst a convention that does not deserve to be overlooked. It has been a gathering of Greek-Canadians, citizens of Western Canada.

They—and there were 150 of them here—represented "Ahepa"—the Anglo-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. They came from many parts of District 34 of this association—from Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Lethbridge, Edmonton, etc.

The objects of this association, which is particularly strong in the United States, having a membership of 30,000, are worth reading. They will strike any impartial mind as creditable. They include respect for, and loyalty to, the British flag and the Canadian constitution. They call for observance of the law and good citizenship on many other points. They urge an active and high-minded interest in educational and political affairs. And they take note, too, of "the glory that was Greece." These Anglo-Hellenic people remember the proud tradition of their homeland. They remember the Greece that, in days of old, reared her head proudly among the nations, a center of cultural influence, a center of law, order and high civilization. They would draw inspiration from these things in dedicating themselves to good Canadian and good American citizenship. The importance of official life of the United States attaches to the Anglo-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association is illustrated in acceptance by President Roosevelt of membership in the association.

Greek citizens of Canada are among Canada's best citizens. They are, in the main, law-abiding, industrious and resourceful.

Address by Governor Seligman of New Mexico at the Banquet of the 28th District, Held at Santa Fe, N. Mex.

SUPREME PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF AHEPA:

IT IS impossible to overestimate all that the world owes to Greece, to her philosophers, artists, writers and statesmen. In selecting the name Ahepa for your powerful, modern organization, which is ancient in its beautiful idealisms and new in its practical and timely efforts, you chose a name which signifies the highest aspirations of modern manhood and citizenship and which affirms that you have dedicated yourselves to the cause of education and progress. It is no wonder therefore that upon your roster appear the names of the world's fore-

most statesmen, scientists, businessmen, leaders in every forward-looking enterprise. You have set yourself a high mark but its attainment is not impossible. With forty thousand members marching in unison you present a force whose influence reaches far beyond the boundaries of the United States and Canada. The fact that most of you have ties of blood in Attica which reach back to the days of Plato, Socrates and Phidias means that you are making contributions to better international understanding and are the forerunners of a citizenship which some day will embrace the entire world. There is a community of interest when it comes to art, literature, philosophy and nobility of ideals and ideas which knows no racial prejudices or national antagonisms. When this community of interests also extends to the business and political world, then the better day for all humanity will have dawned. That this is your ultimate aim and goal I take it from your most friendly invitation for which I express my full appreciation and my good will is yours in your deliberations.

Welcome to our ancient and historic capital. May your visit and sojourn in New Mexico be pleasant and profitable!

Hon. Louis Carellas, President,
Chapter No. 264, Order of Ahepa,
Santa Fe, N. Mex.

DEAR MR. CARELLAS:

I take this opportunity to express to you and your most worthy Order the sincere appreciation of my wife and self in having been so cordially invited and received at your banquet given in honor of your distinguished guests.

I wish to assure you we enjoyed every minute of our stay. I not only found the proceedings of the utmost interest, but for the first time became more fully acquainted with the principles and work you represent. I can think of no other order whose ideals can be more American, and one whose ideals not only instruct its members to be true Americans, but insist that they give their support to the construction of our country.

Your Order, based on the traditions of a race whose very achievements are embroidered into the pattern of the civilized world, must succeed, and your culture, progressivism, and patriotism cannot fail but to be recognized and welcomed by the United States. In the very essence of your program is found the principles of our American Legion, and in future, let me express the hope that we travel hand in hand on the road which leads to a greater America.

I was especially pleased to find Governor Seligman among the guests, and the sentiments expressed by your able Supreme President, wherein he charged your members to support the national, state and local governments, did much to encourage the governor in his efforts he is making to meet the uncertain present conditions, which he is better able to do when knowing a body such as your Order stands ready to cooperate with him.

Again expressing my appreciation and gratitude, and offering your Order the support of the organization I represent in any worthy undertaking, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH B. GRANT,
Commander Montoya y Montoya
Post, No. 1, The American Legion.



The Santa Fe Banquet was a great success.

FROM ANCIENT, STORIED GREECE

(Column of Manitoba Series)

This is the battle of a series of developments, the story of Manitoba's culture and the contribution men and women of many lands have made to the growth and development of the province.

It is a far cry from Athens, the queen city of Europe's Near East, to Winnipeg, metropolis of Western Canada, and from Greece, treasure house of art and literature when the world was young, with a culture unsurpassed by any of her contemporaries, to this great Dominion, land of the present and the future, whose zenith of development is yet to be reached.

The men of Greece brought their nation to the peak in the days when Homer sang; today, in other, newer lands they are working with the zeal and the ability of their ancestors, again developing, laboring, good citizens ever, worthy to be counted with the best.

When the history of Greece opened, many years before the birth of Christ, that land was known as Hellas and the people were called Hellenes. This name is perpetuated today. Greeks who have settled in Winnipeg have their Ahepa (Anglo-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association) whose name joins in euphonic combination the great Empire of which Canada forms a proud part, and the ancient race from which Ahepa's members spring.

The origin of the name Hellenes, or Greeks, forms the basis of one of the most interesting of the early Greek legends. Zeus, "father of gods and men," brought about a great flood to destroy mankind, but Deucalion and Pyrrha, who had been forewarned, survived the catastrophe. To repopulate the earth they were commanded to throw stones behind them, and for each stone Deucalion threw there sprang up a son.



Winnipeg Auditorium

and for each stone Pyrrha threw, a daughter. One of the sons was called Hellen, and it is from him that the people of Greece, the Hellenes, are descended.

Though not numbered with the largest racial groups in the city or province, a local authority places the number of Greeks in Manitoba at not more than 300 families, they are among the most useful and are doing their full share to promote the best interests of the communities in which they live. Canadians of Greek descent were well represented in the fighting units of the Empire in the Great War. Inscribed on the roll of Glorious Dead, which all Winnipeg honors, is the name of P. T. Kapatos, a Greek veteran, who, having borne arms in the wars of his own country, came to Canada shortly before the outbreak of the Great War, enlisted in an early contingent and met his death on the field of battle.

While they have made commendable progress in business or whatever they set themselves to do, the Greeks of Winnipeg are a social group, and in Ahepa have an organization which bands them together, perpetuating the ideals and maxims of the Old Land and adapting these to service for the new. The Winnipeg chapter of Ahepa has some 150 members. A chapter in Brandon is flourishing with 75 and the principles of that order—with 30,000 members on the North American continent—are practised to make its members better men and better citizens.

Winnipeg is proud of her residents of Greek birth and descent. Quietly, unostentatiously, they are playing their part and making a notable contribution to the progress and development of this city and province. Worthily they are carrying on the best ideals of one of the earliest civilizations of the Old World.

MANITOBA

THE STORY OF MANITOBA

(Column of Manitoba Series)

These announcements have been made possible through the cooperation of the following Winnipeg public utility institutions:

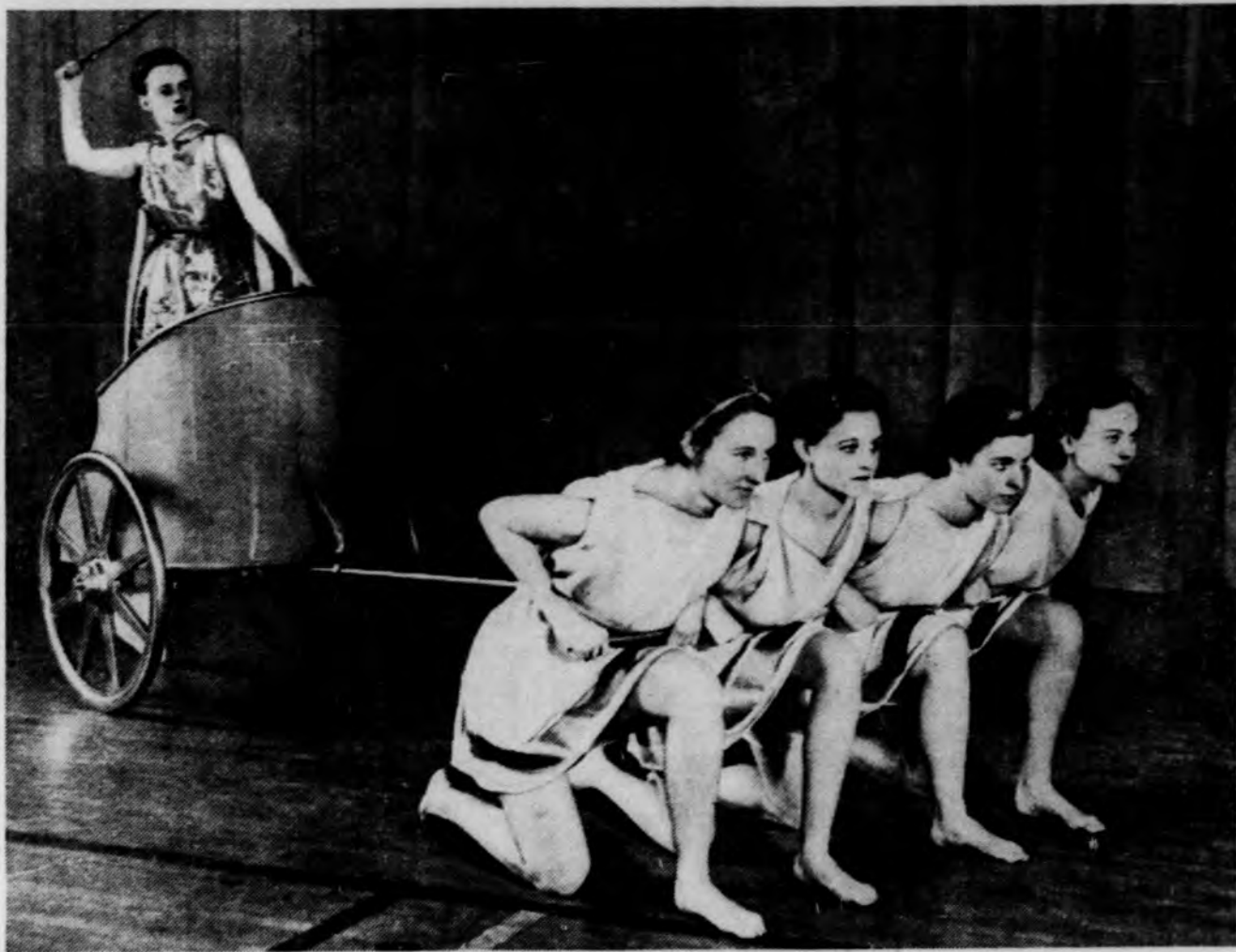
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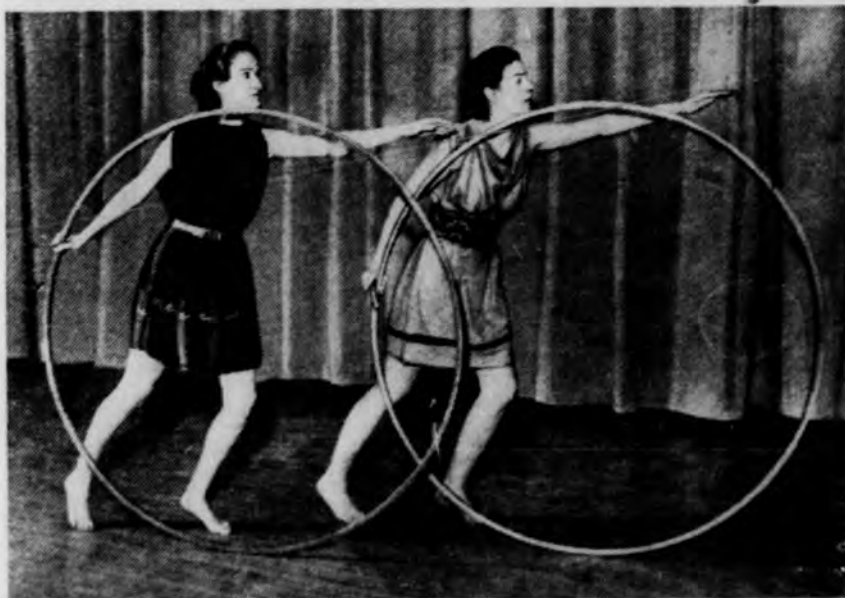
TEMPLE TO ZEUS
and the
ACROPOLIS —
ATHENS

From the Winnipeg Tribune, June 24, 1933

BARNARD COLLEGE GIRLS GO HELLENIC



All set for the chariot dance. Charioteer is Georgiana Remer of New York, and the "horses" are (l. to r.) Elise Cobb, Gertrude Rubsamen, Barbara Perrin, all of New York, and Jane Reed of Cleveland, O.



A hoop-rolling contest was one of the events in Barnard's Greek pageant, and here we see two of the participants—Katherine Horsburgh (left) and Agnes Creagh

Students of Barnard College took off their shoes and stockings and went Hellenic in their annual Greek athletic and dance pageant.

Photos by A. P.

Supreme President's Comments

The NRA of America

THE Congress of the United States, declaring the existence of a national emergency, has judiciously vested the President with full powers to lead our nation into the path of recovery. Our great President has in turn called upon the great citizenry of America to one and all extend their ardent devotion and cooperation to his remarkable plan of national rejuvenation.

Unquestionably, all of us have received the call of the President through the National Recovery Act, known as the NRA. The Order of Ahepa, founded as an agency which dedicates its efforts to the maintaining and perpetuation of our great American Democracy, now must respond to the call. During the Great War, when the American bugle sounded every man unto the colors, 67,000 Americans of Hellenic extraction immediately volunteered. Today the thousands of business men of Hellenic extraction throughout the country should respond to the American bugle of recovery by enlisting 670,000 additional employees in their establishments.

The call is for shorter hours, higher wages and more employment; the American-Greek business men, perhaps more than those of any other nationality, are in with this noble call. The Ahepa chapters throughout the nation are directed to exert every influence and every effort to seeing that every one of our

business men joins hand in hand with our great President to lead America out of this momentary standard of depression. Every Ahepan, either as a consumer or as a man in business, must be an apostle of this Great Act, by acts and deeds and by daily and continuous participation with all the governmental agencies, in order to bring about our national recovery.

The District Lodge Officers and the officers of all chapters are directed to acquaint themselves fully with the systems promulgated by the NRA codes, and devote their undivided attention to this call. Every man within the realm of Ahepa, in response to the call of the President, is drafted as a soldier under the banner of this great army of millions of patriots throughout our nation. With full cooperation, with genuine devotion and sacrifice, we, as citizens of this great land, will unquestionably build greater, the proud glory and sublimeness of the United States of America.

The NRA of Ahepa

The chapters have already received notice that the Tri-Deka Drive of our fraternity was extended to December 31, 1933. This step was taken by the Supreme Lodge because of the many petitions received by various new District Governors and officers of chapters. The purpose of the NRA is to bring back to work ten million citizens; the purpose of the NRA of Ahepa is to draft into our phalanxes ten thousand new members. I, therefore, most respectfully urge and direct that every member do his share in this national atmosphere of recovery by producing at least one new candidate so that we may successfully reach our goal.

On the other hand, while it is the purpose of the NRA to wipe out unemployment, so it is the purpose of our drive to extinguish from the rolls of the chapters the status of suspended members. We must all, like one great army, keeping in harmony with the national reconstruction of our country, give our undivided attention to the national reconstruction of our fraternity and to the reinstatement of all suspended members.

I trust and hope that every member will get into this new spirit of America and will put his shoulders to the wheel by working more devotedly and more constantly for the progress and glory of our fraternity.

The Ahepa Triumphant

Our great fraternity has weathered the storm of so-called depression better than any other organization in the country; this I attribute to the indomitable spirit of our race in holding devotedly to the reins in the face of national danger. That indomitable Hellenic spirit which laid low the standards of Asia at the Straits of Thermopylae; that noble spirit that brought forth supreme victories at Marathon and Salamis; that proud spirit that encouraged the march of the ten thousand Greeks through Persia; that glorious spirit that preserved unaffected the Hellenic nationality, its tradition, its language, and its religion through four long centuries of slavery; that sacred spirit that emboldened the arms of a handful of heroes in 1821, to raise the standards of insurrection against the might of the Turkish Empire; that divine spirit that reaffirmed the greatness of Hellas and her people in 1922, in the rehabilitation of the

(Continued on page 11)



Supreme President Booras (right) shaking hands with John Theophiles of Miami. Archie Zepatis in center



A scene from the "Electra" given in honor of the Ahepa excursionists in 1930, in the theatre of Herodas at Athens

"Electra" Presented to Audience in Natural Amphitheater at Park

Sioux Falls College Players Give Faithful Performance of 2,000-Year-Old Tragedy by Sophocles—Story of Vengeance for Father's Death

By WALTER A. SIMMONS
(In Argus-Leader)

DARK, brooding, vengeful Electra, central figure in a classic family quarrel conceived in Greece nearly 2,500 years ago, walked the boards and mourned and wailed once more in the Terrace park open-air amphitheater Wednesday night.

She cried for her dead father, Agamemnon, lately returned from the Trojan war, only to be slain by her mother, Clytemnestra, who had found a better spouse in the swollen Aegisthus.

Her weeping enlisted the sympathy of the traditional chorus, and of her brother, brave, knob-kneed Orestes, who disproves reports of his death by returning in disguise and putting his perfidious mother and Aegisthus to the sword.

Performance True

"Electra," one of seven plays by Sophocles which have come down to us out of the hundred he wrote, is not so well known as his "Oedipus Rex," but its theme is just as universal and compelling.

Sioux Falls college players gave the tragedy a dignified and faithful presentation under the usual astute direction of Arthur C. Gray, head of the college dramatics department.

Big-voiced Hilmar Martini, a veteran amateur actor, and Harriett Downs, dusky and appealingly tragic, played the central roles of Orestes and Electra. The erring mother, Clytemnestra, was played by Bobbie Taylor. The sebaceous Aegisthus was personated by Lorin (Spud) Harrison, and Wynona Prettyman had the part of Electra's sister.

Crowd Sees Play

Other college players had minor parts or appeared in the chorus.

"Electra" was presented free to an audience of well over 1,000 which lined slopes of the big natural half-bowl at Terrace

park. It was another of a series of dramatic presentations under Mr. Gray's direction that have built up a growing reputation for Sioux Falls college.

All costumes were executed in the traditional and authentic manner.

Ahepa Contributes to Kos Earthquake

PROMPTLY upon receipt of news that the Island of Kos had been stricken by an earthquake, Supreme President Booras dispatched \$500 to Prime Minister Tsaldaris for the relief of the victims. An additional \$566.60 was forwarded direct by the Supreme Lodge to needy families on the island whose names had been furnished by a special committee which also attested to the need of each family. The following is a letter of acknowledgement from Premier Tsaldaris:

ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ

ΑΘΗΝΑ 10 Μαΐου 1933

Κύριον Χαρίλαον Μπούραν

"Υπατον Πρόεδρον "Αχέας"

Ἐὰς παρακαλῶ νὰ δεχθῆτε τὴν ἔκφρασιν τῶν θερμολογῶν εὐχαριστιῶν τῆς Κυβερνήσεως διὰ τὴν εὐγενῆ προσφορὰν τῶν 500 δολλαρίων ἣν ἐξ ὀνόματος τῆς "Αχέας" μοὶ ἀπεστέλλετε πρὸς ἀνακούφισιν τῶν θυμάτων τῶν σεισμῶν τῆς Κῼ.

Τὸ ποσὸν περιελθὼν μοι ἦδη εἰς δραχμὰς 72 χιλιάδας παρὰ τῆς Τραπεζῆς "Αθηνῶν ἀπεστάλη πρὸς τὴν ὑπὸ τὴν προεδρίαν τοῦ Μακαριωτάτου Μητροπολίτου "Αθηνῶν συσταθεῖσαν "Ἐπιτροπὴν συλλογῆς ἐράνων.

Ἐὰς συχαίρω ἐγκαρδίως ὅλους διὰ τὰ οὐτὼ ἐκδηλούμενα πατριωτικὰ ὑμῶν αἰσθήματα καὶ βαθυστάτην ἀληθοῦς δοκιμάζω χαρὰν βλέπων πόσον οἱ ἐν "Αμερικῇ ὁμογενεῖς συμμερίζονται τὰ αἰσθήματα τοῦ ἑλληνισμοῦ καὶ πόσον συγκινοῦνται κατὰ τὰς συμφορὰς του.

Δύνασθε νὰ εἴσεθε βέβαιος ὅτι ἡ εὐγενῆ προσφορὰ ὑμῶν ἔσχε μεγάλην ἀπήχησιν παρὰ τῶν ἑλληνικῶν λαῶν, θὰ παράσχω δὲ σημαντικὴν ἀνακούφισιν εἰς τοὺς δοκιμασθέντας κληθυσμούς.

Μετὰ πόσης τιμῆς καὶ εὐελικιστῶν αἰσθημάτων.

Χαρίλαος Μπούρας

Supreme President's Comments

(Continued from page 9)

unfortunate two million refugees, is the same spirit that preserved intact our proud fraternity throughout these few years of universal setback. We can justly, therefore, be proud of our accomplishments and proud that those noble virtues of our ancestors have been preserved within us and are showing their fruit and example here on this virgin soil of America.

During the last four months I have visited the following cities: Miami, Fla.; Galveston and Houston, Tex.; Albuquerque and Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Phoenix, Ariz.; San Diego, Los Angeles, Salinas, Oakland and Vallejo, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; Vancouver, Canada; Cheyenne, Rock Springs and Green River, Wyo.; Salt Lake City, Bingham and Ogden, Utah; Reno, Ely, Nev.; Chicago, Ill.; and Fort Wayne, Ind. I am listing these visits because I am proud to report that in all these sections of the country the spirit and enthusiasm of the members is remarkable. The chapters are doing excellent work.

With the new District Lodges in operation, I expect a systematic drive throughout the entire land for better work and greater accomplishment. Let our slogan be, from now until the end of the year, "Every member get a member." Let the determination of every District Lodge be, "No dormant chapter within the District." Let the resolution of every chapter be, "No suspended members within the chapter." And let the determination of all our members be, "Give employment to more members and help destitute brethren, if any there be."

Let a new spirit and a new national air of rejuvenation ring from seaboard to seaboard and from boundary to boundary with the words, "America triumphantly marches on and with it the Ahepa ascends to greater glories."

LECTURES

Officers of chapters are directed to hold open or closed meetings immediately and invite a prominent official of the N. R. A. committee of their cities to lecture on the restaurant code of the N. R. A. or, generally, on the subject of the codes.

DO NOT FAIL. Open your chapter after the summer suspension with this lecture.

The Supreme President.

By Command of the Supreme President!

You are hereby ordered to insert in the forthcoming issue of the Magazine the following item:

Important News

Recently our illustrious Supreme Secretary was the recipient of two noble titles, to-wit: that of "father" and that of "Colonel."

On June 19 Governor Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky commissioned the Supreme Secretary as an aid-de-camp on his staff with the rank of Colonel, and then on August 6 Mrs. Catsonis graced him with the title of "father" by giving birth to a handsome baby girl.

What next?

H. J. B.

Ancient Greek Had Idea of Evolution

EMPEDOCLES, the Greek philosopher, anticipated Darwin in his theory of evolution by more than 2,300 years. About 430 B. C. he published his explanation of life and its interpretation of the universe in which he held that "being" or matter was imperishable and hence eternal. He maintained the existence of two fundamental and opposing forces which he typified as friendship and strife. The first he represented as internal and the second as external and these two as in perpetual conflict—the first struggling to maintain the status quo and the second to change it—thus producing, according to his theory, all the phenomena of nature. He held that these changes had been occurring through all the past ages with the effect of development in all phases of existence with man as the highest product thus far of the process. Modern scientists declare that in thus indicating the principle "strife" Empedocles grasped the germ of Darwin's idea—the survival of the fittest—for by its exposition he seems to have intended to convey the idea of competition for existence or supremacy.

Kansas City Star.

Ahepans to Honor Henry Clay

Lexington (Ky.) Herald, June 13, 1933

THE aims and ideals of the Order of Ahepa, whose Kentucky and Ohio members will assemble here today and tomorrow in the Annual 17th District Convention, are such as should inspire the most cordial feeling among the people of Lexington, most of whom are of the "old" American stock.

The members of this Order, men of Greek birth or descent, most of whom only recently came to America, are pledged to a program of Americanization and of loyalty and patriotic service to their adopted country. Through this organization they dedicate themselves to the purpose to become spiritually and practically one with that larger group of citizens who inherited their Americanism. Certainly such a purpose commends itself to the applause of every other loyal American citizen of whatever origin.

The earnestness of the intent of these Hellenic men to exemplify the finest American loyalties, can best be illustrated here by reference to the fact that the Lexington Chapter of Ahepa has been named for Henry Clay, this city's proudest contribution to the galaxy of American heroes and statesmen. The most important event of the 17th District Convention will be the placing of a wreath, with appropriate exercises, upon the tomb of Henry Clay in Lexington Cemetery. This is a ceremony which is annually observed by the local Henry Clay Chapter of Ahepa, but which on this occasion will be participated in by hundreds of visiting members of the Order from chapters all over Kentucky and Ohio.

Surely the people of Lexington of the old American stock owe their gratitude to these comparatively new Americans for their thoughtfulness and patriotism in selecting Henry Clay as an object of their veneration and respect. As a matter of noblesse oblige the people of Lexington in general ought to join with their Greek brethren in this tribute to a great American and Lexingtonian.

Our New United States Minister to Greece, Mr. Lincoln MacVeagh

(Condensed from an interview given to Miss Byrd Mock, herself strongly recommended for the position. When the President's choice was announced, Miss Mock called upon her victorious rival to congratulate and interview him.)

SOON after his appointment, Mr. Lincoln MacVeagh gave me a delightful interview at the Mayflower Hotel. Both being Philhellenes, immediately we found much of mutual interest to discuss. I do not believe that a better man for the place could have been chosen. He certainly is a gentleman and a scholar. Both he and his beautiful wife, the former Margaret Charlton Lewis, also a devoted Philhellene, have traveled much throughout Greece and her multitudinous islands, finding new charm in each spot. In her he has the finest unofficial attache to the American Legation at Athens. Classic in appearance, as well as in education, she will grace the Legation. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, afterwards having studied the history of art at the Beaux Arts school in Paris.

The MacVeaghs were married in 1917, just before Mr. MacVeagh joined the A. E. F. Together with their daughter, Peggy, they sailed for Greece on July 19, 1933. That Mr. MacVeagh will more than fulfill all expectations as Minister to Greece goes without saying for, in addition to his official function to establish and maintain friendly relations between the two governments, he brings a lively interest in the modern Greeks as the lineal descendants of the great Greeks of old, and he predicts with Shelley that

Another Athens shall arise,
And to remoter time
Bequeath, like sunset to the skies,
The splendour of its prime.

The following statement was given out by Hon. Lincoln MacVeagh, newly appointed Minister to Greece, on sailing for his post at Athens, on the S. S. *Manhattan*, July 19, 1933.

"The opinions of a newly appointed diplomat who has not yet presented his credentials are only personal and are best left unexpressed. But I feel it is proper to take this opportunity to thank the many Americans of Greek origin or descent who have, during the past few weeks, extended to me such delightful and heart-warming hospitality. I realize fully that the kindnesses showered upon me have nothing to do with my personality but are expressions of a deep and lively interest in the



Hon. Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Minister to Greece (right),
and Achilles Catsonis

work which our government has assigned to me. In thus heartily wishing me Godspeed, the Greeks of America have shown, in the most striking way, their hope that the relations between the two countries may continue to grow in sympathetic understanding and cordiality. I share, along with our government, in this hope, and pray that these contacts established and friendships formed on this side of the water may prove a happy augury for the future."



Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh



The home of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh at New Canaan, Conn.

French Strother

An American Who Understood the Greeks

By GEORGE C. VOURNAS

Supreme Counsellor



George C. Vournas

It was amazing how promptly he (Strother) grasped the Greek character and traditions and how quickly the Greeks appreciated his kindly sympathy and reciprocated with their complete affection.—Morganthau

ON MARCH 13, 1933, the black word *Finis* was written to the last page of a colorful life and career. Amidst the fanfare and paeans of advancing phalanxes of the New Deal, the melancholy dirge of French Strother's funeral march went almost unheard. Yet not unnoticed, for his passing had left a wide gap, not only to personal friends but to armies of readers everywhere—among whom may be counted innumerable Greeks who knew and appreciated his work.

The name French Strother is not unknown to readers of this magazine. We do not remember him, however, for his association with Walter Hines Page, though that inspiring association of years was only terminated at the deathbed of the famous diplomat when these two friends exchanged a greeting in classical Greek; nor does the name first come to mind as that of one for four years close to President Hoover in the White House, occupying the post that Col. Louis Howe now fills and that Ted Clark held under Coolidge. To Greeks in general, Strother is remembered for his association with the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, and particularly for his collaboration with that distinguished friend of Greece in "I Was Sent to Athens," and for his own novel, "Maid of Athens."

It has often been said that what we call genius is only another word for continuous effort. French Strother's allotted 50 years were crowded with achievement. Born October 5, 1883, in Missouri, his 19th birthday found him with his own weekly newspaper in Fresno, California. Then New York City in the early years of the century, where—armed only with a letter of introduction from a friend and his faith in himself—young French procured a position with Doubleday, Page & Company on the staff of the magazine *World's Work*.

With this publication he was to remain intermittently throughout his life. In 1906 he was writing for it the story

of the great quake in San Francisco, where, by the way, he combined that duty with romance when he married Miss Grace Dudley Farley.

Across the continent he shuttled: from the New York *World's Work* to a San Francisco political paper, *The California Weekly*, to which he contributed a short story for almost every publication date; then an interlude as secretary to Lieut.-Governor Wallace at Sacramento, and finally, back in 1912, as Managing Editor of *World's Work*.

It was from the editor of this magazine, Walter Hines Page, that Strother learned much about writing, and perhaps also acquired something of this intellectual leader's public spirit. In comparing the works of these two men you are struck with the similarity in habits of thought which led both in the direction of sympathetic insight into the problems of mankind, whatever nationality.

Who does not remember the "Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page"? Yet not so widely known is the fact that Page, popular United States Ambassador to England in the exciting days of the World War, was also a distinguished Greek scholar; and it was no doubt he, who, during those formative days of Strother's apprenticeship with *World's Work*, helped him discover the possibilities of intellectual development which lie in the fertile field of classicism.

It often happens that when men travel the same general lines of thought, their lives cross and re-cross at the unexpected intersections of life. So it was that Mr. Hoover, with whom Strother later became associated, was also a friend of Ambassador Page. Of Hoover, after their meeting in London to discuss ways and means of aiding distressed Belgium, Page once said: "He is a simple, modest, energetic

man, who began his career in California and will end it in Heaven."

Strother's own first acquaintance with the ex-President was amusingly unexpected. He was dining with a friend. "I hope you won't mind," apologized his host on that occasion. "I have asked a young engineer in for dinner too. He is just



"Kyrios" French Strother, a writer whose words live after him; a man who gave form to the thoughts of such leaders in the American public scene as ex-President Hoover; a novelist who wrote understandingly of life in those distant "Isles of Greece." His outstanding novel, "Maid of Athens," was published shortly before his death.



Herbert C. Hoover, who, speaking from his home in Palo Alto, California, has this to say of his former Administrative Assistant: "Strother's was an idealism and devotion of a transcendently inspiring kind."

back from Europe and only in town for the day."

In the service of that young engineer when he became Secretary of Commerce and, years later, President of the United States, Strother was destined to exert to the utmost his literary and administrative abilities.

Ours, happily, is not the task of discussing or evaluating the relative merits of an old or new deal, nor the adroitness of the dealers. Yet we may admire courage and loyalty in recalling Strother's valiant effort, through the pages of the *New York Times* on February 26, 1933, to present his chief and his accomplishments to a citizenry which had, but a few months earlier, rendered its adverse verdict. Stirred to eloquence there by what he considered unwarranted criticism of the President, Strother sang a psalm of loyal devotion which Alexander the Great might well have envied.

"Herbert Hoover," he declared, "dominated his administration, its purposes, its methods, its mechanisms and its men. Some presidents are shaped by the events of their time. Some are the intellectual and moral dynamos of their years of power. Herbert Hoover is of the Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt type—original in thought, determined in purpose, dominant in personality and surcharged with creative energy."

In the light of these words, Mr. Hoover's recent letter to the writer concerning his former Administra-

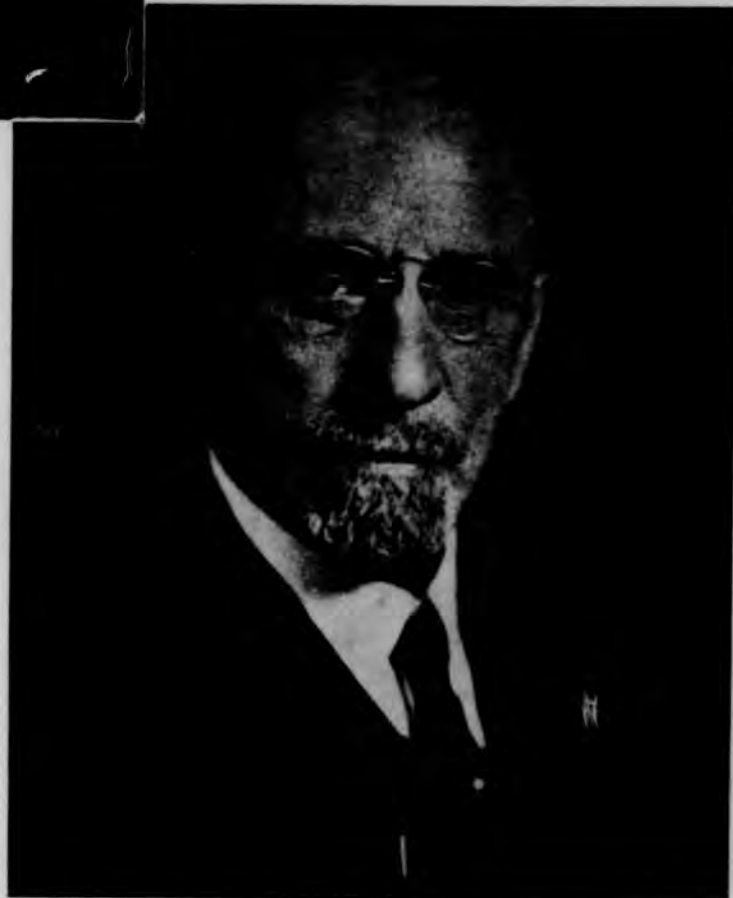
tive Assistant takes on added significance. "I had known him over many years in his successful literary work," he states, "but I came to know his character and abilities through intimate contact during four years of his service as one of my assistants. His was an idealism and devotion of a transcendently inspiring kind. No one I know had a more penetrating mind and a greater devotion of it to his country."

But to return to Strother's private life and to his literary work before President Hoover, in 1929, asked Mr. Morgenthau to release him from contract for immediate service in the White House secretariat.

He had left the associate editorship of *World's Work* and joined Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey and later Chairman of the League of Nations' Refugees Settlement Commission. With Morgenthau the Greek influence which colored so much of Strother's writing became more and more pronounced. Morgenthau's great work in helping rescue Anatolian refugees had made its impression. And Morgenthau's knowledge and appreciation not only of the ancient Greek gift to civilization but its present possibilities, were not lost on him.

In the book, "I Was Sent to Athens," Strother and Morgenthau wrote not alone of the important work of rehabilitating a million and a half refugees, but set forth some definite views in general regarding the Greeks.

(Continued on page 62)



Henry Morgenthau, always a friend to Greece, whose association with French Strother was undoubtedly the chief raison d'être of the latter's deep literary and personal interest in the Greeks.

Woodring Resigns from Bachelors' Club and Joins the Benedicts

Assistant Secretary of War, Member of Ahepa, Married to Daughter of Senator Coolidge

FROM Fitchburg, Mass., today, came the formal announcement of the engagement of Harry Hines Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, and Miss Helen Coolidge, daughter of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Massachusetts, an announcement that will be of particular interest to Kansas friends of the state's popular bachelor ex-governor. The wedding will take place at Fitchburg, July 25. The engagement was announced by Mrs. Coolidge at a luncheon.



Hon. Harry H. Woodring with his bride in Paris

The next day, July 26, the bride and groom will sail from New York for Paris on the S. S. *President Roosevelt*. Before returning they will tour the continent and spend a few days in London. They will return on the S. S. *Washington*, landing in New York August 24.

Shortly after their return to Washington they will come to Kansas for the national convention of Young Democrats at Kansas City, arriving August 29 or 30. They will remain until after the state convention of the American Legion, to be held in Salina, September 4 and 5.

Is Portrait Painter

The announcement, coming but a few days after Assistant Secretary Woodring had celebrated his forty-third birthday, was a real surprise to all but his closest friends, who had come to look upon him as a confirmed bachelor. Those who knew him best believe the romance had its inception on the occasion of one of the former governor's visits to Washington, when he met Miss Coolidge at an official function.

The bride-to-be is the talented daughter of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Massachusetts. She has painted the portraits of many of the dignitaries whose names are common in Washington news dispatches. Her latest portrait was that of Speaker Rainey. Only recently there appeared in *The Eagle* and numerous other papers a picture of Miss Coolidge at work on the Rainey portrait.

Rapid Rise

The rise, within a period of three short years, of former Governor Woodring from an obscure country banker, known only to a comparatively few business associates in southeastern Kansas, members of the state bankers' association, of which he was vice-president, and of the American Legion, of which he had been department commander, to a place high in the national administration, is a story that contains all the elements of romance such as would delight a writer of fiction.

His early and successful struggles to gain for himself a foothold in the business world; his election as governor of a Republican state upon his first venture in politics, and the supreme confidence he exhibited in that campaign when many of his most ardent supporters felt that he had only an outside chance of victory; his success in grappling with the many economic problems that confronted him in an exceptionally trying period as governor; his introduction of business methods in the conduct of his office as chief executive and his penchant to cut red tape when the emergency demanded immediate action, all combined to add to the interest in his political career.

He was mentioned prominently for the vice-presidential nomination before he had been governor half the term for which he was elected. He refused even to consider it, because he felt he wanted most to continue his program as governor. Defeated by a close margin for reelection, through a combination of circumstances for which he was in no wise to blame, he took the set-back philosophically and without complaint.

(Continued on page 58)



Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indiana Joins the Ahepa

HON. Paul V. McNutt, one of the most popular governors in the United States, was the guest of honor at a banquet given at Indianapolis under the auspices of the 19th District. The banquet followed an initiation ceremony in which the governor and a number of other distinguished candidates were initiated by the Supreme Secretary, Achilles Catsonis. Among others who formed a class with Governor McNutt were Frank M. McHale, professor of law and legal advisor to the governor; R. Earle Peters, attorney-at-law; K. Parmelee, county prosecutor; Fay Leas, attorney-at-law; Alex Campbell, attorney-at-law; Guy Laurentz; M. Martin, county commissioner; Al. W. Hosinski, United States marshal; H. L. Covell, attorney-at-law; Judge William Shaeffer; H. Hipskind, P. Alexander, J. Morris and William Speropoulos.

Not least among those who graced the banquet was Mrs. McNutt, whose presence was very much appreciated by the Ahepans. Besides the official prestige which she brought to the banquet, she added a graceful charm which stamped her as the worthy consort of a great governor.

Governor McNutt, speaking at the banquet, expressed the pleasure he felt in joining the Ahepa and commended the organization for its patriotic aims.

We are happy to have Governor McNutt in the Ahepa.

(Left) Governor and Mrs. Paul V. McNutt. Photographed after the banquet given in the Governor's honor at Indianapolis

(Below) Scene from the initiation of Governor McNutt

Left to right, front row: J. Mihos, L. George, P. Volo, A. Eliopoulos, S. Gramas, Governor McNutt, Supreme Secretary Catsonis, F. McHale, L. M. Rocca, J. Leakas, Strategon, Judge William Shaeffer

Second row: G. Anderson, Guy Laurents, C. Peterson, N. Mentis, K. Parmelee, G. Koutras, John Lambros, Tom Wallace, J. Procos, Peter Mallery, A. Costas, J. Helliotis, N. Mavrick, J. Lampros, Philip Psehn, J. Zazias, H. L. Coovel, G. Mallery, T. Marinos, William Spiropoulos, Jim Londos, R. Earl Peters, L. W. Hosinski, F. Leas, H. Hipskind, M. Martin, P. Alexander, Alex Campbell

Third row: C. H. Beeris, G. Stremmenos, G. Poolisos, G. Speros, T. A. Theodoros, G. Pappas, G. Pancel, G. Rorris, William Zilson



Greek Drama in American Colleges

Electra

AT SALEM COLLEGE in Winston-Salem, N. C., the custom of presenting annually a classical Greek drama has been established. In the campus of Salem College there is a ravine which forms a natural outdoor theater—a background suitable to the spirit of the ancient drama.

The play presented this year was the *Electra* of Sophocles, which tells the story of the day of the return of Orestes, the exiled son of Agamemnon, after his long exile, to avenge the murder of his father.

This play dramatizes a part of a story so old that it goes back into unbelievably ancient times. When the Homeric poems were composed in the ninth century B. C. it was already old.

The house of Atreus was under a hereditary curse through the sin of Pelops, and though both Menelaus and Agamemnon were upright and pious men, they had to share in the consequences of the ancestral stain. The causes for the action of this play began on the eve of the Trojan War, when Agamemnon was obliged by the priests of Artemis to sacrifice his own daughter, Iphigenia, before favorable winds would blow to carry the hosts to Troy. From that time his wife, Clytemnestra, cherished hate in her heart. About ten years before the action of this play, Agamemnon returned from the war and was welcomed with apparent honor by Clytemnestra. However, as soon as he was helpless in his bath, aided by Aegisthus, her paramour, she slew him with a brazen axe. In the uproar that followed the murder of Agamemnon Electra secreted her young brother, Orestes, and sent him to Strophius, the husband of Agamemnon's sister, to be brought up in safety.

According to ancient law it was the duty of Orestes to avenge the murder of his father, but in the case of Orestes the duty was complicated by the fact that the murderer was his own mother, to whom by all laws, human and divine, he owed honor. Finally he was commanded by the oracle of Apollo to go to Mycenae and fulfill the act of vengeance. At this point the play begins.

Orestes with his old guardian and his cousin, Pylades, arrive at Mycenae at dawn, and plan to report the death of Orestes, bringing a funeral urn supposed to contain his ashes. Clytemnestra receives the news with joy, but Electra, who has waited in sorrow all these years for the return of Orestes to do the deed of vengeance, is utterly crushed. She determines that she will do the deed herself and asks her sister Chrysothemis to aid her, but Chrysothemis is too prudent to undertake so dangerous a task. She has determined to do the deed alone when Orestes reveals himself to her. Swiftly after that follows the deed of vengeance.

The Greek plays at Salem College are produced under the direction of the head of the department of English, Dr. P. V. Willoughby, with music especially composed for them by Dean Charles G. Vardell, head of the School of Music at Salem College.

The role of Electra was played by Miss Margaret Hauser of High Point, a young woman of unusual talent, who played the part of a woman in deep sorrow with great power. She was ably supported by Miss Patricia MacMullan in the role of Clytemnestra, Miss Gertrude Schwalbe as Orestes, Miss Elois Padrick as Chrysothemis, and Miss Jane Rondthaler as the Guardian.

The topography of the campus is such that it lends the effect of reality to the scene. One has not the impression of a play, but of looking on at life. And such is the vitality of these ancient plays that even today they have a greater power to move an audience than any modern composition.

Alcestis

MEMBERS of the Lehigh Chapter, No. 60, Order of Ahepa, contributed \$100 to the presentation of the ancient Greek play, "Alcestis" of Euripides, given as part of the commencement festivities at Cedar Crest College, Allentown. An audience of over twelve hundred enjoyed the production, which was the culmination of the work of the Greek dancing, the expression, the dramatics, and the music departments of the college during the previous ten months.

Authentic Costuming.

The students who designed the costumes had studied the designs of ancient Greek vases and coins from which they made the attire of the characters of the play. In the picturesque outdoor theater, with its divided stage, like the ancient Greek ones, the complicated choral dances, the dithyramb dance, and the slow, dignified acting approximated the solemnity of the production of the Greek plays in ancient Athens, 433 B. C., when Euripides entered this play for a prize as a work of art.

The Story of the Play

"Alcestis" deals with the sacrifice of the life of the title character in order to save the life of her husband. The poignant pathos of Alcestis' passing, the egotism of King Admetus, the husband, and the dramatic effectiveness of Herakles character were highly praised by scholars from many colleges who attended.

Scholars Attend Ninth Annual Greek Drama

Professor Charles J. Goodwin, Professor of Greek at Lehigh University; Dean Robert C. Horn, who is Professor of Greek at Muhlenberg College; Dr. Arthur S. Cooley of the Greek Department, Moravian College; Professor Earl L. Crum, Latin Department, Lehigh; and others were among the scholars who attended the ninth annual presentation of a Greek drama at

Cedar Crest on Thursday and Friday evenings, June 8 and 9, with a combined attendance of 1,200 persons.

Brilliant Costumes

The brilliant and skillfully harmonized costumes of the forty members of the cast and chorus were designed by the home economics department. King Admetus in royal purple, Queen Alcestis in pure white, the chorus in rose-colored tunics and brilliant mantles gave the coloring so typical of the art of Greece.

Americans of Greek Ancestry Aid

Much of the cost of the costuming and of the other expense was borne by generous aid in the form of a gift of \$100 from the Lehigh Chapter, No. 60, Order of Ahepa, which the committee in charge presented on that evening. George Fullas, President, Peter Nicas, Gustavus Adams, and Spiro Phillips were members of this group.

Other College Dramas

During the past year other plays given at Cedar Crest College include: Martinez Sierra's modern Spanish play, "The Cradle Song," two plays of Edna St. Vincent Millay, Pirandello's "As You Desire Me," and presentations of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "As You Like It" by the Shakespeare class.



The passing of Alcestis in the "Alcestis" of Euripides given at Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pa., at Commencement. Lehigh Chapter No. 40 of Ahepa contributed \$100



Reading as Regards Education For Greek Girls

By ASPASIA MANTY

*No Country in the world has the educational advantages which we have in America
To be an educated person one does not have to go to college*

ALTHOUGH a great number of Greek parents are seeing the value of education for their daughters, a still greater number believe that educational privileges are meant only for boys, and that if a girl is well versed in all the housewifely arts, she is well equipped for everything in life. This belief denotes a very narrow viewpoint. I agree that to be a perfect housekeeper is an art in itself, but it is one that anybody can acquire in a reasonable length of time if she tries.

It is quite a different matter when it comes to conversing with well-read people. Here one needs to know a great deal more which comes to her only after great patience and diligence in reading and studying.

To be an educated and well-read person one does not need to go to college. To be sure, a college education is a great asset, but a majority of parents cannot afford this higher learning. It is well to remember that some of our greatest men and women, some of our most brilliant speakers and statesmen, did not go to college.

"How then," you may ask "can we become educated and be able to hold our own in any conversation?" My answer to you is, "by reading."

No country in the world has the educational advantages which we have in America. Our grammar schools, high schools, art museums, libraries etc., are free and open to all. Where else will you find information about every subject under the sun, but in our libraries, in books, papers and the better type of magazines.

By reading, I do not mean reading some of the drivel that has been flooding our book marts in the last decade or so. I mean constructive reading.

Of course there are many modern authors and poets whose works come under this heading, but I will speak only of the older ones now, those that everybody brought up in this country should know about.

Every child in this country is compelled to attend school until he or she is fourteen or sixteen years of age. During the eight years of grammar school and the years, if any, that one goes to high school, the boy or girl should have acquired a firm foundation on which to build the structure of self-education. By foundation, I mean that one's grammar should be nearly perfect, and she should be able to spell correctly, also she should have some knowledge of both modern and ancient history, geography and some of the classics.

To achieve a well-rounded education, we must not be self-sufficient. By this I mean that some of us, as Hellenes, have a tendency to read only about the glories that were Greece, and everything pertaining to our homeland, to the exclusion of every

other subject. Of course I advocate thorough knowledge of our mother tongue and all the glorious history of our race; but in addition we must remember that most countries have had their glories, their great artists, statesmen, poets, authors and musicians of whom they are proud. We should be able to converse intelligently about these same authors, statesmen, poets, musicians etc., before we may consider ourselves well-read.

When an American or one of any other nationality speaks of his love for our poets, sculptors, philosophers, historians and tragedians, our breasts swell with pride and he earns our undying friendship. We should be just as able to repay his courtesy, with knowledge of his nation's great. Again I state, that in our libraries, we will find all this knowledge.

Every young girl, by the time she is eighteen, should have read Hans Christian Andersen's "Fairy Tales," "Tom Sawyer," by Mark Twain, "Little Women," by Louisa May Alcott, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, "Robin Hood," "King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table," "Charlemagne and his Knights," "Treasure Island," by Robert Louis Stevenson, Scott's "Lady of the Lake," "Ivanhoe," Dickens' "David Copperfield," the works of Jane Austen, "Pride and Prejudice," etc., "Oliver Twist," "A Tale of Two Cities," "The Old Curiosity Shop," by Charles Dickens, Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," "Merchant of Venice," "As You Like it," "Mid-summer Night's Dream," and "King Lear," Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre," "The Age of Fable," by Thomas Bulfinch, which is the story of mythology, "The Golden Age of Pericles," and many others too numerous to mention here, but which in the course of reading the librarian will find for you.

Read the lives of famous women such as Christina G. Rossetti, Rosa Bonheur, Elizabeth Barrett Browning (who at 9 years of age was a full-fledged Greek scholar and by the time she was 25 had written, and had published, translations from "Aeschylus"), Madame De Stael, Elizabeth Fry, Mary Lamb and Mary Shelley.

One should also be familiar with all the poets, and be able to quote excerpts from some of them, such as Byron, Tennyson, Robert Burns, Macaulay, Milton, Robert Browning, Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Walt Whitman, John Greenleaf Whittier and Oliver Wendell Holmes. There are many others just as famous, but we must limit ourselves here. However, when one reads these, there is no scope to the many others that she will discover.

Read about the famous painters such as Michelangelo, who was also a sculptor, Rembrandt, Rubens, our own "El Greco,"

(Continued on page 60)

Habits and Birthmarks in Children

Radio Talk Given Under the Auspices of New Castle County, Del., Over Station WDEL, by George J. Boines, M. D.

I SHALL make a few remarks on a subject of interest to all of us, that is children. First let us consider maternal impressions. There is no scientific basis for the belief that if a woman reads good books her child will be intellectual; that by studying good pictures and sculpture, her child will be artistic; that by engaging in the science of mechanics, the child will be a mechanic, but such a belief is encouraged as it conduces to the general welfare of both.

That a fright, such as seeing an ugly object or deformity, will produce a like deformity in the unborn child is not scientifically proven. Cases reported in evidence of such effect can usually be explained by coincidence, if untruthfulness be excluded. The story is told of an expectant mother who visited our local zoo, where as you all know all of our wild animals are kept; this particular mother was watching one of the bears and it so happened that the bear got excited so that the mother was terribly frightened—and sure enough it was later discovered that this excitement had caused the baby to be born with "bare" feet. The fetus or baby is completely formed at the eighth week and the shock or impression to which the deformity is usually ascribed almost always occurs after this time.

Most of the so-called birth marks seen in the first two years of life are really malformations or deformities present at birth or developed because of conditions existing at birth. Such malformations may involve any part of the body. It is a well established fact, of course, that children may inherit from parents constitutional weaknesses or tendencies, which manifest themselves in infancy, or in some cases not until later in childhood. Under this class we may place the influence of alcoholism,

lead poisoning, epilepsy, mental inferiority, and insanity.

Other birth marks seen in children are moles, red blotches, absence of fingers, arms, toes, or feet, or extra fingers or toes, and other similar peculiarities. For example, most of the freaks in the circus side show are really the result of malformation of the baby during development. The so-called "fire brands" seen on the face or body are spaces where blood vessels are abnormally developed. Some of the common mal-

formations present at birth are harelip, cleft palate, clubfeet, bowlegs, and tongue tie; the last one is seldom seen in girls.

Soon after birth, the first accomplishment that we look for in the baby is his ability to speak. By the end of the first year children will normally say "mama" and "papa"; girls usually start two to four months earlier than boys, and in most cases the boys never catch up to their sisters in talking. At two years of age children should be able to put words together in short sentences. Speech may be late or lost due to some severe illness, especially those involving the brain and spinal cord. Some children will continue with baby talk for some time because the family insists in using such language instead of good English.

We often see cases of functional aphonia—or temporary loss of speech. This condition may be seen in severe infectious diseases, or produced by severe fright, or anything else which has produced a marked nervous impression. Some difficulties of speech may be due to deafness and mental deficiency. Or many of these disorders may be due to disturbance of general nutrition and to local causes in the mouth or throat. These conditions should receive their appropriate treatment early, before the habit of defective speech becomes firmly established. For this class of sufferers special training in the hands of a competent teacher is advised, preferably in an institution.

Among the more prevalent disorders of speech we have stuttering, stammering, lisping and alalia, or inability to speak. These disorders are more common in boys than in girls. Stuttering is most commonly seen in children three to six years of age. It may be temporary, or last a few weeks or months. It is aggravated or produced by disturbances of nutrition. It may be due to imitation, may be inherited, or caused by an acute illness. Stammering is often accompanied by some defect in the organs of articulation such as the teeth, lips, tongue, or palate, which is not present in stuttering. In lisping the sounds are indistinct, especially the letter S. Inability to speak may be seen in children three to five years of age; this may be associated with some mental defect. Early treatment before these conditions become habitual is most important. Cases in which the condition has become a habit should have the benefit of systematic training in a special school or under a competent teacher in breathing and vocal gymnastics.

Now there are many little habits in infants and children which are so common that mothers take them for granted and do nothing to stop them. Thumb sucking is one of them; this is very common in the infant. Many babies start the habit themselves as soon as they are born, while other infants are started in the habit by the mother or the busy nurse who is anxious to have the baby kept quiet by having his mouth stuffed. If children are carefully trained the habit can be easily stopped. The longer it has lasted, the harder it is to stop it. Constant thumb or finger sucking may result in deformities of the fingers, of lips, teeth, and even jaws. Habitual thumb sucking of one hand may lead to spinal curvature. Under no circumstances should this method be resorted to in putting children to sleep. Mechanical restraint is the only successful treatment in the

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Ahepa Crist

Roosevelt Praises Greek Artist

"Old Ironsides" Model "Anchors" in White House



Carved by Ahepan Theodore Morales

"TOOLS talk to me," said Theodore Morales as we ventured the suggestion that he seemed to be downhearted. "You see," he continued, "I have been away for several days and I have missed my tools. I just don't feel at home when I am away from them. My attachment to them has a human touch. Every time I use one of my tools I feel sorry because I know it gradually wears away and eventually will be no more." But he soon brightened up when informed that we would soon see President Roosevelt and after that he would be leaving for Chicago again to join his tools.

Bro. Theodore Morales, a member of Chicago Chapter, No. 94 of the Ahepa, is a distinguished wood carver and, among other pieces of art, he has wrought a model of "Old Ironsides," the famous United States frigate which won a decisive battle with the *Guerriere* in the War of 1812. Morales worked five years on this model because he wanted it to be perfect in every detail and perfection, indeed, he has achieved. Even the fifty-four miniature cannons on it can be loaded and fired. Having completed his ship, Morales wanted the President of the United States to see it, so, taking Bro. Christ Chulas with him, they brought the model from Chicago to Washington in a trailer to their automobile which, incidentally, was the first car to carry the N. R. A. sticker outside the District of Columbia. With the assistance of Miss Byrd Mock and the Supreme Secretary of the Order, "Old Ironsides" "sailed" through the back lawn of the White House and anchored in a room near the President's office so that the President could see it conveniently.

On the 18th of August the artist, accompanied by the Supreme Secretary of the Order, Achilles Catsonis, paid their respects to President Roosevelt who examined the model very closely and showed an unusual interest in its details. "She is a beauty," exclaimed the President when he saw the model. "I hope you will show it at the Century of Progress Exposition." The artist then explained various details of construction and the President nodded his approval. It will be remembered that the President is a great lover of ships, being at one time Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Morales then surprised the President by presenting him with a wooden statue he had carved of him, and the President laughed heartily at this cartoon-like likeness of him, saying he would place it in his museum. Then, writing the words, "A splendid model of my favorite ship" on a photographic reproduction of the ship, and signing his name, the President shook hands with us and returned to the cares of State.

The following letter by an expert attests as to the perfection of the model:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

August 21, 1933.

FOR MR. GRAF:

At your suggestion I visited the White House to inspect the model of the *Frigate Constitution*, made by Mr. Theodore Morales of Evanston, Ill., and brought to the White House so that the President might see it. The model is exhibited privately in the Doctor's Office at the White House, and is resting on a table uncovered so that it can be readily examined.

My first impression of the model was that I could very well be looking at the ship itself, and which, I might say, is not a usual impression to obtain from models. This illusion is the result of the skillful finish on all parts which gives the ship the appearance of having actually been worked. This first impression was in no way lessened by examination of the details. The workmanship displayed in the woodcarving and the execution of the rigging is the equal of any model that I have seen. As near as I could tell all the details are correct and the proportions accurate. The few details which raised questions in my mind I found to be accurate when I checked them against the few records which we have in our files.

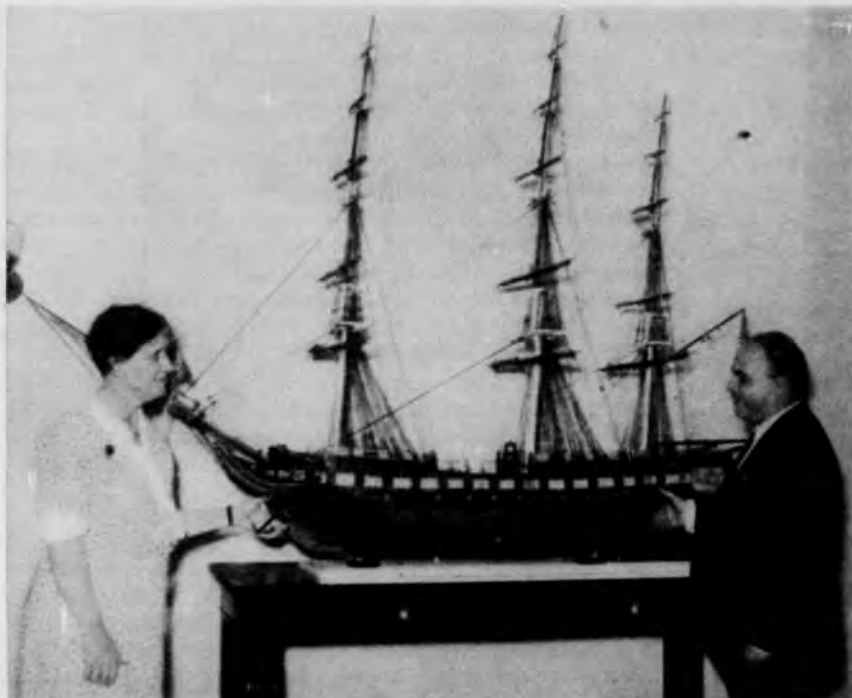
If you have not already seen the model I would suggest that you make an effort to do so as it is well worth while.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) FRANK A. TAYLOR,
Curator, Division of Engineering.

FAT/rs

We asked Mr. Morales to tell us more of his life but he said he was writing a book, which will undoubtedly be very interesting.



Theodore Morales Showing His "Old Ironsides" to Mrs. Harvey Wiley, President of the Women's Federated Clubs of America, Just Before the Model was Taken Out of the White House.

A History of Science

By FIRST LIEUTENANT KOMNENUS M. SOUKARAS, B. S.

IT HAS become truly axiomatic that most of the really worthwhile things in the world have had their origin in, or at any rate owe their early development to, that glorious nation called Hellas. The contributions of the ancient Greeks to art and literature are well known and are incontestable. Their contributions to science, or natural philosophy as some delight to call it, are just as important, and are the more appreciated with the passage of time. The subject matter of this unpretentious history is a general, critical survey and comparison of the state of science at the time of the ancient Greeks with that of our own days, and the noting briefly of its progress through the long intervening centuries.

An imposing array of great men is associated with the early history of science. They are: Thales of Miletus, one of the seven wise men of Ancient Greece, the discoverer of amber, which is capable of acquiring by friction the property of electrification, the latter being the basis of the modern science of electrostatics; Empedocles, the father of the theory of evolution; Democritus, the father of the celebrated atomic theory; Pythagoras and Euclid, the great mathematical geniuses; Archimedes, the father of theoretical (or mathematical) physics, and one of the greatest engineers the world ever saw; Archimedes, a distinguished French engineer of our own times has said, that those who are able to understand Archimedes will admire less the great engineering achievements of today; Aristarchus of Samos and Ptolemy, the great pioneers of astronomical science; Hippocrates, the father of medicine and justly revered by the medical profession, and a score of other great men.

The study of the physical universe was attacked by the early Hellenes from the critical philosophical point of view. Speculation

and theorizing were the order of the day, disdaining experimentation as beneath the dignity of philosophers. And yet, so keen was their perception and so penetrating their mental faculty that they were able to pierce through the mystic veil surrounding nature—thick as it is when perceived by our course and imperfect senses—and to give birth to theories justly celebrated for their fundamental correctness. Lack of experimentation, however, imposed a definite limitation, and, indeed, an impenetrable barrier to the

establishment of a materialistic civilization along the lines of our own. It is safe to say, that, if this unfortunate attitude of the ancient Greeks, namely, the planting of theory on a pedestal out of proportion to its relative value, and the looking down with contempt upon experiment, had not been assumed by them, the great chemical, mechanical, and electrical ages of our time would have occurred then, and the face of our globe, mayhap, would have been distinctly different. At this point it may be appropriate to ask the question. What would have been the effect upon mankind when such a materialistic civilization was joined to the lofty idealism and ethical philosophy of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle?

When Greece lost her freedom to the Romans, she also lost her remarkable spirit of inquiry. With the decline of Greece, the decline of science was accompanied almost as a matter of course. For over a thousand years no appreciable additions to the learning of the Hellenes were made. In the seventh and eighth centuries, the Arabs, driven on by religious fanaticism, made conquering raids on Egypt and Asia Minor. In their first blind onrush for conquest, they destroyed indiscriminately the priceless manuscripts of the Greeks. Later, their eyes were opened with admiration on the exquisite learning and sparkling beauty of Greek philosophy and Greek science. The Arabs, being a nomadic people, made few original contributions to the science of the Greeks, and were merely content to copy the original Greek manuscripts in their own language. The period of the Crusades brought Western Europe into contact with the Arabs, and the Arabian copies were of inestimable value in transferring Greek knowledge to the rest of Europe. As early as the thirteenth century, Roger Bacon, a distinguished English philosopher, raised his voice to the necessity of experiment in proving the truth or falsity of theories or of supposed facts. But Roger Bacon lived several centuries before his time.

It was mentioned before that the period of time known as the Middle Ages was barren in so far as any distinct progress in science was concerned. Alchemy, to be sure, had its say, but it was difficult to distinguish the true scientist from the pseudo-scientist. However, it will be shown later on that Alchemy was not entirely false, and that modern science has progressed at such a great rate that some of the wildest conjectures of the Alchemists are on the road to fruition. The progress of the Alchemists was slow, because, due to mutual jealousies—which have no place among real scientists—they were driven to record their observations and experiments in mystic symbols which were undecipherable.

We next come to the fifteenth century and the fall of Constantinople. This dire event to the Greek nation was a boon to the world in the following respect. An influx of Greek scholars occurred in Western Europe which they brought the live measure instrumental in bringing about that remarkable period known as the Renaissance, being, in fact, a rebirth of Greek culture, learning, science and art. Another imposing array of great men is associated with this period, and in their brilliancy and number remarkably paralleling the ancient Greek philosophers. These men were inspired by the Greek spirit of inquiry, and supplementing theory with experiment were able to lay the foundation of modern civilization. These immortal

(Continued on page 58)



K. Valissarakos, Cashmere, Wash.

Ahepa, Through the Supreme Lodge and Its Chapters, Contributed More Than \$10,000 For Its Purchase of Hellenic Institute at Pomfret, Conn.

Open Letter of Supreme President

To the Officers and Members of the Order of Ahepa, Greetings:

MY ESTEEMED BROTHERS:

The Archdiocese, through the untiring efforts of His Grace, the Archbishop

board and room, and all necessary expenses.

If the various chapters could each send one needy student to the school with the necessary tuition, not only would the

school be greatly assisted, but a great service would be performed for our race in America. I advise that the chapters and/or the districts consider this very seriously.

The school is the first modern progressive institution of our race and it merits our wholehearted support. For further particulars communicate with Greek Archdiocese of North and South America, 273 Elm Street, Astoria, L. I., N. Y., and report your decisions to the Supreme Lodge.

Trusting that all chapters and districts will extend all the assistance possible, I have the honor to remain,

Yours most cordially and fraternally,

HARRIS J. BOORAS,

Supreme President.



The Hellenic Institute at Pomfret, Conn., purchased by the Archdiocese. The Ahepa contributed generously

Athenagoras, and through the cooperation of the Hellenic people, has now succeeded in having ready for operation the beautiful and spacious new Hellenic National Academy in Pomfret, Conn. This school belongs to Hellenism of America and deserves the loyal support of all of us.

The school proper, together with the adjacent buildings, will house and educate needy orphans as well as tuition students sent from all parts of America.

The tuition for students has been fixed at three hundred and fifty dollars annually, which includes registration fee,



A view of Anatolia College at Saloniki, picture by Dr. White

Observations on American Education

By GEORGE STEFFANIDES

THIS month brings to a close twelve years of my educational career in the United States. Through all these years I believe that I have had sufficient opportunity to view the educational system in this state and to see its merits and its faults. As to its merits I shall say very little because everyone here can probably name them better than I. I shall restrict myself to its faults because I know that, as in the case of an individual person, it is easier to acknowledge one's merits than one's faults. For this reason, and because of the fact that I firmly believe that constructive criticism is better than praise, I wish to make a few observations upon the education I have so far received.

Every observer of American culture whom I have read or heard has had the same comments to make, but hardly one has as yet been able to hint or point a way out of the educational rut. Matthew Arnold, in his "Discourses in America," endeavored to

remedy what he considered the lack of culture in America by preaching his doctrine of sweetness and light. He stressed the value of a knowledge of the civilizations of the past as a basis for a well-ordered life. Everyone should endeavor to increase his intelligence by giving attention to studies which foster the growth of the intellect—"to know the best that has been thought and said in the world." This doctrine is very fitting and perfectly expressed, but I am afraid that it has fallen on unresponsive ears. Our educational system, as far as I can see, has drifted far from this doctrine. Indeed, the emphasis upon a cultural education has been almost entirely obliterated; instead, premature specialization and "vocalization" have been pushed to their utmost limits. The fruits of this "vocalization" of education we are reaping copiously at present. By

(Continued on page 59)



Those appearing in the photograph are (left to right): Front Row—Brothers Spero Pappas, Inner Guard; Petro Futris; Louis Kavelaras, Outer Guard; Brother Pratheriotas, from Houston Chapter; Nick Kavelaras; Billy Speros; Nick Futris; Nick Demas, Secretary; Chris Paris, Treasurer. Second Row—Jack Alexander, President; Spero Alexander, visitor; Bill Argol; Vick Ellis; George Ellis; George Futris, Master of Ceremonies; Tony Giatras, High Guardian; Eugene Dimitriou, High Priest, and Lewis Alexander, Vice-President.

Back Row—George Cotras, Past Secretary of the Ahepa and our Advisor; John Toulatos, of the Ahepa Patrol; Spero Zepatos, Past President of Chapter No. 7 of the Ahepa and our Chief Advisor; Brother Matshonkas, Supreme Advisor from Chicago; Frank Argol; Brother Charles Geanopoulos, Supreme Secretary from Evanston, Ill.; George Pappadopoulos, of the Ahepa Patrol; Brother A. E. Coulouheras, Governor of the 23d District, whose term has just expired; Brother J. G. Cafcalas, from Houston, Texas, who was elected as District Governor; Brother Pappalax, also from Houston, and George Turis, of the Ahepa Patrol.



FRATERNITY NEWS

District No. 1

BRIEF comments abstracted from the report of District Governor Nicholas F. Colovas:

Nashua Chapter, No. 35

The Ahepas in Nashua can accomplish many great things if they set their minds to do it. An illustration of this is the splendid patrol they have and the wonderful chapter of the Sons of Pericles. I was impressed immensely with the manner in which the Sons of Pericles conducted their meeting during my unannounced visit last winter. There, I think, lies the salvation of the Nashua Chapter.

Manchester Chapter, No. 44

This chapter is rich in potential executives but there are too many conflicting ideas among them.

Portland Chapter, No. 82

The oldest chapter in Maine is coming back. An example of what they can do is the manner in which they put over the first convention of the District last year.

Lewiston Chapter, No. 128

Their meetings are certainly well conducted but I would recommend less technicalities so that the average member can voice his opinion without being ruled out of order in every attempt. I have the best impressions of that chapter and its junior organization which is efficiently supervised by a very able advisory board of Ahepans.



Petros and John

Children of Mr. and Mrs. George Peterson of Kearney, Nebr., who participated in the celebration of Greek independence by the Grand Island Chapter No. 167. Brother Peterson is one of the best boosters of the Grand Island Chapter.

Portsmouth Chapter, No. 215

This chapter has proven in its own way that it can weather any kind of storm. There need be no fear about it. The members will prove equal to any task.

Rutland Chapter, No. 244.

Known throughout the Ahepa domain for their abundant enthusiasm. They have the Supreme Treasurer there, you know.

Dover Chapter, No. 248.

The Thesseum Chapter has by far a larger percentage of active members than any chapter in the District.

Biddeford-Saco Chapter, No. 252

This chapter is very sound financially despite the fact that it is located in an industrial city and its members are affected by the complete inactivity of the industries in their city.

Bangor Chapter, No. 271

Somewhat isolated geographically, this chapter is making an earnest effort to keep in good standing with the Supreme Lodge. They sponsor a Sons of Pericles chapter that is second to none.

Keene Chapter, No. 278.

Young as it is, this chapter had the courage last year to undertake the great responsibility of putting over a District Convention. Not enough credit can be given to the officers as well as those who have in any way served to make the convention a success.

I have traveled upward of 2,500 miles for the Ahepa.

Manchester Ahepan in Government Position

Bro. G. J. Kapopoulos informs us that he is with the Civilian Conservation Corps. In a very interesting letter, Brother Kapopoulos writes: "I happened at the time to be the first reserve medical officer to be called in service in the first corps area. I hold at present commission of first lieutenant and expect my captaincy this year. . . . I am taking care of two large camps. . . . My work consists of first aid treatment, operative work, medical treatment to about 432 boys. There are a few Greek boys in the camps but not so many. . . . I feel it is an honor to be able to help our government in its work; after all, that is what Ahepa is and I am performing my duty.

THE AHEPA MAGAZINE is glad to receive information of this kind showing that members of the Ahepa are pursuing useful activities.

Ahepan Football Star

Leon Frangedakis, Ahepan of Lewiston Chapter, No. 128, has distinguished himself at Bates College. While yet a sophomore, he was a member of the football team. He is a powerful wrestler, having eliminated in quick succession all comers in his class and won the championship of the college. As the result he was

elected captain of the wrestling team. Besides these and many other athletic achievements, Brother Frangedakis is an active Ahepan.

Biddeford and Saco Holds Annual Ball

The third annual ball of the Biddeford and Saco Chapter was held at Knights of Pythias Hall in Biddeford, Wednesday evening, May 3, and was well attended. Among the out-of-town guests were: Governor Nicholas Colovas and Mrs. Colovas of Durham, N. H., the presidents of the Lewiston, Haverhill, Portland and Dover Chapters. Friends from surrounding chapters of Massachusetts were prominent.

After intermission, Greek dances were held, with music furnished by Miss Anastasia Coronios at the piano, Charles Gregorakis, banjo, and John Chacamaty, violin. This novelty orchestra was the big surprise of the evening.

Committees:

Nicholas Economos, Chairman; Denis Vranitis, Peter Paraskivas, Louis E. Tsomides, Louis Bisios, John Georgouleas, Louis E. Throumoulos, Sophocles Victor, Philip Victor, Thomas Patsanis, and Basil Chrissovergis, Ball Committee; Louis Bisios, Louis E. Tsomides, and Mitchel A. Mantis, Ticket Committee; Nicholas Chachamuti, Vasilios Coronios, Nicholas Seferlis, Reception Committee; Anastasia Coronios, Helen Economos, Olga Vassilopoulos, and Helen Mantis, Flower Girls.

Ice cream, sponge cake and tonics were served.

M. A. MANTIS,
Secretary.

District No. 2

FROM a report of District Governor George P. Thompson, we quote the following:

"Every chapter has been visited from one to six times each, according to its demands. Circulars were regularly sent. Initiations and installations were performed. Lectures given, but not sufficient to satisfy the demands of the brethren. Allow me to emphasize at this time that brothers who cannot for one reason or another devote a great deal of effort and sacrifice time to visit chapters, to work, assist, guide and faithfully serve the interest of the every Ahepan in our district, must not be elected to a district office."

Haverhill Entertains District Convention

The following account of the convention of District No. 2 is taken from the Haverhill Evening Gazette, May 29, 1932:

"The most colorful feature of the final day was the street parade, in which nearly 1,000 Ahepans from all sections of New England participated. Past President Nicholas Concouvites of the local chapter was the chief marshal of the parade.



Marie Demestichas

Greek Girl Elected Queen

BRO. STEVE J. CONTOS, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Chapter, is the author of the following letter:

"I am sending you herewith what I consider to be a very good article for THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, showing a very fine example of a father and mother whose children have attained exceptionally brilliant honors in their schooling, and I hope this will prove to be an inspiration to other Greek children in this country. I am enclosing a photograph of Rose Marie Demestichas, also a newspaper clipping, showing the coronation ceremonies when she was crowned Queen of the University of Pittsburgh Class of 1933. Other exceptionally high honors were also conferred on her. Permit me to outline briefly some of the facts of this family.

"Michael Demestichas, the father, descended from Githion, Sparta, Greece; also the mother, who was born in Greece. They have six children, all born in Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Peter Demestichas, age 22, was graduated from Pitt Dental School in June, 1933. He will begin his practice in Carrick, Pa., in August of this year.

"Rose Marie Demestichas, age 21, was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh with honors in June, 1933. She entered the university on a scholastic scholarship and later received also a Panhellenic scholarship award. While at school she participated in the following activities: President of Civics, National Honorary Activities Fraternity for Sophomore Women; member of Quill Club, Honorary Literary Fraternity; member of Women's Financial Board; member of Student Council, Honorary Usher; president of Women's Self-Government Association, which includes all the women of the university; member of Yuletide Festival and Senior Ball Committees; senior mentor; member of Mortar Board, National Honorary Activities Fraternity for Senior Women, and member of the University's Hall of Fame. The greatest honor that came to her was the fact that she was elected Queen of the Class of 1933 by the Senior women of the University of Pittsburgh. Coronation exercises were held on the campus on June 6. During her college years Rose Marie worked for the women's physician

at the university and also read themes for the English department. For the coming year she has accepted from the university a Graduate Counsel scholarship in the English department. She will receive her M.A. degree next year.

"Lillian Demestichas, age 24, was graduated with high honor from the university in 1930. She is now teaching Latin and French in Glassport, Pa., High School. She is also working on her Master's degree.

"Bernadette Demestichas, age 17, was graduated with honor from Carrick High School this June. She also has received a scholarship from the University of Pittsburgh.

"The other two children, both quite young, will, undoubtedly, follow the example set for them by their elder brother and sisters. In considering these exceptionally fine records, I believe them to be outstanding and know you will agree with me. Therefore, they deserve our most sincere congratulations."

District No. 2

(Continued from page 24)

"There were delegations here from Boston, Brookline, Salem, Peabody, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Fitchburg, Springfield, Portsmouth, N. H., Dover, N. H., Manchester, N. H., Nashua, N. H., Marlboro, Keene, N. H., Woburn, Portland, Maine, Lewiston and Biddeford, Maine. Patrols from Boston, Nashua, the Ahepa band of Lowell, and the Lynn Sons of Pericles patrol and the Brookline drum and bugle corps were among the feature attractions in the parade. The patrols were dressed in blue and white with red caps, and presented a snappy appearance as they strutted into formations and executed orders on the route of march. The Ahepans wore white trousers and red caps. The maneuvers of the patrols were applauded along the route of the parade by the thousands who lined the streets.

"The Sons of Pericles, Junior Order of Ahepa, formed a special division in the procession and were headed by the Periclean drum corps of Marlboro.

"The line of march was as follows: Washington street, Washington square, Merrimack street, Main street, Columbia park, counter-march down Main street, White street, Winter street, Lafayette square, Essex street, disbanding at Washington square.

"The parade paused for a few minutes at Monument Square, where brief memorial exercises were held at the soldiers' monument. A wreath was placed at the monument by District Governor George Thompson, in behalf of the District. Taps were sounded by buglers. The officers escorted the district governor to the monument between a guard of honor formed by the Boston patrol.

"After the parade a lunch and reception for delegates and visitors was held in Eagles' hall, Merrimack Street.

"The convention ball in city hall concluded the convention program. Visitors were present from the entire New England section at the ball, which was featured by fancy drills by the patrols and drum corps. Music for general dancing was furnished by Farley's orchestra.

"The general committee of the Acropolis Chapter, which entertained the visiting delega-

tions and which was congratulated by District officials for their excellent work in handling the convention details, included Past President Angel Colocousis, Harry Sovas, Christ Ross, Eustace Castanias and Stachys Meimarides. Nicholas Gerros, President of the local chapter, ably assisted the committee.

"A banquet in honor of the delegates was held Monday night in city hall.

"The assemblage stood for a moment of silent prayer in respect to the memory of the American hero dead.

"Mayor Dalrymple paid tribute to the Greeks in every phase of American life. Other speakers were Mr. Smith, Mr. Thompson, Dr. Polyzoides, Attorney-General Warner and Mr. Chebithes.

"Dr. Polyzoides stressed the fact that Ahepa typifies youth, education and progress for the uplifting of America and the world. He urged nationalization and patriotic participation in politics, to work for good government and democracy, and assistance in solving the new problems of today.

"An enlightened, bold and active leadership is vitally needed today," he said. "Ahepa and its junior order, the Sons of Pericles, will furnish such leadership among the Greeks of America."

"In introducing Attorney-General Warner, the toastmaster said that Chief Justice Marshall of the Supreme Court of Ohio and President Roosevelt were active members of Ahepa.



Cared by Theodore Morales



Banquet given in honor of Governor Paul V. McNutt, by Ahepa Chapters, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis

The attorney general spoke of the rapid growth of Ahepa and the great good which it is accomplishing. He expressed a wish to tread the paths in Greece which were trod by Solomon, Pericles and others. Mr. Warner also paid tribute to the dead and disabled veterans of America, and concluded with the remark, 'America is on the verge of a wonderful new era.'

"Mr. Chebithes promised that the Greek-American will work for American democracy at all times.

"The musical program was furnished by Miss Sascha Alexandrova, soprano, Triante Kefalas, tenor, and Miss Barbara Whitman, accompanist."

Mayor Asks for Warm Welcome to Ahepa Order

"Mayor George E. Dalrymple today called on Haverhill citizens to do their best to make the second annual district convention of the Order of Ahepa, to be held in Haverhill, May 28, 29 and 30, a success. Acropolis Chapter of this city was successful in bringing the convention here for the first time when the organization met last year in Lowell.

"The statement issued by Mayor Dalrymple follows:

"On the eve of the opening of the Ahepa convention I wish to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of our citizens that it is

my earnest desire that all the people of Haverhill do their best to make this convention successful and pleasurable not only for the delegates but for ourselves as well.

"Within a few days Haverhill will receive as its guests many visitors from every part of the commonwealth and from adjacent states. We are indeed fortunate in having the privilege of welcoming the delegates and friends of the Order of Ahepa to our beautiful city.

"On this occasion it is most appropriate that our city appear in gala attire. A general display of our national colors throughout the city would certainly be evidence of our appreciation of the good for which the Order of Ahepa is striving."

"While our guests are with us, let us all extend the hand of welcome, initiate that spirit of cordiality, open our homes, clubs and institutions for their sociability, that when our guests have returned to their homes, they will remember Haverhill not only as a community of beauty and industry but as a community with all its people imbued with the spirit of hospitality."

Woburn Ahepans Give Charity Dance

The Woburn Chapter, No. 176, Order of Ahepa, held its first annual charity dance on Wednesday evening, April 26, in the Times Hall, Woburn.

Mr. William Broumethes, President of the lodge, acted as general chairman.

The "Grand March," in which 75 couples took part, was a feature of the evening, the evolutions of the dancers being directed by a very competent artist in this line.

A few prominent members were present, among them being Mr. George Thompson and Mr. Nick Panos.

The Ahepa of this District can feel proud of the showing made by all who attended the dancing party, and a second event of a similar nature will be looked forward to with pleasure.

Guess the Rest of the Story

Edward J. Carson, Chairman, publicity committee, Brookline Chapter, No. 38, concludes a story as follows:

"When the meeting was adjourned, the officers and members of our chapter had a very nice time and some of those niceties were ARNAKI PSITO, plenty PIOTO and TRACOULD. Most of our songs were sung by one of the 'Old Guards' and ex-vice-president, namely, John Parevolites.

"At about 1 p. m. the party came to an end." Use your imagination for the part of the story which is omitted.



Supreme President Booras awarded world's heavyweight wrestling championship by referee Frank Pofanti at a private match between the Supreme President and Jim Londos. Try again Mr. Supreme President!

District No. 3

DISTRICT GOVERNOR CHRIST J. COLOCOUSIS reports that the second annual convention of the Third District was held in Springfield, Mass., June 18 and 19, and was a success.

From the *Springfield Union* we quote the following pertaining to the convention:

Altis Chapter of Ahepa to Try to Get National Session Here

"More than 1,000 Greeks from throughout New England are expected to convene in Hotel Kimball June 18 and 19 for the second annual district meeting of Ahepa. Peter Stavropoulos, President of Altis Chapter, last night announced the following committees to arrange for the convention:

"Executive committee, James Mazarakas, chairman, John Michalaros, secretary, Peter Diamond, treasurer; banquet and ball committee, George Andronicos, chairman, Thomas Kokkinos, Demetrius Zades, Peter Diamond, John Constantine; entertainment committee, John Marinakis, chairman, George Hondros, Athan Papavasiliou, William Roukas, Costas Papadopoulos, Nick George, Kyriakos Constantinou, James Pappaioannou; parade committee, Demetrius Zades, chairman, Costas Primpas, Elias Janetis; publicity committee, Elias Janetis, Nicholas Nestor, Demetrius Zades; invitation committee, Nicholas Nestor, chairman, John G. Michalaros, Demetrius Constantine; reception committee, Elias Janetis, chairman, Nicholas Nestor, John Michalaros, James Mazarakas, George Andronicos, James Pappaioannou and ladies' reception committee, Mrs. George Andronicos, chairman, Mrs. Costas Kokkinos, Mrs. George Pilalas, Mrs. Elias Janetis, Mrs. Nicholas Nestor.

"The local chapter of Ahepa will make a bid that the national convention take place in Springfield next year. Invitations will be extended to Governor Joseph B. Ely, local city, county and state officials and Archbishop Athenagoras of the North and South American Greek Orthodox Community.

New Bedford Chapter Gives Ball

From Andrew Dedopoulos, Secretary of the New Bedford Chapter, we received the following news item:

One of the most delightful affairs of the season was given last Wednesday evening, May 10, 1933, when the members of the Golden Rule Chapter, No. 101, Order of Ahepa, held their seventh annual ball, in the magnificent ballroom of the New Bedford Hotel.

More than 100 members and their friends from all points throughout the District assembled for the affair, together with visiting groups from Newport, R. I., Providence, R. I., Fall River, and Brockton, Mass.

Among the distinguished guests present were: Christ J. Colocousis, District Governor of District No. 3; Michael Pappas, Secretary of Brockton Chapter; Harry Rougas, Secretary of Fall River Chapter. Excellent music was furnished by Billy Rowards orchestra. The grand march was led by the District Governor, Bro. Christ J. Colocousis, accompanied by Miss Olga Dedopoulos, formerly of New Bedford, and now attending business college in Providence, R. I. Many beautiful gowns were in evidence, and the decorations were pleasing.

Committee in charge of the dance included: James Zavras, chairman; Emanuel Lupo, secretary; Stephen Mitchell, treasurer; George Keches, Arthur Courousis, George Courousis, Thomas Ambedgis, Michael Mitchell, Marcos Alexion, Michael Xifaras, Spiro Houllis, Andrew Dedopoulos, and Peter Haste.

New Bedford Chapter is proud to report that it has the youngest secretary in the entire Order, Andrew Dedopoulos, who has just turned 21 years old.

District No. 4

FROM a report of District Governor Peter N. Laskas, we take the following:

I have devoted 75 per cent of my time to my District and I have travelled over seven thousand miles during my term of office, for the interest of my District and the fraternity in general. I have visited every chapter in my District five to ten times during my term and



Miss Anna Chochos, Miss Ahepa, Marion, Ind.

over ten more times each, on special occasions, such as ladies' nights, plays, picnics, smoking parties and other affairs, that took place throughout the District. In addition, I have visited and addressed the Sons of Pericles in Waterbury, New Britain, Bridgeport and Norwich, over twelve times.

Concerning the District Convention held at Hartford, Connecticut, Bro. Laskas says:

The banquet was a very successful one, the guests and speakers included Governor Cross of Connecticut, Mayor Rankin of Hartford, the Judge of the Hartford Police Court, and the Vice-President of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. The main speaker of the evening was our Past Supreme President Dean Alfange. After the speeches, which lasted until 11:30 p. m., dancing was enjoyed by all until 1 a. m.

Honorary guests at the banquet were the following: Hon. Wilbur Cross, Governor of Connecticut; Hon. William Rankin, Hon. Wm. J. Harney, Rev. Thos. J. Lacey, Rev. Modestos Stavrides, Prof. Alexander Purdy, Major T. J. Bannigan, Prof. F. C. Babbitt, Thomas Frazer.



Abbot, Londos and Pofanti

Walter E. Batterson, Chas. B. Whiteley, Peter Laskas, Elias Janetis, Alfred Prince, William Cidron, Michael Connor, and Dean Allange.

The executive committee consisted of the following: Thos. Frazer, President; C. Zari-phes, M. D., Chairman; Peter Sakorafos, Vice-Chairman; James Tzimoulis, Secretary; and Jordan Dekegoros, Treasurer.

District No. 5

BROTHER DJIMAS, Secretary of Schenectady Chapter, No. 125, writes as follows:

Bro. Theodore Jordan, a member of our Lodge, initiated March 1933, was responsible for eight new applications and six reinstatements. We extend our congratulations to Brother Jordan.

Bro. N. S. Valentine of the Syracuse Chapter, No. 37, was appointed Condemnation Commissioner of Onondago County. The other two members are former Mayor Allen C. Forbes and Attorney John T. Delaney. Congratulations to Brother Valentine. He is always a live wire.

District No. 6

FROM the *Ahepa Messenger* we learn the following concerning District No. 6:

"The new District Lodge has shown that they intend to be fully prepared for the re-opening of chapter activities in September. Already, two meetings have been held and a third is scheduled as this goes to press. The work of the previous Lodge has been picked up and still greater foundations have been laid for the coming year.

"One of the most important changes will be the visitations of the District Officers to the chapters of the District. As recorded on this page below, during the three months of September, October and November, every chapter shall have a District Officer at almost every meeting. In this way every chapter shall have an officer to attract the interest of its members, as well as a message to carry until its next meeting. The District Lodge shall not pay any official meetings as a group except for Poughkeepsie Chapter and the Chapters of the Sons of Pericles. This schedule is only for the remainder of 1933.

"A personal drive by the District Governor to regain many delinquent members is being planned.

"An advisory committee has been appointed to investigate in what way the District can further help the boys.

"An educational committee has been formed to assist the chapters in creating interesting topics for the education of its members. The cream of the area's speakers, interesting topics, prominent men are all expected to figure greatly in this movement.

"In the field of unemployment, a unique idea has been formulated and will shortly be announced. Machinery has been set working, and we soon hope the District will be able to assimilate its unemployed members within its own ranks."

District No. 7

Paterson Chapter Honors Past Presidents

FROM the *Paterson Daily News* of June 20, 1933, we quote the following:

"High officers of the International Order of Ahepa joined with public officials in paying tribute to the efforts and aims of the Alexander Hamilton Chapter, No. 54, as it honored its

past presidents at the annual banquet at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel last night.

To Perpetuate Greece's Ideals

"As the principal speaker of the evening, the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Athengoras, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America, urged the members of the Greek order to continue their work for the church and the order, which has as its aim the perpetuation of Greece's history and ideals and those of America.

"Guest speakers, all of whom lauded the Paterson order, were: Mayor John V. Hinchliffe, Recorder Harry Joelson, Congressman George N. Seger, Freeholder William H. Young, and John J. Fitzgerald, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

"The past presidents of the Order, for whom the testimonial was given, are: Peter A. Adams, Andrew C. Angelson, August Rogokos, Sam Aros, Alexander Collis, James Bazotis, and Denis Cacoloris. All were presented with lodge hats by Dr. Nicholas A. Antonius, of Newark, District Deputy Governor, toastmaster of the

"John C. Vasilion, 1933 president of the chapter, which is one of the 305 in the United States and Canada, with a membership of 35,000, welcomed the guests of the evening, and called attention to the services given by



Thomas Lentgis, live wire Ahepan of Seattle, Wash.

the past presidents in the establishment of the local order.

After the dinner and speeches, a pleasant hour of dancing was enjoyed.

At Guest Table

Those at the guest table were:

John Thevos, Past National Secretary of Sons of Pericles, Junior Order of Ahepa; Rev. D. Stephanopoulos, Rector Greek Church of Paterson; Capt. Jean M. Kossandes, Past Deputy Governor; John C. Vasilion, President; Denis Cacoloris, Past President; Alexander Collis, Past President; James Bazotis, Past President; Sam Aros, Past President; August Rogokos, Past President; Andrew C. Angelson, Past President; Peter A. Adams, Past President; Dr. Nicholas A. Antonius, of Newark Ahepa, toastmaster; Constantine Actipis, committee chairman; Rt. Rev. Archbishop Atenagoras, of Greek Orthodox Church of America; Congress-

man George N. Seger, Mayor John V. Hinchliffe, James M. Pappas, district governor-elect, Newark.

Judge Harry Joelson, Freeholder William H. Young, John J. Fitzgerald, secretary to Chamber of Commerce.

Among those present were:

Miss Mildred Panapolis, Miss Christine P. Christakor, Miss Salome J. Panapolis, Peter J. Panapolis, Nick J. Angelos, Kay Larames, Peter Thevos, Paul Sarames, Mr. and Mrs. G. Anasts, Helene Mareapoules, Louis Anasts, Middletown, N. Y.; Mrs. Gollo Georgekos, Ridgewood; Mike Georgekos, Ridgewood; Miss Marian Vasilow, Ridgewood; Paul Belirva, Christy Grivakis, Mike Varte, Peter Messarkakes, Peter Omdreouray, Lucas Rodopoulos.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cording, Mr. and Mrs. George Vafiadis, Mr. and Mrs. John Pappas, M. A. Angelson, A. C. Actifsis, S. C. Rogakos, M. D. Caroliris, C. Youlios, Miss Mary Nickas, Arthur Nickas, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Carros, Mr. and Mrs. Simopoulos, Miss Alice Simopoulos, Mrs. Corelis, Mr. and Mrs. N. Sareimes, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rogokos, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, George Contos, W. Wallace Seed, Gus Bakos, George Thevos, Charles Thevos, Charles Sands, Anthony Coroliris, George J. Contches, Stev Pappare, John Saraffian, Leon M. Laskavis, Nick Rojiokos.

District Convention Held at Atlantic City

The Atlantic City Chapter was the host to the District convention of District No. 7. The headquarters of the convention was at the exclusive Ambassador Hotel on the world-famed boardwalk.

On Sunday evening, June 4, a grand initiation ceremony was held in the ballroom of the Ambassador which elicited the approval of all who witnessed it. The ladies of visiting Ahepans were entertained by the Atlantic City Chapter's Auxiliary Committee.

Monday morning, June 5, the convention was called to order by District Governor John Givas. Addresses of welcome were given by prominent officials. The mayor's key to the city was presented to the Supreme Secretary. The banquet took place Monday evening at the Ambassador Hotel. Approximately three hundred persons attended.

John N. Givas, the District Governor, called upon James N. Pappas, the toastmaster, who introduced the speakers of the evening, Dr. Lacey and the Supreme Secretary being among them.

Paterson Ahepa Debating Team Challenges All Metropolitan Chapters to Debate

Team Consisting of Sam Aros, John G. Thevos and William Chalmers Finally Chosen to Represent Alexander Hamilton Chapter

THE Paterson, New Jersey, Chapter of the Ahepa finally put into practice the many efforts of Brother Catsonis to interest Ahepa in debating as an extra activity. The first attempt was made when Brothers Chalmers and Thevos debated early in the year on the famous question of the War Debts. Then, at an open meeting of the Chapter on April 25, Brothers Sam Aros, a Past President, and John G. Thevos, Secretary, locked horns to provide the main attraction of the evening. Upwards of 150 people crowded the Chapter Hall to hear and learn something of the pros and cons of technocracy. Bro. Andrew C. Angelson acted as Chairman.

while Brothers Carding, Soteratos and Rogokos acted as judges. A two-to-one decision was rendered in favor of Brother Azos, who supported the negative. The decision was a close one and both speakers had adequate supporters to arouse plenty of talk in Paterson for quite some time after the event.

Now, the Paterson triumvirate thinks that it is ready to take on all competition that the Metropolitan Chapters can provide. In fact, Brothers August Rogokos, A. C. Angelson and John C. Vasilou have expressed the sentiment that Paterson is unbeatable in formal argument and are willing to wager that the New Jersey "Aviators" will always cop the decision. The trite expression that holds sway is:

"Any Question, Any Argument, Any Place, Any Time, Any Ahepa Chapter."

Get in touch with John G. Theos, Secretary, 158 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., for arrangement of schedule.

Miss Jane Addams Lectures in No. 46

An attendance of 400 or more Ahepans and their friends had the distinctive privilege and pleasure to hear Miss Jane Addams lecture to them on the subject of "Some Social Results



Miss Jane Addams

of the Depression." The lecture was sponsored by the Chicago Chapter, No. 46. The announcement that such an internationally known figure was to speak to the members of Chapter 46 brought out many prominent members of our community. Although the famous Hull House is situated in the midst of the Greek community of Chicago and although Miss Jane Addams' fame is known by every Greek of Chicago, since most of them have received benefits from this social settlement, and although there is hardly a Greek who has lived on the west side of our city who has not seen and heard Miss Jane Addams speak many a time, still the mere mention that she is to speak is sufficient to bring in an overflow crowd to the lecture hall.

Miss Jane Addams is essentially so many things that it is hard to decide what the ultimate essential is. Essentially the lecturer, say those who have heard her lecture on sociology and economics. Essentially the human-loving and understanding woman say

those who have knowledge of the many efforts and aids her internationally famous social settlement has rendered to the people of the city of Chicago during the last forty years. Essentially the author, say those who have read her Democracy and Social Ethics, Newer Ideals of Peace, Twenty Years at Hull House, Peace and Bread in time of War or her Second Twenty Years at Hull House. Others might conclude—essentially the peace loving and world loving woman say those who know of her efforts towards the outlawry of war and the realization of world peace. And from those who see her at work at the Hull House the first reply would be, essentially the normal woman. It was, indeed, a signal honor for Chicago Chapter, No. 46, to having had the opportunity to act as her host.

DEEPEL

District No. 8

DISTRICT GOVERNOR NICHOLAS SAKELOS reports as follows:

That the condition of the chapters in this District, as regards activities, spirit and membership—with all due modesty—is such as reflects credit and glory upon the Order and the officers and members of the different chapters. This District may well be proud of its records and attainments in the past year, and I sincerely hope that the same type and caliber of leadership will prevail and carry it to greater pinnacles of achievement and success in the years to come.

Worthington Chapter of Baltimore, at its regular meeting on March 6, initiated Candidate Louis Minadakis. After calling the meeting to order, President Gus Cavacos turned the gavel over to the District Governor, who, assisted by Past Presidents Peter Nicholson, acting as Vice-President, Nicholas Couzantino, acting as Warden and Theodore Agnew, acting as Chaplain, conducted the ceremonies in a proper and fitting manner. On March 20, Candidates Leo Gounaris and Hudson were initiated and on April 3, a class of 12 candidates received their degrees, Past President Peter Nicholson acting as President, assisted by the other Past Presidents. This class of 12 candidates is due to the untiring efforts and unselfish devotion of Worthington Chapter's Treasurer, Bro. Achilles Hondroulis, who personally secured all of the applications. If there were more of the type of Brother Hondroulis throughout the other chapters there would never be any doubt of the success and progress of our beloved Order. On April 17, the Board of Governors submitted their quarterly report, which was received with acclaim by all of the members and the District Governor congratulated them for their loyal service to the chapter. Many thanks are due President Gus Cavacos for his sterling devotion to the principles of our Order and for his services to the chapter. No finer character or truer gentleman than Brother Cavacos has ever served the interests of our Order. While on the subject, let me not forget to mention Worthington's Secretary, Bro. Theodore Agnew, than whom there never was a better secretary or more devoted friend.

On June 19 Worthington Chapter elected their delegates to the District Convention to be held at Annapolis on July 23 and 24. Brothers Gus Cavacos, Angelo Schiadaressi,

Achilles Hondroulis and John Scordas were named as delegates. After the meeting refreshments, including 32 beer (?), was served.

On May 1 Plato Chapter, No. 80, Order of Sons of Pericles, was duly instituted with appropriate ceremonies in Baltimore. Officers were elected and on May 15 their installation was conducted by the Washington Chapter of the Sons of Pericles, by their President, Brother Sembekos, with the assistance of their other officers. The new chapter and its members were welcomed by the District Governor, as well as Supreme Counsellor George Vournas, President Gus Cavacos of Worthington Chapter, and Father Michael G. Andreades of the Greek Orthodox Church of Baltimore. Harry Scaljon, President, Bill Anargyros, Vice-President and George George, Secretary of the new chapter, also spoke, and all in all the meeting was a great success and inspiration. Over three hundred persons attended and after the formal ceremonies there was music, dancing and refreshments, until the early hours of the morning.

Annapolis Chapter initiated three candidates on April 3. The initiation was conducted by the officers of Capital Chapter of Washington, Supreme Counsellor George Vournas acting as President, and Brother Gianaris as Vice-President. Past President Peter Lambros in his role of Warden offered an impressive explanation of the emblem, and Brother Norris as Chaplain outdid himself in an exposition of the meaning of the oath, in Greek.

On May 25 Annapolis Chapter named the dates of July 23 and 24 for the District Convention. Its members are highly enthused and hope to make this convention a success second to none. If this message should reach the members before those dates, I urge each of you to make every effort to attend and I can promise you a profitable and enjoyable time. Supreme Secretary Achilles Catsonis has already accepted an invitation to attend the entire convention.

Blue Ridge Chapter deserves congratulations for the adoption of a wonderful system of meetings. Through the efforts of their President, Capt. Peter Samios, and Past Presidents James Koliopoulos and James Pananes, they now hold two meetings a month, as usual, but one a business meeting at Hagerstown, and the other a social meeting at a different town and state each time. This chapter has members in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. One of their most successful social meetings was held at the home of Bro. Steve Julius at Martinsburg, W. Va., on April 5, about a hundred and fifty attending. Mrs. Julius was a charming hostess and deserves great credit for the success of the meeting, which lasted, incidentally, all night, the visiting members coming home in time for business in the morning. The writer was disappointed in not being able to attend due to the death of his brother in New York on April 1, but, nevertheless, communicated with the meeting by telephone for details, and to extend his best wishes.

On May 26 Blue Ridge Chapter held a banquet at Winchester, Va., and although only about a hundred and fifty attended, yet it was the cream of aristocratic Virginia, from Winchester and vicinity. Bro. George Vournas acted as toastmaster, and among the speakers were Brothers Peter Samios, James Koliopoulos and the District Governor, Bro. Dean Alfange, Past Supreme President, was the principal speaker, and, as always, was greatly respon-

sible for the success of the affair. Blue Ridge Chapter hopes to have other affairs and banquets in the future and knows of no one better for the role of main speaker than Brother Allange, who may expect their invitations often.

On June 14 Blue Ridge Chapter held another of their social meetings at Frederick, which was also a great success. They entertained in royal fashion, as visitors, the District Governor and Mrs. Sakelos, President Gus Cavacos of Worthington Chapter and Mrs. Cavacos, Brothers Achilles Hondroulis, Luke Carmen and Gust Poxinos, also of Washington Chapter.

Capital Chapter of Washington reports the election of Brothers P. J. Lambros, N. J. Libert, Speros Gianaris and Peter Levatins as delegates to the District Convention.

Washington Chapter, No. 31, also reported the election of the following as delegates: Brothers Thomaides, Chipouras, Raves and Dr. Demos.

In closing, particularly as this is probably my last official communication, I wish to thank all of the officers and members of the different chapters in the District for their whole-hearted cooperation during the year just past, and also to congratulate all of the new officers and trust that they will help to further the cause of our Order and make it a yet greater success than heretofore. I am proud of the progress and achievements of this District and desire only to bask in the reflection of its glory.

Report of District Convention

The second Annual Convention of District No. 8 was held at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., on Sunday and Monday, July 23 and 24.

The delegates from the six chapters comprising this District were welcomed officially by Mayor Walter E. Quenstedt of Annapolis, the response being made by the District Governor, who thanked the city, through its mayor, for their great show of hospitality after which the delegates attended doxology services at the Holy Trinity Church, at which Father Michael G. Andreades, of Baltimore, officiated.

Thereafter, a meeting was called to order at the chapter rooms, by Bro. Thomas Nicholas, President of Annapolis Chapter, who turned the gavel over to Brother Plakokafalos, Past President of Chapter 31 of Washington, who, together with other members of his chapter, conducted the initiation ceremonies for three new candidates. The meeting then recessed until 8 p. m., at which time was held the banquet.

Bro. George T. Thomaides, acting as toastmaster, introduced the following list of distinguished speakers:

Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, Mayor Walter E. Quenstedt of Annapolis, State Senator Ridgely Melyin of Anne Arundel County, T. Barton Harrington, Speaker of the House of Delegates, and A. Theo. Brady, States Attorney of Anne Arundel County, as well as Brothers Achilles Catsonis, our beloved Supreme Secretary, Thomas C. Nichols, President of Annapolis Chapter, and this writer.

This banquet was one of the most successful fraternal functions this writer has ever attended, the sole credit therefor being due Bro. Thomas Nichols, President of Annapolis Chapter, and the individual members thereof. I cannot praise them highly enough for the success of the banquet, as well as of the entire convention. Surely it reminded me more of a National Convention than a District affair.

Governor Ritchie showed his true feelings

and spirit not only as a member of the Order, but as a true phil-Hellene, by joining wholeheartedly in the festivities, and especially in enjoying the company of the ladies present, among whom were Mrs. Peter Nicholson, Mrs. Harry G. Pappas, Mrs. Nicholas Sakelos, Mrs. Christ Alvezatos, Mrs. Zino Pistolas and a number of others. The governor particularly enjoyed, and incidentally joined in the singing with Mrs. Nicholson, of the Fournitropoula and the Taverna (The District Governor's request for "Katerina" was NOT honored).

The following morning the convention was called to order by the District Governor, and proceeded with its organization. Nicholas Sakelos was elected Chairman of the convention, Dr. Demos, Vice-Chairman and Brother Revis, Secretary. The necessary committees were then appointed, and at 12:30 the convention recessed until 1:30 p. m.

The convention thereupon proceeded with the business at hand and the reports of committees. The Convention Committee recommended Wilmington as the convention city for next year, which was unanimously carried. After further business was transacted, the convention proceeded with election of District Officers for the ensuing year. Nicholas Sakelos of Baltimore was reelected District Governor, Peter Chipouras, 2305 18th St. N. W., Washington, was elected Lieutenant-Governor; James Konstant, 100 College Ave., Annapolis, Secretary; James Hallas, 1519 Washington St., Wilmington, Treasurer, and Peter Samios, 1 Public Square, Hagerstown, Marshall.

The convention then adjourned to take part in a parade which began at 6:30 p. m., in which the Baltimore and Washington patrols participated, as well as the American Legion Drum Corps from Washington. Many Ahepans from the surrounding territory also attended

and helped to make the parade a colorful and impressive display. Following the parade, refreshments were served at the chapter room, with 3.2 beer as the main course.

Again, and in conclusion, I wish to thank the brothers of Annapolis Chapter for their untiring efforts which resulted in a District Convention second to none. It is such devotion and spirit which has raised our Order from its humble beginning to the eminence it now occupies. My appreciation also to the delegates for their sincerity and cooperativeness.

Baltimore Sons of Pericles Hold Open Meeting

George T. George, Secretary of Plato Chapter, No. 80, Sons of Pericles, submits the following news item:

On Monday, May 15, 1933, the Plato Chapter, No. 80, of Baltimore, Md., of the Sons of Pericles, in the Odd Fellows building on Saratoga and Cathedral streets, held an open installation of officers for the year of 1933. This open installation was more than a success, having over 350 Ahepan brothers with their families and friends in attendance, all of whom were more than pleased with the ceremonies.

Bro. Harry Scaljon opened the meeting conducting the necessary rites and with a brief complimentary speech turned the gavel over to the President, Harry Sembecos, of the Pythagoras Chapter, No. 8, of Washington, D. C., who acted as installing officer of the evening. The installation was not only solemn, but impressive and was conducted with utmost skill.

The newly installed officers of Plato Chapter, No. 80, of Baltimore, Md., are: President, Harry Scaljon; Vice-President, Basil Anagros; Secretary, George George; Treasurer, Theodore George; Assistant Secretary, George Anderson.

The appointed officers are as follows: Pete La Ricos, Master of Ceremonies; William Zissimos, High Priest; Nicholas Happeres, High Guardian; Louis Constantides, Inner Guard; and Gusta Constanides, Center Guard.

The following speakers addressed the gathering briefly but adequately. Our District Governor, Nicholas Sakelos; Supreme Counsellor of Washington, D. C., George Vournas; Rev. Michael Andreadis of the Hellenic Orthodox of the Community of Baltimore; Mr. Angelo Schicaderessi, and Theodore Agnew, former presidents of the Worthington Chapter, No. 30, of Baltimore; and Mr. Cavacos, the present president of the Ahepa Chapter, No. 30. Our able and well-known Vice-President, Basil Anagros, distinguished himself by his superb delivery of an eloquent and stirring speech. George George, our newly elected secretary, addressed the gathering in their respective language.

After this impressive ceremony, refreshments were served and dancing followed until 12 o'clock midnight.

It would indeed be ingratitude on my part not to thank Bro. Theodore George, in that it was through his cooperation in which we spent a pleasant and unforgettable evening by having selected an orchestra of high standard.

I wish to render my thanks to all the brothers and senior brothers of the Ahepa of this District who assisted in this installation and sincerely hope that they will continue to render their assistance to the officers and members of the newly formed organization so that its climb to the top of the ladder of being one of the best organized chapters of the Sons of Pericles will be speedy.



District Governor Anthony Lingohn placed a floral wreath at the statue of Ypsilanti, at Ypsilanti, Michigan.



Louis Constant of Lexington, Ky., an ardent worker of the Ahepa

District No. 9

Harrisburg Chapter Holds Memorial Services

THE Harrisburg Telegraph carries the following news item:

"Harrisburg Chapter No. 64, Order of Ahepa, held memorial services yesterday with the Rev. Mr. Anastasiades of Lancaster and member of the fraternity officiating. The deceased members were Edward Sanderson who died in

Reading Hospital last fall, and Theodore Lalos of this city who died last December only a few days before assuming his duties as president of the chapter.

"With members of the fraternity from Lebanon, Carlisle, Gettysburg and Harrisburg the services were very impressive. The Ahepa, a national organization, stands for Americanism, Hellenism, Education, Progress and Association. It is composed of members of Hellenic extraction, and Philhellenic Americans. The President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the governor of Indiana and many others are members of the fraternity."

District Deputy Visits Chapter of Ahepa Order

Phokion Sober, Drexel Hill, Deputy Governor of the Ninth District of Order of Ahepa, paid a visit to Harrisburg Chapter, No. 64, last night. He was accompanied with a delegation from Philadelphia and Lancaster chapters, and attended the initiation ceremonies which took place at the regular meeting of the chapter.

The initiation was conducted by the Past Presidents of the chapter, Nicholas Notarys, Spiro Chianos, Anast Belehas, William Gekas, E. Paul, John Boutselis. George Kathales, the President, opened the meeting and turned it over to the district deputy governor. In his subject, "Analysis," he analyzed the value of the Order to the community, state and nation. Representatives of each delegation also spoke and praised the services of Harrisburg Chapter to the Order at large.

General plans were laid for the convention of the ninth district in Reading, July 9 to 11, and the following delegates were elected:

Nicholas Notarys, George Kathales, Nicholas Touloumes, and George Sarris. After the meeting the membership went to the State Restaurant, where dinner was served in honor of the visitors and the new members.

District Convention at Reading a Marked Success

The Reading Times describes at length the District Convention of District No. 9. We select the following which describes the parade:

CHOOSE OFFICERS, PICK CHESTER FOR 1934 CONVENTION

OUTING AT CARSONIA PARK FOLLOWS COLORFUL PARADE ON PENN STREET

15 CITIES REPRESENTED

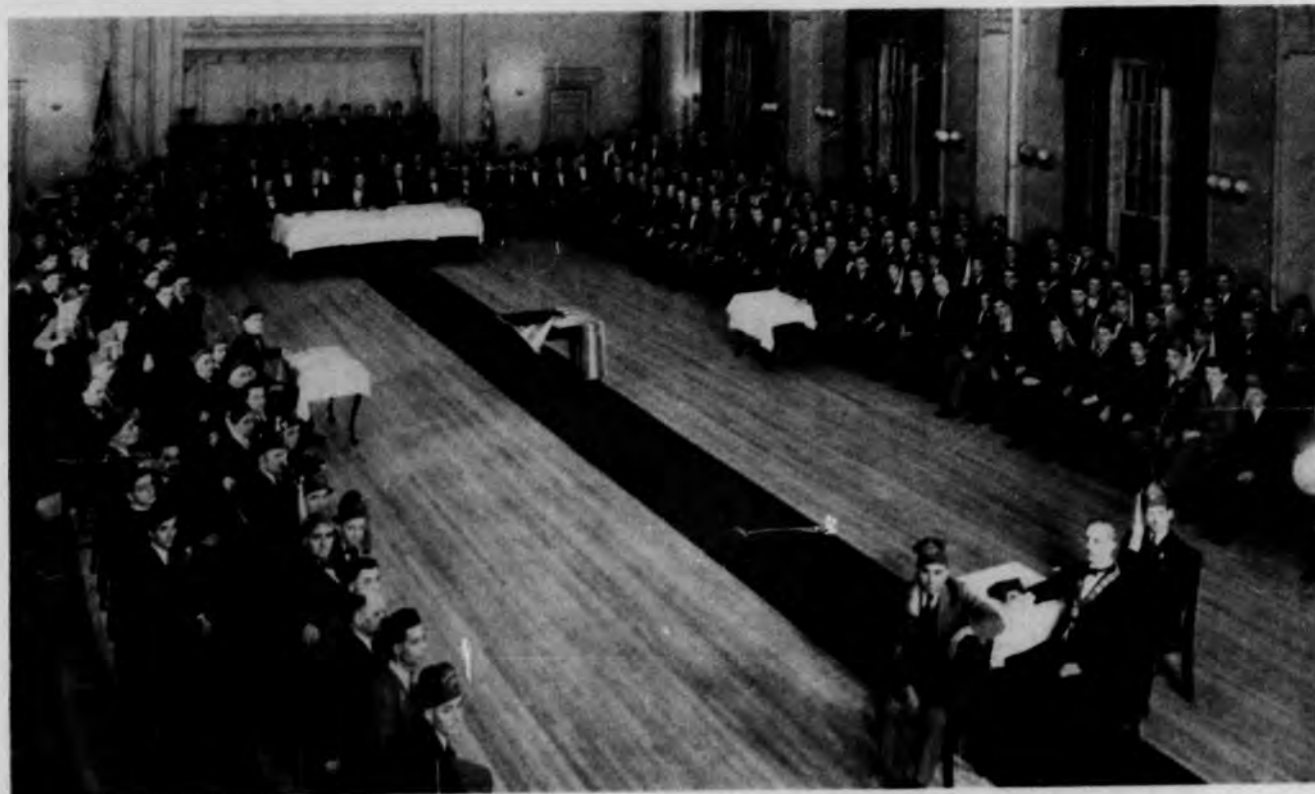
Airplane Soars Overhead, Dropping Notes of Greeting to Delegates

"Marching some 2,500 strong in a vivid panorama of color, Ahepans paraded on Penn Street yesterday afternoon to bring to a close their three-day convention here.

"During a morning business session the delegates voted unanimously to hold next year's convention of District No. 9, American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, in Chester.

Elect Sober Governor

"Election of officers resulted in the choice of Phokion Sober, Philadelphia, as Governor of the District to succeed Dr. George Paskopoulos, Reading. Others elected were: Lieutenant Governor, N. G. Dennis, Wilkes-Barre; Marshal, J. Kapourellos, Chester. The officers



Many Ahepans witnessed the initiation of Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indiana



The charming daughter of Bro. Servetas, district governor of Orlando, Fla.

were installed with an impressive ceremony conducted by James Veras, Dunmore, at the Mansion House, convention headquarters.

"After the parade yesterday afternoon several hundred delegates and their families attended an outing at Carsonia Park.

Girl Buglers Play

"Prior to their joining the ranks of the parade, 125 girls of the Tamaqua Senior High School Girls' Corps lined up on the sidewalk at Sixth and Penn Streets to send reverberating bugle calls through the downtown section. They were dressed in smart blue and white dresses, with military caps, and were led by a tall girl in white, wearing a high military cap with blue and white fez and a blue cape.

"More than 50 relatives and friends of the officers crowded the Mansion House plaza at the reviewing stand. Hundreds of persons lined the sidewalks along the line of march as traffic was halted for the Ahepans.

Two Score Units March

"Maj. Joseph D. Eisenbrown, in full National Guard military garb, was grand marshal of the parade in which two score units of the Order stepped to the tunes of five bands.

"With the exception of some small children, who carried American flags, all the marchers were in uniform. American and Greek flags spotted the parade, while pennants and banners were in abundance. Automobiles carrying officials were covered with the national red, white and blue and the Ahepan blue and white.

"Led by two motorcycle patrolmen and a squad of police, the marchers got under way from Odd Fellows Hall, Eighth and Franklin Streets, about 2:30.

"In a gaily bedecked automobile, Constantine Contos, Reading, grand convention chairman, rode with the newly-elected officers of the District.

Girls Sing Through Megaphones

"First tunes of the marchers floated from the horns of the Ringgold Band, which led off the Reading parade division. More than 50 girls in blue hats and white dresses sang through megaphones as they marched before the 125 William Penn Chapter members of Reading.

"The men created a colorful scene with their blue capes, white trousers and red fezes. Canes, too, were listed among their accoutrements.

Score of Nurses in Line

"With white caps topping dark hair, 20 Red Cross nurses followed. Then came groups of Ahepans from Lancaster, Harrisburg and Wilmington.

"Chapter officers led off the second division, which included the steel-helmeted drum and bugle corps of Liggett Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and marchers from Philadelphia, Chester and Camden chapters.

"The third division consisted of the Tamaqua High school girls and Ahepans from Pottsville, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton.

"Music for the fourth division was played by the Perkiomen Avenue Boys' Band. To their rhythmic tunes, groups from Binghamton, N. Y., Scranton, Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre passed before the reviewing stand.

Greek Citizens March

"Officers of the Greek community in Reading led Reading Greek citizens. Boy Scouts and school pupils to the music of the St. Cyril Boys' Band, in the final division the parade.

"In the midst of the parade an airplane soared overhead near Fifth and Penn Streets, to drop fluttering white pieces of paper containing a greeting to the Ahepans."

On the preceding evening was held the grand banquet at the Mansion House. J. Bennett Nolan acted as toastmaster. The speakers included Rt. Rev. Archbishop Athenagoras, Judge Fred A. Marks, Thomas H. Ford, Superintendent of Schools, James Veras, former Supreme Governor, and Dr. George Paskopoulos, District Governor.



Speed boat Ahepa II which won many prizes. Owned by Ahepan Jimmie Mandas

Anthracite Chapter No. 109 of Pottsville, Pa., Holds Annual Outing and Open-Air Religious Services

Richard J. Beamish, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Representing Governor Pinchot and the Supreme Secretary of the Order

Chief Burgess Peter Barton of Tamaqua, Pa., Addresses the Gathering

More than 800 persons attended the Sixth Annual Outing of Anthracite Chapter, No. 109, at Rommel's Grove on the pike between Tamaqua and Mahanoy City on Sunday, July 23.

Following the religious services Bro. T. Seriopoulos, President of our chapter, presented Chief Burgess Peter Barton of Tamaqua who made a speech in which he congratulated the members upon the growth of their organization and expressed his pleasure for being present.

An enjoyable dinner (alla patrida) was then served to all the picnickers, and dancing to such strains of music as "Kalamatianos," "Sirtos," "Tsamicos," "Zeibekikos" and other popular Greek dances.

A program of athletic events added to the pleasure of the affair.

The committee responsible for the success of the outing were: Mr. Christ Dinos, chairman; Messrs. T. Seriopoulos, P. Zaharis, Steve Vogel, Gus Papas, L. Voulelis, L. Thomakos, N. Carasis, Mike Laganis, G. Dermaras, P. Dimopoulos, J. Tsatsanifos, M. Morrell, George Xanthopoulos, M. Contos, N. Carras, and P. Wood; also the ladies' committee, Mrs. Anna Paul George, chairwoman; Mrs. K. J. Adams, Mrs. L. Voulelis, Mrs. L. Theophilou, Mrs. Th. Seriopoulos, Mrs. N. Carasis, and Mrs. Eleni Hrisikou.

Ahepa Helps Make Acquaintances

Ahepa has many values, not the least of which is acquaintance. Examples of this recur constantly.

One day last month an Ahepan from Florida came to Harrisburg, Pa. He wanted to dis-

tribute a product made in the Pennsylvania city. The manufacturer was busy and flooded with orders. The Florida Ahepan naturally called on a brother member he had met at conventions, Nick Notarys of the Manhattan Restaurant.

Now, Nick is not only a booster for Ahepa, but for his city as well, and he is a prominent and well-known member of the Chamber of Commerce. He called in the Chamber secretary, who at that moment was lunching in his restaurant. A contact was effected and the visitor introduced to the manufacturer.

Result—the man from Florida is now handling the Harrisburg product in that state.

From Florida to Pennsylvania, from coast to coast, there must be many possibilities of just this same sort of thing. To be a member of Ahepa the brothers of the fraternity also should be interested in their community. By doing so they will gain acquaintance for themselves and their brother members which will react to their mutual benefit.

District No. 10

New Chapter Organized at Canton, Ohio

THE following letter from Miller Pavlides, Secretary of the Stentor Chapter, No. 289, at Canton, will serve as an announcement of a new chapter in that city:

"I am enclosing herewith a photograph of the installation of the Stentor Chapter, No. 289, Order of Ahepa, which I trust that you will insert in the next issue of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE with the following news item:

"A new chapter of the Ahepa was organized and installed in Canton, Ohio, in honor of Past Supreme Secretary Andrew Nickas. The chapter was installed on April 2, 1933, at the Eagles Hall in Canton, Ohio, by our District Governor, Bro. James A. Chacona. The degree team of the Akron Chapter initiated the 32 members of the new chapter and 6 candidates of the Massillon Chapter were also initiated in this ceremony. District Governor Chacona, assisted by Past District Governor Petrou, were in charge of the impressive ceremony. The Mayor of Canton, Bro. James Seccombe, was one of the charter members initiated and gave us an inspiring address. Judge Harvey F. Ake, the M. W. Grand Master of

Ohio's Masonic jurisdiction, delivered an address on "Fraternalism," which left an echo in the hearts of all members present.

"Our heartfelt thanks are hereby extended to the Akron, Massillon, and Lorain, Ohio, and New Castle, Pa., chapters for their contribution to the success of the installation ceremonies. Since the installation our chapter held seven stated communications with good attendance, the new members now total 45, this with the 31 reinstated old members makes 67 members in good standing, and we intend to reach the hundred before the year is over.

"On July 5, 1933, our chapter will be in charge of the Americanization ceremonies at the McKinley High School Auditorium, wherein fifty newly made citizens will receive their citizenship certificates. This will be the first important undertaking of our chapter and the neighboring chapters are hereby kindly requested to assist in making this affair a huge success.

"In the center of the photograph, front row, can be seen Brother Nickas, the Mayor, Brother Seccombe, District Governor Chacona, and Brother Petrou."

Naturalization Meeting Held by Stentor Chapter

Thirty-five foreign-born residents of Stark County were formally inducted into United States citizenship at McKinley High School Wednesday night with impressive exercises sponsored by Stentor Chapter of the Order of Ahepa. Andrew Nickas, former Secretary of the National Order, presided.

Judge Joseph L. Floyd of common pleas court presented certificates of naturalization to members of the class, and B. B. Beck, clerk of courts, made the principal address. There were also short talks by Mayor James Seccombe, Municipal Judge A. Talmage Snyder and Attorney J. L. Hilton.

Blue Jackets Play

Daughters of the American Revolution, under leadership of their Regent, Mrs. Samuel Barr, conducted the flag ceremony of their organization. Clarence K. Dretke led the group singing and the Canton Blue Jackets Drum Corps played a few selections. George Kourinos gave a recitation.

One of the features of the program was a series of Greek, Rumanian and Syrian dances by girls dressed in their native costumes. Members of a county naturalization committee including Mayor Jacob Coxey of Massillon and Jesse H. Mason, superintendent of Canton schools, were present. Attendance exceeded that of any similar affair in recent years.

Outdoor Service Planned

Plans are now being made to hold the next naturalization meeting in the fall in Nimisilla Park with a patriotic program to be sponsored by American Legion posts of the county and their auxiliaries. This gathering will be a reunion of all men and women who have been naturalized in Stark County. Records show that the number admitted to citizenship here is in the neighborhood of 7,000.

Commanders of the Legion posts, mayor of Canton, Alliance and Massillon and the clerk of courts will arrange the program.

Longfellow Chapter, No. 59, Holds Educational Meeting

Helen Alex, Assistant Secretary of the Maids of Athens, sends the following report:

The Longfellow Chapter, No. 59, of the Order of Ahepa, held its monthly educational meeting in conjunction with the Maids of Athens and the Sons of Pericles, Wednesday evening, June 14, in the Dime Savings Bank Building.

This particular event was distinguished by the presence of the mayor of the city of Canton, Hon. James Seccombe, and Mr. B. B. Beck, clerk of Stark County common pleas court.

The program was composed of various speakers. Mr. James P. Manos, president of the Longfellow Chapter, No. 59, of the Order of Ahepa, acted as chairman with the assistance of Mr. Peter C. Gerros, attorney of this city.

The principal speaker was Mayor James Seccombe. His brief and inspiring speech was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Mr. B. B. Beck also gave an enthusiastic address which made the Greek people of our community feel that Mr. B. B. Beck is a sincere Philhellene.

The Maids of Athens filled the remainder of the program with various interesting topics.



Another view of speed boat Ahepa II which is always found in the lead. Owned by Ahepan Jimmie Mandas



Seattle, Wash., Sons of Pericles base ball team

The speakers and their respective subjects were as follows: Mary Manos, "Education"; Freda Goglos, "Religion"; Olga Zouncourides, "Courage"; Helen Alex, "Mother"; and Katherine Guneas, "Woman: Her Position and Influence in the History of Greece."

On Memorial Day the Maids of Athens also sponsored a social gathering in honor of the Greek boy and girl graduates. Miss Katherine Guneas, President of the Maids of Athens, presided over the meeting. Mr. Peter C. Gerros gave an appropriate talk. Miss Anna Chuchanis recited a poem written by Angel Alex, and dedicated to the Greek boy and girl graduates. Those graduated this year are: Katherine Nichalos, Helen Vroungos, Katherine Trefilos, Helen Psaris, Katherine Niarchos, Louis Karathanasis, John Beyoglides, Gust Geniatakes, and Peter Niarchos.

Another combined meeting of the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athens and Ahepans of Chapter No. 59 was held April 26, in the Dime Savings Bank Building.

Zeus Chapter, No. 88, in Charge of Pageant

The *Warren Tribune* carries the following news item:

Greek Folklore and Pageantry Mark Program Given By International League

"The International League of the Y. M. C. A. presented another interesting program Wednesday, Greek night, at the Y. W. C. A. The Greek or Hellenic group was in charge and the program was arranged by Zeus Chapter of Ahepa and the Daughters of Ahepa.

Rainbow decorations arranged by the group added the spring touch to the auditorium where the program was given. Joseph Saker, president of the league, spoke briefly and welcomed the guests.

Michale Cominos, a young college man, was announcer.

"In the feature 'Golden Age of Greece,' living statues were featured and suggested the age of Socrates and Diogenes, the living statues being modeled by N. Anriotes and G. Macris.

"Mrs. Sophia Kalogeras posed cleverly as a Greek maiden and the young ladies who gave the classical dance about the statue were

Angeline Fotinos, Mrs. Mary Morris, Anna Lardis, Jennie Safos, Cleo Trevisani, accompanied by James Christ, violinist, and Aspice Cominos at the piano.

"The Greek Orthodox choir, under the direction of the pastor of St. James Orthodox Church, Rev. Lolakos, gave a group of numbers.

Pageantry Presented

"The next pageantry presented was 'Greece Under Turkish Rule,' with Rev. Lolakos, N. Kologeras and P. Papalios taking part.

"Aspice Cominos favored with a piano solo and the anthem from 'Solava,' the play given recently in the Little Theater in Cleveland, was featured. Those taking part were Mrs. Mary Morris, Irene Kontos, Marcella Bollas, Anna Lardis, George Gentithes, Mike Kontos, George Pantelakis, James Bollas.

"The clever setting 'Liberty of Modern Greece,' was presented by Angeline Markakis, James Bollas, George Gentithes, George Pantelakis, accompanied by Anna Lardis.

"The 'First Easter of Independent Greece,' was featured with two folk dances, 'Dance of Kalamata, and 'Dance of Crete.' Those taking part in the first dance were James Bollas, Artemis Mayronicles, Mike Kontos, Anne Toskas, George Pantelakis, Marcella Bollas.



Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Speropoulos of Indianapolis

Those in the 'Dance of Crete,' Mrs. Despina Diakakis, Mrs. Mary Morris, Mrs. Sophie Kalogaras, Jennie Safos, Irene Kontos and Anna Lardis.

"The selections 'Refugees of Smyrna,' was given by James Bollas, accompanied by Anna Lardis.

"James Christ played a violin solo and the number was followed by a portrayal of 'Signing of Peace Treaty Between Greece and Turkey,' by George Macris and C. Karavasile.

"The finale representing the good will and the patriotism of American and Greek and America's Hellenic citizens was given by Angeline Markakis and Marcella Bollas."

District No. 12

Governor Pollard Speaks at District Banquet

GOVERNOR JOHN G. POLLARD of Virginia was the guest of honor at the banquet of the Twelfth District Convention held at Hopewell, Va. He spoke at length on the virtues of Greek civilization and praised the American citizens of Greek descent. Other speakers included the Supreme Secretary, District Governor Paris, District Governor-elect Eliades, George Pahnio, Judge Robertson of the Corporation Court of Hopewell, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Commonwealth's Attorney Goodman and others.

In the morning of the same day the delegates attended church services. After that they marched through the main streets of Hopewell led by the Washington Patrol. The parade ended in front of the city hall, where Mayor Elder presented the key to District Governor Paris.

A wreath was placed at the monument of the World War heroes. Governor Paris and Chairman Eliades officiating, while the Supreme Secretary said a few words commemorative of the occasion.

The following excerpts are taken from the report of District Governor Paris:

"I visited officially or unofficially all the chapters of my District, some once and some oftener. Attended ecclesiastical and religious meetings of all churches and denominations at Fredericksburg, Va.

"Traveled a whole week visiting the various Greek communities with his Grace, Archbishop Athenagoras, as my guest.

"As a result of this travel, some churches reopened their doors.

"Attended installation of chapter officers in Richmond, Norfolk, and Newport News.

"During the year I traveled 4,700 miles by automobile and actually spent 45 days for the good of the Ahepa.

"On June 4, with the assistance of the officers and members of the Richmond and Hopewell Chapters, I instituted a Mary Washington Chapter, No. 299, in Fredericksburg, Va., and installed its officers.

"I want to publicly express my appreciation to the officers of all chapters for their loyalty and the assistance they gave me, especially to the secretaries who deserve much credit and recognition, their labor can not be paid in money, but only with the hearty cooperation of the members of their chapters; to the chapter of Hopewell and especially to the committees who have succeeded in making this convention the best we have ever had; to the members of my small chapter at Lynchburg who are responsible for making me an Ahepan and giving me the opportunity to serve for the welfare of Ahepa."

Activities of Norfolk Chapter

(Briefed from a letter from Secretary Pahnno:)

Robert E. Lee Chapter is functioning as in pre-depression days. On March 25 we attended church services in a body. Also the celebration which took place that evening.

We gave a send-off party to Brother Hullis who went to Greece with the excursion.

We don't miss any of the social functions. For instance, we were ready to congratulate our President, Pete Forchas, on his engagement to Anita Nestor, and we surely had a good time when Theodore Baker baptised the first-born of our Vice-President, Harry Kyrus.

We joined members of the Woodrow Wilson and Newport News Chapters who journeyed to Elizabeth City, N. C., to initiate six candidates.

After this event all the brothers were the guests of Bro. George Sfetosos at a barbecue party spread out along the shore of Pasquotank River. It was a fine party and we are surely thankful to Brother Sfetosos.

District Governor Paris, of Quantico, Va., surprised us by showing up at this initiation.

District No. 13

Thirteenth District Convention Draws Large Crowd

THE Second Annual Convention of the 13th District was held under the auspices of the Marathon Chapter No. 2, at Charlotte, N. C., July 4, 1933. In the absence of District Governor James Orphanos, who is in Greece, Bro. Chris P. Leventis of the Marathon Chapter presided.

At 10 a. m. the magnificent parade started from the corner of Tryon and Vance Streets and was viewed by city council and Ahepa officials as they marched past city hall. Miss Antigone Papadopoulou presented the mayor with a basket of flowers as a token from the Ahepa.

Visiting ladies were entertained by the Ladies' Auxiliary in the Ahepa Hall. At 7 p. m. an impressive installation service was conducted, the District Lodge officers participating. At 8 p. m. a banquet was given in honor of the visiting District Officers and city officials. The banquet was held in the Chamber of Commerce. Chris P. Leventis was the toastmaster. District Governor Paris represented the Supreme Lodge. Governor Ehringhaus was the main speaker of the evening. Other guests listed were Congressman Bulwinkle, Senator R. R. Reynolds, State Solicitor Carpenter, Rev. Paskalakis, President of St. Stephanos' Greek-American College; Rev. W. G. Clark, Mayor Wearn, City Manager

Pridgen, and D. E. Anderson. George Plumides was General Chairman of the Committee.

"Land-of-the-Sky" Chapter Reorganized

The "Land-of-the-Sky" Chapter, No. 28, at Asheville, N. C., was inactive for some time owing to the fact that many members moved to other cities. In its heyday this chapter was one of the most active, having won first prizes in parades on many occasions. We welcome it again as an active unit in our organization.

From a copy of the minutes dealing with the reorganization of this chapter, we glean the following:

"On July 23, 1933, Brother Hadgi, Secretary of the 13th District, opened the meeting which was held in the First Baptist Church hall at Asheville. Bro. Herod Rodopoulos submitted for reinstatement the names of 12 members of that chapter. In addition, seven new ap-



Paul Kazakes, president, Omaha Chapter

plications were considered and approved. Inspiring addresses were made by Brother Kazakes, President of the Marathon Chapter, No. 2, Brother Rodopoulos, who was responsible for the reorganization, and Brother Palat, one of the new members expressing his appreciation of being a new member of the Ahepa and promising to work arduously for the improvement of the chapter.

"Elections were then held and Brother Palat became the new president of the chapter, which we hope he will bring back to its former enviable position."

District No. 14

FROM the report of the District Secretary, I. D. Goore, we take the following pertaining to Convention of the 14th District:

"The District Convention was called to order at 2:30 on Monday afternoon, August 14, by District Governor W. G. Logothetis. After election of officers the regular business of the Convention was carried on. Among many other resolutions one pledging the District to one hundred percent of President Roosevelt's NRA program was adopted. Another resolution was for expressing the thanks and appreciation of the District for the splendid reception extended to the Ahepans by Hon. L. B. Owens, Mayor of Columbia, Hon. James Sheppard, Lieut. Governor, and Hon. H. J. Hammond, State Senator, and for their inspiring addresses. A resolution of appreciation was adopted for the two daily newspapers, the *State* and *Columbia Record* for their splendid cooperation in making the Convention a success."

District No. 15

IN WELCOMING the Convention of the 15th District to Orlando, Fla., Mayor S. Y. Way wrote:

"I have just been informed that your District Convention will be held in Orlando on June 19, and I embrace this opportunity of expressing the pleasure of the administration, as well as our entire citizenship, in extending to you a hearty welcome and to further express the hope that your Convention will be a signal success, both from an accomplishment and an entertainment standpoint.

"So far as my personal observation goes, I have always found the citizenship of your native country thrifty, loyal to your adopted country, and highly regarded from every standpoint. I may further express the wish that Orlando might possess a larger number, in which event, our standard of citizenship would be elevated, and our material wealth increased.

"Again extending to you a hearty grasp of welcome, and with my most friendly feelings, I am

S. Y. WAY,
Mayor."

The Convention was held on June 18, 19, and 20. The opening session was held in the San Juan Hotel. Called to order by District Governor Servetas, Mayor Way was greeted by the bugles of the Greek Boys Drum and Bugle Corps, consisting of twenty-five boys from Tarpon Springs, Fla.

(Continued on page 41)



Ahepans and friends of Stentor Chapter 289, Canton, Ohio



Miss Victoria Economou, of Boston, Mass., has graduated this year from Boston University, with high honors.

Miss Economou has been offered a position as an instructor to teach at Boston University in the field that she has specialized in, namely, art. She plans to continue her studies abroad. Miss Economou is the sister-in-law of Past Supreme Vice-President of the Order of Ahepa, Nicholas A. Loumos, who is an attorney of long standing in Boston, Mass.

From Bro. M. A. Rakis, Secretary of the Miami Chapter, No. 14, we learn the following: We have 41 members in good standing and 44 were reinstated during the Tri-Deka Drive. Six new members were added to our list. The lion's share of the credit for such a remarkable increase is due to the efforts of President Archie Zapetis. The same correspondent informs us that the Miami Chapter held its fifth annual dance at the Columbus Hotel—the headquarters of the 1927 National Ahepa Convention.

District No. 17

THE Second Annual Convention of the 17th District was held at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., under the auspices of the

Henry Clay Chapter of the Ahepa. The executive committee in charge of the arrangements consisted of Louis Constant, Chairman; Gus Collis, Startis Nicholas, and Nick Stamatis.

From the *Lexington Herald* we take the following report of the Convention:

AHEPANS HOLD ANNUAL DINNER

ACHILLES CATSONIS, SUPREME SECRETARY OF ORDER, URGES IDEALS OF SERVICE ON DISTRICT MEMBERS

CLAY CEREMONY IS HELD

"Opportunities open to members of the Order of Ahepa, Greek-American patriotic order, to make the organization of more service was the theme of an address by Achilles Catsonis, of Washington, D. C., Supreme Secretary of the Order, at the banquet given last night at the Phoenix Hotel at the closing session of the Annual 17th District Convention.

"Mr. Catsonis urged all members of the organization not to set back and expect recognition because of the achievements of their ancestors, but to use these achievements as a standard by which they might accomplish as much or perhaps more than their ancestors.

"The speaker was introduced by Circuit Judge King Swope, who paid high tribute to the Greek race and to their value as American citizens. Eldon S. Dummit, Lexington attorney, acted as toastmaster, while Louis Constant, President of the Henry Clay Chapter, presided.

"Others who made brief talks at the banquet were: Judge Chester D. Adams, Mayor W. T. Congleton, City Commissioner Sam H. McCormick, Commonwealth Attorney James Park, Judge Fred C. Starck, of Louisville; Col. Dallas D. Dennis, Attorney W. E. Nichols, Judge Clyde O. Burton, Col. John Skain and Dean W. E. Freeman.

"At a business session of the Convention conducted yesterday afternoon Peter Malas, of Cincinnati, was reelected District Governor of the organization; A. Deleannas, of Springfield, Ohio, was elected Lieutenant Governor; Tom Poulos, of Cincinnati, District Secretary;

V. Karas, of Middletown, Ohio, Treasurer; Louis Maniatis, of Louisville, Marshal.

Dayton, Ohio, was selected as the next meeting place for the 17th District Convention.

"Delegates and others here for the Convention, led by members of the Henry Clay Chapter, No. 258, made the annual pilgrimage to place a wreath upon the tomb of Henry Clay, in the Lexington Cemetery, late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Catsonis paid high tribute to the Great Commoner in a brief address at the tomb.

"The Convention, which opened Tuesday morning, was brought to a close with a dance, which was given in the ballroom of the Phoenix Hotel last night following the banquet.

"Approximately 150 delegates and members of the Ahepa from seven chapters in Ohio and Kentucky were here for the Convention."

Mrs. Constant is a tireless worker and of inestimable value to Brother Constant in his Ahepa activities.

Ahepan Addresses Rotary Club

Louis Constant, President of Henry Clay Chapter, No. 258, Lexington, Ky., was principal speaker at the Lexington Rotary Club's Annual International Day Luncheon, May 25, 1933. The program was presided over by the foreign-born members of the club as chairman and entertainers. Brother Constant, who is a Rotarian, told of the formation three years ago of the Lexington Chapter of Ahepa and the accomplishments of the Greeks, in general, in America. He spoke in part as follows:

"When most Americans think of Greeks, they think of them as having only to do with the American stomach—feeding it—restaurant keepers. It is true that a large percentage of the Greeks in America are engaged in the restaurant business, but you will now find them in every line of business and the professions—doctors, lawyers, engineers—in fact in all the professions.

"When the Greeks first started coming to America, which was about thirty years ago, most of them had in mind the same object I had when I came, namely, to accumulate a few hundred dollars and return home. But after living here long enough to accumulate the desired amount they found that the desire to return to the old country to live was not as strong as formerly, they had learned to adapt themselves to a new environment, politically, socially and economically. In other words they were becoming Americanized.

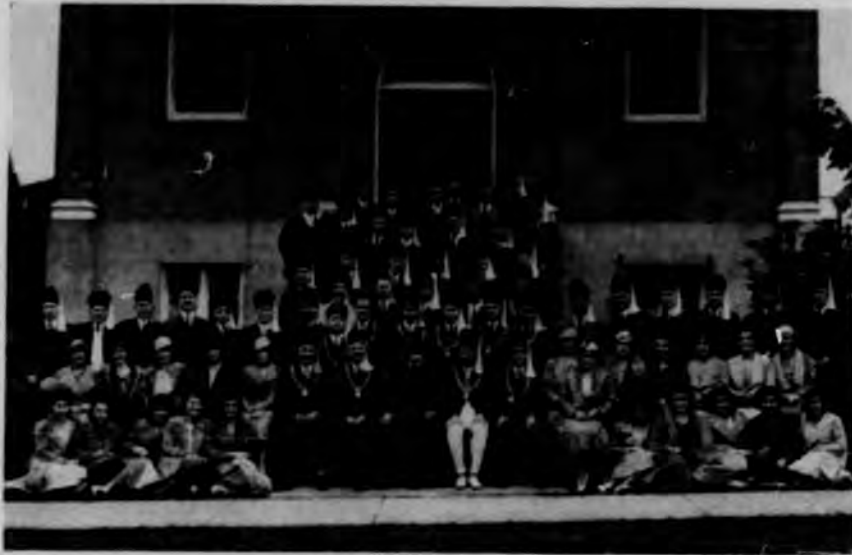
"Then came the World War—but it is not my intention to go into all the changes which were brought about by that great conflict, it is enough to say that 64,000 Greeks served under the American flag, winning their right to American citizenship by laying down their lives, if need be, on the field of battle.

"The Greek in America has come to be recognized as a useful citizen, as he becomes more and more American minded, without losing his racial qualities, he becomes American in ideals and principles.

"On July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., six Greek-Americans met in a little school house and formed a secret society which has as its object the Americanization of the Greeks in this country, the protection of the immigrant, teaching him veneration and affection for the laws of this his adopted country, promotion of a better understanding of the Hellenic peoples, and the revival and cultivation of the highest ideals of true Hellenism.



John Givas greeting his successor as district governor. Left to right: Rogoikos, Givas, Papas, Papaylion, Loupasakis



Members of the Gladstone Chapter C. J. 6, Vancouver, B. C.

"The Greeks have a word for it." That word is Ahepa, A-h-e-p-a! But it is not a Greek word, in fact it might be called a typically American word, since it is made up of the first letters of five American words: American, Hellenic, Educational, Progressive Association.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1932. City of Washington, District of Columbia, ss:

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 (and if a daily paper, the circulation), 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, Ahepa Magazine Publishing Company, 1140 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Editor, Achilles Catsonis, 1140 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Managing Editor, Achilles Catsonis, 1140 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Business Managers, Achilles Catsonis, Harris J. Booras, and George L. Pappas.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

The Order of Ahepa, 1140 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) 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 stockholders 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.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six

"The Greek group in America is the only foreign-born group which has taken care of its own Americanization. This has largely been done through the Order of Ahepa, which spends over a quarter million dollars annually for this purpose and saves the government that much.

"The Ahepa has rapidly captivated the fancy of the Greeks in America. It now numbers over 40,000 members throughout the United States and Canada, among them a considerable number of distinguished Americans. The President of the United States is a member, Governor White of Ohio, Governor McNutt of Indiana, Governor Ritchie of Maryland, Hon. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War and former Governor of Kansas, Admiral R. E. Byrd, and many others who have found the aims of Ahepa worthy.

"When Greek meets Greek, they organize a new chapter of Ahepa. When I came to Lex-

ington three years ago there was no chapter of the Order here. It immediately became my ambition to organize the Greeks of Lexington, with the result that on June 22, 1930, Henry Clay Chapter, No. 258, was established. In the three years since it came into being this chapter has been instrumental in aiding quite a few Greeks in getting their citizenship papers. This chapter has met with such enthusiastic support that we were able to win the 17th District Convention of 1933, which is composed of Ohio and Kentucky chapters, although we had strong competition from Dayton and Springfield, Ohio, chapters. This Convention will be held here on June 13 and 14."

District No. 18

The Second Annual Convention of the 18th District

Reported by M. G. PERROS

THE Second Annual Convention of the 18th District was held at the Waldorf Hotel, Toledo, Ohio, July 14, 15 and 16. From every indication this Convention should be considered successful. It was represented by the cream of Ahepa in this District. The delegates not only showed a great interest in the affairs of our fraternal Order, but also were competent enough to solve intelligently problems of the utmost importance.

The Alpha Chapter of Detroit was honored with the chairmanship, Bro. Chas. N. Diamond, its delegate, being elected chairman of the Convention. The Icaros Chapter of Detroit, too, came in for its share of honors by placing its delegate, Bro. James Demopoulos, in the Vice-Chairman's office. The Ann Arbor Chapter placed Bro. M. G. Perros in the office of Secretary of the Convention. While Diamond showed his prudence in intricate matters, Demopoulos his diplomacy in difficult questions, Perros, an ex-teacher, ex-professor and graduate of Michigan and Cornell universities, applied a great efficacy as the scribe. And so the saying, "The pen is mightier than the sword," was fulfilled here by the efficiency demonstrated by Brother Perros in writing the minutes.

Bro. Andrew Nickas, Past Supreme Secretary of Ahepa, of Canton, Ohio, was kind enough to neglect his professional duties and attend this Convention. His judgment and prudent advice has helped immensely in mak-



Supreme President Booras and other Ahepans call on sick Bro. Emanuel P. Theodoropoulos

ing the solution of difficult problems easy. The mayor of Toledo honored the Convention with an eloquent address, and His Reverence, Bishop Callistos, graced the gathering with a doxology and a short talk. Brother Haide-menos, of Yorkville, Ohio, and Bro. Dr. Solomonides, of Columbus, Ohio, brought the greetings of their respective chapters. Many brothers, too, took advantage of the Convention and spent the week-end as visitors.

Bro. Anthony Lingon, our Past District Governor, will be long remembered for his very efficient administration during his year and a half of tenure in this office. In spite of adverse circumstances and the depression, which has wrought havoc in our ranks, Brother Lingon is to be congratulated for his success in keeping the home light burning in every chapter. His zeal for the progress of the chapters, his enthusiasm in instilling the spirit of Ahepa everywhere, and his untiring efforts in supervising the District deserves the highest praise.

The officers of the Toledo Chapter and the committee of arrangements deserve honorable mention. They spared no effort, money or energy in making the Convention pronouncedly successful. Not only did they show a real spirit of Ahepa but also a real spirit of hospitality. That Greek dance on the first evening was a real affair, which everyone enjoyed, while the banquet on Sunday night, the last evening of the Convention, was a fitting climax of the whole occasion.

In the elections for the District Lodge Officers the Ann Arbor Chapter topped the list by placing the well-known Ahepan, its Past President for three years, Bro. Chas. Preketes, in the office of the District Governor, Bro. Thomas Kouchoukos of the Furniture City Chapter, Grand Rapids, Mich., was elected Lieutenant Governor. Bro. Wm. Williams, of Saginaw, where the next District Convention will be held, was elected Marshal. Bro. Anthony Troupes, of Icaros Chapter, was elected Secretary, and Bro. Thos. Fisher, of Ypsilanti Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, was elected Treasurer.

Icaros Chapter, aside of its other efficient delegates, was well represented by its Past President and Past Chief Deputy Governor, Bro. Geo. Metropoulos. He proved himself a real orator and a wise delegate in expediting matters very prudently. A new live wire in the ranks of the Ahepa made his appearance in the Convention. This luminary is Bro. Harry Letsis, the President of the Ann Arbor Chapter. If we remember correctly it was one year last June when Brother Letsis was initiated in the mysteries of Ahepa. So he is

to be commended very highly for his great stride in our organization. He headed many committees in the Convention and was a tower of strength in helping to expedite matters of delicate nature. In his chapter also Brother Letsis has proved himself equally competent. The chapter is making very good progress under his leadership. There are many others who deserve honorable mention for their activities in the Convention, but space does not permit us to dwell on this subject any longer. Advice to the chapters here may not be amiss. If this Convention was a real success, it is attributed to the wise selection of delegates. So let every chapter in the future elect for delegates such members who go to the Convention for the purpose of working for the good of the chapter and for the interest of the Order of Ahepa.

Just before the nominations started in the elections Bro. Nicholas Morphis, Past Governor and an enthusiastic worker in the Ann Arbor Chapter, broke the high tension by reciting two poems of his own composition in Greek. At the end Brother Morphis not only proved himself a poet of real talent but also carried away the laurels by being awarded the honor of Poet Laureate of the 18th District by the Convention. The one poem describes the gathering and placing the wreath on the statue of General Ypsilantis, Ypsilanti, Mich., on last Decoration Day. The other poem pertains to the spirit of Ahepa.

Tidbits of the Convention

Bro. Anthony Lingon, the Past Governor, displayed immense enthusiasm. Chas. N. Diamond's rebukes were like dynamite, while his dominance on the chair was too enormous. Jimmie Demopoulos was too considerate and thoughtful of others, declined twice. Metropoulos was a bombastic speaker with a real Greek oratory. Chas. Preketes was too active at the head of many committees, yet in matters of tangle practiced the famous saying, "None but the wise are silent." Bro. John Barbas had too much speed, yet not enough to be first—he always seconded. Bro. Harry Letsis was a wise judge. Bro. Thos. Fisher was too obliging—too many letters of thanks. Bro. Thomas Kouchoukos displayed too much politeness, while Brother Vulgaris, of Muskegon, was the pet of the Convention—two votes. Brother Nicholson was very thoughtful about the tenets of Ahepa—education. Bro. Wm. Williams was too diplomatic—carried the Marshalship and the Convention for the next year to his chapter.

Greater Muskegon Chapter Ball Enjoyed By More Than 700

The Fourth Annual Ball of Greater Muskegon Chapter, No. 213, was held at the Roseland Ballroom April 20, 1933.

More than 700 persons attended. It was a happy crowd which gathered to dance to the music of Kolkowski's orchestra.

The beautiful waltz, "The Words of Love," was the opening number on the evening's program. The orchestra was partly hidden by large American and Greek flags and Ahepa's emblem, which hung side by side beneath the balcony.

Prominent guests of the evening were the Mayor, Hon. Edward J. Lorenz, Hon. Judge John Romans, Mr. Francis Barlow, Prosecuting Attorney, and his wife; Mr. Cyrus Poppen, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney; and Mr. Carl Damm, City Commissioner; Mr. Joseph Sanford, former Prosecuting Attorney, and his wife, and many other city officials.

Beautiful red and yellow roses were given as favors to the ladies; refreshments, including sandwiches, fruit punch, and ice cream were served on the balcony.

Special entertainments included an eccentric acrobatic dance by a little Greek girl, Miss Helen Skougis, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Miss Helen Skougis is a 9-year-old marvel who received enthusiastic applause for her remarkable performance. The Carew Brothers, Georgia tap dancers, also presented several specialty numbers.

People of Greater Muskegon look forward to the Ahepa dance for it is one of the biggest events of our city. George Stavron, President of our chapter, with the assistance of Bro. Nick Ladas, Vice-President, welcomed the distinguished guests of the evening, and saw that the affair was enjoyed by all present.

Many members and their families attended from Grand Rapids, and Kalamazoo, Mich. Bro. John Poulos was appointed chairman of the dance committee, which included Brothers William Johnell, George Sallas and George Vulgaris. The brothers on the reception committee included James Chiapuris, William Danigelis and Thomas Lakos. With the hearty cooperation of all the members and the committees the dance was a most successful event.

GEORGE VULGARIS,
Chairman, Publicity Committee.

Report of Activities of the 18th District by Anthony C. Lingon, District Governor Goodwill Expedition

On May 27 an army of one hundred Ahepans headed by District Governor Peponis of the 21st District invaded the province of the 18th District where A. A. Lingon holds the command. However, it was not a hostile army bent on conquest, but an expedition of "good will" from the Chicago camp to the Detroit fortress. No angry roars of cannon greeted the invaders, but jubilant salutations of welcome emanating from the hearts of the invaded Ahepans. Such a spirit of fraternal reciprocity is unique in the annals of Ahepanism. Others in the vanguard of the "anabasis" of the expedition besides District Governor Peponis were Peter Matsukas, nonchalantly referred to as the father of 1,500 sons (of Pericles). Rather incongruous in a way, especially when one takes into consideration the two words in parentheses.



*Ahepan officials
of District 18
Convention*

Bishop Callistos, of Chicago, was there to invoke divine assistance.

After marching all day through the main streets of Detroit, which had been decorated by signs of welcome apropos to the occasion, the two camps which had now merged into a solid division retired to conclude the occasion in a noble feast well prepared by masters of the culinary art, somewhat in the fashion of the old Hellenes, to propitiate the gods of victory. C. N. Diamond, better known as Ahepa National Conventions as the "Left-Wing," welcomed the visitors and introduced Judge Clyde I. Webster, Ahepan, who acted as toastmaster. Others on the program included Ahepan Judge H. Sweeney, P. Matsukas, A. Collias and District Governor Peponis.

The midnight curfew bells pealed out their somniferous tones as this feast was just beginning its lively rounds. Talking about percentages, we surely were within the spirit. Rosy-fingered dawn gently glided upon us, ushering in the new day which happened to be Sunday. This solemn realization quickly transformed the gathering into one of contemplative pilgrims. Refreshed and attired in their holiday regalia and headed by the Hellenic Post of the American Legion, they marched to the Greek church where Bishop Callistos officiated. The Bishop spoke in praise of the Ahepa, and one of the juniors, Grutchis by name, responded.

Sunday noon luncheon was served at the Ahepa Temple. At 2:30 a new chapter of the Sons was established. Eighty-three in the eve-

ning the officers of the new junior chapter were installed. The Ladies Auxiliary was serving tea in between. Thus came to an end the Holy Day.

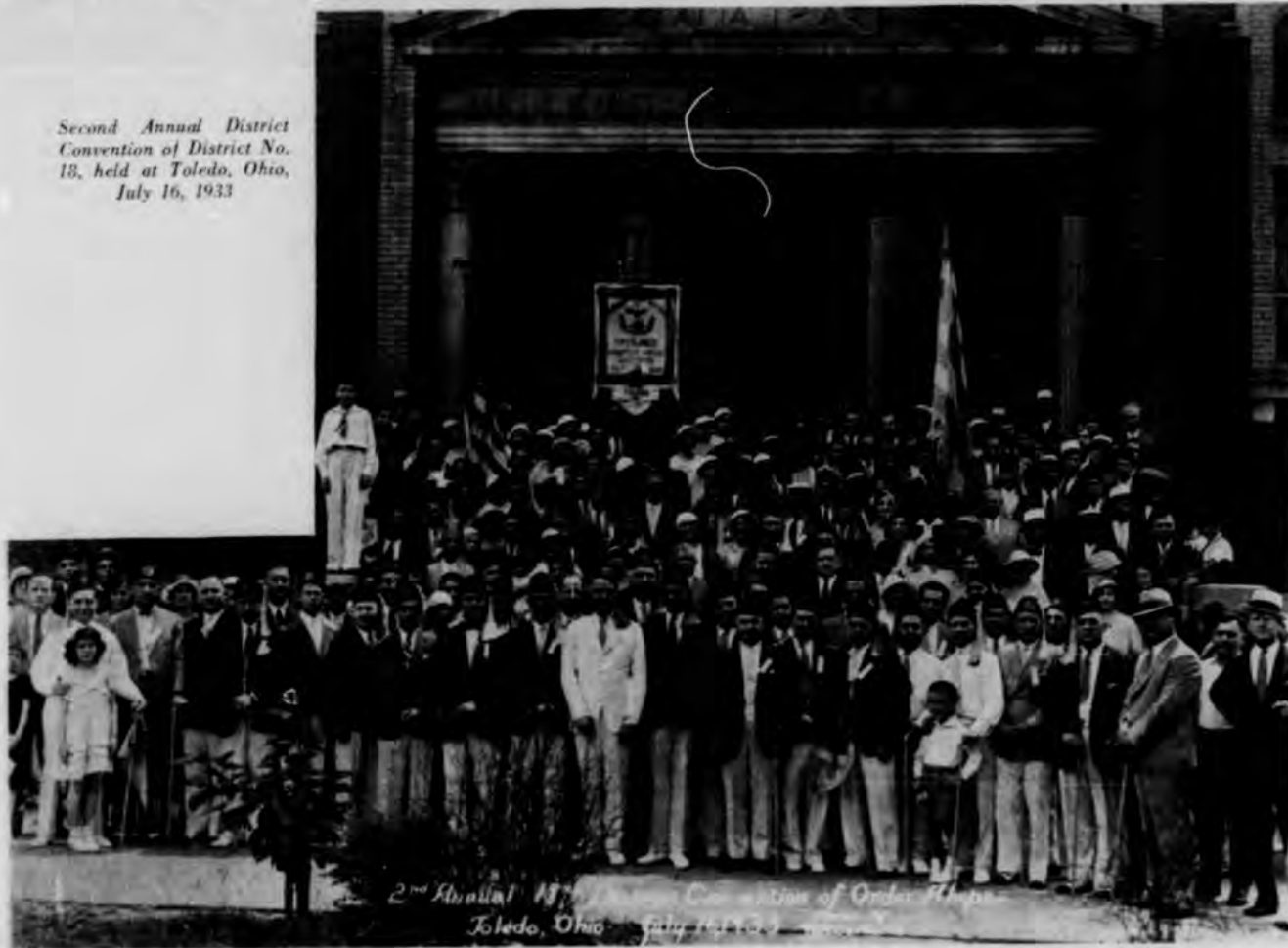
Monday dawned. The schedule called for sight-seeing in the afternoon. In the evening 27 new Ahepans were initiated. The Chicago Degree Team officiated.

Tuesday, May 30, is Memorial Day. The Ahepans gathered in the Temple at noon. Two hundred and fifty automobiles bearing Ahepans and their families constituted a picturesque caravan winding its way through the main streets of Detroit destined for Ypsilanti, Mich. When they reached there they found other Ahepans from Ann Arbor, Toledo, Flint, Battle Creek, Saginaw, Pontiac, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Grand Rapids and Lansing; also representatives from the American Legion, the Gapa, the Cretans, Arcadians, Triffylians, Thessalians, etc. All this sounds to us as a homeric assembly preparatory to taking some decisive action. They are all gathered about the statue of General Ypsilanti, Ahepa's gift to the city bearing the famous Greek patriot's name. Bishop Callistos, in his resplendent robes, is preparing for a litany.

The diminutive but ubiquitous C. N. Diamond is running up and down with a police escort, the Mayor of Ypsilanti and press reporters to greet the expedition. A line of marchers two miles long is formed. Bishop Callistos begins the services. Memorial prayers are offered and the Bishop recounts the history of General Ypsilanti. A. C. Lingon,

District Governor of the 18th District, places a wreath in behalf of the District at the base of the statue and as he spoke "a flood of tears" punctuated his remarks. He then called on Master of Ceremonies C. N. Diamond, who introduced District Governor Peponis of the 21st District, who placed a wreath in behalf of the Supreme Lodge. Brother Peponis said: "We are grateful to the pioneers of the city of Ypsilanti for the honor they have bestowed upon that great family of the Ypsilantis, also grateful to the present citizens for the privileges and courtesies extended to our people. We assure the officials of this city and state, as well as those of the nation, that the Americans of Greek extraction will always be loyal and law-abiding for the welfare and prosperity of our country, the United States." Mayor Max of Ypsilanti next welcomed the Ahepans. The following also placed wreaths and spoke: Miss Schiotes, representing the Gapa; the president of Ypsilanti Chapter and J. Thouras, for the Sons of Pericles of Ypsilanti and Chicago; Nick Goundounas, for the Triffyious Society; Paul Chris, a reporter of the *National Herald*; J. Papajohn, president of the Arcadians and Commander of the American Post of the American Legion No. 100; Brother Mamalakis on behalf of the Pan Cretan Society; John Daskalakis for the Detroit Cretan chapters; and the presidents of the various Ahepa chapters of the 18th District and other organizations. It was a brilliant ceremony, acclaimed by the American press. More speeches were made, but since wine is

Second Annual District
Convention of District No.
18, held at Toledo, Ohio,
July 16, 1933



2nd Annual District Convention of Order Ahepa
Toledo, Ohio July 16, 1933

also connected with them, we eliminate further mention.

As District Governor of the 18th District, it is my duty to express my heartiest thanks to all members of my District, particularly to the Detroit chapters, to members of the committee, Brothers Const. Economou, J. Barbas, Kappas, Ellis, Nossis and Chestell of the Banquet Committee; Demous, of the Sons of Pericles; Karray, Metropoulos and officers of both chapters for the reception committee and, last but not least, our Brother Diamond for all publicity and arrangements of programs and for his heartiest cooperation offered to the District Governor, as well as the expedition in general, and our thanks are unreserved and unlimited to the members of the 21st District who took part in this "Goodwill" expedition.

District No. 19

Banquet in Honor of Governor McNutt

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Anderson, Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, Kokomo, South Bend and Muncie Chapters of the Ahepa combined to honor Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indianapolis at a banquet held at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, May 21, 1933, under the auspices of the Fort Wayne Chapter.

Peter Mallers, President of the Fort Wayne Chapter, acting as temporary chairman, introduced the toastmaster, Bro. Louis N. Rocca, who in turn introduced Governor McNutt, Hon. Frank McHale, Achilles Catsonis and other speakers of the evening. Musical selections were rendered by Miss Anna Chochos accompanied by Miss Anna Louise Fagan.

Words of appreciation and toasts were offered by District Governor Wm. Zilson, Thomas Tsiolis, Fred L. Draper and Ira Holmes. The banquet climaxed the day of Ahepa activities, during which Governor McNutt and 25 other distinguished candidates from various chapters were initiated by the Supreme Secretary.

Officers of the participating chapters are as follows: Fort Wayne: Peter Mallers, President; James Helliotis, Vice-President; Phillip

Paeien, Treasurer; Tom Wallace, Secretary. Indianapolis: Thomas Marinos, President; Ira M. Holmes, Vice-President; Paul Jiannakos, Treasurer; James Demitrious, Secretary. Anderson: Gust Pancol, President; Tom Cochilas, Vice-President; George Janetos, Treasurer; Tom Cotter, Secretary. Gary: Alex Eliopoulos, President; J. Pandell, Vice-President; Alexander Lyras, Secretary; Chris Kagontos, Treasurer. Hammond: Charles Tsatsos, President; G. Baltes, Vice-President; P. Broolos, Secretary; S. Karelas, Treasurer. East Chicago: George Speros, President; Louis Tsaros, Vice-President; Peter Lazares, Treasurer; Anton Kretchelas, Secretary. Kokomo: Peter Lampros, President; Chris Johnson, Vice-President; Mike Stavropoulos, Treasurer; Nick Maurick, Secretary. South Bend: Thomas Tsiolis, President; N. Pappas, Treasurer; William Tsiolis, Secretary; Peter Kandis, Vice-President. Muncie: George Rorris, President; Peter Costas, Vice-President; A. Mentis, Treasurer; Machael Drake, Secretary.

Chapters' committees for the banquet comprise the following: Elie Alatzas, John Lampros, J. Proekos, Gust Pancol, Peter Brown, G. Angelopoulos, John Zazias, George Morris, A. Kostas, James Helliotis, George Kollias, George Koutras, George Mallers, Chr. Ellis, Gust Stremmenos, S. Kalomiris, A. Kretchelas, Louis Tsaros, George Speros, George Rorris, N. Mentis, Chr. Peterson, S. Grammas, Chr. Tsatsos, Sam Skoufakis, P. J. Briolos, Max Ross, Alex Eliopoulos, Theo. Rahutes, James Meos, John James, Louis George, Parasco E. Volo, Nick Maurick, Peter Lampros, Tom Ellis, Peter Stamos, Mike Stavropoulos, George Machalas, Tom Tsiolis, Nick Randis, Eugene Ellison, Speros Stratigon, E. Polydore.

District Officers are the following: William Z. Zilson, District Governor; Steve Grammas, Deputy District Governor; T. A. Theodoros, Chairman of Banquet; Elie Alatzas, Deputy District Governor.

Miss Chochos, who appeared on the above occasion as Miss Ahepa from the Anderson Chapter, is the daughter of Louis and Martha Chochos, natives of Sparta. They are among

the first who came to America, being here for nearly fifty years. Miss Anna was born in Marion, Ind., not so many years ago. She was graduated from Marion College, obtaining the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science in Education.

District No. 20

Convention of the 20th District Held at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wis.

WRITING on the Convention, Bro. Chris Spelius, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, says that the Convention was well attended; that Dr. W. A. Ganfield, President of Carol College, Waukesha, Wis.; Milton C. Potter, Superintendent of the Milwaukee Public Schools, and District Attorney Wm. A. Zabel of Milwaukee were the speakers. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the Daniel Martin American Legion Post of Waukesha.

The following committees were responsible for bringing the Convention to a successful termination:

Committees of Convention Arrangements: Christ Spelius, Chairman; Andrew Stathas, Vice Chairman; Andrew Zahropoulos, Spiros Methenitis, George Romanos, Harry Spelius, Harry Brice and Achilles Chaconas.

Ladies' Committee: Mrs. Aglaia M. Spheris, Chairman; Mrs. Elpiniki N. Demeter, Mrs. Marguerite C. Spelius, Mrs. Joan S. Methenitis, Mrs. Mary A. Spiller and Mrs. Argyroula G. Bekas.

Sons of Pericles Committee: Andrew M. Spheris, Chairman; John Shane, Chas. Thanos, John Thanos, Peter Papapetru, Christ Anastos, Lee Economo and Bill Georgakopoulos.

District No. 21

THE District Convention of District No. 21 was held at Chicago Heights, and information reaches this office that it was successful. Credit is due to the host chapter and others who cooperated to make it possible.

Supreme President Booras and Supreme Secretary Catsonis visited this District, the former on his return from an extended trip to the Pacific Coast, the latter on his return from the District Convention at Rochester, Minn. The Supreme President spoke at Garfield Chapter, while the Supreme Secretary made his appearance in Chapter No. 46. An officers' meeting at the Sherman Hotel preceded the Supreme Secretary's appearance at the chapter. At this friendly informal gathering many pending problems were discussed and plans evolved for bringing up to date with the Supreme Lodge all the Chicago chapters, plans, which, we are happy to say, have been fully realized.

The following were present at the dinner given in honor of the Supreme Secretary:

Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary; Arthur H. Peponis, District Governor, No. 21; Aristotle N. Collias, Deputy District Governor, No. 21; D. G. Michalopoulos, Chairman of the Baltimore Convention; Peter J. Matsoukas, Supreme Advisor of the Sons of Pericles No. 6; Mark Mamalakis, President, Chicago Chapter No. 46; Christ Ganas, President, Woodlawn Chapter, No. 93; George Ganas, President, North Shore Chapter, No. 94; Nick G. DeDakis, President, Oak Park Chapter, No. 104; James Harvalis, President, Garfield Chapter, No. 203; George Callas, President, Gudros, Chicago Heights, Ill., No. 225; Takis Christopoulos, Secretary, No. 46; Peter



Ahepa Excursionists received by officials in Greece

Simadis, Secretary, No. 93; Michael Michalopoulos, Secretary, Garfield Chapter, No. 203; Christ Gregory, Secretary and Past President, No. 225, Chicago Heights, Ill.; D. Parry, Past President, No. 46, and editor of the *Ahepa Herald*; Lew Blatz, Past President, Oak Park Chapter, No. 104; and last but not least, the old stand-by, our good brother and friend, Frank Polanti, Past President of Pullman Chapter, No. 205.

District No. 15

(Continued from page 35)

Charles G. Stubbs of the Chamber of Commerce expressed the welcome of that body. Mr. Brantley Burcham, Commander of the American Legion, welcomed the delegates also. State Senator Walter W. Rose complimented the Ahepans for the high type of citizenship represented in the Ahepa. He related that his first employer at 14 years of age was a Greek, from whom many lessons of loyalty to his friends and integrity of purpose were instilled in his memory. Brother Theophiles, Chairman of the Convention, responded to the remarks of the various speakers.

District Governor Servetas, in an eloquent address, welcomed all the delegates to Orlando, saying among other things, "Let us strive to promote a better understanding among ourselves and with our fellow citizens of whatever ancestry, and to preserve the very best traditions of our forebears, and by so doing, become better citizens of our country and state."

Oliver Wendell Holmes

Born in 1809, died in 1894; professor in the Medical School of Harvard in 1847-82; wrote for the *Atlantic Monthly* "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" in 1857-58, "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" in 1859, "The Poet at the Breakfast Table" in 1872; published "Elsie Venner" in 1861, "The Guardian Angel" in 1868, "A Mortal Antipathy" in 1885; a collection of verse entitled "Songs in Many Keys" in 1861, "Humorous Poems" in 1865, "Songs of Many Seasons" in 1874, "Before the Curfew" in 1888; also wrote volumes of essays and memoirs of Emerson and Motley.

Of Doctors, Lawyers, and Ministers¹

"WHAT is your general estimate of doctors, lawyers, and ministers?" said I.

"Wait a minute, till I have got through with your first question," said the Master. "One thing at a time. You asked me about the young doctors, and about our young doctors, they come home *très bien chaussés*, as a Frenchman would say, mighty well shod with professional knowledge. But when they begin walking *roulé* among their poor patients—they don't commonly start with millionaires—they find that their new shoes of scientific acquirements have got to be broken in just like a pair of boots or brogans. I don't know that I have put it quite strong enough. Let me try again. You've seen those fellows at the circus that get up on horse-

back, so big that you wonder how they could climb into the saddle. But pretty soon they throw off their outside coat, and the next minute another one, and then the one under that, and so they keep peeling off one garment after another till people begin to look queer and think they are going too far for strict propriety. Well, that is the way a fellow with a real practical turn serves a good many of his scientific wrappers—flings 'em off for other people to pick up, and goes right at the work of curing stomach-aches and all the other little mean unscientific complaints that make up the larger part of every doctor's business. I think our Dr. Benjamin is a worthy young man, and if you are in need of a doctor at any time I hope you will go to him; and if you come off without harm, I will—recommend some other friend to try him."

I thought he was going to say he would try him in his own person; but the Master is not fond of committing himself.

"Now I will answer your other question," he said. "The lawyers are the cleverest men, the ministers are the most learned, and the doctors are the most sensible."

"The lawyers are a picked lot, 'first scholars,' and the like, but their business is as unsympathetic as Jack Ketch's. There is nothing humanizing in their relations with their fellow creatures. They go for the side that retains them. They defend the man they know to be a rogue, and not very rarely throw suspicion on the man they know to be innocent. Mind you, I am not finding fault with them—every side of a case has a right to the best statement it admits of; but I say it does not tend to make them sympathetic. Suppose in a case of Fever 13. Patient, the doctor should side with either party according to whether the old miser or his expectant heir was his employer. Suppose the minister should side with the Lord or the devil, according to the salary offered, and other incidental advantages, where the soul of a sinner was in question. You can see what a piece of work it would make of their sympathies. But the lawyers are quicker witted than either of the other professions, and abler men generally. They are good-natured, or if they quarrel, their quarrels are above-board. I don't think they are as accomplished as the ministers; but they have a way of cramming with special knowledge for a case, which leaves a certain shallow sediment of intelligence in their memories about a good many things. They are apt to talk law in mixt company; and they have a way of looking round when they make a point, as if they were addressing a jury, that is mighty aggravating—as I once had occasion to see when one of 'em, and a pretty famous one, put me on the witness stand at a dinner party once.

"The ministers come next in point of talent. They are far more curious and widely interested outside of their own calling than either of the other professions. I like to talk with 'em. They are interesting men: full of good feelings, hard workers, always foremost in good deeds, and on the whole the most efficient civilizing class—working downward from knowledge to ignorance, that is; not so much upward, perhaps—that we have. The trouble is that so many of 'em work in harness, and it is pretty sure to chafe somewhere. They feed us on canned

meats mostly. They cripple our instincts and reason, and give us a crutch of doctrine. I have talked with a great many of 'em, of all sorts of belief; and I don't think they are quite so easy in their minds, the greater number of them, nor so clear in their convictions as one would think to hear 'em lay down the law in the pulpit. They used to lead the intelligence of their parishes; now they do pretty well if they keep up with it, and they are very apt to lag behind it. Then they must have a colleague. The old minister thinks he can hold to his old course, sailing right into the wind's eye of human nature, as straight as that famous old skipper John Bunyan; the young minister falls off three or four points, and catches the breeze that left the old man's sails all shivering. By-and-by the congregation will get ahead of him, and then it must have another new skipper. The priest holds his own pretty well; the minister is coming down every generation nearer and nearer to the common level of the useful citizen—no oracle at all, but a man of more than average moral instincts, who, if he knows anything, knows how little he knows. The ministers are good talkers, only the struggle between nature and grace makes some of 'em a little awkward occasionally. The women do their best to spoil 'em, as they do the poets. You find it pleasant to be spoiled, no doubt; so do they. Now and then one of 'em goes over the dam; no wonder—they're always in the rapids."

By this time our three ladies had their faces all turned toward the speaker, like the weathercocks in a northeaster, and I thought it best to switch off the talk on to another rail.

"How about the doctors?" I said.

"Theirs is the least learned of the professions, in this country at least. They have not half the general culture of the lawyers, nor a quarter of that of the ministers. I rather think, tho, they are more agreeable to the common run of people than the men with the black coats or the men with green bags. People can swear before 'em if they want to, and they can't very well before ministers. I don't care whether they want to swear or not, they don't want to be on their good behavior. Besides, the minister has a little smack of the sexton about him; he comes when people are *in extremis*, but they don't send for him every time they make a slight moral slip—tell a lie, for instance, or smuggle a silk dress through the custom-house; but they call in the doctor when the child is cutting a tooth or gets a splinter in its finger. So it doesn't mean much to send for him, only a pleasant chat about the news of the day; for putting the baby to rights doesn't take long. Besides, everybody doesn't like to talk about the next world; people are modest in their desires, and find this world as good as they deserve; but everybody loves to talk physic. Everybody loves to hear of strange cases; people are eager to tell the doctor of the wonderful cures they have heard of; they want to know what is the matter with somebody or other who is said to be suffering from "a complication of diseases," and above all to get hard name, Greek or Latin, for some complaint which sounds altogether too commonplace in plain English. If you will only call a headache a *Cephalalgia*, it acquires dignity at once, and a patient becomes rather proud of it. So I think doctors are generally welcome in most companies."

¹ From Chapter V of "The Poet at the Breakfast Table." Copyright, 1872, 1891, by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Company.

District No. 22

St. Louis Chapter in Fifth May Festival

THE St. Louis Chapter, No. 53, presented its Fifth Annual May Festival Grand Ball in the beautiful Gold Room of the aristocratic Hotel Jefferson on May 7. As usual, the May Festival proved to be an outstanding event, not only within the Greek community but in the entire city. At least half of the twelve hundred people who attended were Americans, and it is needless to say that they were very favorably impressed.

Mayor Dickman, who was out of the city, was represented by City Counselor Charles M. Hay, who delivered the mayor's message. Many other notables in political, business and social life and several newspaper editors were also present.

In the midst of a beautiful setting, President John Leontsinis bestowed upon the lovely Miss Dollie James the crown and the title of "Queen of the St. Louis Chapter." The Queen was attended by the Misses Stella Theodoropoulos, Kathryn Kastanas, Ethel Dillas and Mary Avouris, whose charm and beauty qualified them for the title "Maids of Honor." The Misses Ann Kazios, Goldie Lamperson and Mary Mazar, Past Queens, were guests of honor. A touch of official dignity was added to the affair by the presence of District Governor Dr. C. B. Johannides.

The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Basil Grachis, a young Greek who is well known in musical circles. After the coronation ceremony there was dancing.

The annual album, which was described by our Supreme Secretary as "quite a classy affair," was dedicated to Bro. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has expressed his pleasure at this.

The St. Louis Chapter has shown this year more than ever that it is a real, active chapter, and is imbued with real Ahepa spirit. It has reinstated a good percentage of its delinquent members and has added many new ones. A great deal of the credit is due to the leadership of its young president and the splendid cooperation of the members.

District No. 23

Supreme Secretary of Sons of Pericles Visits Chapter No. 78

Federal Judge and County Sheriff Praise Sons of Pericles and Ahepa at Memphis, Tenn.

FROM the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* of July 4, 1933 we quote the following pertaining to the Second Annual 23d District Convention of the Ahepa held in this city on July 2 and 3:

"One of the interesting and inspiring events of the past week was the Convention of the Ahepa, a Greek organization devoted to making good citizens of Greek immigrants. Chapter No. 78 of the Sons of Pericles of this city also took part in the activities of this Convention. This society (the Ahepa and the Sons of Pericles) has for its slogan the Athenian ideal, 'To leave your city and country not only as good but better than you found it.' This maxim is as good now as it was two thousand years ago.

"Speaking to the 300 delegates and friends at the banquet of the Ahepa on Sunday evening, the sheriff, Col. William J. Bacon, the toastmaster, said that if all races in Memphis were as law-abiding as the Greeks there would be no need for a sheriff. Judge Anderson re-

marked that in the eight years he has been on the bench no Greek naturalized in his court has ever come before him charged with violation of the law."

Among the principal speakers at the Convention were Bro. Charles Geonopoulos, Supreme Secretary of the Sons of Pericles, from Evanston, Ill., who made a very fine talk to our members. He was accompanied by Supreme Advisor, Brother Matsoukas, from Chicago, who also made a very fine talk to us which was of great interest to all. Seneca Anderson, attorney, son of Judge Anderson; Bro. A. E. Coloheras, 23d District Governor from New Orleans, Bishop Kalistos of Chicago, and George Morris, assistant editor of the *Commercial Appeal*, were other speakers. Chris J. Paris, Treasurer of our chapter, spoke on behalf of his brother members and had for his subject our slogan, "To leave your city and country not only as good but better than you found it."

Our chapter is planning very big events for the near future.

CHRIS J. PARIS,
Treasurer.

District No. 24

Kansas City News

THE Heart of America Chapter, No. 73, of the Ahepa, recently gave a ball at the Steuben Club. Over a thousand persons attended,



Hon. Samuel C. Cleland

Cleland Praises Ahepans

HON. SAMUEL C. CLELAND, distinguished attorney of Fort Wayne, Ind., in an address before the Ahepa chapter, praised the Ahepans for their efforts to take care of their members and others of the Greek race who are left without means of support during the depression. "Ahepans," he said, "have demonstrated that they not only preach but practice the golden rule. They have not allowed an opportunity to go by without rendering some substantial aid to persons in need. They are particularly to be commended for their efforts to take care of their own needy cases rather than to enlist the help of public charity. This trait of self-dependence is one which is as old as the race."

this being the most successful affair in the history of the Kansas City chapter. The purpose of this ball was to elect the first Kansas City Ahepa Queen. Each ticket to the ball gave the contestant one vote, the admission being \$1.00. This great honor was bestowed upon Miss Jennie Honis who received almost 300 votes, Miss Honis is the daughter of our well known Mr. and Mrs. Harry Honis, who for twenty-seven years (since their arrival from Greece) have resided in Kansas City.

It seemed as if everyone's heart stopped beating and one could hear a pin drop among the great throng of people present at the ball when they saw Mr. Sanderson on the stage ready to divulge the splendid news. Hearing the results, the great crowd burst into applause, which lasted for several minutes. Miss Honis deserved this honor as she worked alone selling tickets in Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., Topeka, Kans., Lawrence, Kans., Kansas City, Kans., and Lexington, Mo. The coronation ceremony was performed by the President of the chapter, Mr. William Beskas, who presented Miss Honis with a beautiful blue military cape, also a gorgeous bouquet of beautiful pink roses.

Miss Honis was graduated from Manual High School in 1930. While in school, repeatedly great honors were bestowed upon her. In 1932 she received her State Teachers Certificate from the Kansas City Teachers College. While in high school, newspapers wrote many articles about her remarkable achievements. She worked hard, never giving up, thus never failing in any of her undertakings.

Thanks for the information

I would like to inform you that we are working very hard. Up to date (May 18, 1933) we have seven new applications and we hope to have eight or ten more before the end of the drive. However, while we do not boast about it, I personally believe it is a good job, for this chapter has been hard hit in the past year. I also want to inform you that the Oklahoma City Chapter has turned the corner and is running very smoothly.

TONY LARISE, Secretary,
Oklahoma City Chapter, No. 240.

News from Tulsa

Tulsa Chapter, No. 13, congratulates all the newly installed Ahepa administration, and wishes them the best of success on the Tri Deca drive and all other undertakings for the good of the Hellenic race.

Tulsa Chapter, No. 13, installed its new officers the first Thursday in January, 1933, and pledged to continue with the same vigor the good work of the Ahepa. It seems that Tulsa Chapter, in spite of the prevailing depression, has done more than anticipated. It has increased its membership to 60 from 44, and, with the Tri Deca drive time extended, it is hoped it will reach its original number of 70 members; this in spite of the fact that 30 of the original members have left town.

The retired administration is to be congratulated, not only for the splendid manner in which it conducted the business of the chapter, but for their tireless and successful efforts in helping every local brother who is in distress during the depression. The chapter as a whole assists any brother not only to find work, but also when distress reaches the ex-

St. Louis Elects May Queen

Miss Dollie James Is This Year's Choice



Miss Dollie James

treme the chapter helps him with as much money as needed to relieve the brother in caring for his family. This is done through our carefully operated sinking or emergency fund by separate contributions from the members. And really, that is what Ahepa stands for.

The Tulsa Chapter also is getting ready to

celebrate their tenth anniversary next June 4. On April 30 there will be an initiation of three new members into this chapter and invitations have been extended to Wichita Chapter and Oklahoma City Chapter to be present at that time.

[In a later letter, received June 12, the Publicity Committee writes:]

Tulsa Chapter, No. 13, celebrated its tenth anniversary on June 4, 1933, in the Odd Fellows Hall of this city. To honor the chapter on this occasion there was an attendance of about 250 people, consisting of loyal Ahepans and their families. The out-of-town guests numbered about fifteen, being from the Air Capitol Chapter at Wichita, Kans., and Oklahoma City Chapter, including our District Governor, James Demopoulos, of Oklahoma City.

The evening of entertainment was preceded by a dinner, following which the past Presidents of the chapter were introduced as speakers. These were V. W. Birbilis, Tom Parsons, Theo. Zuppas and John Prayson. Judge William Randolph, one of our honored members, also spoke. The main speaker of the evening was our beloved, hard working member, past President and past Supreme Governor, Bro. C. R. Nixon, well known to the general membership of Ahepa. Special singing features and dancing rounded out the evening.

This occasion was a significant one to the members of Tulsa Chapter, as it revealed our progress for the past ten years, and will leave a happy memory in all our minds. Considering conditions as they are now, our chapter goes forward, as will be seen from our next report, and we now number more members than when first organized.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
THEO. S. ZUPPAS,
JOHN PRAYSON,
Publicity Committee.

Wichita Still on the Map

It has been some time since any news from the Air Capitol Chapter of Wichita has appeared in the magazine, so I am sending you some which we would like to have in the next magazine.

Our chapter is getting along fine. At the last two meetings we have received several new petitions and several for reinstatement.

On June 4 about ten members of the Air Capitol Chapter drove down to Tulsa and helped Tulsa Chapter celebrate their tenth birthday. A good time was had by all. The speech by Bro. C. R. Nixon, past Supreme Governor, was worth the trip.

Air Capitol Chapter has elected its delegates for the district convention to be held at Oklahoma City July 16, 17 and 18. Brothers George Poulson, Sam Bushong, John Apstol and Paul Fotopoulos will be our delegates.

At our meeting held June 8 Air Capitol was honored by having as a visitor Bro. Jim Londos of St. Louis Chapter, No. 53. Brother Londos gave a very nice little talk. After the meeting the entire chapter went to the Forum and watched Bro. Londos wrestle. We are happy to say that he was the victor, as usual.

The spirit of Ahepa is very evident in our chapter. We have lots of things planned for this summer and I can assure you that we are working hard to advance our beloved Order here in Wichita.

I am sure the entire 23d district will join us in wishing that all district conventions will be successful and that much good will come from them.

Fraternally yours,
A. C. OFFENSTEIN,
Publicity Comm. Air Capitol Chapter.

Greeks Since Plato Never Shirked, 500 Persons Told at Ahepa Dinner

Momentous Gathering at Rochester, Minn., Reported by Phil Anderson in the "Rochester Post-Bulletin," June 26, 1933

GREEKS, since the days of Plato and Socrates, have never shirked their tasks, and always courageously faced the rising sun with the one thought in mind of being successful, progressive individuals, said Achilles Catsonis, Washington, D. C., Supreme Secretary of the Order of Ahepans, during the second annual District Convention of the organization, which opened yesterday morning and terminates tonight with installation of new officers.

Mr. Catsonis was one of a group of speakers who addressed more than 500 persons in two dining rooms of the Kahler Hotel last night. Others who spoke before a group comprising American citizens of Greek descent, Rochester residents and visitors from throughout Minnesota and Iowa, included Dr. Charles H. Mayo, District Judge Vernon Gates, Sparos Maroosis, Minneapolis, Past President, Sons of Pericles; State Senator William B. Richardson, Commander A. L. Mitten of the American Legion, Mayor Julius J. Reiter, Arthur E. Reiter, past president, Chamber of Commerce; Ross Phill, president, Rochester's host chapter to the Convention, and Peter E. Kamuchey, Minneapolis attorney, District Governor of Ahepa, who was toastmaster.

The dinner program brought to a conclusion a day replete in activities interesting to the visiting members, relatives and many friends of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. Following registration in the Kahler, nearly 300 visitors went to the Episcopal Church for mass, an impressive service conducted by Rev. K. E. Stekidis, Minneapolis, assisted by Rev. Charles Tgavalas, Mason City, Iowa. Subsequently a tour of the city's residential areas was made in chartered taxicabs by Convention guests.

During the afternoon about 350 persons attended a Greek play, "The Bride of Salamis," depicting the life of islanders known to mem-

bers of the Greek race, given at the Lawler Theater by a company of 25 players representing "Dionysos," the Greek Dramatic Club of the Twin Cities.

Convention Closes Today

Assembling next at the armory, several hundred men and women marched over First Ave-

of the late Dr. William Worrall Mayo's monument near the west entrance to Mayo Park late yesterday afternoon and expressed tribute to "that great, noble and grand citizen" as he laid a large wreath of flowers at the foot of the statue.

"Dr. Mayo, father of Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, was an inspira-

tion to the medical profession throughout the entire world," said Mr. Kamuchey. "He was a shining light of hope to the sick and suffering of humanity. In his entire life, down to the very last days of his life, he worked hard and bent every effort to save the suffering and the sick. . . . He laid the ground work for the building of the magnificent medical institutions found in Rochester today. In behalf of Ahepans I place this wreath upon his statue as a token of our recognition and appreciation of the splendid services which he rendered to his fellow men and to humanity during his lifetime." There followed a brief memorial service in the Greek native tongue, at which Rev. Stekidis again presided.

Rochester Event Outstanding

Telling the banquet audience that after attending several regional Ahepa conventions, the event being staged yesterday and today in Rochester has eclipsed them all, Supreme Secretary Catsonis defined the Order of Ahepa. He said he likes to feel that its potentialities are beyond limitation and that in its next ten years it may multiply by 100 times the achievements thus far noted in its less than ten years of existence.

He reviewed causes and reasons for the foundation of such a fraternal order and declared there is a very definite goal ahead for members of the Ahepa organization. Greeks' arrival in this country, their hopes, their ambitions, their training, the obstacles they must overcome and their achievements in this land of opportunity were cited among reasons for establishing a



Officers of Hippocrates Chapter, No. 230, Order of Ahepa, of Rochester, and members of the committee in charge of the District Convention which opens here tomorrow. A feature of the Sunday program will be the parade at 5 p. m.

Front row, left to right, are John Pougialis, chairman of the Board of Governors; Ross Phill, President of the chapter; Theodore Paullos, Vice-President. Standing, left to right, Andrew Chofos, Chaplain; Tom Thomas, Treasurer; Frank Mamas; John Gormanos, Secretary; Christ Margellos, Captain of the Guard, and George Williams.

and Broadway before streets lined with several thousand persons in annual Convention parade.

The Convention swung into its second and final day with a program of business scheduled for today. District Governor Kamuchey again presided, listened to reports of delegations from the dozen principal cities in two states, Iowa and Minnesota, within the 25th district, discussed with delegates new business and selected committees to report this afternoon. Following noon adjournment there was initiation of new members, a school of instruction and election of officers for the coming year was scheduled.

While photographers recorded the action, District Governor Kamuchey stood at the side

lodge where, once they become American citizens, which makes them eligible for membership, they may unite in helping others to be successful, progressive individuals.

"Persons of Greek descent have no reason to feel ashamed of their individual endeavors," he said. "However, man is not alone in this world, but is an inseparable part of the society in which he is a member. So today, unlike years past, individual accomplishments are not so much to be sought as is united and co-operative achievement. We should unite with fellow Americans and do all in our power to accomplish purposes for the good of society, morally and spiritually, and the good of this nation."

Unity Recommended

The inherited creative genius of the Greek was pointed to by the speaker, as he said a similar creative genius is found in Americans. Americans, however, are noted for their spirit of unity and their willingness to co-operate, he said, as he recommended that all members of the Ahepa Order strive for more unity and co-operation in their tasks at hand. The Order of

Ahepa, he commented, has done much in its nine years since organization to promote this co-operation with American citizens.

The speaker also declared that the ancestors of Greeks had a conception of a democratic form of government. "The Greeks learned many, many years ago that the best form of government is that wherein the people impose the laws upon themselves," he said. "The principle of self-government founded by ancient Greeks has become the principle of many later established nations. For that reason members of the Ahepa Order are in complete harmony with the institutions of democracy in America."

Mr. Catsonis cited "right, justice, duty, freedom, goodness and truth" as additional basic concepts of the Hellenic civilization. "If Greeks, through the Ahepa organization, can cultivate them, live them daily and exemplify them, in contributing them to American life, we then can turn to American citizens and say that we bring these gifts and place them on the altar of America, our adopted country, to which we pledge allegiance to our adopted flag, intention to do right and endeavor to make

this the greatest civilization that recorded time has ever seen."

Wreath at Statue Appreciated

Dr. Mayo expressed appreciation in behalf of the Mayo family for the wreath placed at the foot of his father's statue in Mayo Park. He then lauded the national secretary, Mr. Catsonis, "for having preached a splendid sermon on the inheritance of life."

"It is wonderful," said Dr. Mayo, "to come of good stock. To be born well gives one greater responsibilities in life. One who is born of good stock cannot cast aside what his forefathers did and what his race has done. The whole world must look back to the Greeks as a race which has made much progress, and made outstanding contributions for the good of the world."

He said the world is ready for all men who have it within themselves to make the most of opportunity.

Dr. Mayo added that Rochester is proud that it has a chapter called "Hippocrates" and named after a doctor of medicine.



Tribute to the late Dr. William Worrall Mayo, father of Drs. W. J. and C. H. Mayo, was paid by Iowa and Minnesota members of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, as several hundred persons assembled in Mayo Park Sunday afternoon to observe District Governor Peter E. Kamuchey, St. Paul, lay a floral wreath on the base of the statue. Mr. Kamuchey appears at the side of the statue. Assembled around it are representatives of Ahepa Chapters.

Mr. Kamuchey termed Dr. Mayo one of the most outstanding citizens of Rochester, the state of Minnesota, the United States and of the world, who brought fame to his city, state and country. "He was an inspiration to the medical profession throughout the entire world," the speaker said, "and a shining light to the sick and suffering of humanity. . . . Men of Dr. Mayo's character and quality may pass on to the world beyond, but their contributions to humanity always remain in the minds and memories of mankind."

The wreath was placed on the base of the statue as Mr. Kamuchey declared the ceremony to be "in recognition and appreciation of the splendid services which he rendered to his fellow men and to humanity during his lifetime."

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Ahepa Officer



John Gorman, secretary of Rochester Hippocratic Chapter No. 230, Order of Ahepa, was elected secretary of the twenty-fifth district organization

He remarked that there has been a constant changing in the civilization of the world, but that he hoped the Greeks now residing in America would remain in this country, where there is always opportunity for those who are ready and willing to make the most of it.

"In fact," he remarked, "there is little need for any of you Ahepans to go back to your native country, now that Samuel Insull is there. You can be sure your country will be well taken care of. I understand Mr. Insull will do some organizing over there—although it probably will be mostly for himself." (Laughter.)

Judge Gates Speaks

District Judge Gates said he was happy to attend the banquet, inasmuch as he attended to get some information about the Ahepa Order. He was aware, he stated, that it is an influential organization. He has not had the pleasure of hearing it exemplified, however, in such a commendable manner.

It is before Judge Gates that all applicants for naturalization appear during regular court terms, and the magistrate related that many Greeks have been before him for citizenship hearings. He declared Ross Phill, of Roches-

ter, has recommended more men for citizenship than any other individual in this court area. More Greeks have appeared in the courts of the third judicial district, he reported, than applicants of any other nationality.

"You have, in this fraternal organization, a far greater, more profound influence than you realize," he continued. "Many of your countrymen are here in a strange land, cannot speak the language, are handicapped in knowing proper procedure in any form of life undertakings. Yet the Ahepa Order is helping men to become citizens, to become a part of the people of this land, and to help newcomers get established here. As has been said, many Greeks have become a success in a strange land. I wonder how many Americans could go to Greece, learn the language, master the customs, and be a success there?"

Lauds High Standards Here

Senator Richardson praised Rochester members of the Ahepa organization and attributed much of the Convention success to the "lovely women" observed in the audience. He stressed that business establishments conducted by Greeks in this city are on a high standard, and said Greeks are remarkably friendly, and known to be benevolent.

Mayor Reiter, in behalf of Rochester citizens, welcomed the Convention visitors.

Mr. Phill spoke briefly in presenting the toastmaster. Mr. Kamuchey, in turn, as District Governor, praised the Rochester Chapter for giving the visitors a Convention that "exceeded all expectations." He spoke a kindly word for the co-operation and assistance of organizations and individuals observed here.

Arthur E. Reiter presented two keys to the city to the Ahepans, which their national Secretary will take to Washington, D. C., for preservation.

Suggests Patriotism

Commander Mitten of the Legion volunteered the suggestion that another letter, "P," might be added to the word Ahepa, making it Aheppa, to represent patriotism or that the Ahepa is a patriotic organization, as well as being the "American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association."

His remarks were based on the important rôle Greeks played in the World War, when men of their nationality outnumbered men of any other nationality seeing service with the American colors in time of stress.

Mr. Maroosis, representing Sons of Pericles, the junior organization of Ahepa, related there are now 5,000 members to whom men of the Order of Ahepa "should look to in giving assistance and seeing that they are physically, mentally and spiritually fit to eventually take a place in the older men's association." He is a Past President of the junior organization.

Parade Attracts Thousands

Several thousand persons lined First Avenue and also Broadway yesterday afternoon to witness the Ahepa Convention parade pass in review.

The delegations from numerous towns and cities in Iowa and Minnesota comprised the largest marching group of Greek countrymen ever seen here.

Several Hundred Took Part

Led by Rochester police and state highway patrol motorcycle officers, marshals of the day

followed in the persons of Karl Neurenberg, federal prohibition enforcement agent of Winona and Rochester; Joe Bandow, and Chief of Police Louis J. Claude, all riding horses. The riders wore the red fez of the Order of Ahepa as they directed the line of march.

Next followed the Rochester park band, with Harold Cooke as drum major, and Mayor Reiter riding in a sedan. Placards carried by five men indicated that Ahepa stands for American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. The District Governor, Peter E. Kamuchey, Minneapolis, followed, escorted by two small boys of that city, John and George LeGeros, age five and eight, respectively, of Minneapolis, attired in native Greek children's costumes.

The massed colors of America and Greece, and the Order of Ahepa lodge banner, were next seen carried just ahead of the Minneapolis chapter delegates, marching. A dozen women walked alongside a large American flag, outstretched over the pavement, and 40 other women followed, marching. One hundred and fifty lodge members were next, representing the same chapter.

Faribault Drum Corps Here

After sedans conveying distinguished guests, came the Des Moines lodge members, then the Rochester Elks drum corps, with Roy Shaduck as drum major; the Fort Dodge delegation marching and Ahepans from Waterloo, on foot. The Faribault American Legion drum corps, which missed the award of Minnesota state champions to the Rochester Legion drum corps two years ago by a fraction of a point in the judging, led the third division. This outfit of 25 men, headed by Arne Winger, acting drum major, appeared in its uniforms consisting of white duck breeches, white shirts, high black boots, red wool overseas caps and narrow black four in hand neckties. The drum major's uniform was of orange color, and all drums matched this hue. The delegation from St. Paul marched next, followed by the Cedar Rapids and Rochester lodge members, on foot.

Characteristic of nearly all men marchers among the Ahepans was a costume of white trousers and shirts, red fez hats, white shoes and colored sashes. Some of the delegations wore purple and red capes thrown over one shoulder. Nearly all the men carried canes, and small American flags were held in the hands of all Ahepan participants.

A comedy touch was added by Dr. George J. Anderson, who drove his vintage of 1905 Ford along the line of march. One float was in the parade, together with a new model automobile.

73-Year-Old "Key to the City" Given to Ahepa Order at Convention Here

TWO keys, of antique folding type, like a jackknife, which figured in a Convention in Rochester nearly three quarters of a century ago, were found the past week and presented last night to the Order of Ahepa. They will be taken to the fraternal organization's national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and retained there in permanent display, as a memento of the Greek Convention here yesterday and today.

The keys, explained Arthur E. Reiter, past president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, in handing them to Achilles Catsonis,



Dr. Charles Mayo

Supreme Secretary of the Order of Ahepa, were originally presented by Mayor John Clark of the city of Rochester to the chairman of the first Republican convention for Minnesota, held in this city. He estimated the convention occurred during the summer of 1860, which would make the keys about 73 years old.

Mayor Clark was the fourth chief executive of the city of Rochester. The keys he gave the Republicans opened a meeting and campaign for the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States. One key, Mr. Reiter explained, was given as a key to the city and the other as the key to the ballot box holding votes for Lincoln.

The keys were found in the safe of the Cook Hotel by Manager Clarence R. Hutchinson, Mr. Reiter explained.

In accepting them for the Order of Ahepa, Mr. Catsonis reiterated Mr. Reiter's words that they had no real value or inherent value from metal of which they are made, but do have a value for reasons of sentiment and tradition centered about their original use. He termed the keys "emblems of love," indicating the generosity and esteem of Rochester citizens for its citizens of Greek extraction.

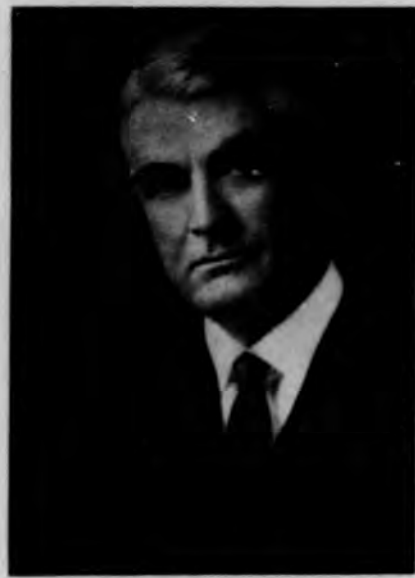
THE following letters were received by Bro. John Gormanos, District Secretary of District Lodge, No. 25, Rochester, Minn.:

From Commander A. L. Mitten, of the William T. McCoy Post, No. 92, the American Legion, Rochester, Minn.: "I thank you for your kind invitation to attend your banquet Sunday night, and for the privilege of talking to a gathering of yours, because in the eyes of all ex-service men the members of your nation who served this country in the World War far outnumber that of any other foreign born citizenry."

From Hon. Vernon Gates, District Judge, Rochester, Minn.: "Your letter of July 6, thanking me for attending your banquet and speaking, is at hand. In reply will say that I appreciate this expression very much. I was happy to be with you and to serve you and will be glad to do anything I can for you in the future."

From Mr. Dyer H. Campbell, Executive Secretary of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce: "We have your letter of July 5 showing your appreciation for the part the Chamber of Commerce had in entertaining for the Convention of Ahepa which was held in Rochester. We want to assure you that we were only too glad to do what we did, and that we are ready at any time to assist you in any way possible. We feel that the local chapter is deserving of a great deal of credit for the splendid way in which they handled this Convention. I want to congratulate you personally for being named the District Secretary. I am sure that you will be a great deal of help to the Order and that you were rewarded for the splendid work that you did in connection with the Convention by being elected to this office."

From the editor of the Rochester Post-Bulletin: "I want you to know that I deeply appreciate your kind invitation to attend the banquet last night in connection with your District Convention. I thoroughly enjoyed the program and I know the other guests did also. The address by Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary, was a treat for me, as a speaker of his caliber is rare. Long will I remember the inspirational message. The other portions of the program also were excellent and I should have been very sorry had I missed the program and thank your organization for the opportunity to attend. As a result of the program and the Convention as a whole, I am sure the people of Rochester have a clearer view of the objects, aims and ideals of the Order of Ahepa. From



Dr. William Mayo

the newspaper viewpoint, we hope we were able to be of some small assistance in making the Convention a success because the city at large owes your chapter a debt of gratitude for bringing the Convention to Rochester. If at any future time we can be of service to the chapter or Order, please do not hesitate to call on us. Again I thank your chapter for the opportunity to attend the banquet.

One of the most outstanding citizens of this city, one of the most outstanding citizens of this state, one of the most outstanding citizens of America, and one of the most outstanding citizens of the world, was Dr. William W. Mayo, who passed away to the world beyond in the year of 1911.

Dr. Mayo brought distinction and fame to the city in which he lived, he brought distinction and fame to the state in which he lived, and he brought distinction and fame to his country, the United States of America.

He was an inspiration to the medical profession throughout the entire world and a shining light of hope to the sick and suffering of humanity. In all his entire life, down to the very last days of his life, he worked hard and bent every effort to save the suffering and the sick.

As a father he was equally as outstanding, and most devoted to his wife and children, as he was to his profession.

To the civic and political affairs of his city, and of his state, he was always keenly interested, but never as a politician.

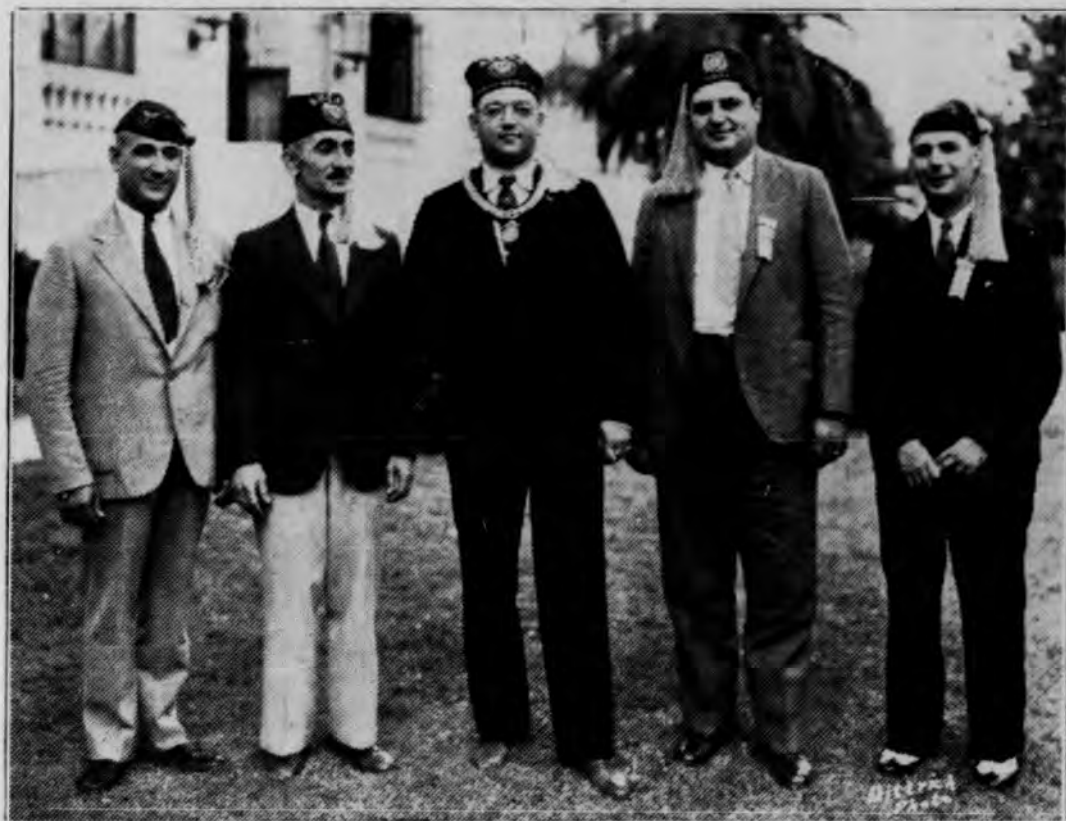
There is no medical institution of learning or of care anywhere in the world in which Dr. Mayo's name does not play a prominent part. Dr. Mayo was known in this state, in this country, and throughout the entire world as a genius and most successful in his profession, and as one of the greatest contributors to happiness and joy to suffering humanity.

He laid the groundwork and foundation for the building of the magnificent medical institutions which we find in the city of Rochester today.

The city of Rochester was closest to his heart, and when he passed away he left to



Historic keys used in Lincoln's campaign, presented to the Ahepa by Rochester, Minnesota, Chamber of Commerce



*District Governor
Secretas
(center)
with group of
Ahepa officials*

that city and to his country and to the medical world his two sons, William and Charles, to carry on where he left off.

Men of Dr. Mayo's character and quality may pass on to the world beyond, but their contributions to humanity always remain in the minds and memories of mankind.

It is indeed a great honor and a great privilege for us to be here today and pay tribute to that great, noble and grand citizen, Dr. Mayo, and it is with the greatest of pleasure that I, as District Governor of District No. 25, Order of Ahepa, place this wreath upon his statue as a token of our recognition and appreciation of the splendid services which he rendered to his fellowmen and to humanity during his lifetime.

District No. 26

A Voice from the Prairies of Nebraska

FROM the prairies of Nebraska comes again the voice of the Omaha Chapter, No. 147, at Omaha, Neb., bringing greetings and news of its activities to the fraternity.

As the chapter winds up its first six months of work the news bureau steps to the front with an introduction of the officers of the chapter and a summary of the work accomplished.

The chapter takes its orders from President Paul Kazakes; our Vice-President, "Smiling George" Petros, sees that they are carried out, and the Chaplain, Gus Sidaris, invokes the good Lord for their success. With our equipment in the hands of Warden Theodore Ellis and the monies jealously guarded by the Treasurer George McMann, the Secretary, George Blaetus, has nothing to do but sit back and record the whims and deliberations of the chapter for posterity.

Past President John Fillis cracks the whip

over an able Board of Governors, which consists of George Kazeros, a heavyweight; Mitchell Giannon, a sage counsellor; Demos James, and Nick Chagares, who seems destined to wield the soup-ladle at all Ahepa picnics until world's end.

Captain of the Guard James Sidaris is ever ready to wave his sword over one's head and he wears his jewel over his heart.

The Omaha Chapter is proud of many things but foremost is the formation of a Sons of Pericles chapter in this city. Only recently organized, it is our latest accomplishment. A committee consisting of Brothers Jean Blaetus as chairman, Nick Payne and Nick Maritsas deserve great credit for the work in organizing the Sons.

Last fall the chapter initiated two prominent citizens of Omaha into membership. They were Malcolm Baldrige, former national congressman, and Theodore Metcalfe, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska.

Delegates to our District Convention at Sioux City, Iowa, will be Brothers Nick Payne, Jean Blaetus, Peter Katsura, and George Blaetus. The Convention will be presided over by District Governor George Paradise, of Sioux City, Iowa, who was guest and speaker at the annual Ahepa picnic of the Omaha Chapter which was well attended and held in beautiful Elmwood Park, at Omaha, on June 25. The happiest man at the picnic was our Treasurer, George

McMann, as he counted heads and discovered that he would not have to pay any money out on the picnic expenses.

And now I must be excused because the day is warm and my good Brothers Nick Chagares and Gus Sidaris have invited me to a sumptuous feast which will consist of the one fish they caught while fishing at Silver Lake!

Written under the Elms at Silver Lake this hot 16th day of July, 1933.

Fraternally yours, THE NEBRASKAN.

Miss Honis, Queen of Ahepa in Kansas City

Miss Honis was elected into the National Honor Society, ranking among the first. She was made Sponsor Captain of the Reserve Officers Training Corps in 1930. She was elected the most popular girl student in school in 1929; president of the Athena Literary Society; treasurer of her sophomore, junior, and senior classes; presented six gold and silver scholarship and music honor pins; president of the Glee Club, which consisted of 135 members; editor of the feature page of the school paper; member of the Girl Reserves; secretary of the Sharps and Flats sorority, for three years; presented a regular cavalry sabre (which was used in the World War) by Capt. Harry Mitchell, U. S. A., professor of military science and tactics, for selling the most tickets in Kansas City for the annual R. O. T. C. Circus; president of the Les Amis de La France Club; studied French for 3½ years under the late Monsieur Georges Mignolet, French and Belgian Consul; took part in school operas all four years; elected "the girl who has done the most for the school" in her last year of school; member of the high school chorus four years; took part in the city and

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state music contests; studied piano, violin and voice for several years and played in the high school orchestra; sang over the KMBC radio station (Columbia network) in 1930; member of the Daughters of Penelope; president of the Alpha Tau Epsilon, a Greek girls' sorority; presented a Reserve Officers Training Corps commission by Captain Mitchell in 1930.

Miss Honis' photograph appeared in the Sunday edition of the *Kansas City Star*, the *Kansas City Journal-Post*, the *New York Atlantis*, *National Herald*, and the *Chicago Greek Press*.

District No. 27

THE following narratives from Cheyenne newspapers depict the Convention of District No. 27:

NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF AHEPANS ARRIVES

Harris J. Booras, of Boston, Is Presented Cowboy Hat by Thousand in Cheyenne for Hellenic Convention

Greeted by throngs of Ahepa delegates, members of the Daughters of Penelope and Sons of Pericles, Harris J. Booras, of Boston, Mass., Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, arrived in Cheyenne Monday morning just before the official opening of the District Convention of the Association.

Mr. Booras, who is a Boston attorney, was presented with a bouquet by the Daughters of Penelope and a 10-gallon sombrero by members of the Cowboy Chapter of Ahepa.

A parade followed Mr. Booras' arrival and members gathered at the Convention headquar-

ters in the Plains Hotel for registration. Scores of members, delegates and guests have arrived in Cheyenne for the ceremonies and entertainment.

The session has been termed "The National Convention of the West." More than 1,000 guests are expected to be here for the meeting during the next two days.

Official Greeters

Those who were official greeters of Mr. Booras were C. E. Athos, of Magna, Utah, Supreme Governor; Prof. P. C. Marthakis, of Salt Lake City, Utah, Supreme Vice-President; Robert Katson, of Albuquerque, N. M., another Supreme Governor; George Staropoulos, of Salt Lake, Supreme Governor of the Sons of Pericles; Gus D. Baines, of Denver, District Governor; Nikios Collogaras, of Denver, Vice Consul of the Greek Republic; Dr. Marcos Wilkinson, of Pueblo, Colo., director of Ahepa education, and who is directing the Convention; George Kiscaris, of Cheyenne, chairman of the local committee; and Dan Davis, of Cheyenne, President of the Cheyenne Cowboy Chapter.

The Very Rev. Artemios Stamatiades, of Salt Lake City, rector of the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Cathedral, also was an arrival Monday. The Most Rev. Athenagoras, of Long Island, N. Y., wired Monday that he would be unable to attend. The Rev. Athenagoras is Metropolitan of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America.

Advices late Monday were that Charalambas Simopoulos, Greek Minister to America, may be in Cheyenne from Washington, D. C.

Mr. Booras arrived here from Portland, Ore., where he had been to deliver an address before an assemblage of Ahepans last week. From Cheyenne he will go to Salt Lake City and then to Rock Springs for an Ahepa meeting July 15, 16, 17.

One of the features of Monday morning was the music furnished by the junior band of the Holy Trinity Cathedral of Salt Lake City.

Monday at 11 a. m. delegates, visitors and guests motored to Sherman Hill for a picnic. During the morning and afternoon, games were played and entertainment was furnished. The party returned to Cheyenne in the late afternoon.

Open Meeting Monday

At 6:30 p. m. Monday there will be an open meeting in the Elks Home. Everybody, whether of Greek birth or not, is urged to attend. The official greeting will be extended by Mayor J. F. Weybrecht. The response on behalf of the Greeks will be delivered by Mr. Booras. Other talks will be made by the three next ranking officers.

At 9 p. m. there will be a lodge session of Ahepa at the Elks Home. At the same time the Ladies of Penelope will be entertained with a party in the Elks Home.

Tuesday at 8 a. m. the Convention will be under way with committee meetings and the hearing of business matters pertaining to the lodge.

At 10 a. m. Tuesday the Convention parade will be held. The parade will form at the Ahepa Home at Pioneer Avenue and Sixteenth Street and will proceed from there down Sixteenth to Capitol Avenue, thence to the Capitol building.

Those to take part in the parade will include Ahepans, Daughters of Penelope, Sons of Pericles, visiting Greek fraternities, band from Fort Francis E. Warren, American Legion Drum Corps and the Junior Band of Salt Lake City.

Program at Capitol

At the Capitol steps a Greek flag will be presented to Governor Leslie A. Miller by Thomas W. O'Hara, of Rawlins, state commander of the American Legion. Governor Miller will make the acceptance address on behalf of the state of Wyoming.

Professor Marthakis will deliver the main address of the day, and Vice Consul Collogaras will speak on behalf of the native Greek government.

Following the flag ceremony the ladies will be entertained at the Mayflower Cafe.

Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. the institution of the Cheyenne Chapter of the Sons of Pericles will be held. The ceremony will be in charge of George Stavropoulos, of Salt Lake City, Supreme Governor of Pericles, assisted by Sons of Pericles from Salt Lake City and Denver.

Convention Banquet

The Convention banquet will be held Tuesday at 6:30 p. m., followed by a dance at 10 p. m. in the Elks Home. During the banquet Governor Miller and Mr. Booras will be the main speakers.

Wednesday will be devoted strictly to Convention sessions in the Elks Home. At the close of the business session the members will elect a new District Governor and other officers and the Convention city for 1934 will be chosen.

Casper is looming as the Convention city for 1934. The district includes Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado. However, there are delegations from throughout the Middle West and Rocky Mountain regions.



Photo courtesy Dr. Lacey

Scenes from the Reading, Pennsylvania, Convention

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Banquet of the New Jersey District Convention, held at the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey. Mayor Bacharach presented the keys of the city to Supreme Secretary Achilles Catsonis

"This Temporary Life"

By THOMAS G. POULOS

MONEY is power, money is independence; we work our brain and body, day in and day out, so some day we might be able to boss others.



Thomas G. Poulos

We go on every day disliking this one's religion, mocking this one's creed, laughing at some unfortunate human, finding fault with every one's doings, trying to outdo one another in every way possible and impossible, only to find out too late that we have been traveling through a blind alley. . . .

Are we really enjoying life? . . . Are we really playing square with ourselves and neighbors? . . . Have we the fun that is ours on this earth? . . . I mean real FUN, real HAPPINESS and NOT manufactured. NO! NOT make-believe, but pure happiness, and content that we live. . . . The answer is NO, we are not. . . .

We live in a money-mad world, we have placed the dollar above sincerity, kindness, pa-

trience, unselfishness, courtesy, generosity, and even above our God. . . . But a day comes and we are forgotten somewhere in a hole we call grave. Rich or poor, generals or privates, Catholics or Protestants, Americans or Russians, white, yellow or black, we go forever from life, and if we were great enough when we lived not to be forgotten when we vanished from life, what good is it to us? . . .

We start off where someone else left off and we go on saying that we are making this world a better place to live in, we call it progress. I am not against this thing called progress! I am not against working. I am not against capitalists. BUT I am against the methods and policies used to gain progress, independence, social position, power, love or what have you? . . .

"Progress" is the greatest achievement of man on earth, and this was done through man seeking independence, power, acknowledgment. . . . But what good does it do when one uses selfish, inhuman, unspeakable, ungodly policies to fatten himself, forgetting that he cannot live forever, and that he, too, sooner or later, will go to the same place that we all go?

Someone wrote, "we shall pass through this world but ONCE. Any good thing, therefore,

that we can do, or any kindness that we can show to any human being, let us do it now, let us not defer it nor neglect it, for we shall not pass this way again. . . ."

Yes! let us do it now, let us not neglect it nor defer it, let us understand for once and all that when the sun comes up in the morning it comes up for everybody and everything on this whole earth, and NOT for you alone, so while "passing through" don't be a "roadhog," others have the same right on it. . . .

Teach your children to love all people and everything that God has put on earth, for "Love is the fulfilling of the law, and if you succeed, they will grow to perfect men, they shall have as many friends as the fruit of an orchid, they shall have will-power solid and unmovable as the rock of Gibraltar under any weather, they shall grow up to be just as good and useful to humanity, as refreshing as the mountain spring is to the tired and thirsty travelers. . . ."

The sooner man realizes how short life really is, the sooner he will make this world Heaven.

And so my dear readers, let us not defer it nor neglect it, for we shall not pass this way again.

THOMAS G. POULOS.



**District Governor
Evangelos Servetas
of Orlando, Fla.**

District No. 28

THE Santa Fe *New Mexican* comments as follows on the Convention of the 28th District:

PATRIOTISM IS THE AIM OF AHEPA ORDER

SPEAKERS STIR LARGE AUDIENCE ATTENDING BANQUET OF SOCIETY AT FONDA

GOOD CITIZENS GREEKS' GOAL

"You must believe that the greatness of America has not yet even been conceived.

"Now is the time to stick by your government.

"The story of Greece is the greatest international religious creed. Subtract Hellas from the life of the world and where would it be? The Acropolis still stands as the chief beacon of civilization, the highest expression of the mind of man; there are all the fundamentals of civilized society, and Hellenic thought will live forever."

With such ringing sentences Harris Booras, of Boston, Supreme President of the Greek Order of Ahepa, brought 178 people, including the Convention and a most distinguished gathering of New Mexicans, to its feet repeatedly at the banquet which ended the District Convention at La Fonda last night.

True Patriots

Telling of the 67,000 out of 150,000 American Greeks who bore arms for America in the great war; of George Gilroy, of Boston, the modern Leonidas, the speaker came back from the cradle of empire at Byzantium, from Aristotle and Plato, to appeal for a sterling and devoted patriotism, such as marked the 700,000

Hellenes who for seven years, with American aid and Washington as their inspiration, battled heroically until they beat down 25 million Turkish oppressors and rebuilt their ravaged land.

Unique Organization

"This organization is unique," said he. "It has one aim, one goal, one purpose, and that is to make its every member a law-abiding, devoted, useful citizen of the United States of America. Raise your eyes above the level of the dust and the cracks in the floor of the American temple and look upward to the glory and the honor of its achievement."

The people from foreign lands who adopt this country are the most devoted American patriots, he declared. "And the Greeks bring an inheritance of unequalled valor and self-sacrifice as well as of noblest culture. Their deeds have been unequalled in history."

Mr. Booras was much moved by his enthusiastic reception and the cordiality of New Mexico and Santa Fe. He is a young man of handsome, striking and distinguished presence.

A Privilege

"I am proud to be an American citizen and a humble servant of this great government," said Supreme Governor Robert Katson. "I pledge to it my life and service."

A Model Speech

"My heart swells with pride as I look at the Star-Spangled Banner," declared the fiery Ernest Poppas, of Las Cruces, Vice-President of the El Paso Chapter. "It is a high privilege to belong to America, first in industry, wealth, democracy and the principles of liberty. I am a native Greek and an American by adoption; I look up to Pericles and Themistocles, and to

Washington and Lincoln; and my flag is the symbol of liberty, justice and protection." He brought salvos of applause.

Governor Pays High Tribute to Greeks

"We cannot estimate all that the world owes to Greece," said Governor Arthur Seligman, welcoming the Ahepans in behalf of the State of New Mexico.

"We cannot tell how much the world owes to her artists, philosophers, writers and statesmen. Your organization is ancient in beautiful idealism, new in practical and timely effort. (See elsewhere in this issue for the complete text of Governor Seligman's address.)

Venizelos

District Judge M. A. Otero got a hand when he paid a tribute to the great war premier, Venizelos, "still and outstanding world figure."

Other Speakers

In welcoming the visitors again in behalf of the city, Mayor Dave Chavez pointed to the presence of a glittering galaxy of state officialdom "to show our respect and esteem for your organization" and he paid a special tribute to Nathan Salmon for his aid to the young generation when it first started here.

Judge A. L. Zinn, of the state Supreme Court, telling the gag about "nothing to worry about" said that of the 36 members of the Gallup Ahepa chapter, seven, or twenty per cent, were ex-service men.

Attorney General E. K. Neumann in a brief speech praised the character of the Ahepa organization.

Introductions

President Henry Dendahl, of the chamber of commerce, who presided most effectively at the banquet, introduced in turn Governor and Mrs. Seligman, Mr. Booras and all the new and old officers of the Ahepa; the mayor and his wife; District Judge and Mrs. Otero; Judge and Mrs. Zinn, Judge and Mrs. Watson, Judge and Mrs. Sadler, of the Supreme Court; Mrs. Georgia Lusk, state school superintendent; Miss Eckles, city school superintendent; Attorney General and Mrs. Neumann, Principal Sweeney of the high school, Judge and Mrs. Reed Holloman, Major and Mrs. Herman G. Baca, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dana Johnson, Colonel Salmon and Mrs. Dendahl.

Gift for the Chief

Mr. Dendahl, on behalf of the Ahepa, presented the Supreme President with a handsome souvenir of his visit here.

The Ahepans all wore their brilliant red fezzes and guests were furnished with red paper caps. A splendid dinner was served expeditiously by La Fonda staff, under the personal direction of Manager Dave Cole, who also had a fifty-plate banquet for the Denver junior chamber of commerce going on simultaneously in the service club dining room, hotel guests being served in the New Mexican room; so that something like 250 diners were being cared for.

We Believe You, Brother Georgiades

The 28th District has held its Convention in Santa Fe, N. Mex., and it went over big. As you will see from the minutes of the Convention, which will be mailed to you in about ten

days, although we are probably the smallest district in membership, we have done things in a big way. The presence of our Supreme President, Harris J. Booras, and Supreme Governor Robert Katson helped to create the enthusiasm and made every brother feel proud for being an Ahepan and every non-Ahepan, including the Governor of New Mexico and the other officials, sing our praises.

Bro. Anthony G. Pavlantis, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., is the new District Governor. Although I now belong to the private ranks of Ahepa soldiery, I assure you that I shall continue to love and serve Ahepa as faithfully, earnestly and devotedly as before, and more so.

I want to thank you most sincerely, in this connection, for the splendid cooperation which you have given me in the past, and for the true friendship which you have shown to cherish for me, which friendship, mingled with keen appreciation for your fine virtues, I cherish for you too, and shall do everything in my power to cultivate and see it grow with the years to come.

GEORGE GEORGIADIS,
Past District Governor.

Secretary Dakis Comments on the Convention

Bro. P. C. Dakis, the splendid Secretary of Santa Fe Chapter, says:

The Convention was a wonderful and complete success. Many prominent officials attended. The Chamber of Commerce decorated the famous Plaza Civic Center with American flags. We appreciated Governor Seligman's presence and his wonderful speech. Supreme President Booras we will long remember. Supreme Governor Katson and District Governor Georgiades worked hard to promote better understanding. The ladies' entertainment committee placed us under a heavy obligation for graciously entertaining two hundred Ahepans at the beautiful Lensie Club.

District No. 29

THE District Convention of the 29th District was held at Phoenix, Ariz., June 8, 1933, in the Phoenix Hellenic Community Building Hall. The Convention was called to order by District Governor Kalliris. Supreme President Booras delivered an inspiring address, after which the Convention proceeded with its regular business.

From *The New Generation*, of Los Angeles, we extract the following concerning the banquet:

S. Kolatsis, President of the Phoenix Chapter, introduced the toastmaster, District Governor Kalliris, who introduced many officials. He then called on Supreme President Booras who delivered a masterful oration. The committee consisted of K. Barzis, S. Kolatsis, F. Borekas, J. Georgousis, T. Georgousis, P. Contos, B. Vozak and M. D. Milton.

News from San Pedro

The Fourth Annual Dance of Neptune Chapter of Ahepa, which took place at the La Casa Grande hallroom, was a great success, although four other big dances were going on in San Pedro the evening of May 6, 1933, thanks to the entertainment committee consisting of the following brothers: Ernest Catsulis as chair-

man, Nick Papadakis, Peter Harbilas, James and John Panousis, John Bariamis and George Likouriotis.

On behalf of Neptune Chapter I would like to congratulate the general Greek public of San Pedro and Los Angeles for helping us to make that dance a success. In my opinion this was the first time since the chapter was installed that we have been honored by so many Greek families.

They say that we Greeks are on the air all the time, but this time, thanks to Bro. John Argit, of Hesperia Chapter of Los Angeles, we really put on a fine program in Greek, and made arrangements to have the same broadcast every Saturday at 10 p. m. The members of the Greek hour are as follows: John Argit, manager; Kodelides, Kotsikos, and Nassos, vocal singers; Victor, Seferlis, mandolins; Economidis and Tavalas, guitars.

At our regular meeting on May 4 we initiated four members into our ranks. We also elected Bros. Gregory Panopoulos and John S. Platis delegates to the Phoenix, Ariz., District Convention, June 8.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN S. PLATIS,
Secretary.

Santa Barbara News

Secretary John Chianis, of Santa Barbara Chapter, writes that on July 24 the chapter celebrated its anniversary, over 200 participating. Many city officials and friends of the Order who were present spoke in praise of the Order. Our chapter lets nothing swerve us from the line of Ahepa duty and we let nothing which is of importance or of a patriotic nature take place without participating in it.

Louis Tsoutsouvas, son of Bro. Sam Tsoutsouvas, has graduated from high school with honors. He was captain of the basketball team and at the close of the season was given the berth of all-Southern California center by the *Los Angeles Times*. He was chosen by his class as the outstanding boy in all activities, for which he was awarded a gold medal by the Exchange Club of Santa Barbara for scholarship, service, citizenship, sportsmanship and leadership. Young Tsoutsouvas intends to register at Stanford University this fall. We are proud to hear such boys representing our younger generation.

District No. 30

JOHN BOCKAS, newly elected District Governor of District No. 30, writes that the convention was a very successful one. It took place at Rock Springs, Wyo., July 15, 16 and 17.

Pocatello News

Secretary George Karaboyas writes: "We are starting again with a new determination and I am sure that this, together with the new members we have recently taken in our chapter, will help us come to the front. Our worthy President, George Sakelaris, is undaunted by the depression, as is proved by the fact that he was recently married." Brother Karaboyas reports many other social events affecting members of the chapter, especially engagements, marriages, baptisms, etc. Who said that the Pocatello Chapter was not active?

Go Forward With Ahepa

You, as an Ahepan, know a Grecian who is not a member of Ahepa. Perhaps he is outside because nobody approached and told him what the Ahepa is and what it is doing. Perhaps he declined to join or dropped out long ago because of some reason which may have appeared all important at that time, but which in the line of years which have elapsed was not at all of overwhelming importance.

Ask him to join now so that he might have a voice in shaping the future Ahepan policies. Only as a member can he have a say in making Ahepa what he thinks it ought to be.

JOHN GORMANOS,
Secretary.

District No. 31

THE Second Annual Convention of District No. 31 was held at Great Falls, Mont., August 6, 7 and 8. On Sunday morning, the delegates attended church services presided over by Rev. A. Iatrides. The afternoon was given out to a picnic at City Waterworks Park.

Monday morning, Brother Spiropoulos, President of Great Falls Chapter, called the Convention to order and welcomed the delegates to Great Falls. He then introduced District Governor S. K. Caras who assumed the chairmanship of the meeting. The District Governor introduced Mayor Grinde, of Great Falls, who, after a very stirring address of welcome, presented the members with the keys to the city. Mr. Bricker, of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Davidson, attorney; and Mr. Frazer, of the Rotary Club, then addressed the delegates. To these addresses the Vice-President, P. S. Marthakis, of Salt Lake City, responded with an eloquent address. The Salt Lake Junior Ahepa Band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever." The Supreme Governor, C. E. Athas, in a very enthusiastic address, then welcomed the delegates to the Convention. Everybody sang "The Gang's All Here."

A parade was staged. It was led by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Drum Corps. The line included all the chapters of the 31st District, the Eagles Drum Corps, the Sons of Pericles and the Junior Ahepa Band of Salt Lake City. The parade was impressive and the Great Falls Chapter deserve hearty commendation for their efforts. The different sections were very favorably and enthusiastically received by the large throngs of citizens who lined the route of march.

One very striking feature of the parade, which brought many favorable comments from the visitors, was a group of six small boys who marched in uniform and carried across their breasts white ribbon streamers on which was printed the names of the six chapters comprising the 31st District.

After the parade, Congressmen Ayers and Monaghan were initiated into the Ahepa by Supreme Vice-President Marthakis and Supreme Governor Athas. After the initiation the two distinguished Ahepans delivered stirring addresses on Pan-Hellenism and the Order of Ahepa. Dancing followed and Monday came to an end.

Tuesday dawned. Business is the order of the day. We will skip by the business. At 7 p. m. the banquet was held in the Palm Room of the Hotel Rainbow. Brother Caras introduced Congressman Ayers who acted as toastmaster. Music was furnished by the Junior Ahepa Band of Salt Lake City. The speakers

of the evening were Attorney O'Leary, of Great Falls; Superintendent Smith, of the Great Falls Schools; Mr. Paul Triggs, Attorney Flynn, Supreme Governor Athas and Supreme Vice-President Marthakis.

The Missoula Chapter presented a sketch entitled "The Emigrant"; Mrs. Miriam Stearns, accompanied by Miss Jean Graham, sang "The Desert Song," and Mr. Eddy Adolphson sang "Roses of Picardy" and "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life." Boys, what we missed not being present at the banquet! Gus Marinos, from whose report we have appropriated the above, concludes: "Dancing followed the banquet until midnight and the second District Convention of the 31st District of the Order of Ahepa became history."

Missoula Tenders Banquet in Honor of Caras

The *Missoulian* of Missoula, Mont., on June 14, 1933, gave us the following news item:

OFFICER GUEST OF AHEPA LODGE

BANQUET IN HONOR OF SAM CARAS HELD AT GRILL CAFE.

Tribute was paid to Sam Caras, District Governor of the Ahepa at a banquet held at the Grill Cafe Wednesday night. The banquet hall was filled by members of the Greek Order, their wives and invited guests.

Ahepa is an American institution, the name being American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

James Caras presided as toastmaster and speakers of the evening were John Pappas, President; Mayor W. H. Beacom, Warren B. Davis, editor of *The Missoulian*; Dr. C. H. Clapp, president of the State University, and Sam Caras.

Entertainment numbers of the evening included community singing, piano selections by Mrs. Kathleen Walford and a solo by Pete Lambros, accompanied by Mrs. Walford.

Speakers Are Heard

Mr. Pappas welcomed the guests and explained that the banquet was in honor of Sam Caras, District Governor of the Ahepa for Montana and parts of Wyoming and Idaho.

Mayor Beacom discussed "Municipal Government," explaining the workings of Missoula's government under the commission form, and made a plea for cooperation of the public to bring about a more strict enforcement of traffic regulations.

Mr. Davis gave a talk on "Flag Day," in which he traced the flag through its changes from Colonial days down to the present, and explained how and why the changes had taken place.

Dr. Clapp, in speaking on "Higher Education," explained that the Greeks should be interested in higher education as it dates back to the Greek times. He said the world at this time needs an understanding and must overcome fears and hatreds. Education, he said, will help to solve these problems.

District Governor Caras declined to take all of the credit expressed in tributes to him for the success of Ahepa and said it should be extended to all of the organization. Mr. Caras thanked the newspapers in the name of the Order for the cooperation extended and explained that *The Missoulian* had done much to further the organization.

Mr. Caras said that Greek migration started to America in 1820. He cited instances of his countrymen gaining fame. The first idea of the Greeks in coming to America, he said, was to spend a few years and then return to the native land. Many of them remained, however.

Organized in 1922

The Ahepa Order to aid in the Americanization of his countrymen, was organized at Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1922, with seven members, Mr. Caras said, and since then the membership has grown to more than 40,000. He described the Greeks as industrious, honest and shrewd business men. Mr. Caras said he is proud of the fact that there is not a Greek in a public institution in the district which has honored him and said that out of 750,000 Greeks in the United States, only 265 had gotten into difficulties which landed them in prison.

Mr. Caras read the constitution of the Ahepa, which he declared was founded on American ideals of citizenship.

Guests of the Ahepa Order's members at the banquet included: Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Clapp, Mayor W. H. Beacom, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Parson, Walter Manson, Dr. and Mrs. V. R. Jones, Mrs. Ella Conklin, Walter L. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Ira B. Fee, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Johnson, Professor and Mrs. Paul Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hamilton, Dalton Pearson, Mrs. Kathleen Walford, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Buley, Donovan Worden and James W. Faulds.

District No. 32

THE Convention was held at the National Guard Armory Hall, Salinas, Calif. At the opening session, Supreme President Booras spoke very eloquently in behalf of the Supreme Lodge. Bro. Andronicos presiding, called upon Mayor V. J. Barlogio, of Salinas, and extended the welcome of the city to the Ahepans. Others who spoke on this occasion were F. E. Dayton, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Harry Nolland, district attorney; H. King, justice of the peace; George Griffin, chief of police; P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Vice-President; C. E. Athas, Supreme Governor; James Bravos, Governor of District No. 32; George Peterson, past Supreme Governor and organizer of Ahepa Chapters on the Pacific Coast.

The Salinas Patrol, composed of twenty-five children of Greek extraction, gave a demonstration of patrol drilling. Rev. G. J. Mestakidis gave the closing benediction.

The Convention banquet was held at the Cominos Hotel. The banquet hall was filled to maximum capacity. Practically every official of Monterey County, as well as the cities of Salinas and San Jose, were present. Included in the list are Barlogio, mayor of Salinas; Dayton, president of Salinas Chamber of Commerce; Leach, ex-mayor of Salinas; E. L. Sherman, publisher of *Salinas Index-Journal*; Charles Rosenthal, past Superior Judge and prominent attorney of Salinas; George Griffin, chief of police; C. C. McAdams, ex-councilman and chairman of the Rodeo and past Exalted Ruler of the Elks; A. Steward, mayor of Monterey; Carmel Martin, city attorney of Monterey; Mr. Thomas, district attorney of Santa Clara County; Harris J. Booras, Supreme President; P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Vice-President; C. E. Athas, Supreme Governor, and James T. Bravos, 32nd District Governor.

A masterful address was delivered by Supreme President Booras and will be long remembered by our District. The parade was also held on July 8. The American Legion Band and Drum Corps of Salinas and Monterey took part, so did the Ladies Auxiliary and other city groups. The Golden Gate Chapter Patrol, the Pacific Chapter Patrol, the Oakland Chapter Patrol and Salinas Valley Chapter Patrol elicited the admiration of everybody.

Daughters of Penelope Establish New Chapter

Mrs. Emmanuel Apostolidis, President of Mother Lodge, writes as follows:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that on May 19, 1933, the Daughters of Penelope in-



Magdaline, daughter of A. Pastras, who is a pupil of Mrs. M. Krimmel's School of Classic Dancing in Astoria, L. I., has surprised both her teacher and audiences with the perfection of her dances at the many affairs given by the Ahepa. Her agility and graceful movements have endeared her to her audiences.



Summit of Mt. Olympus. If we are to believe Homer the Gods and Goddesses who inhabited this spot must have had a howling time

Picture: courtesy Dr. White of Anatolia College

tiated and installed a new chapter, under the name of Echo, in Oakland, Calif., with the extraordinarily large number of 42 charter members! That is the largest charter membership, so far, of any chapter, and I do believe that the President, Mrs. George Beztis, together with the few others who have been working most diligently towards the establishment of Echo Chapter, deserve the highest commendation.

With the establishment of this newest chapter, the Daughters of Penelope claims five chartered chapters, a goodly number within the space of three and one-half years, don't you think, Mr. Editor? We have two more chapters pending, and be assured that you will receive the "good news" with a trumpet call upon their installation!

What is the most gratifying thing about the organizing of Daughters of Penelope chapters throughout these mighty states, is that it is a most obvious fact that women *are* interested in good books, and, particularly, in the literature of our motherland, Greece. Each president of a chapter of this organization *must* know the story of Homer's Odyssey, and she, in turn, tells the same to her chapter members. I doubt if ever before was Homer loved more than now! And note this, Mr. Editor: We do not engage, we Daughters of Penelope, in verbose arguments as to the theory of Homer's birthplace, as the numerous university professors do! All we care about is the fact that there *is* such a glorious story as that of the Odyssey, and we are thankful to the bard, no matter who he really was, or where he was born, for giving us such a character as the heroine of the Odyssey, Penelope of Ithaca!

District No. 33

THE following account of the Convention of District No. 33 is given by the *Hellenic Review*, of Seattle, Wash.:

AHEPA DISTRICT CONVENTION HELD IN SEATTLE

HUNDREDS OF AHEPANS FLOCK INTO CONVENTION CITY—THREE DAYS OF FESTIVITIES—SUPREME PRESIDENT PRINCIPAL GUEST OF HONOR—WIDE PUBLICITY GIVEN

JOHN D. DAMIS, OF PORTLAND, NEW DISTRICT GOVERNOR—TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS SCHOLARSHIP AWARD MADE—VANCOUVER, B. C., NEXT CONVENTION CITY—"MAIDS" HOLD CONFERENCE

The business session of the Convention was called to order at 1:30 p. m. Friday, and its work was completed by 4:00 p. m. Saturday, with less than eight hours consumed in deliberations. Retiring District Governor S. E. Kapothis was elected chairman of the Convention; John D. Damis, of Portland, vice-chairman; Nick Capos, of Port Angeles, secretary, and Miss Maxine Manousos, specially sworn delegate of the "Tacoma Maids," was in charge of the minutes.

The principal decisions made were the award of a \$200.00 scholarship to Spiros Kallivas, deserving Chehalis youth, a student of the University of Washington; the City of Vancouver, B. C., was selected for the next annual Convention of the district, and provi-

sions were made for the publication of a district organ. A resolution was adopted calling for the observance of a "Citizenship Week," to study governmental problems of the United States, and a committee was appointed to study plans submitted for the acquisition of an "Ahepa Home" as an old age retreat, near Tacoma, Wash. The Maids of Athens delegates also held their conference on Friday afternoon.

The new District Lodge was constituted as follows: John D. Damis, Portland attorney, District Governor; Thomas Stamatis, of Vancouver, B. C., Lieutenant Governor; Panos Lambros, of Portland, Secretary; John Damascus, of Spokane, Treasurer, and Chris. Manthou, of Tacoma, Marshal.

A large class of new candidates from various chapters of the district was initiated Friday evening at the Junior Ballroom of the Olympic, with Supreme President Booras and Past Supreme Governor Checkos officiating. A stag party entertainment was subsequently offered to the ravished attendance.

Banquet and Picnic Outstanding Affairs—Officials Speak at Dinner—Sons of Pericles of Seattle and Ahepa II Boat Win Prizes at Picnic—Many Social Affairs Given

Mailed as a challenge to the grim specter of depression and as a harbinger of the prosperity inevitably dawning upon the entire country, the 2d Annual Convention of the 33d District of Ahepa broke all previous records of attendance for any Greek event in the Northwest, and easily soared its figures above those of any local Convention held during the last two years.

Even the weather, usually changeable at this time of the year, appeared to have allied itself with the Convention committee of the Juan de Fuca Chapter in making of the affair a truly phenomenal success. "Bad weather is the only situation," said General Chairman Thomas D. Lentgis, "that may upset the plans of the committee," and bad weather obliged with a most complete disappearance. The most agreeable temperature and the fairest summer weather prevailed during the full three days of the Convention, June 16, 17 and 18. Never since Joshua's days did the elements of nature harmonize their course so thoroughly with the requirements of men, and accordingly, never was the response of men more eager and spontaneous than the answer of the District's Ahepans to the call of their Queen City.

Caravans of cars started flocking into town as early as the evening of June 15; the registration desks at the Olympic Hotel, headquarters of the Convention, in charge of the Maids of Athens of Seattle, was kept busy all day Friday registering arrivals, furnishing ribbons, badges, programs and information to the hundreds of visitors and guests while the credentials committee of the Convention made a swift check of the delegates representing the participating eleven Ahepa and seven Junior Order chapters.

Ladies Entertain

The social affairs given in conjunction with the Convention included two luncheons given Saturday noon, under the auspices of the Juan de Fuca Chapter at the Junior Ball Room of the Olympic Hotel for the visiting ladies, and at the Metropolitan Cafe for the delegates of the district chapters. Over a hundred ladies were in attendance at the elegantly arranged luncheon, details of which were painstakingly prepared by the Seattle Maids of Athens. Mrs.

Walter B. Beals was the principal guest of honor; addressing the guests, she urged them to be proud of their Greek heritage and to look upon the contributions of the Hellenic world to our civilization as a beacon of light and instruction, as a guidance in life and as an incentive for emulation.

Miss Nitsa Pantages, President of the Maids of Athens, was the toastmistress, and Supreme President Booras also addressed the gathering.

Visit Battleships

A visit to the battleships in the harbor was made during the afternoon, and special arrangements for conveyance previously provided insured a very pleasing and at the same time instructive trip, thanks to the courteous and diligent attention of the ships' reception officers.

A ladies' social for all visiting ladies and "Maids" was held Friday evening at the home of Mrs. George Mandas, under the auspices of the Seattle Maids of Athens, but the crowning event of the occasion was, naturally, the Convention banquet held in the Spanish Ball Room of the Olympic Hotel on Saturday evening, June 17.

Governor Martin Attends

Clarence D. Martin, Governor of the State of Washington, headed the list of the official guests of honor, who attended the banquet. Other guests present were: Walter B. Beals, chief justice of the State Supreme Court; John F. Dore, mayor of Seattle; Robert Burgunder, prosecuting attorney for King County; Harry Lewis, state commander of the American Legion; Luther Weedon, immigration commissioner; A. G. Sears, principal of the naturalization schools; John Bowen, the new internal revenue collector, and many others.

Of "fraternity" figures, the guests of honor included Supreme President Harris J. Booras; Past Supreme Governor N. S. Checkos, toastmaster; Thomas D. Lentgis, President of the Juan de Fuca Chapter and general chairman of the Convention committee, and the outgoing and incoming District Governors, S. E. Katothitis and John D. Damis.

The banquet arrangements, in charge of a committee headed by Nick Costos, rivaled the "Phillies Banquet" in good taste, if not in lavishness, and every detail in the elaborate preparations was carried out with minute precision and perfect order. The floral decorations abundantly provided for the tables and stage by Rosaia Bros., as well as the beautiful banners, emblems and insignia of the Order artistically set up on the balcony and walls of the large room, lent a note of delicate harmony to the multi-colored gowns of the ladies and the contrasting somberness of the men's formal suits. The squad of junior hostesses kept a vigilant eye throughout the evening, providing corsages, roses and after-dinner mints. A cozily-ornamented eight-page pamphlet was placed before each guest, containing the picture of the Supreme President and the program of the banquet and the Convention. The number of guests easily overflowed the available room on the main floor, and scores of them had to be accommodated on the balcony.

Mayor Dore Speaks

"A man who has no respect for his parents usually is worth very little himself; and a man who does not love the land from which his forefathers came usually is of little use to the

land he is in at the present time," said Mayor John F. Dore in the opening remarks of his masterly address, in which he brought out that inculcating Hellenic principles into American life "should not be a hard thing to do, since I know of no art, science, or literature of which you people did not find the basic principles." He defined true Americanism as the basic conception of Greek philosophy and pointed out that the contribution of America to the civilization of the world consisted primarily in the popularization of the principle that every man should have a free opportunity to develop himself to the utmost of his ability.

Contact Need Stressed

Introduced as "a man who together with and in spite of his other qualifications does not fear to have a big heart, nor to use it in the administration of the state's affairs," Governor C. D. Martin soon proved that he had a broad vision as well. He linked at the outset his understanding of governmental duties with the Greek ideals of democracy, and pointed out that constant contact between administrative officials and the people served was the big secret of success in governmental functions. He



Demos Kakridas, leader of the 5th excursion to Greece, and Mrs. Kakridas

commended the organization for its interest in education, and declared that a cardinal point in the policy of his own administration was the problem of a wider diffusion of knowledge at a more bearable cost.

Booras Gives Views

Tracing the spirit which established the Order of Ahepa to the same qualities of mind which instituted the Olympic Games as a manly means to develop the virtues of devotion, courage, sincerity and sacrifice, Supreme President Harris J. Booras outlined briefly the principal aims of the Order. He cautioned members of the fraternity not to look at the dirt and cracks on the floor as the mouse in the Temple of St. Sophia, too small to appreciate its splendid architecture, and urged them not to overlook the magnificent structure of America by concentrating on the poor work of petty politicians.

Τοῦ Μάρκ Τουαίην τὸν γαίφον πῆρα
ἀπ' τὸν ἀγγλικὸν τὸν χαρακτῆρα
καὶ μὲ τὴν ποιητικὴν μου πείρα
τῆς συγγενείας οὐχοῦς ἤδρα.

H XHPA

Τάφερε ἄσχημα ἢ μοῖρα
καὶ πανδρεῦτηκα μιὰ χήρα
ποῦχε μεγάλη θυγατέρα
κι' αὐτὴ πανδρεῦτὴ τὸν πατέρα. . . .

Ἀπὸ χήρας πανδρῶν δευτέρα
ἔγινες γαμβρός μου οὐ πατέρα
καὶ γὼ γυιὸς σὴ θυγατέρα
ποῦ τὴν ἔχω καὶ μητέρα. . . .

Ἀγόρι γέννησε ἢ χήρα
εἶν' κονιάδος τοῦ πατέρα,
γυιὸς καὶ θεῖος μ' εἶναι ἤδρα
καὶ ἀδελφός μὲ τὴ θετὴ μητέρα. . . .

Ἐγέννησε ἢ γυναῖκα τοῦ πατέρα
ἔγὼ κι' ὁ γυιὸς τ' εἶμεθ' ἀδέσφια
δέρα,

τὸν ἔχω ἔγγόνι ἀπ' τὴ μητέρα
ποῦναι θετὴ μου θυγατέρα. . . .

Οὔτω ἢ γυναῖκα μου ἢ χήρα
ἔγινε γιατί μ' ἢ κακομοῖρα
γιατ' ἦταν τῆς μητέρας μου μητέρα
ποῦχε ἄνδρα πάρη τὸν πατέρα. . . .

Πῆρε τὸ συγγενολόγι γόρα
εἶμαι τῆς γιαγιάς μου ἄνδρας τόρα
καὶ ἔργονός της γὰ τὴν ὥρα
ἂν καὶ εἶμαι γέρον τόρα. . . .

Ἀπ' ἀρχῆς τὸ γένος πῆρα
ἀπ' ἢς πανδρεῦτηκα τὴ χήρα
σὴς συγγενείας τὴν ἀλεκτάνη ἤδρα
πῶς τὸν ἄνδρα τῆς γιαγιάς ἢ μοῖρα
τὸν κάνει πάππον της σωτήρα
τῆς γενιάς πρόϊον λαμπτήρα. . . .

Ἔτσι ποῦ τάφερε ἢ μοῖρα
καὶ γυναῖκα μου τὴ χήρα πῆρα
ροιώθω πῶς ἔγρευνα σὴ σίγονρα
τοῦ ἐαντιοῦ μου πάππος σήμερα. . . .

ΔΟΥΗΣ Α. ΝΙΚΟΛΑΪΔΗ

Ἐν Ἀγίῳ Φραγκίσκῳ.

Cornish Dancers Charm

Entertainment was provided by Miss Goldie Bates, a new convert of the "Maids of Athens," who offered two skilfully rendered selections on the piano. Mrs. S. Panassis, known as the nightingale of the Vancouver, B. C., community, sang "Serenade" in Greek and "The Flight of the Ages" in English, in her clear soprano voice, with accompaniment by Miss Frances Campbell. Finally, a Greek dance, given by a group of pupils of the Cornish School, under the direction of Gertrude Austin, provided the height of sensations; the sylph-like forms of the dancers in their short, graceful, simple garments blended harmoniously with the tunes of Glazounow's "Interlude in an Ancient Mode," played by the school's string quartet. At moments they pictured nymphs appearing from a Parnassus playground; at others they seemed to depict the ebbs and

flows of life's fortunes; their movements throbbled the heart into an ecstasy of admiration, then they blanketed the soul with a spirit of serenity; their final grouping was executed with the accuracy of rare artists. Soft music was provided at dinner by a special orchestra, and at the conclusion of the program dancing was enjoyed at the Venetian Room of the hotel until 1:00 a. m.

Beals Exalts Greece

Chief Supreme Court Judge Walter B. Beals likened America to a large river drawing its water from many streams, of which none brings purer water than that from the land of Greece. He pointed out how the Greek people, by placing a proper appreciation upon spiritual and moral values, were able to conquer Asiatic materialism and to create works of culture forever living, and urged his listeners to get together and work diligently for the betterment of our government and institutions by applying the test of reason and the lessons of experience to every one of our acts.

Picnic at Fortuna

More than a thousand Ahepans, with families and friends, participated at the picnic given at Fortuna Park. An interesting program including baseball games between the Sons of Pericles teams of Seattle, Portland and Tacoma, outboard motor races, dancing and free luncheon with plenty of beer in circulation, was elaborated by a committee with N. Maraveller, chairman, and Jimmie Mandas sports manager.

Trophies Given

Jimmie Mandas' boat, "Ahepa No. 2," won the silver trophy offered by the Juan de Fuca Chapter for the outboard motor races, while the Seattle Sons of Pericles were awarded another silver cup for the championship of the Sons of Pericles baseball team. The Seattle "Sons" defeated both the Tacoma and Portland boys last year, while another J. Mandas boat, the "Ahepa No. 1," won seven cups in the course of last year's season. The awards were made by Supreme President Booras, in behalf of the sponsoring Juan de Fuca Chapter.

Over forty articles of news items appeared in the local dailies covering the various Convention topics, and both the *Post-Intelligencer* and the *Seattle Times* devoted editorials hailing the event. Other news articles were published in every city possessing Ahepa chapters throughout the district, with flattering comments from the *Portland Oregonian*, of Portland, Oregon, where the Convention was held last year.

District No. 34

THE *Leader-Post* of Regina, Saskatchewan, gives the following news concerning the Ahepa Convention of District No. 34:

100 DELEGATES IN REGINA FOR AHEPA MEETING

ANGLO-HELLENIC ASSOCIATION TO HOLD TWO DAYS' DISCUSSION IN CITY

More than 100 delegates convened in Regina Tuesday for the Convention of delegates of

District 34 of the Anglo-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, Ahepa.

Ahepa is an organization composed of Canadian and American citizens of Greek descent. District 34 comprises the chapters in Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Winnipeg. The District Governor is George Plastiras, Moose Jaw.

Main business of the Convention will be the election of officers of the Association for the coming year. The two-day sessions will conclude with a banquet at the La Salle Hotel on Wednesday night.

Present officers of the Association are: President of local chapter, N. Pappas; C. Michas, Vice-President; George Kangles, Secretary; T. Manos, Treasurer; P. Girgulis, Chaplain; P. Cardogan, Warden; J. Kominis, Captain of the Guard; N. Tsakiris, Inner Guard. About 150 are expected to attend. This is the first time a convention has been held in Regina and is the second to be held in Canada.

"Ahepa" is a comparatively new organization in Canada, but has been in existence for many years in the United States, where there are 300 individual chapters and a membership of some 30,000. Prominent American citizens who are members of the association include President Roosevelt, Rear-Admiral Byrd, Governor Ritchie of Maryland, Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and many others.

Objects Explained

The objects of the Ahepa as explained by Mr. Pappas, may be grouped into four parts and summarized as follows:

To promote and encourage loyalty to the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain. The allegiance to its flag, support to its constitution, obedience to its laws, reverence for its history and traditions. To instill in every member a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties connected with it, and to encourage the members to be interested and actively participate in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor and always to strive for the betterment of society.

Hellenic Ideals

To promote in the Dominion of Canada a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Hellenic people and nation, and to revive, cultivate, enrich and marshal into active service for Canada the noblest of tributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism.

To strive for the perfection of the moral sense in its members, to promote good fellowship among them, and endow them with a spirit of altruism, a common understanding, a mutual benevolence, and to point out to them the advantages of education, the beauties of sacrifice and the deformities of selfishness.

To champion the cause of education, to support the Canadian system of public schools and to keep them free from religious prejudice, to promote and augment the educational advantages of this country and to establish and maintain new channels for disseminating culture and learning.

ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟ ΘΑ ΠΕΡΑΣΗ

Μᾶς λέγ' ἡ ἱστορία
πῶς ἡ εὐημερία
δὲν ἔχ' ἰσομετρία
δὲν βαίνει καὶ εὐθεία.

Ἄνεδοκατεβαίνει
πάντισε κινουμένη
καὶ εἶναι μαθημένη
μαζὶ τῆς γὰ μᾶς πύργη.

Σᾶν ἀναβῆ ἠηλιὰ
περονοῦ' ὄλοι καὶ
μὲ μὴ σταλιὰ μναίᾳ
κεροδί' οὐμε ἠηλιὰ.

Σᾶν κάτω κορημισοῦῃ
κόπιονται οἱ μισοὶ
ἢ γδύμα εἶν' ὄρατῆ
κί ἢ πείνα αἰοθητῆ.

Μὲ ἀπαισιοδοξία
γεμί' οὐν τὰ κρονια
προβλέπ' ἢ δυσποραγία
κόσμον τῆ οὐνηλιᾳ.

Ὁ ἠλιος ἢ πλάσι
θερομὸν οἶν οὐ γενιάσση
κόσμος δὲν δὰ χαλάσση
καὶ τοῦτο δὰ περάσση.

ΔΟΥΗΣ Α. ΝΙΚΟΛΑΣΟΝ

Ἐν Ἀγίῳ Φραγκιστῶ.



Ahepa excursion leaders in front of Byron's monument at Missolongi

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infant, that is tying the arms so that the fingers cannot reach the mouth. Nail biting is another habit which is less frequent and less important than those already mentioned. Keeping the nails short and wearing gloves are the best remedies for biting nails. This habit, however, is frequently seen in older individuals, especially young ladies who apparently enjoy their childhood habits.

Another peculiar habit of young children is head bouncing. This is an expression of extreme nervous irritability, seen mostly in infants and very young children. It may occur daily for two or three hours without temper or excitement but with enough force to produce contusions of the scalp and necessitates padding of the sides of the crib. The nutrition is usually abnormal and general medical supervision is necessary. Constant swaying from one foot to the other is another habit seen in some children; this they will keep up for hours, if not disturbed, usually singing some baby tune to the swaying rhythm.

Pica, or a craving for unnatural articles of food, is another frequent and harmful habit seen in children. This is a desire of children to eat various substances such as dirt, sand, coal, hair, wool, paint, wall paper, plaster, and almost anything within the reach of a youngster. Gastric derangements seem to play the part of an exciting cause. The habit may continue for years unless corrected. The general health often becomes undermined because of the presence of abnormal substances in the stomach and poisoning may occur, especially when paint is eaten, as wooden cribs and other painted furniture in the baby's room. The children must be prevented from indulging in their abnormal craving; digestion and the general health should be improved. This habit of putting objects in the mouth leads to many serious accidents. Every year children suffer and some die as a result of burns from acids, such as lye, lysol, bichloride of mercury and other poisonous substances which careless mothers and nurses leave within the reach of the child. Such unfortunate accidents require immediate attention in order to wash out the poison from the system.

Oftentimes such subjects as toys, pins, needles, buttons, coins, and similar articles will be swallowed, and other times they are passed down into the lungs. When an object goes into the lung the child usually coughs and chokes in an effort to expell it; if it is not expelled or coughed out then the condition becomes serious because the child must be taken to a hospital for the removal of such an object. In a clinic where a specialty is made for removing objects from children's lungs, one sees coins from a penny to a quarter, marbles, Red Cross buttons, jacks, buttons, peanuts, and almost anything imaginable that a child can put in his mouth. When the object passes into the stomach, of course, the condition is not as serious unless a pin or a cutting object is involved.

Now we'll consider the neuropathic or nervous child. Such a child is the product of hereditary conditions and the environment in which he lives, and continual association with nervous parents. Nervousness is more common in girls than in boys. It is increased by faulty methods of living, late hours, and especially by tea, coffee and cigarettes in older children. The child is poorly nourished; his hands and feet are cold; his appetite is poor

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Lucas Kanakarcis Roufos, director of the Association for the protection of Greek products

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men were: Newton, the great discoverer of the laws of universal gravitation and that powerful mathematical tool called the calculus; Galileo Galilei, the great experimental physicist and able astronomer; Copernicus, Tycho Brahe and Kepler, astronomical geniuses; Leonardo Da Vinci, the second Aristotle, who was great in all lines, painter, architect, sculptor, engineer, and philosopher, and many others.

Coming closer to our own times, we have equally great men, whose scientific stature may compare favorably with those of the greatest of the Greeks, and with those of the men of the Renaissance. Michael Faraday, the father of electrical science, was as great as he was modest. His disciple, Gherk Maxwell, a great physicist, proved the existence of electromagnetic waves, the basis of radio telephony and television. A remarkable example that theory precedes practice, and that the one supplements the other, is given by the discovery of the electric waves mentioned above. Maxwell proved mathematically, on paper, the existence of these waves, but expressed his fear that they will never be detected by man. Nine years after his death a German physicist actually produced these waves which, in the hands of Marconi, received an impetus which culminated in radio communication as we know it today. Einstein is another modern great scientist. Although his theory of relativity is the one which is preeminently associated with him by the layman, his contributions to science are many-sided, each one of which is sufficient to secure his immortality.

The problems of modern science are many and varied. Physics, for example, is much concerned with atomic structure, and the relation of matter and energy. Empedocles taught that there are only four elements in the universe, namely, fire, air, earth and water. Democritus taught that each one of these elements consisted of indivisible units called atoms, and held that it was the combination of

these atoms with each other which made up all the remaining substances, as we know them. At the present time we know definitely that there are ninety-two elements, and that the atom is not the ultimate unit of matter. Scientists have been able to break up the atom into simpler constituents and thereby releasing tremendous amounts of energy. We will not go into the details of this most fascinating subject of atomic disintegration because the subject is entirely too technical for the majority of the readers of this Magazine. Suffice it to say that there is available in a teaspoonful of water sufficient energy to force a great modern ocean steamer to cross the Atlantic from New York to the Piraeus, and back. That the scientist will solve this problem as he did so many others equally difficult, and thereby transform the world, there is no doubt. The dreams of yesterday are the facts of today, and so it goes.

Finally, I may add that the sole goal of science is to obtain fuller and more accurate knowledge of nature, teach man to live in harmony with its inexorable laws, and utilize the knowledge of the secrets of nature for the service of man. Science is idealistic, as attested by eminent men like Sir James Jeans. It is the wrong use we make of things and not the thing itself which is harmful. Science is a tremendous force for good or evil. Let us hope that the moral nature of man will augment as the progress of science continues and make science a boon and a blessing to mankind.

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Admirers from all sections of the state urged his appointment to the portfolio of Secretary of Agriculture. That might have eventuated, for he always has stood close to the President, but he was not a together in accord with the agricultural program as it had been announced, and frankly stated his position. His appointment as Assistant Secretary of War followed a summons to come to Washington "prepared to stay."

In that position, as a member of the "little cabinet," he is considered to be as close to the White House as many of those who are occupying more prominent positions. In Washington official circles, it frequently is predicted that he has just started, and that the future holds much in store for him.

Kansas will take much pleasure in welcoming home its former governor and his bride. Mr. Woodring owns a fine, old colonial home in Neodesha. In Washington, he resides at the Mayflower Hotel, where he has the suite formerly occupied by Secretary Wilbur of the Hoover cabinet.

Since this announcement the Woodrings have been married and spent their honeymoon in Europe. They returned to Washington recently. The Ahepans wish them all sorts of good luck.

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better. I have already told him he will find me ready to help him in any way I can for the betterment of our Order."

GUS D. BAINES,
Past District Governor,
District No. 27.

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the light of reason, what are the poor students going to do after they finish a four-year college course which has scarcely prepared them either to earn a living or to live?

"What Can We Do About It?"

I need not stop to answer this question. In our present economic predicament everyone can see that a college student is no better prepared for life than the common laboring man. If this be true, is not our educational system at fault? As I have said before, many critics have pointed out our faults; I, however, am concerned with "What can we do about it?" President Lowell of Harvard is quoted as saying that we must organize our educational curriculum (speaking of education in general) in such a manner that a student will be able to link one branch of knowledge with another, for he can never hope to become expert in all branches of knowledge. This is an obvious fact; but how shall we organize our curriculum so that the student will be able to accomplish this Herculean and Protean task? My only answer to the problem is that for the first four years of college we must refrain from trying to teach a student a profession when we know it is impossible to do so. We must adopt a policy of *dynamic education* which will teach the student how to *live*. In other words, we must educate for culture and not for a vocation alone. Two years of circumscribed vocational study are enough to prepare an average student for a "job"; but I believe that the four-year college course should be restricted to educating for *life*. By a process of dynamic education we must inculcate in the student a philomathic and philosophic attitude which will enable him to follow up a desired profession with the desirable mental set.

Before I go any further I wish to state my idea of a cultured man so that my method of dynamic education may be better understood. By a cultured man I mean one who knows how the present civilization has reached its development and also understands the relationship of the various branches of knowledge to each other and to life as a whole. In this age of specialization he should be an expert in some chosen occupation or profession and must know something about other fields of knowledge with which he may come into contact. He must have poise, congeniality, and a true philosophic outlook on life. These, I believe, are the marks of a truly educated man.

With this view in mind it can be seen that dynamic education must necessarily mean a continuous, historiographic method of education, starting with the first recorded glimpse of true knowledge and coming down to our present-day intellectual accomplishments.

Hellenism as Basis of Our Culture

Now, it is generally conceded that Western civilization began with the Greeks. I may quote "Uncle Dudley" in an editorial published in the Boston *Sunday Globe* entitled "Heirs Apparent to 'The Legacy of Greece'": "Our religion we have from the Jews; our civil administration and engineering from the Romans; but everything else, that by which the more part of our lives is lived, comes from Hellas. And when a civilization, such as ours now, finds itself at a bewildering confluence of crossroads, forced to ask itself what goals are worthy, what elements in the life of a nation and a race are permanent, what deserves to be saved, what is foredoomed to perish, minds in the Western Hemisphere turn to ancient Greece, the simple reason being that there is no place else to go. . . . When a civilization grows complex, we are forced to turn for guidance to the Greeks, for they are the only ones who have invented completely a content and a technique of civilized existence."

In view of the facts I have just presented, I contend that a college education that excludes the study of the classics is falling far below the mark. It is not really *educating* students; it is merely *instructing* them in a hit-and-miss manner, and at the end of this period of instruction, with the exception of a very few cases, most students are no better off as far as culture and real education are concerned than when they enter the college as freshmen.

In our present pedagogic system the student is saturated with unconnected ideas, while the instructor does all the thinking for him. In my opinion, education should stimulate and instill in the student a desire to know; to continue to know. Our present system stifles this desire by a process of factual saturation which leaves the student bewildered and repugnant. When I converse with students who are holders of B.S. and M.S. degrees, and listen to their forlorn remarks about the value of their education, I cannot help but feel that it is a pity to continue this aimless educational policy. In fact, "higher" education, as has been remarked

has come to mean simply "hire" education. An education which fails to cultivate a philomathic attitude in the students, a real love of learning, is falling short of its purpose. No one can ever hope to master the knowledge that has accumulated up to the present time in a mere four-year college course; a desire must be instilled into the student to continue educating himself after he is graduated from college.

I hope that in the above passages the reader will become conscious of the short-comings of our educational system. As I have said before, I am here concerned with "What can we do about it?" My answer, as I have previously indicated, is *dynamic education*, an intellectual reformation, if it may be called so.

Influence of Greek Learning

Granting that Western culture has its roots in the Hellenic ideals of truth, freedom, beauty and excellence, we must begin our dynamic educational process with the study of the Hellenes. It does not matter what phase of knowledge we are pursuing or planning to pursue, the fountain of this knowledge will without exception be found in the writings of the Greeks. Therefore, a college education should begin with a thorough study of these ancients and their works. The present sporadic method of education will never lead us anywhere. We need to make an exhaustive inventory of the Hellenic knowledge and trace its beginnings and subsequent influence on the Western cultures down to the present time. This synthetic educative process will show the student the oneness and continuity of knowledge and thus dispel the narrow egotism which our present educative method breeds in the student. Greek thought must be studied in the light of universal knowledge and service, and not in the narrow scholasticism of past ages. Is there any significance in the fact that our intellectual development seems to be stagnating since the introduction of vocationalism and the tendency to abandon the humanities as dead languages and useless culture? Will our tendency to circumscribe our study only to subjects of "present interest," such as sociology, psychology, political science, economics, modern languages and literatures, and natural science, extricate us from our present intellectual hypnotism?

I hold nothing against the above-named studies; but I believe that they alone will never solve the problem of *life*. Education must have a unity, a dynamic unity, which will teach us the knowledge of the past, show us its relation to the present, and point the way to the future.

In short, my friends, the study of the classics, executed in the proper manner, will inculcate into the student a philosophic outlook on life which he will be able to use as a guiding star in whatever profession he may choose to follow. Thus his life will not be a mere fanning at windmills, but instead, a purposeful endeavor for the ultimate Good, the true approach to God.

I hope that those entrusted with our education will consider my viewpoints, bearing in mind that these are my personal impressions, obtained during my educational career under our present educational system. For those who have the ability to perceive, this article may serve both as a reflection of our present educational system as well as an admonition for its betterment. The thoughts herein expressed have come to me from Socrates' single maxim, "Know thyself." Education should enable the student to cultivate this conception in its truest meaning.



Hotel at Loutraki, owned by L. Papageorge, president of the Greek American Society in Athens

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Titian, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Raphael who is noted for his "Madonna of the Tower," Leonardo da Vinci, whom we instantly associate with the "Mona Lisa," she of the inscrutable smile. Then there are Corot, Velasquez, Bellini Whistler and Fra Angelico, whose "Virgin and Child" is to me one of the daintiest and most beautiful of the madonnas painted by the artists of the Italian Renaissance. Go to your nearest art museum and see the works of these famous old masters, and the more you study them, the more you will love them.

Of course a well-rounded education means knowing something about good music, and something of the lives of the composers. Nothing is more inspiring than to read the lives of Wagner, Liszt, Chopin, Schumann, Bach, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Weber and Paganini.

The opera, the radio, the symphony orchestras and such great artists as Fritz Kriesler, Jascha Heifetz, Mischa Elman and Pablo Casals, Josef Hofman, Sergei Rachmaninoff and Paderewski, all aid in bringing to us the immortal music of these inspired beings. Do not miss any opportunity to hear any one of these great musicians, operas or symphonies.

You will thrill at the deep tones of Wagner's "Evening Star" from "Tannhauser," at "The Prize Song" from "Die Meistersinger," and Liszt's beautiful "Hungarian Rhapsody," the sheer poetry of Chopin's nocturnes and the limpid, brooklike strains of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata." These are a few of the many, but there is not enough room to name all the composers and their works.

If one reads and studies about everything written here, in addition to being well informed on current events and important topics in the day's news, she may consider herself a full-fledged conversationalist and a well-read person.

Remember though, and this comes under the heading of tact, that a cultured person does not force his knowledge upon one who has no understanding of the subject under discussion. Learn to judge people so that instantly you will know what to say to put them at ease, and what to talk to them about.

As an example, I recently had the honor of entertaining His Grace, Archbishop Athenagoras, at dinner. I was very nervous at the thought of entertaining such a noted person, but with a few well chosen words he put me completely at ease so that I felt he was a close friend.

Parents must bear in mind the fact that their daughters will marry. When they do they may go far away from their homes. They will meet and mingle with people in a different environment. That is when these things will stand them in good stead.

Most of our Greek boys are college graduates, and when they marry they want mates who are their equals in mentality so that they will always be companions for each other. And what more wonderful things can they have in common, outside of their physical attraction for each other, than a mutual love of good books, music, poetry, art and plays.

All these things can be acquired with a little patience and perseverance. And we, who will be, or are, the mothers of a new generation, should know them, so that when our children who will be learning these things in school and college (and most of us dream of sending our children there) come home and tell us of their studies we will be able to show an intelligent

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and he suffers from nervous vomiting. These children are generally bright but show lack of concentration. They talk rapidly and often stammer. They are never quiet, full of nervous energy and constantly complaining of fatigue. Headaches are frequent and persistent and they complain of vague pains. Many of them



Mrs. Kostopoulou, holding her daughter, Ahepa, so christened by members of Ahepa

are affectionate and attractive, but are self-willed. Very often they are greatly affected by nervous impressions, cry easily or are timid. Sleep is usually poor and night terrors make sleep difficult. Careful medical observation and wise management are necessary to properly care for such children. Chorea or St. Vitus dance may be responsible for a great deal of nervousness in children. This condition is the result of an infection such as rheumatism and requires careful medical attention, and nursing care in order to avoid complications of the nerve system or of the heart.

Hysteria is another condition seen in extremely irritable children. It is rare before the seventh year. It may follow an acute infection, excited by an injury, by a fright, or by imitation. Such victims may imitate cleverly any disease seen by the child, and even the special senses may be affected as to produce hysterical blindness or deafness, but fortunately of short duration.

Disturbed sleep: Mothers and indeed more often fathers are worried at night because of disturbed sleep in a child. Restlessness usually results from hunger, indigestion due to overfeeding, or improper feeding. Very often disturbed sleep is the result of bad habits, such as rocking during sleep or night feeding. Sometimes it arises from pain of colic or ear trouble, rarely from teething. Most mothers and nearly all grandmothers, who much to the sorrow of the helpless infant undertake to make a diagnosis, attribute most childhood disturbances to teething, whether the child has any teeth or not. This frequently results in overlooking several serious ailments in a child, such as bad ears, diphtheria, appendicitis, etc.

Disturbed sleep may be due to nervous irritability due to inheritance or the child's surroundings. It may be caused by the persistent activities of a fussy nurse or mother. If the child continues to cry after the simple disturbing factors have been removed, then assistance should be sought from the family physician. Most cases of disturbed sleep are caused by the following: Gastro-intestinal disorders, obstructed respiration due to enlarged tonsils and adenoids, lack of fresh air in the room, excessive or insufficient clothing, cold feet, or some infectious disease. And then the restless sleep of a daddy may be disturbed by a "night terror" in a child.

Night terror is applied to sleep disturbed by fright. It may be due to a condition in the brain. The child wakes up in a state of fright and excitement saying he had a bad dream. His mind is clear but it is a long time before he is calm enough to sleep again. Often youngsters are found sitting up in bed in a terror, being afraid of a "dog or a bear" or some other frightening vision. The night terrors may be accomplished with some unconsciousness, the child not being able to recognize those about him. The next day there is no recollection of what happened. The attacks may occur every night or at longer intervals. These attacks have something in common with epilepsy. Medical attention and advice are necessary in treating a child. Such children should not be left alone and all forms of frightful stories should be kept away from them.

Children should not be forced into obeying by scaring them of the "boogie man" or of the doctor. Indeed doctors find much opposition from youngsters when they try to examine them, and this is mostly due to the fact that weird stories are told to children of big funny doctors coming in to give them bad medicine or take them away in their bag if they don't do as told. Naturally children's minds are poisoned against their real friends whose aim is always to keep disease and suffering away from their helpless bodies.

Many children are bothered with bad dreams. In most cases these dreams have their origin in exciting stories heard or read just before bedtime, or in a too violent and exciting play. The whole routine of a child's life must be investigated carefully in order to discover the cause. Soothing syrups and all nostrums for teething should be absolutely forbidden, as well as the sucking of the so-called "pacifiers." The cause should be found and removed. Compulsory sleep obtained under other conditions is usually productive of more harm than good. A quiet room, plenty of fresh air, stopping of eating and drinking during the night may help most cases. And again parents should not forget that infants must resort to crying as an outlet of their extra energy, and that crying is the best form of exercise a baby can engage in during his bedfast days when his limbs are yet too feeble to carry him about his new world. A few minutes of crying before nursing are beneficial and should not be stopped by stuffing the infant's mouth with nipples, pacifiers, his thumbs or toes, in an effort to quiet him.

It is a pity, of course, when a child gets ill, because his complaints must be expressed in terms of crying. The careful mother or interested nurse should always be on the lookout for abnormal signs and symptoms which represent illness, and when such arise the proper attention should be given.



John Govatos of Wilmington, Del., former Supreme Treasurer of the Ahepa, appointed by Governor Buck to important Commission

Govatos Appointed by Delaware Governor to Important Committee

Pursuant to an act approved by the general assembly, April 22, 1931, the Governor of Delaware, Honorable C. Douglas Buck, appointed a Bi-partisan Committee consisting of six Republicans and six Democrats to supervise the survey of county government and taxation.

Bro. John Govatos, President of the Citizens Savings Bank, and former Supreme Treasurer of the Ahepa, was one of the twelve. The full committee as reported to us consists of the following:

J. Thompson Brown, Vice-President, Dupont Co.; J. Leon Black, Levy Court Commissioner, Sussex County; W. Truxton Boyce, Chairman, Democratic State Committee; John Carrow, President, First National Bank, Dover, Del.; Harry M. Deputy, State Senator, elector, President Roosevelt; John Govatos, Poor Greek; Hervey P. Hall, State Senator; Dr. John H. Hammond, Former State Senator; Daniel J. Layton, Attorney-General, State of Delaware; Walter A. Powell, Judge, State of Delaware; James T. Skelly, Vice-President, Hercules Powder Co.; J. Wallace Woodford, Mayor, Dover, Del.

Note particularly the appellation of Brother Govatos. We are indeed happy to have one of our members appointed to such an important committee. Brother Govatos has on many occasions held many responsible offices. It is a tribute to his ability and we share in the honors conferred upon him.

A Letter from Governor Ritchie

The following letter was sent by Governor Ritchie of Maryland to Bro. Thomas Nichols of Annapolis:

"DEAR TOM:

"Thank you for your letter of July 27th. It gave me much pleasure to be with my friends, the Ahepans, on July 23rd. I greatly enjoyed the occasion.

"With kind regards, I am

"Sincerely yours,

"ALBERT C. RITCHIE."

As Seen In Wyoming

By WILLIAM C. DEMING

President Booras of Greek Ahepa Fine Example of Personal Achievements

(From the Wyoming State Tribune, July 11, 1933.)

The recent three-day convention of the Order of Ahepa, in Cheyenne, gave our Greek citizens a splendid opportunity to demonstrate their ambition and object to make themselves in every sense good American citizens.

The address of Harris J. Booras, of Boston, supreme president, was an inspiration to those of his own nationality and to American-born citizens as well.

At 28 years of age, Dr. Booras has risen to the presidency of an organization of 50,000 members, dedicated to the idea that all Greek citizens must prove themselves worthy of the privilege of living under the aegis of the American constitution. At the present rate of growth the Ahepa will soon reach a membership of 100,000 men and women.

There is an old saying that the man I don't like is the man I don't know. The inference is that our personal prejudices against others are usually dissipated and removed upon a closer acquaintance.

Perhaps it was natural, after so many decades of immigration from Scandinavian countries, from Germany, England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, for the American people to look askance at the great influx from Mediterranean nations, whose language and customs are so different from our own.

Apparently, the Greek-Americans have realized this is true, and have set about systematically and wisely to break down such barriers.

It is always a mistake for new peoples in an old country to live too much to themselves. Racial gregariousness not only perpetuates native instincts, customs and language, but very naturally creates a line of demarcation, over which others either are unable or hesitant to cross.

Adopted citizens from whatsoever country should make every effort to form contacts with those who are natives of the countries to which they have transferred their allegiance.

Dr. Booras is performing a great public service and will no doubt be able to show real results.

(Continued from page 60)

interest in them, and will know what it's all about.

I have two daughters and, although the oldest is but a little over two, I am starting a library for them by buying each week one of these famous classics.

Yours for the better education of Greek girls,

ASPASIA MANTY,

(Mrs. Peter Manty.)

The Travels of Dr. Lacey

MY DEAR CATONIS:

I certainly have covered much ground since our happy meeting on the roof garden of the Arlington.

Made a stop in Athens, Ohio, sending greetings to all my Greek friends from the City of Athens! Then on to Cincinnati. Couldn't find Harritos, his store had moved. My next stop was Kankakee where I visited the Greek Church.

Reached Chicago for New York Day, at the Exposition, which fell on September 8th.

The next day Simopoulos arrived for the Greek celebration. Went down and met his train on its arrival.

Sunday was Greek day. I was on hand early. The program was fine, I met B. P. Callistos and many Greek friends.

The first person I ran into on the grounds was the son of Geo. Phyllies of Buffalo—Dick Zoris, an Ahepan, had me as guest at a real Greek dinner at the Greek Cafe on Dearborn Street.

Leaving Chicago I visited Poledor brothers in South Bend—then on to Toledo. Rouppas and Zouvelos, whose addresses they gave me, had moved. Their place was for rent.

In Painesville, Ohio, I had lunch at Pelat's Restaurant. He tells me he is the one and only Ahepan in the town.

My next stop was Rochester, where I received an ovation—a delegation met my train. I had met them last year at the Syracuse Convention. They made me guest at dinner at Hotel Belvedere, kept by an Ahepan. At night I addressed a large gathering at the Greek Church, giving some account of the Chicago Fair, especially the sponge diving exhibit, which is a distinctively Greek contribution to the exposition from Tarpon Springs, a feature of the Florida exhibit.

As I write we are just pulling out of Syracuse. I hear that Pete Spryos' wife died this summer—a lovely girl. I met her last year and was quite charmed with her.

Warm regards.

Fraternally,

LACEY.

Newport Greek Builds Unique Structure

Anthony Axiotes, 70, of Newport, R. I., former seafaring man, spent forty years getting together a unique structure to house many ship models. The *Providence Journal*, which reports this story, says in part: "Perhaps, 'the Greeks had a word for it,' to quote a current phrase, but no one else has, not even Mr. Axiotes. Hence, it must be seen to be appreciated, for only then can one realize the years of labor that went into this 8-foot high 'what have you.' At first glance it appears to be a sort of tower made up of finely carved wood. Its outline appears to be of innumerable spikes, but Mr. Axiotes will inform you that included in the structure are 82,000 little pieces of wood joined together by interlocking without the use of glue or nails. Roughly, the structure is built in the shape of the Eiffel Tower."

French Strother—An American Who Understood the Greeks

(Continued from page 14)

"The democracy of the Greeks, to which I have constantly alluded," says Morgenthau through Strother's pen, "is no mere phrase that is bandied about to conceal something quite different. If the word 'democracy' did not exist in Greece it would have to be coined to express the universal fact. . . . Out of this political equality and this perfect freedom of expression comes afresh every day a consensus of opinion probably more complete than is arrived at in any other country in the world."

Concerning education he says, "It is a passion universal among the Greeks, and parents in Greece, as in America, will make every sacrifice to provide schooling for their children."

Naturally enough, when Strother came to write his own first novel, "Maid of Athens," published in 1932 by Doubleday, Doran & Company, he found expression for these and similar thoughts regarding modern Greece. Even the dedication is revealing:

"Before his own eyes saw the glory that is Greece the author first learned of its magic spell from 'Kyrios' Henry Morgenthau and Mrs. Morgenthau, to whom this book is affectionately dedicated."

"Kyrios," he says—a word which only those well versed in Greek can fully understand. But Strother had visited in Greece; he had met many persons there, both in public and private life. He knew whereof he spoke.

Of course there are those who have not read "I Was Sent to Athens" and "Maid of Athens" who may ask, "How well does this American penetrate the inner Greek thought and life?"

Has he really caught the heartbeat of the nation?"

Morgenthau has this to say, in speaking of their travels together in Greece:

"It was amazing how promptly he grasped the Greek character and traditions, and how quickly the Greeks appreciated his kindly sympathy and reciprocated with their complete affection."

Let the following excerpts from "Maid of Athens," where, through the medium of his characters, Strother describes many phases of Greek life, tell their own story:

"They were ordinary Greek peasants . . . simple folk, but no simpletons. Few Greeks of any class lack brains, and these men were obviously solid citizens, inured to a life of poverty and hard work, but characteristically Greek in their unconscious pride of individuality and in their independence of character. . . .

"And Greeks aren't Californians, either. . . . but they are just as enterprising. They work just as hard. And they're just as much interested in tomorrow. That's what I can't understand. They know their own history, and they've had two thousand years of defeat, and they are the greatest realists in the world, worse than the French for logic and facing the facts, but they keep right on plugging. They haven't an illusion in them, but they aren't cynical. They've all experienced tragedy, individually and as a nation, and war is as habitual in this part of the world as the malaria, but these people all keep a sense of humor, and you never see a Greek who despairs. . . .

"The peasants are full of folklore superstitions, all mixed up with garbled Christian doctrine. Like all peasants they have a store of homely wisdom, got from close contact with the phenomena of nature, including human nature."

"No desirable Greek bachelor would ever get sentimental over the idea of possessing a poverty-stricken beauty, even one with a talent to capture the world thrown into the bargain. . . .

"This Akopoulos, is he married? . . . 'To the richest virgin in Achaia'. . . . 'Is she beautiful?' . . . 'How could a woman be ugly, with such a dowry?' . . .

"It doesn't strike me that these Greeks need anything to keep them awake. A pretty live-wire bunch, they seem to me. Suspect they take it (the climate) like a kind of opium that gives you dreams without making you sleepy. . . .

"A christening is a great occasion with these people. The godfather tomorrow is to be Miletos, a wealthy industrialist here in Athens. He's not even a remote relative of the family, but when he accepts the compliment of being asked to be godfather, and goes through the ceremony, he becomes mystically bloodkin to his goddaughter, so close that for his son some day to marry her would be regarded as incest. He also assumes very solemn obligations for her protection, that are taken quite seriously. This Miletos, for instance, is about as sophisticated a person as you would find in a year's travel, yet he will take his duty to this child so seriously that . . . he would sacrifice his fortune and his life to protect her. . . .

"Porter and asses halted, true to the traditions that a Greek will interrupt any other occupation for the sake of talking, and that an ass will stand still so long as he is not compelled to move forward."

So much for Strother's last book.

The man himself many readers of this magazine will recall from the occasion when Mr. and Mrs. Strother attended the Baltimore convention of the Ahepa.

A picture remains in the writer's mind of a spare man—quiet, pleasant and bookish—a man alive to what he saw, yet able to translate the bare facts of observation into the warm, human document of understanding. The adjective which he was fond of using with Morgenthau applies also to Strother, *Kyrios Strother* we say, remembering his good fellowship, his kindness, his lack of ostentation. *Kyrios Strother*, many echo—not the least sincere of whom is one who often served Strother in a Washington restaurant, and who treasures a worn copy of "Maid of Athens," on the flyleaf of which appears this inscription written in the author's peculiar chirography: "To ———, a good Greek—From one who admires Greece and likes the Greeks."

Truly we have lost a friend!

Like Byron, under the vivid sky of Greece, in its clear air and brilliant sunlight, French Strother was stimulated to tremendous effort in a desire to give the world a true picture of its life and being.

"He still had a number of stories in his mind," said Mr. Morgenthau recently, "even another novel with the Greek locale. What a great pity that he was snatched away before he could complete them!"

Lawrence Chapter Outing

I am submitting a notice of an outing held by our chapter recently.

"The annual outing of the Lawrence Chapter No. 47 of the Order of Ahepa was held at Stock Farm, West Andover, on Sunday, August 27. It was one of the best attended affairs of its kind to be held in these parts.

Owing to delightful weather and the fine work of the picnic committee a frolicsome time was held by all those in attendance. An impromptu baseball game was arranged by the newly formed Hercules Chapter of the Sons of Pericles of this city.

The day was started with prayer and proceeded in one round of fun throughout the day.

Refreshments were distributed to everyone at intervals through the day.

The picnic committee in charge were as follows: Nicholas Theodore, Chairman, Philip Mothoneos, Vasilios Arvanitis, Harry Perdakis.

Valuable assistance in carrying out the program was likewise rendered by Peter Sambatakos, Secretary of the Hercules Chapter of the Sons of Pericles."

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

HARRY PERDIKIS,

Secretary.

In Memoriam

GEORGE D. KOTSONAROS,
Hesperia Chapter No. 152, Los Angeles, Calif.
Departed July 13, 1933.

CHARLES APOSTOLOU,
Winston-Salem (N. C.) Chapter No. 13.
Departed August 1, 1933.

GEORGE STAVROS,
Memphis Chapter No. 7.
Departed July 2, 1933.

MRS. GEORGE CAMBANIS,
Wife of ex-President George Cambanis
of Spartan Chapter No. 26, Philadelphia.
Departed June 19, 1933.

STEVE CHRIST,
Salinas Valley Chapter No. 253, Salinas, Calif.
Departed April 23, 1933.

REV. GUST HARVALIS,
Garfield Chapter No. 203, Chicago.
Departed May 8, 1933.

NICHOLAS TOYOFILOU,
Columbia Chapter No. 284, Columbia, S. C.
Departed April 2, 1933.

WILLIAM J. TUFRON,
Sacramento Chapter No. 153, Sacramento,
Calif.
Departed May 26, 1933.

SAM KANTRIS,
Muncie Chapter No. 210, Muncie, Ind.

STEVE ANGEL,
Muncie Chapter No. 210, Muncie, Ind.

100 Delegates in Regina for Ahepa Meeting

Anglo-Hellenic Association to Hold Two Days' Discussion in City

More than 100 delegates convened in Regina Tuesday for the convention of delegates of district 34 of the Anglo-Hellenic Educational Progressive association, "Ahepa."

"Ahepa" is an organization composed of Canadian and American citizens of Greek descent. District 34 comprises the chapters in Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Winnipeg. The district governor is George Plastiras, Moose Jaw.

Main business of the convention will be the election of officers of the association for the coming year. The two-day sessions will conclude with a banquet at the La Salle Hotel on Wednesday night.

Present officers of the association are, President of local chapter, N. Pappas; C. Michas, vice-president; George Kangles, secretary; T. Manos, treasurer; P. Girgulis, chaplain; P. Cardogan, warden; J. Kominis, captain of the guard; N. Tsakiris, inner guard. About 150 are expected to attend. This is the first time a convention has been held in Regina and is the second to be held in Canada.

"Ahepa" is a comparatively new organization in Canada, but has been in existence for many years in the United States, where there are 300 individual chapters and a membership of some 30,000. Prominent American citizens who are members of the association include President Roosevelt, Rear-Admiral Byrd, Governor Ritchie of Maryland, Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and many others.

Objects Explained

The objects of the "Ahepa," as explained by Mr. Pappas, may be grouped into four parts and summarized as follows:

To promote and encourage loyalty to the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain. The allegiance to its flag, support to its constitution, obedience to its laws, reverence for its history and traditions. To instill in every member a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties connected with it, and to encourage the members to be interested and actively participate in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor and always to strive for the betterment of society.

Hellenic Ideals

To promote in the Dominion of Canada a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Hellenic people and nation, and to revive, cultivate, enrich and marshal into active service for Canada the noblest of tributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism.

To strive for the perfection of the moral sense in its members, to promote good fellowship among them, and endow them with a spirit of altruism, a common understanding, a mutual benevolence, and to point out to them the advantages of education, the beauties of sacrifice and the deformities of selfishness.

To champion the cause of education, to support the Canadian system of public schools and to keep them free from religious prejudice, to promote and augment the educational advantages of this country and to establish and maintain new channels for disseminating culture and learning.

Alexander the Great Chapter No. 29

Celebrates the 11th Anniversary of the Order

Houston, Texas, Aug. 20, 1933.—Alexander the Great Chapter No. 29 held a picnic on August 20, 1933, at the State National Bank Clubhouse in Sea Brook, Texas, 20 miles southeast of Houston. The State National Bank Clubhouse is one of the most beautiful places on the bayfront.

About 600 people left Houston Sunday morning August 20, 1933, in private cars and chartered busses. Visitors were included from Galveston, San Antonio, Oklahoma City, Alexandria, La., and vicinities. This affair was one of the most successful ever sponsored by this chapter.

The great success of this event was due to the untiring efforts of Bro. G. D. Petheriotes, chairman of the entertainment committee, and his committee. Everything seemed to be arranged to please everyone. The main features of the picnic were the sporting events promoted by Bro. James Angelos. The sports program consisted of boxing, wrestling, swimming, track meet for men, boys and women, and baseball game. Members of the Sons of Pericles made these events very interesting.

The main speakers of the evening were Bro. James C. Calcalas, District Governor of District No. 23, and Bro. John A. Pappadas, President of the local chapter.

The Houston Chapter has an interesting program planned for the fall months. The program consisting of dances, dramas, banquets, and sports, both indoor and outdoor.

The Sam Houston Chapter No. 89 of The Sons of Pericles will offer their first entertainment September 15, 1933. Mainly a dance on the Brazos Hotel Roof. From all indications it will be the hit of the season.

NICK G. PELT,
Secretary.

Delegates to Begin Business Sessions Today

Fraternal Order of Ahepa of State Opens Its Second Annual Convention in Buffalo

From the Buffalo Courier

With services at the Greek Orthodox Church, Oak Street, conducted by the Rev. Sofronius Karapiperis, the second annual state convention of the chapters of the fifth district of the Fraternal Order of Ahepa was opened yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon and evening were spent at Como Park, Lancaster, where an outing for the delegates was held. The business session will begin today.

Speaking at this morning's session will be Nicholas Anagnos of Syracuse, district governor; Nicholas Basil, president of the Buffalo chapter, and George E. Phillies, past supreme president, and general chairman of the convention.

Explains Aims, Ideals, Etc.

Mr. Anagnos yesterday explained the aims and ideals of the order of Ahepa as embodied in its creed. This creed follows:

"To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its flag, support to its constitution, obedience to its laws and reverence for its history and traditions; to instruct its members by precept and example in the tenets and fundamental principles of government; to instill in every member a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship and the sacred duties connected with it, and to encourage its members to be interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor and always to strive for the betterment of society.

"To promote in the United States a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Hellenic people and nation, and to revive, cultivate, enrich and marshal into active service for America the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism.

Promotes Education

"To strive for the perfection of the moral sense in its members, to promote good fellowship among them and endow them with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, and mutual benevolence and to point out to them the advantages of education, the beauties of sacrifices and the deformities of selfishness.

"To champion the cause of education, to support the American system of public schools and to keep them free from religious prejudice; to promote and augment the educational advantages of this country and to establish and maintain new channels for disseminating culture and learning."

Scholarship Award

A few days ago I received your letter telling me that I was awarded an Ahepa Scholarship of seventy-five dollars (\$75). That announcement gratified me very much, inasmuch as that or any sum which may have been given me will help a great deal in paying for my tuition.

In closing, let me thank you, as well as anyone else who may have taken interest in me and given his support.

Gratefully yours,
(Signed) NICHOLAS CRALYAS,
Buffalo, New York.

WE DO OUR PART



July 25th we wired Pres. Roosevelt of our intentions to fully cooperate with the federal government by accepting the blanket code of the N. R. A. and putting it in effect August 1.

THE C. E. WARD COMPANY
Ahepa and Sons of Pericles Supplies
NEW LONDON, OHIO

District No. 18—

District Governor: CHARLES PREKETES, 109 S. Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Lieutenant Governor: TOM KATSIOULAS,
Secretary: ANTHONY TROUPES,
Treasurer: THOMAS N. FISHER, 602 S. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.
Marshal: WILLIAM WILLIAMS, 304 E. Gene-see Ave., Saginaw, Mich.

District No. 19—

District Governor: WILLIAM ZILSON, 312 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Lieutenant Governor: STEVE GRAMMAS, 479 Sibley St., Hammond, Ind.
Secretary: JAMES DEMETRIUS, 336 Bright St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Treasurer: JOHN LAMPROS, The Service Shop, Anderson, Ind.
Marshal: GEORGE ROHRIS, Victory Sandwich Shoppe, Muncie, Ind.

District No. 20—

District Governor: ANDREW ZAFIROPOULOS, Railway Exchange Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Lieutenant Governor: PANOS DADIVAS, 4500 N. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Secretary: GUST PERRY, 852 N. Sherwood Drive, Beloit, Wisc.
Treasurer: ANDREW KARGAN, 720 Maid St., Dubuque, Iowa.
Marshal: ALEXANDER ASOUMANAKIS, Key City Cleaners, Dubuque, Iowa.

District No. 21—

District Governor: DEMETRIOS PARRY, 77 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Lieutenant Governor: GEORGE GANAS, 1101 Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Secretary: PETER J. ALFRES, 2504 N. Oak Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer: VASILIOS LAMBROS, 2526 Carmen Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Marshal: GEORGE N. POLALES, 421A S. Taylor St., Oak Park, Ill.

District No. 22—

District Governor: S. P. COSMOS, Tipton, Iowa.
Lieutenant Governor: JAMES CARON, 615 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary: DR. P. C. KOKENS, Myers Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
Treasurer: GUS KERANOTOS, 517 E. Miller, Springfield, Ill.
Marshal: CHRIST BERES, Pekin, Illinois.

District No. 23—

District Governor: JAMES CAFCALAS, 4501 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, Texas.
Lieutenant Governor: GEORGE MAMOULIDES, 2214 Ave. "E", Galveston, Texas.
Secretary: D. SAKELLARIDES,
Treasurer: SPEROS ZEPATOS, 540 S. Main St., Memphis, Tenn.
Marshal: CHRIST ANNOS, 112 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

District No. 24—

District Governor: JAMES P. DUMFRIES, 308 W. 25th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Lieutenant Governor: THEODORE MADOUROS, 215 E. 14th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Secretary: GEORGE XIDES, 422 S. Water St., Wichita, Kansas.
Treasurer: SAM BUSHONG, 624 W. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kansas.
Marshal: JOHN G. COLLINS, 104 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.

District No. 25—

District Governor: PETER E. KAMUCHEY, W. 1762 1st National Bk. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
Lieutenant Governor: TOM RALLES, 630-36th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
Secretary: JOHN GORMANOS, 14 First Ave., N. W., Rochester, Minn.
Treasurer: PAUL COSTAS, 530 Forest Ave., S. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Marshal: THOMAS CHRISTIE, 1912 Laurel Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

District No. 26—

District Governor: GEORGE M. PARADISE, 215-20 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Sioux City, Iowa.
Lieutenant Governor: JAMES CAMARAS, 309 N. Pine St., Grand Island, Neb.
Secretary: GEORGE J. BLAETUS, 2415 Ames Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Treasurer: PHILLIP PAPAS, 519 Fourth St., Sioux City, Iowa.
Marshal: STEVE ABARDOTES, 1220 N. 45th St., Omaha, Neb.

District No. 27—

District Governor: DR. MARC WILKINSON, 112 W. 11th St., Apt. 3, Pueblo, Colo.
Lieutenant Governor: GEORGE LOUTAS, Box 47, Casper, Wyoming
Secretary: JOHN ANDREWS,
Treasurer: JOHN PANAGOPOULOS, 1559 Williams St., Denver, Colo.
Marshal: THEODORE ANDERSON, 2123 Sexmout Ave., Cheyenne, Wyo.

District No. 28—

District Governor: ANTHONY G. PAVLANTOS, 105 W. Central Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Lieutenant Governor: TOM ANGELO, 300 Texas St., El Paso, Texas.
Secretary: JOHN G. CAPELS, 620 W. Roma Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Treasurer: E. JOHN GREER, P. O. Box 8, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Marshal: ANTHONY ANDREAKIS, 351 E. Fifth St., Walsenburg, Colo.

District No. 29—

District Governor: ANTHONY ARONEY, 917 S. Hemlock, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lieutenant Governor: GEORGE POLOS, 304 Second St., Calexico, Calif.
Secretary: JOHN FARMANSON, 5858 S. Van Ness Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Treasurer:
Marshal: JOHN CHIANIS, 435 Ruth Ave., Santa Barbara, Calif.

District No. 30—

District Governor: JOHN BOCKAS, 406-25th St., Ogden, Utah.

Lieutenant Governor: CHARLES RALLES, Green River, Wyoming.
Secretary: GEORGE KARRAS, P. O. Box 113, Helper, Utah.
Treasurer: GUST MORES, 621 N. Front St., Rock Springs, Wyo.
Marshal: TOM KARPAS, McGill, Nevada.

District No. 31—

District Governor: GUST MARENOS, Park Clothing Co., Butte, Montana.
Lieutenant Governor: J. G. ADAMS, c/o Grand Hotel, Billings, Mont.
Secretary: BEN ANATTOL, P. O. Box 173, Missoula, Mont.
Treasurer: GEORGE GERANIOS, Great Falls, Mont.
Marshal: GEORGE P. POULOS, 134 N. Main St., Sheridan, Wyo.

District No. 32—

District Governor: I. A. LOUGARIS, 118 W. Second St., Reno, Nevada.
Lieutenant Governor: GEORGE J. CHRISTO, P. O. Box 86, Santa Cruz, Calif.
Secretary: J. C. POLOS, 620 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
Treasurer: DR. P. T. ANGEL, 1182 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
Marshal: GEORGE BEZITES, 535 Seventh St., Oakland, Calif.

District No. 33—

District Governor: JOHN DAMIS, Postal Bldg., Portland, Oregon.
Lieutenant Governor: TOM STAMATIS, 156 Hastings St., W., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Secretary: PANOS LAMPROS, 550 Taylor St., Portland, Oregon.
Treasurer: JOHN DAMASCUS, 405 W. Main Ave., Spokane, Washington.
Marshal: CHRIS MANTHOU, 2834 S. I St., Tacoma, Washington.

District No. 34—

District Governor: GEORGE PLASTIRAS, 9723-105th St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
Lieutenant Governor: N. PAPPAS, Balmotal Cafe, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.
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Ahepa Magazine

September - December 1933

Volume VII

Number 9 - 12



VOL. VII. NO. 9-12

SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, 1933

PRICE, 25 CENTS



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to **GREECE**
with the
Ahepa Excursion

s/s **BYRON** *Leaves*

NEW YORK
March 14

BOSTON
March 15

AHEPA MAGAZINE

Official Organ of the Order of Ahepa

VOL. VII

NOS. 9-12

SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, 1933

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ACHILLES CATSONIS, Editor

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Capital Sons of Pericles Welcome National Archon

In an atmosphere full of parental as well as filial pride and with the Capital's Greek community—parents, relatives and acquaintances—occupying every available inch of space in the St. Sophie School Hall, the Pythagoras Chapter of the Sons, namely, all that the Washington, D. C., younger Greek generation can boast of, on Sunday evening, November 12th, during a specially arranged open meeting, welcomed the head of the Junior Ahepa, Constantine P. Verinis, who has just ended a three thousand mile tour, visiting the Sons' various chapters throughout the country.

The affair, as though favored by a kind Providence sending its good amens, was attended in an unscheduled visit by the head of the Greek Church in America, the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Athenagoras and H. E. the Minister from Greece, Mr. Simopoulos, besides most of the membership of the two local Ahepa Chapters and several Ahepa dignitaries, Supreme officers of the Order, present and past, headed by the Supreme Secretary, Bro. Achilles Catsonis.

Harry Sempecos, president of Pythagoras Chapter of the Sons, opened the meeting and after his address of welcome to the Supreme Archon Verinis, turned the chair to Bro. P. Chipouras, Lieutenant Governor of the 8th District of the Ahepa, who acted as the master of ceremonies for the evening. Assuming his duties, Bro. Chipouras, one by one, called upon most of the present dignitaries to say a few words upon the occasion. Brother Catsonis was the first, and from an invited guest among many others, now that the affair had so unexpectedly taken national, so to speak, significance, due to the presence of the two leaders of church and state, and their retinue; well, someone had to be the principal speaker, and the lot fell on him, as usual. Regarding his brief speech, to state simply that, unprepared as he may have been, it was up to the audience's expectations, is not saying much; for, after all, all speakers come up to our expectations one way or another. But to us, who jotted down these lines, it seemed that that evening our ears, reluctant as they may be to listen to speeches, in this instance heard one of the most intelligent brief speeches not only to our young generation but to the old one as well. Avoiding the usual oratorical platitudes, Brother Catsonis went right to the point, tackling the subject philosophically, as it were. "Whichever way one turns nowadays," he said, "one hears nothing but complaints about the gap that exists between the older and younger generations. Some go still further by ascribing our present social maladjustment to this misunderstanding between the youngsters and their elders. Permit me, my friends, to tell you that it has always been thus and it will always continue so, and that difference is the mainspring of progress. Our younger generation in its forward march must not depend on enthusiasm alone; it must temper it with experience, and experience is possession of their elders. But experience alone, without the fire of youth, cannot turn the wheels of progress; and nature wills it that we must keep on going without respite. What the older generation should do is, by its stored-up experience, to furnish the means of propulsion to the youngsters; it must bridge

(Continued on page 41)

ΑΛΥΤΟΣ ΓΡΙΦΟΣ

Ἀράνταχτη μυστικοπάθεια λές και βασιλεύει ὀλοῦθε
Καὶ τῶν θνητῶν ἢ ἐρευνήτρα ἢ φαντασία μόνη
Πασιζέει μέρα-νύχτα τὰ ἐξιχνίαση κατὰ ποῦθε
Ἀρχιζέει αὐτὸς ὁ πλάνος κόσμος και ποῦ τελειώνει!

Καὶ τρέχει ἀπάνου-κάτου ὀλοένα και γριζέει
Καὶ μπαίνει σὶ ἀπροσπέλαστα τοῦ κόσμου βάθρα
Μα πάλε ἀρχή καιμιὰ και τέλος δὲ γνωρίζει
— Παντοῦ προσβάλλει ἀράνταχτη μυστικοπάθεια!

ᾠ! πόσα πράγματα τοῦ μυστηρίου ὁ πέλιος περιβάλλει
Ποῦ ἀκόμα τῶν θνητῶν δὲ μπόρεσεν ὁ νοῦς τὰ λέσῃ!
Λές κι' εἶσι τὰ διέπει ὄλα κάποια Δένταμι Μεγάλη
Ποῦ ἂν θέλῃς πείσῃνε Θεό, ἂν θέλῃς πείσῃνε Φέση!

Ἄλυτος γρίφος κι' ἡ ζωὴ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀπομένει
Εἶν' ἢ ἀρχὴ τῆς ἀγνωστῆ σὰν ἐκτασι ὀρείσῃ
Κι' ἀγνωστο εἶναι τὸ τέλος τῆς! Ποιὸς ξέρει ὅταν παιδαίης,
Σὲ κάποιο γῶρο, ἂν ἢ ψυχὴ δὲν ξαναζῇ τοῦ Ἀπίρου!

Νέα Ὑόρκη.

ΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ ΑΡΓ. ΤΟΖΗΣ

Η ΛΗΣΜΟΝΗΘΕΙΣΑ ΗΜΕΡΑ ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΣ

Εἶδα παιδάκια τὰ κρατοῦν λουλούδια εἰς τὰ χέρια
Περίεργος ἠρώτησα τὰ μάθω και ἐγὼ
Μοῦ εἶπον πὸς εἶν' αὔριον τῆς μάνας ἢ ἡμέρα
Κι' ἀμέσως ἐθακρόσανε τὰ μάτια μου τὰ δυνό.

Νὰ εἶχα κι' ἐγὼ τὴ χάρι σας, παιδιὰ εὐνεχισμένα,
Νὰ εἶχα κι' ἐγὼ τὴ μάνα μου ὅπως εσεῖς ἐδῶ,
Λουλούδια δὰ τῆς εἶδα, μὲ δάκρυα βρογμένα
σὴν ἀγκαλιὰ τῆς θάπερτα συγχώρησ' τὰ ζητῶ.

Συγχώρησέ με μάνα μου ποῦ τόσα χρόνια τώρα
Δὲν εἶπτε κι' ἐγὼ ποτὲ τὰ σὲ ἐνθυμῆθῶ!
Σὲ σένα ποῦ μὲ ἐθρεψες μὲ πίκραις και λαχτάρα
Μὰ εἴπετε δυνό λουλούδια τὰ σ' εἰτεῖλα κι' ἐγὼ.

Μὰ τώρα ποῦ θυμήθηκα πὸς ἔχω μιὰ μητέρα
Σοῦ στέλλω τριαντάφυλλα μ' ἓνα φιλὶ θερμό.
Τὸ ξέρεσι δὲν σ' εὐχαριστοῦ γιὰ τ' ἔρχοντ' ἀπ' τὰ ξένα
Ἐοῦ ζητῶς τὸ γνήσιον τοῦ γριουῦ σου ἀσπασμό.

Καὶ οεῖς παιδάκια αὔριο γιὰ τὴ γιορτὴ τῆς Μάνας
Λουλούδια τὰ τῆς δώσητε και χίλια δέο φιλιὰ,
Σ' αὐτὴ ποῦ σὰς μεγάλωσε και νόκτας ζαγροπνοῦσε
Και πάντα σὰς ναοῦρίζε σφιγκτιὰ σὴν ἀγκαλιὰ.

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ΜΙΛΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΠΕΘΑΜΕΝΟΙ :

Ἀπέθανε! — Μὰ πρὶν πεθάνω ἄφησα μιὰ ἐπιτολή
Στοὺς παρρησιοκομένους ποῦ τὸ νόμισαν ἀσιτεῖα.
«Θέλω τὰ μὲ θάψτε,» λέγω «μὲ Ἀρχιεπὶ σιολή,
Ἐπειὸ και νεκρὸς ἀκόμη ἀγαπῶ τὰ μεγαλεῖα!»

«Μὴ ξεχᾶστε τὴ μαγκούρα και τ' ἀρχιεπὶ μου φέσι.
Ἡ κηδεῖα μου ἄς εἶναι μιὰ βασιλικὴ πομπή
Και τριγύρω μου ἢ γῆρας ἄς μὴ λάβουν πρότι θεσι.
Ἐξέσῃ δὲν θὰ κλαῖν' γιὰ μένα, ἄλλος πόνος τῆς ποτεῖ!»

«Κι' ὅταν ὁ παπᾶς φωνάζῃ τὸ «Δεῦτε τελευταῖος ἀσπασμός,»
Μὴ πιερισθῇ κανεῖς σὶ το πρόσωπό μου κατὰ λάθος!
Κι' ἀπὶ γιὰ φίλημα μὲ βρέξῃ . . . «Μπά, σκασιμός!»
«Θὰ τοῦ φωνάξω ἀπὸ τῆς κάσας μου τὸ βᾶθος.»

Ἡ κηδεῖα μου τὰ εἶναι μιὰ μαζουρὴ παρὰ
Μὲ μπουζούκια, μὲ κιαρίνα και νιαούλια,
«Ὅχι σκέτα μοιρολόγια σὰν τὰ φώρησε μιὰ γάτα,
Κι' ἄς φωνάξουν οἱ ἀπ' ἔξω: «Βρε τί ζούρλια!»

Και ἀφοῦ μοῦ ἐπροσχέθησαν ὅ,τι εἶπα δὰ ἐγένετο,
«Εὐχαριστοῦ,» τοὺς λέγω, και τὰ πέταλα νινάζω! . . .
Τὸ ξεπλητῆρά μου ὅμως; ᾠ, αὐτὸ δὲν ὀνειροῦετο . . .
«Μπαρῶ» κινεῖ! Κι' ἐγὼ ξεπνώνιας: «Ἀδέλφια, βρογκολά-
κισα!» φωνάζω.

Fitchburg, Mass.

ΣΤΑΘΗΣ Α. ΜΠΟΖΙΚΑΣ



THE AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

"BLENDING TRUE HELLENISM WITH GOOD AMERICANISM"

United States Flag Association

October 21, 1933.

MY DEAR DON AVLON:

On October 12, 13 and 14 there was held in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of The United States Flag Association, an Anti-Crime Conference, attended by governors, judges, chancellors and presidents of universities, bishops and other leaders in the social, educational and religious life of America.

The President General of this Association is Col. James A. Moss, U. S. Army, retired, and the chairman of the conference was Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War. Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings was one of the main speakers. The object of this conference was to devise ways and means to combat crime. The Flag Association is not a fly-by-night idea. It is organized by Act of Congress. Its honorary president is Franklin D. Roosevelt. Former honorary Presidents-General include former Presidents Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. The name of Elihu Root appears as former President General. Our own brother, Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, is one of the honorary Vice-Presidents General.

Much was said at this conference concerning crime and conditions which bring it about. Many suggestions were made and resolutions adopted to eliminate crime and the conditions which make it possible. One of these was a resolution that the Churches of America—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish—be requested to deliver sermons against crime on December 9 or December 10. This gave me an opportunity to ask for the floor and draw the attention of this distinguished gathering to the fact that there is another ancient, though still vital and powerful Church in America, and that is the Greek Orthodox, and asked that the resolution be amended so as to include our Church. Bishop Freeman of Washington arose and gladly accepted the amendment to include the Greek Orthodox Church which, he said, he honored and respected very much. I mention this incident as part of my message, not for any personal reason except to tell my fellow Americans of Greek descent that it is in conferences of this sort that we should be represented and heard, and that we should not let pass an opportunity without making the most of it and let our American friends know that we are vitally interested in any movement which has for its object the eradication of all evil influences and the promotion of a better understanding among us.

Moreover, while I am among those least inclined to blow their own horn, I am almost inevitably forced to the conclusion that unless we tell our friends that we are organized, that we do have fraternal orders, that we do have business and political organizations and, above all, that we do have a living Church, and that there are enough of us here to supply volume as well as quality, they will never know it.

Likewise, I have found that we make the worst impression on our American friends when we belittle and criticize the efforts

of other Greeks in whatever field of endeavor they may be, and, conversely, we create a good impression for ourselves when we always try to find something good to say about our compatriots and others in general. Then, too, it is such an easy thing to fall into the habit of finding fault, so that one has to be on constant guard against such a tendency and develop in himself the more manly and constructive attitude of trying to find something good in our neighbor and praise him for it. It is not out of the way to narrate in this connection the story of a German saloon keeper. He had a neighbor who never said "Good morning," never paid his debts, was in the habit of beating his wife and about whom it was extremely difficult to find anything good to say when he died, and yet the kind-hearted old German did not want to join in the chorus of others who thought that the neighbor was just as well off where he was. He thought for a while and then said, "Well, he always drunk his beer right."

(Radio Message Prepared for the Greek Hour Program.)

Appreciation

"MY WORK is not appreciated" is current philosophy in fraternal orders and, for that matter, in all organized bodies. The phrase usually falls from the lips of persons in positions of responsibility and leadership. The truth of the charge, when it is true, must be found not so much in the nature of individual character as in mass thinking, uncontrolled by a central source and readily responsive to perverse agitation and in the more important premise that the great number of those who are not in positions of leadership and from whom appreciation is supposed to emanate are, as a rule, inadequately informed as to the various tasks and problems faced by those in office. This lack of information may be due either to failure or impracticability of conveying the information to the multitude, or the inability or unwillingness of the multitude to acquaint itself with the duties and responsibilities of its leaders. Perhaps the safest rule to follow, in order not to become disappointed for lack of appreciation, is not to expect any, or to believe that really the great majority of people are appreciative but that they do not take the time or trouble to express their appreciation and bring it to the attention of those who should receive it. So, to those who are prone to fall in that mood we suggest that perhaps there are many others who might complain that they did not receive due appreciation from those who themselves complain of the same thing. In other words, we are all in the same boat; we are running a fraternity, and no one member owes any other member appreciation. Whatever we do is done for the good of all. No one should feel especially obligated to render homage to another.

Open Letter of Supreme President Re Ahepa Excursion

To the Officers and Members of the Order of Ahepa, Greetings!

It has come to my attention that a certain so-called "National Greek American Patriotic Committee," composed of N. J. Cassavetes, President, G. A. Polos, Vice President, and a certain John Fundas of Columbus, Ohio, Secretary, has circularized the members of the fraternity on the matter of the excursion. Mr. Polos, who is one of the charter members of the organization, seems to sign the circulars and advertisements concerning an excursion of that so-called "Patriotic Committee" as *founder* of the Ahepa. It is to be borne in mind that there is no one founder of the Ahepa and no one has a right to use such a title. Mr. Polos belongs to a group of six men who are the charter members of the fraternity, and no right is vested in anyone to utilize titles of the Ahepa in order to enhance an enterprise of any non-Ahepan or private committee.

Criticism is made by Messrs. Polos, Cassavetes and Fundas of the action of the Supreme Lodge in not patronizing the Italian Line for our March excursion to Greece and hence they urge that since the Ahepa has patronized a Greek boat for the purpose, Ahepans and others should travel with the Italian boat. To me this does not appear quite in harmony with any proper objects of a so-called "National Greek American Patriotic Committee." How can it be that a Greek patriotic committee can be in harmony with its purposes and still advocate patronage to an Italian steamer and not to a Greek steamer?

I do not desire to cast any reflection on this self-styled "National Greek American Patriotic Committee" which professes to have conveyed all the State flags to Greece, whereas it is a well known fact that the Ahepa was the chief instrument through which all the State flags were gathered for conveyance to Greece and by which all the flags of Greece were officially presented to the Governors of the various States.

The Supreme Lodge took into consideration the offer of the Italian Line and other Lines and, acting under the mandate of the convention to prefer a Greek steamer, as well as having a better offer from the Greek Line, as well as having urgent requests from officials of Greece and from many prominent Ahepans throughout the country to patronize a Greek boat during these distressful times and thus make it possible for Greek trans-Atlantic service to continue in the face of such overwhelming competition from foreign Lines, decided to prefer a steamer of our Fatherland. Not only did the Ahepa act patriotically but it also acted under the best offer available and in compliance with the orders of the convention. Where does the patriotism of this so-called "National Greek American Patriotic Committee" now come in, which advocates patronage to a foreign steamer? The whole trouble arises in that Messrs. Cassavetes and Polos, who advocated the Italian Line, were disappointed because they didn't get the excursion and saw fit, under the guise of the so-called "National Greek American Patriotic Committee," to institute an apparently competitive excursion to the Ahepa excursion and in thus doing to utilize unauthorized means by circularizing the fraternity and indirectly condemning the Ahepa excursion.

I direct that all district governors, officers and members bear one thing in mind—that there is only one Ahepa excursion sailing in March, to-wit, March 14 from New York City and March 15 from Boston, that this excursion sails with a Greek steamer under a Greek flag, and that no one has the right to directly or indirectly represent the Ahepa in these proceedings except the Greek Line and its duly authorized agents. Any circulars received by chapters on other excursions not coming from Headquarters or from the Greek Line pertaining to the excursion should be utterly disregarded. On the other hand, all the Ahepans are urged to see to it that everyone in their city, who has in mind to sail for Greece, should sail with the Ahepa excursion. This is a very urgent, a very important, and a very far-reaching request, and I ask that every district governor, every officer and every member consider this a personal matter involving personally the Ahepa, and they should exercise every means possible to make the sixth annual excursion an overwhelming success.

Further circulars on this subject will be received from Headquarters in the near future.

Cordially and fraternally yours,

HARRIS J. BOORAS,
Supreme President.

Faith and Doubt

By HARRIS J. BOORAS

Supreme President

In behalf of the Supreme Lodge, I convey greetings and felicitations to the entire membership and to all our friends and fellow citizens, with the sincerest wish for a happy and joyful Christmas Day and a most prosperous and successful New Year.

As we are about to enter the New Year, it is timely for us to consider certain elements in life which are real setbacks and bring about disaster and failure. History repeats history and all serves to make us braver prophets of the future and more cheerful workers of the present.

Destructions, floods, earthquakes, wars, famines, pestilences come and go, and over all of them rolls the healing of years and hardly a scar remains! Rulers pass away, but greater men succeed them. Nations are overthrown; great hopes seem blighted; revolts rise and the blood of patriots runs in streams; the whole world seems headed toward the abyss! Yet, new patriots rise; higher hopes flash out like new stars; and again humanity emerges from darkness vastly ahead of where it was before the darkness had overshadowed it! It is remarkable how the human race survives and never dies!

What does it all mean? It teaches one great lesson; that the Omnipotence of God is above all things and that faith in Him in the real preservation of mankind. Without faith in God and in ourselves, nothing can be accomplished.

The opposite of faith is doubt. It is the weakening of faith and the commencement of doubt that brings about disaster. This very depression that we witness in our present day is nothing more than a feeling of doubt.

Doubt is fear and fear is calamity. Shakespeare says: "Our doubts are traitors, and make us lose the good we oft might win, by fearing to attempt."

You doubt your ability to accomplish certain things and you never attempt it; you doubt about the possibilities of your business; you doubt whether your children will become great men; you doubt about the mission of the church, or of an organization to which you may belong; you doubt this and that in your everyday life; you die, doubting; you are a failure in life; you have never been a success! z

Doubt is tyranny. "Nothing is impossible in life." When you undertake to do a thing, or to build up a business, don't begin to doubt or say to yourself, "Well, perhaps I won't pull it through." Cast all such thoughts away; don't think of failure, but think of success; throw all your energy and your determination into your task, with full belief that you'll succeed, and you'll certainly succeed.

Doubt in our daily life is as much a crime as fear is to a soldier. The bravest soldiers are not susceptible to any fear. Our forefathers, a mere handful of them who took up arms and fought the power of all Mohammedanism, did not fear, nor did they doubt their success. If they did, Greece would not be a free nation today.

The power of the Hellenic mind was never a doubting one. It was and still is the mind of a determination and resoluteness. The ancient Greeks never doubted the fact that their country was the greatest of them all; they believed in it and brought about the reality of Greece's greatness. If they had doubts, the power of the Greek intellect would have been buried with the ages, like those of so many other nations.

The mind of a person grows on what it feeds upon. If doubt occupies any place in your mind, that doubt will grow there. A little hesitation will grow into a big doubt, and the habit of doubt will result in death to a self-reliance and to success.

A mental medicine to any doubt is hope and determination. Be positive in your thoughts. Don't say, "I *will try* to do this"; instead you must say, "I *will do* this." Anything lies within the power of man when he is determined. When you are positive in your thoughts, your brain will thrive on certainty and will incense the body to action. When you doubt, you have no confidence in yourself; your mind grows weak; you become afraid. Just as the magnifying glass can be used to concentrate the rays of the sun upon one burning point, so the mind can be strengthened by the habit of affirmation to concentrate its whole powers on the task before it. If the sun's rays are weak, the glass produces only a faint heat. If your mind is weak, it cannot concentrate on your work with that enthusiasm and power which conquers all difficulty.

If you doubt, you are unhappy; if you fear, you never attempt; if you put things off for tomorrow, you will never succeed. Success is measured by what you do today. The tomorrow brings its own duties. "Give us *this* day our daily bread," says the Prayer. If we ask for it and expect it, and yield back our prompt daily work in return, we shall certainly get it.

So history teaches that when dark ages came, fear and doubt were the great contributing factors. When faith returned and determination was revived, mankind ascended to greater heights. During this economic setback, we must throw off sloth and doubt and revive faith and courage. Let us not carry any doubts over the threshold of the New Year.

The birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ brings faith and happiness to the entire world. With that sacred faith we shall march into the New Year; with that great resolution of self-confidence and hard work we shall make the year of nineteen hundred thirty-four the greatest in our entire career.

We shall have three hundred sixty-five opportunities to make the New Year the most successful in our life. If we approach each day with self-confidence, with enthusiasm, with determination and hard work, we shall have three hundred sixty-five successes; if, on the other hand, we approach it with fear, doubt, with idleness and with gloom, we shall certainly have three hundred sixty-five failures. The year of nineteen hundred thirty-four shall be what we make it.

GOVERNOR McNUTT OF INDIANA SENDS GREETINGS

Brother Ahepans:

Acquaintance with the principles and ideals of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association brings new perspectives of life, seemingly from the Greece whose contributions to our civilization are not to be forgotten. Sincerity in following these principles and ideals can only result in truer citizenship and a newer and lasting feeling for our fellow man.

As one of the more than 35,000 Ahepans, who never shirk their duty or shun their responsibility, I cherish the fellowship of the association and the opportunity to aid in realization of its ideals.

PAUL V. McNUTT.

SIXTH AHEPA EXCURSION TO GREECE

Once again the Ahepa banner will be proudly unfurled over the sacred land of Hellas; once more the Ahepa argonauts will bow before the immortal temples of the Acropolis to pay respect and tribute to the everlasting glory of our fatherland; once more happy and willing hearts will weep within the sainted embrace of aged parents; once more all of Greece will triumphantly welcome her children from across the seas; once more Ahepa will celebrate

EASTER IN GREECE.

The Ahepa has again preferred a Grecian steamer. Like one great family within its own home, the excursion will leave New York City on March 14, 1934, and Boston on March 15. Circulars to chapters from the Supreme Lodge, announcements in future issues of the magazine, and daily publications in the press will tell the whole story.

The receptions in Greece this year will be greater than all previous years. A magnificent celebration will also be held in Corinth, where Ahepa will officially dedicate the "Ahepa Agricultural College" to that renowned city. Plans are also being arranged for a sub-excursion after Easter, to Alexandria, Jerusalem, Constantinople, and various islands. The Sixth Ahepa Excursion will prove the most renowned and successful one that ever sailed to the shores of Hellas.

Ahepans and their families and friends who have intentions of sailing to Greece on other steamers or at different times in the near future, must wait and prepare to sail with the steamer that will convey the Ahepa Excursion.

ON TO HELLAS WITH AHEPA!

AHEPA SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

Scholarship awards, each in the amount of \$50.00, were awarded to the following students by the Supreme Lodge on October 4, 1933.

Leonidas Alaoglu, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
 Anthony Andrusopoulos, Canton, Ohio.
 Theodore Antonakos, High Point, N. C.
 James Argyres, Oakland, Calif.
 Nick Capos, Seattle, Washington.
 Nicholas George Chaltas, Buffalo, New York.
 George Chatalas, Seattle, Washington.
 Matthew Eli Chotas, Atlanta, Georgia
 Harry L. Courounis, Nashua, New Hampshire.
 Bob N. Fassoulis, Syracuse, N. Y.
 A. J. Georgacopoulos, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Christy Hanas, New Haven, Conn.
 Gregory C. Hoot, Newport, R. I.
 Vasilios Simos Lambros, Washington, D. C.
 John C. Liliopoulos, Manchester, N. H.
 Dennis James Livadas, Utica, N. Y.
 Peter A. Machinis, Chicago, Ill.
 George Louis Mihos, Brockton, Mass.
 Peter Mousolite, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Harry George Nickles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Platonia E. Papps, Detroit, Michigan.
 Peter V. Paulus, Canton, Ohio.
 Harry S. Perdakis, Lawrence, Mass.
 George J. Pohas, Salem, Mass.
 Theodore G. Psilolihnos, Chicago, Ill.
 Spiros Peter Sarris, Lowell, Mass.
 Harry Sembekos, Washington, D. C.
 Arthur George Skandalis, Lowell, Mass.
 George Arthur Sotirion, Chicopee, Mass.
 Chris D. Tsoulos, Chicago, Ill.
 Steve Very, Rutland, Vermont.
 Leo Elias Ypsilanti, New York, N. Y.

Immortal Beauty of the Greek Language

Excerpt from Ridpath's History of the World

There was thus established among all the parts of the formal structure of the Greek tongue a kind of sympathetic union which moved the whole as one. A Greek sentence was agitated through all its length and depth by the stress of expression. The paragraph trembled from end to end when the thrill of life awakened any part.

The language with its multitudinous endings, all in harmonious accord, lay like a rich meadow of stately timothy swaying and waving in the breezes of thought. Each stalk nodded to his fellow. The ripple of mirth danced over the surface like a scarcely perceptible breath of air. The shadow chased the sunshine, and the sunshine the shadow. A sigh came out of the forest and a deeper wave moved gently away to the distance.

The thrill of joy, the message of defiance, the moan of the disconsolate spirit, the pean of battle, the shout of victory, every mood and every emotion which the mind of man in his most vigorous estate is capable of experiencing, swept in rolling billows across the pulsating bosom of this beautiful speech.

The tongue of the Greeks was, in its kind, as preeminent as their literature. The one was the counterpart of the other.

So wonderful in its completeness is the grammatical structure of the language that it has been made, not without reason, the foundation of linguistic study in nearly all the universities of the world.

The historian Curtius, in summing up the structural elegance of Greek, thus assigns to its true place the speech of the Hellenic race: "If the grammar of their language were the only thing remaining to us, of the Hellenes, it would serve as a full and valid testimony to the extraordinary natural gifts of this people, which, after with creative power appropriating the material of their language, penetrated every part of it with the spirit, and nowhere left a dead, inert mass behind it—of a people which, in spite of its decisive abhorrence of every thing bombastic, circumstantial, or obscure, understood how to accomplish an infinity of results by the simplest means.

"The whole language resembles the body of an artistically trained athlete, in which every muscle, every sinew, is developed into full play, where there is no trace of timidity or of inert matter, and all is power and life."

Holiday Message From the Supreme Treasurer

We have been passing through very strenuous and trying times during the past few months; and yet, proudly may I say the Ahepa Spirit has marched on and on, overcoming every obstacle in its path.

And now that we are called to commemorate the birth of our Savior, I extend to you my warmest and sincerest greetings, and do truly hope that joy, health and happiness will reign supreme in the homes of everyone of you, symbolic of the real Ahepa Spirit.

Fraternally and cordially,

GEORGE L. PAPPAS.

Supreme Governor Athas Sends Greetings

My Brethren:

At this, the approach of Yuletide, the forerunner of great hopes and felicitations for the enjoyment of the most joyous days of the season and the anticipation of another realization of hope, success and achievement in the course of our endeavor during the ensuing new year, my heart fills with immeasurable bliss and I gladly seize the opportunity afforded to wish my brother Ahepans throughout the land the felicity of health, wealth and happiness for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

May our Lord, the bestower of all good, bless and protect you in these days of turbulence so that your life, your deeds and your beliefs portray the true spirit of Ahepanism, illuminating the path of those of our friends who failed to see the light of fraternalism and self-reliance, to find the calm and safe haven in the folds of our fraternal organization.

The example of loyalty, obedience and adherence to the ideals and traditions of our adopted land set by the Ahepa, the dominant fraternal Greek-American organization, will continue to guide and inspire every Ahepan during the coming year for the benefit of the humanity and the glory of Ahepa.

With these, my sincere wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CHRIS E. ATHAS.

Greetings From Supreme Governor Katson

Greetings again from the Land of Sunshine, where all the Mananas are brighter and the Yesterdays as dead as Geronimo. Sorry you can't all live in the Southwest. It's so roomy, if not so boomy.

I enjoy the pleasure of addressing you at the end of a year like 1933, a year when we have made signal progress toward the goals of our Order—membership, unity, and action.

The Tri-Deka drive has clicked. You have done good work to build our membership steadily upward in a year when depression was a damper on all ordinary enthusiasms.

Yours is a better enthusiasm, backed by the rightness of our aims and a determination to succeed—valuable attributes in times like these. America needs now more than ever the qualities which are your birthright—your loyalty and your capacity for team work. In building Ahepa we are also building America!

Keep a shoulder to the wheel and keep it turning. There is plenty of ground to cover to get real numbers behind Ahepa. There is till January first to take in or reinstate members at reduced fees.

You know at least one deserving fellow Greek who should benefit by association in our Order, and who would add his strength to ours. Get him in while the bars are lowered!

And now is the time to set your mind with a bulldog grip on Ahepa's crowning glory in 1934—the splendid home-going excursion to Greece and the Holy Land. In these days of international change and confusion it is gratifying to remember the tremendous history of our people—the matchless contributions of Greece to civilization as we know it in the world today. Plan to go back with your brothers to renew rich contacts with the land of your fathers! This will be the great event in your life and the life of our Order. Don't miss it if you can possibly help it.

I wish you a Merry Christmas and a New Year full of fulfilled promises—and a trip to the Promised Land.

Fraternally and joyously yours,

ROBERT KATSON.

Our World War Heroes

(Dedicated to the wives, mothers and children of our World War heroes.)

Why did you go across the seas to face
The battle's fury, and the cannonade?
Why did you give in youth's outstanding grace
The Nations of Proud Europe strength and aid?
Well we remember how for years we stayed
Aloof from War's great horrors that debase
The souls of men who venture undismayed
To curb the tyrant's power, and wrong erase.
Then you went out at Duty's call it seemed,
With courage, and with youth's exultant trust,
To reach a Golden Age by Poets dreamed,
And mingled with the shell-torn fields your dust.
Those who came back were welcomed with acclaim;
And promises of help, and scope to be
Worthy their feats, and high enduring fame—
Alas! you Heroes—Those that you kept free
From foreign domination turn aside,
Accusing you of greed, and love of gold—
Who in grim Europe turned War's rushing tide,
And saved the Homes and Happiness we hold.

—WILLIAM KIMBERLEY PALMER.

Athanasia

(In Memoriam of Aristides E. Phoutrides)

What if the inevitable come must
To each one of us and to all
In the same eternal cry and call
Ringing across: from dust to dust.

Count us vainly not as lost
O Charon! though helpless we fall
Cold and pale wrapped in pall
A phantom-like unearthly host.

Faithful to an ancient vow
On the meadow of eternal bliss,
Forever with the fatal kiss
Marked upon our ashen brow,
Behold us rather in release
Lingering on the path of peace.

THEODORE GIANAKOULIS.

Bureau of Missing Persons

Another Play in Three Acts

Act I

OUR readers will recall that on a previous occasion we were instrumental in having deleted from the negative and all positive prints certain remarks derogatory to the Greek name appearing in a talking picture entitled "The Yellow Ticket." Recently a number of vigilant Ahepans, including S. J. Contos, of Pittsburgh, and Harry Ionides, of Grand Rapids, Mich., called our attention to certain objectionable remarks appearing in the production "Bureau of Missing Persons."

Act II

October 23, 1933.

Mr. Will H. Hays, President,
Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.,
23 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

MY DEAR MR. HAYS:

Early in 1932 I had occasion to bring to your attention certain parts of the dialogue in "The Yellow Ticket" which were derogatory to the Greek people and which, through your kind intervention, the Fox Film Exchange ordered to be stricken out.

I am obliged to come to you again—this time in connection with a picture entitled "The Bureau of Missing Persons," a First National production which we understand is a Warner Brothers subsidiary. I have not seen the picture myself but, putting together numerous reports which have reached me, I judge that the theme is centered about a young lady who has been missing from home for some time, and that in an effort to locate her the following words are volunteered by someone: "She lives with a Greek who has a restaurant up in Forty-second Street," and that this girl was working in a Greek restaurant, the proprietor of which mutilated her body and threw her into the river. Not having seen the picture, I am at a disadvantage to convey a faithful résumé of the objectionable language, but undoubtedly you will have at your disposal a reel from which you may judge for yourself as to the merits of this complaint, and I know you will be fair in the matter.

We have no inclination to charge Warner Brothers with a deliberate attempt to slander and malign the Greek name. Neither are we the protégés of Hitler, or devotees of his doctrines against the Jewish race. There are many of that race whom we count as our friends. Nor do we wish to believe that Warner Brothers find a motive for such an attitude in any friction they might have had with former Greek business associates. Rather do we wish to be assured that this is merely an oversight on their part and that the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America will take such action as is necessary to maintain the motion picture field free of any racial innuendoes, which are conducive to discontent rather than harmony and cooperation among the various races which make America their home.

Trusting that we will receive the same impartial, speedy and just consideration which we received in your hands on a previous occasion, we are,

Very truly yours,

ORDER OF AHEPA,

ACHILLES CATSONIS, *Supreme Sec'y.*

Act III

WARNER BROS., PICTURES, INC.,
321 West 44th Street,
New York

October 28th, 1933.

Mr. Achilles Catsonis, Order of Ahepa,
Supreme Lodge Headquarters,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CATSONIS:

Your letter of October 23, to Will H. Hays, and relative to the First National production "Bureau of Missing Persons," has been called to my attention.

Your impression that the theme centers about the girl, who has been murdered, is somewhat inaccurate. The picture is very episodic, and the incident that has been found distasteful is very brief.

During the general routine work of the Bureau of Missing Persons at Police Headquarters a particular case is called to the attention of an officer recently appointed to the squad, and he is shown a photograph of a female body that has been identified by a particularly clever piece of detective work. The new man inquires as to the identity of the victim, and is told "*Oh, just a mudgutter blonde, from down on the East Side. She was livin' with a Greek, who run a restaurant on 34th Street; he caught her playing around so he chopped her up and tossed the body in the river.*" We identified it through the gold fillings in her teeth. If you ever get one like that hang on to her teeth."

You will note that certain sentences in the above speech are italicized. The italicized words I have ordered removed from the negative, and all existent positive prints throughout the United States and Canada, in deference to the objection voiced in your letter to Mr. Hays.

This will be accomplished as quickly as is humanly possible.

Let me take this occasion to assure you that there was no disparagement of the Greek race intended and that that is the only moment in the picture in which any reference to the Greek race is made.

I trust that this letter will prove wholly satisfactory, and I will communicate with our Production Department in California, in the hope that similar references may be avoided in the future.

My very kind regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed) ALBERT S. HOWSON,

Scenario Editor,
Director of Censorship.

cc/ to Mr. Will H. Hays.

Coffee As Grown and Prepared in Colombia

By NICHOLAS ANTHONY

COFFEE today is grown in fifty or more countries located within the tropical zone one either side of the equator. Originally it was native either to Abyssinia or Arabia where some claim it was found about 575 A. D. The Arabians call it "Kawah" or "Kaweh," the Turks later called it "Kaveh" and, through a further change of pronunciation and spelling, "Kaffee" and "Coffee" as we know it in English.

The credit for popularizing coffee as a beverage also belongs to Arabia, a Moham-
medan priest of that country having introduced the custom of coffee drinking to his countrymen.

Notwithstanding the early religious superstitions and edicts against it of the Moham-
medan priests, the drinking of coffee spread rapidly through Syria and Damascus. By 1554 it had become very popular in Constantinople. From there coffee drinking swept westward over Europe as Italian, French, Dutch and German merchants and scholars returning from the East brought back strange tales about the delightful new beverage made from berries of the coffee tree. From Europe coffee drinking made its way westward across the Atlantic into the new world.

Probably the Dutch first brought it to New York from their markets in Amsterdam about 1640. But even at the fabulous price of \$4.68 a pound, which William Penn is reported to have paid for his coffee, its use in America spread very quickly. As the popularity of coffee drinking spread across the world it was only natural that the cultivation of the coffee tree should also spread to the tropical colonies of these countries. By 1696 coffee culture had spread from Arabia to Java. Then years later specimens of these trees were brought back to the Botanical Garden at Amsterdam. Some of these trees were given as a gift by the Magistrate of Amsterdam to Louis XIV of France, who directed his friend, Captain Des Clieux, to take a seedling across the Atlantic to Martinique, one of the island possessions of France in the West Indies. From Martinique the Spaniards introduced coffee growing to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and finally to their possessions on the mainland of South America. Today Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Panama all produce coffee. Brazil is the largest producer. Colombia not only ranks second in the world production but, because of peculiar combination of Nature's advantages and highly intensified practices of coffee culture, she ranks as the world's largest producer of fine "mild" coffees—that is, coffees that are richest and heaviest in those oils that produce fine flavor and aroma but which are most free from those qualities that make for bitterness.

Let us study the coffee plant and see why Colombia is so adapted to the production of fine coffees. While the coffee tree or shrub is a tropical plant, it not only can withstand low temperatures but thrives best and produces the finest fruit when grown at the highest altitudes. Climate, temperature, soil and especially altitude have a direct influence upon the kind of beverage produced by coffees from the different coffee-growing countries.



Planting coffee in bamboo

The finest coffees, those of richest flavors, are grown in the higher altitudes. One might suppose that only constantly high temperatures prevailed in any country like Colombia, located almost under the equator and crossed by it. True her low coast lands are hot, but there almost any desired uniform temperature (depending on altitude) can be found.

On the rugged hillsides of the Andes mountain range, in soil of volcanic origin, in a country so rough that machinery frequently cannot be used, most of the plantations are found at altitudes varying from 4,500 to 7,000 feet above sea level. Nearly every Colombian planter has his own coffee nursery in which the seeds are



The coffee tree is protected by the shade of a palm

sown. When the plants are about 2 to 3 feet high they are transplanted in rows 12 to 15 feet apart. In order to improve the quality of their coffees, Colombian planters plant other trees such as banana, the gnomo or pisquin between the rows of coffee shrubs. The shade of these trees contribute two very important advantages to the coffees of Colombia. They temper the sunshine, making uniform its warmth, and they keep uniformly moist the air surrounding each coffee shrub beneath them. Unlike coffee culture in some countries, where its growing is conducted on a large acreage ranching basis, Colombian plantations are in most instances small farms or groves. There every tree receives constant care in order that its small yield of one to two pounds a year may possess that rich body and full mellow flavor that the planter demands. And yet, notwithstanding the fact that culture there is a hand operation, Colombia produces over 3,000,000 bags of coffee, 90% of which is sought after and used in the United States. (In some countries, the coffee tree is allowed to reach its natural height of 14 to 20 feet. In Colombia it is kept pruned down to a height of 5 to 6 feet. This practice in Colombia is especially important in producing uniformity of ripeness and flavor besides facilitating picking.)

The coffee plant is an evergreen, with sharp-pointed, oval-shaped, dark green leaves 4 to 5 inches long. They are shiny and wax-like and resemble very much the common laurel. At the third or fourth year the tree starts bearing. From the axils of the leaves the delicate white flowers emerge in clusters. Bursting in a profusion of white almost overnight, their beauty fades almost as fast, for flowering usually lasts only a day. Shortly after the flower period small clusters of green berries, each oblong in shape, begin to appear. In six to seven months, when they are about the size of a cherry, the fruit ripens, turning first to a brilliant red and then to a darker red when

(Continued on page 41)

The Work of Aristides Phoutrides

Friends:

We have gathered here this evening in commemoration of a friend; a scholar; a poet and a translator: Aristides Phoutrides.

As a friend, some of us have known him at Harvard University where he studied and taught; as a scholar we know of his painstaking researches in interpreting classic literature at the same institution and later at Yale; as a poet we know him by his work "Lights at Dawn," and as a translator we know him through "Life Immovable," "Hundred Voices," and other poems, "The Death of a Palicare," or "A Man's Death," and "Trisevgeni" or "Royal Blossom," a drama, part of the work of the foremost Neohellenic poet—Kostas Palamas.

Let us hastily go through Phoutrides' original creation, that of the "Lights at Dawn," a book of poems published by The Shatford Co., in 1917.

A poetic breath runs through the lyrics contained in "Lights at Dawn," delicate, unearthly. A struggling soul in anguish seeks peace and rest in these words:

"Tell me, heart close kin to sorrow,
Tell me, when the end will be.
Will to-day or will to-morrow
Bring us rest from agony?"

Immediately the reader becomes aware of an undercurrent sentiment molded with pathos akin to beauty—subjective beauty—which is the ultimate objective and source of all true poetry.

The following stanza, quoted from his poem "Raining," is characteristic of the poetic essence and the spirit that runs through the lyrics:

"Soul of sorrow everroaming
On the deserts of despair,
Where black waves are foaming
Fold thy wings and stay thy roaming.
Stay and bear
Midst the world's gray woes thy share."

The longer poems in "Lights at Dawn" are inspired by legends. The masterly woven detail of action of legendary characters is real and vivid while a kind of protogonic action and excitement akin to one of the very earth that gave birth to the legendary characters. Especially is this true in his American Indian legend: "Ktaadn and Morning Dew." The fantastic legendary spirit-character, as personified, lives again and acts before our very eyes. The environment created enchants us, and suddenly we become one with the agony and struggle of the acting characters.

Aristides Phoutrides possessed a keen sense of penetrating understanding of the nature and essence of the legend, and in his enthusiastic retelling strikes the right chord to which every lover of legend responds.

Who could have caught and rendered into another language so vividly the spirit of this beautiful modern Greek legend:

THE CITY OF SIN

"There is a lake near Sorsovi. In the old times, it was a city; but it sunk and became a lake because the people were given to sin."—A Greek Legend.

Calm like sleep spreads far the lake,
Sulphur-laden vapor rise;
Rocks like giants grimly wake,
Keeping watch with hidden eyes
Lest the sunken city rise
From the depths where dumb it lies,
Never to be awakened, never;
Dead to sin and life forever!

Never green shall fringe the shore
Of the water's waveless mass
Where the feasters dwelt before!
Never flower shall grace the grass,
Yellow from its birth and pale,
Ever dying, ever frail,
Never to be quickened, never;
Dead to sin and life forever!

Only in the ghostly light
Of the vapor-sickened moon,
The belated passer might
Listen to the wailing tune
Sung by restless phantom bands
Driven o'er the flooded lands,
Never to be ransomed, never;
Dead to sin and life forever!

"Lights at Dawn" reveal a beautiful soul—sensitive, sympathetic, crowned with a wreath of pain.

As a translator, Aristides Phoutrides has rendered a great service to Neohellenic letters, in that he has introduced and made manifest the meanings and utterings of their foremost exponent—Kostas Palamas.

A great poet is read and appreciated by many, but understood only by a poet. So it happens with Palamas, the mystic; the philosopher; the skeptic; the pagan and the Christian, the greatest of all contemporary poets. He is read and appreciated but understood by few.

The unique temperament of the Greek race and the strange life pattern, which is totally unknown to the outside world yet is an integral part which is concretely woven with Palamas' poetry, cannot be faithfully interpreted save by a poet.

The translator of Palamas' poetic work should be fully equipped of abundant poetic sympathy and understanding and unlimited knowledge resource. The manifold character of his poetry which encompasses and bears traits of the Greek race throughout its whole existence demands it. Furthermore, the medium of expression which is confined and in evolution as it happens to be with the modern Greek language, renders it impossible for any modern Greek writer to cross the narrow Greek boundaries without these qualities of the translator, and it is at this point that Aristides Phoutrides has marked unique success.

He not only translated Palamas but he carried the Palamic spirit with him amazingly well.

The complex, intricate image of the master verse-weaver Palamas, in the reweaving of Phoutrides, becomes simple and understandable, far more so than in the original, and yet the message conveyed and the image remain unchanged, retaining the original force, dignity and beauty.

(Continued on page 42)

Do Something of Permanent Value for Greece

By FRANK W. OBER

Honorary Secretary, Agricultural Council, Near East Foundation

SEVEN years ago a group of us met in the office of Mr. Ery Kehaya and discussed the work of the Near East Relief which then had 100,000 wards in its orphanages. Mr. Kehaya said with deep conviction: "This has been a great and noble work, in which I am glad to have had the privilege of sharing, to have gathered and ministered to these children in their distress and dire emergency. Now I would like to aid in doing something that would prove of permanent and lasting value to them and to Greece. I am convinced that it should be in the line of agriculture. Will you give this your consideration? Study the situation; discover its greatest need. I should like to aid Greece in a real, a large, and a constructive way."

The Agricultural Council of the Near East Relief, which is composed of forty outstanding leaders such as the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, heads of its Education Extension, Animal and Poultry Husbandry, presidents of agricultural colleges, editors of farm papers, etc., after consideration, selected Dr. O. S. Morgan, head of Columbia University's Agricultural Department, to visit Greece, study conditions in the Near East and submit plans to aid in increasing food production as well as the health, welfare and prosperity of the rural people of Greece. Fully two-thirds of its population are depending upon farming for a livelihood. Dr. Morgan's survey was thorough. He visited 27 out of 35 of its prefectures and the islands of Chios, Crete, Corfu and Syra. He came into personal contact with the people of the farm and village as well as the heads of the Ministry of Agriculture, colleges and schools. He got the facts at first hand. His report showed that only one of every five acres of land was cropped and yet the value of the agricultural production of Greece was more than double that of its industries; 80% of its exports, including tobacco, was from the land. In Dr. Morgan's judgment, to the 5,000,000 arable acres could be added 5,000,000 more by better farm methods, from drained lands, from uplands by irrigation, and reclaimed foothills for fruit, olives, vines and nuts. These lands he considered capable of producing



Learning Tree Surgery



Blessing the Trees

double or treble, and with better livestock, breeding and feeding methods, adding fully 50% more in a period of 25 years. But the greatest unexploited agricultural potential, he declared, was its 4,000,000 farm population, most of whom were following ancient and discredited methods of farming. The lowly occupation of farming should become a "noble calling."

Dr. Morgan suggested that the best available man in America be secured to project and adapt agricultural extension in Macedonia as a demonstration field according to plans for advancing agricultural practices in America. He did not recommend establishing a school to which village farmers' sons be sent to study in the class-room, but that instructors be sent to the villages and that the fields be class-rooms. A school might educate fifty to one hundred youths, who might possibly go back to the villages and farms, at a cost of \$50,000 to equip and \$25,000 a year to maintain. By America's proven extension methods 5,000 farmers might be trained at a cost of \$15,000 a year. With the aid of the U. S. Agricultural Educational experts, Prof. Harold B. Allen, a man qualified by education and experience, was sent. The Near East Relief (now the Near East Foundation) backed the enterprise, which would serve all the village youth as well as its 4,000 orphanage wards placed on Macedonian farms. So Professor Allen went to Greece to undertake to produce more food from its scant acres under conditions existing in Greece and to engage Greece in the undertaking. It was not to be a foreign plant in a foreign soil. He went empty-handed, but equipped with good sense and knowledge of farm practices and farm educational methods, gained by twenty years in America and two years in the Near East. He was instructed to "get results" and he got results. His first months in Greece were spent in becoming acquainted with the situation, with the leaders of agricultural education, the people, and the villages. He must work with the materials at hand.

With the help of the Refugee Agricultural Commission, six groups of six villages were selected as demonstration centers. Then he went out to these villages, sat in the coffee houses with a dozen or more farmers, to whom

he outlined his plan of cooperative training. They quickly fell in with it. They saw in it assurances of practical help in solving their problems. The local committee invariably included the mayor, schoolmaster and village priest. A Greek graduate from a "secondary" agricultural college was to be the instructor for the six villages. For three months in winter he should give talks, two evenings a week, on crops and their production. In the summer he was to be on the field, supervising planting, seed selection, cultivation and harvesting. Teaching was not to be from books and only those engaged directly in farming were to attend.

Professor Allen's next problem was to find instructors who would work on his plan. In Greece a graduate teacher considers himself a professional man, carries a cane, teaches in the class-room and maintains a dignity above the "dirt farmers." To find such men who would "demean" themselves in such "unprofessional" service was difficult. But men were found with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture. Then Professor Allen set about to train the first six teachers for their work in the 36 villages. Together they studied methods in vogue in Greece and how to improve them. They went out with him to meet the people, placed before them their plans, formed their classes and started their work. Each man reported daily where he taught and what he taught. Fortnightly Professor Allen visited each man on the job, "checked up" on his work and met with the farmers. Now nine men cover 54 villages and hundreds of farm projects are conducted on their methods.

This is a school "on the hoof." Classes are held in coffee houses, school houses, court rooms or community centers. In one season these nine men traveled 3,000 miles on foot and as many on horseback, visited 795 homes, had an attendance of 5,923 at their talks, spoke at 91 day schools, inoculated 5,367 poultry against cholera, budded and grafted 15,397 trees and vines, helped to plant 7,740 trees and 55,000 almond seeds, and discussed methods with 3,000 farmers. Last year 1,908 raised new crops instead of depending solely on tobacco, 1,964 disinfected their wheat seed, 817 learned to grade it, 1,156 planted kitchen gardens, 282 bought improved poultry and 148

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set out orchards and vineyards. In the season 225 cooperative farmers and 220 projects were enrolled as the result of their winter training. While a small percentage of the population attended agricultural meetings the rest of them "looked over the wall." In Greece, as in America, people "have to be shown"; telling them is not enough. Villages and village life are being made over. The instructor carries his equipment in his head; in his hand he carries a small case containing pruning, grafting and budding tools, tools for soil testing, a syringe for inoculating poultry and on occasions a little moving picture machine to show agricultural films, a hand sprayer for fruit trees, or a latrine borer. To the public school children this traveling instructor gives a talk each week. School gardens are planted on ground set aside and fenced by village fathers. Trees are planted and pruning, grafting and spraying are taught. At five garrisons the soldiers had weekly lectures and supervision in their gardens. As 90% of the young men in the army are from farms and will go back to them after their army service it will be seen that right here is a functioning agricultural school with a greater enrollment than many colleges—an immense contribution to the agriculture of Greece and at small expense.

In the refugee villages, where over a million people are making a desperate fight for a living on the few acres allotted them, the coming of the "Schools of the People" were hailed as life savers. It was my privilege in 1929 to meet them in their homes and classes in company with Professor Allen and the capa-



Prize Calf

ble Greek instructors. To reach one of these groups of villages on the rough Bulgarian border we were obliged to travel on horseback. I recall vividly the meeting with one group in a primitive mud-floored coffee house on a rainy night. The rough room was dimly lighted by a single lamp. The leader had given his final talk in the three months series. At the close the mayor—a farmer who had had his full share of the bitter sufferings and struggles of a refugee—feelingly voiced the thanks of all and begged that Demosthenes, their loved instructor, be permitted to remain with them during the summer to direct them in applying what he had taught to actual field production. To assure them that he would stand by them was a satisfaction to us as

well as to them. Now for four years winter teaching has been continued along with field supervision. The villages are being transformed, fields and gardens are productive, roads built, sanitation introduced, swamps drained, homes improved and children are healthy and happy.

On the following day's journey of thirty miles on horseback, we met encouraged and forward-looking people. Day school children pointed with eager pride to their gardens redeemed from stone heaps. Each child had a spot of his or her own and was growing things under direction. This education was preparing them to live where they must live and make their living. A boy of eighteen, who with his widowed mother had made a wholesome living and home out of a wrecked Turkish house, was called the best farmer of them all. Another orphanage ward of the Near East Relief exhibited with pride her clean home and begged us to be her guest, "for I was your guest for four years in the orphanage." A priest showed his garden and orchard planted, pruned and sprayed under Demos' direction. The border garrison soldiers who had had his weekly instruction showed their gradens and spoke of what they would do when they went back to their father's farms with new ideas to improve crops and village prosperity. This is not merely class-room theory; it is practical. Every good home, productive field and healthy family is a stimulus to the whole countryside.

Here is a picture of a day's work of the instructor we observed working with a group of six villages near old Philippi. We met him on his way from the village school where he had given his talk to 200 children. The school grounds were set with trees and fenced—a great contrast to the scraggly hard beaten clay of the average school grounds. On the way to the town he stopped to treat a sick cow and handled it with the skill of a veterinarian. Then we went with him to his reading room and to the mayor's office, where we met the village officials and drank coffee together. Then we met his group of 25 alert young farmers. His talk was on fighting the disease which was ravaging the vineyards. He had gone out in the morning to secure a diseased vine, taking with him four school boys. It was a lesson to them. On his way back he showed the diseased root under his microscope to the usual group of old men about the coffee house. So this made the third lesson of the day, and as he laid that root before them under the microscope and explained the ravage of the disease, how it could be controlled and American stock grafted upon it, that crowd of young men was as much fascinated by the demonstration as if they were watching a crap game. This was just a sample day in his busy life.

It was possible, Dr. Morgan showed in his survey, to double the yield of crops. It was also possible to double the production from cattle, to introduce cows that gave 16 quarts of milk a day instead of four, the average from native stock; hens to lay 150 to 250 eggs instead of 50 to 60; hogs that made 300 pounds of meat from the same amount of food a scrub would make 150 pounds; of goats which yield four to six quarts of milk a day instead of one or two. The Agricultural Council has induced American breeders to make contributions from their best blooded stock. Five shipments have been made of Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, Brown Swiss and Red Polled cattle, some from sires valued at \$25,000. These

were placed with judgment where care and intelligent handling were assured. After six years their progeny numbers thousands. Bulls were placed as herd sires for groups of villages. From the finest poultry bred in America supplied to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Drama, over 4,000 eggs for hatching were distributed among refugee farmers the first season. That was four years ago. Tens of thousands have been produced since. No better parent stock was to be found in the world. One pair of Brown Swiss cattle multiplied greatly. The cow gave 8,247 pounds of milk. The average native cow give less than four quarts. The first son became herd sire for another Province. Scores of daughters from native stock produced twice as much as their dams. The progeny of a trio of Jerseys sent to Chios now reaches up to hundreds. To aid the Government, which is convinced that rabbit breeding would greatly supplement Greeks' limited meat production, 29 of the best rabbits produced in America, some weighing 12 pounds, were shipped last March. A doe from her five litters may produce 100 pounds of meat in a year.

The Ministry cooperated. When has it been known in Greece for a high official to leave his office to make an extended trip among the villages? Th. Melas of the Ministry did this with Professor Allen for one full week. When has it been known that "superior" officials lunched with and addressed "inferiors"? But the heads of the Greek Ministry of Agriculture, Education and Hygiene and the American Minister lunched with and addressed the extension leaders in their annual fortnight's training conference in Athens. The Ministry maintains the standing of the instructors, thus assuring their recognition and pension. The Government gives half rate on railroads. The Prime Minister has declared that the prosperity of Greece and peace of the Near East depends upon the solution of the agrarian question, and sent this message: "We accord to the Near East Relief our fullest cooperation in its extension service."

This work is thoroughly cooperative. The villagers are full partners in the enterprise. They provide a place of meeting, land for demonstration fields and school gardens, set aside a recreation field, give days and weeks of work on undertakings to improve water supply, drain stagnant pools and swamps, set out fruit and shade trees, establish sewerage, dig latrines, etc. They furnished rooms and supervision for twelve libraries. In a little border town soldiers and youth built a center for a reading room and the meetings. The cost to the Foundation was but \$15. The village of Maktigalo gave 11,000 bricks, stone and material, and 123 citizens furnished teams and labor to erect a community, health, welfare and library center. Everyone helped, even little children carried stones. No project will be undertaken without local cooperation.

This is but a part of the story, a glimpse of the undertaking which is aiding to bring days of plenty, prosperity and peace to a land where the strife of wars has left in their wake suffering, woe, misery and want. What has been demonstrated in Macedonia is a contribution to agricultural education throughout Greece. Work on these principles, which have proved successful here as in America, is guiding agricultural extension in Albania, Bulgaria, Syria, Turkey and Palestine. I have not touched upon the work of welfare and barely

(Continued on page 40)

ARGONAUTEAN INCIDENT

Coasting around the peninsula, long, jagged fingers in the blue sea, the *Argo* went on and on. Each stroke of the oars was a sweet murmur to Jason's ear. The king of gods, who ruled the universe with a mighty hand, desired that strife and war should cease. Jason was heir to the throne. Pelias was the tyrant of the throne. 'Twas a difficult path in the lives of men. Jason would win. Pelias would die. And the god nodded his sagacious head. The Fates, he thought, command it. Who could oppose the fates?

Meantime the *Argo* goes on and on. A cover of darkness falls about it. First one, then another, finally many more, all bright, shiny points in the sky, the stars take their places in the earth's drama. Then a round, silvery ball of light begins its slow ascent. Brighter and brighter it grows and it finally bursts into its full glory. It is the moon, Diana's satellite.

A waning autumn, winter days coming, stormy, and dangerous for the journey. The many voices of the sea begin their low murmuring. Puffs of wind from the north hasten the ship upon the buoyant sea. The sea-demons stirred as if awakening from a troubled sleep. The tinkling of ship's metal mingled with the moaning wind playing a melody upon the harp strings of the mast.

"Sails down, my lads, sails down and let her ride free."

The *Argo*, lightened from the burden, hears the call of the spirits and plows through the sea to reach them. But the spirits seem far and farther away.

A panting sea was raging
Furiously with swelling breast,
Rising, rising, rising, and then
Falling to infernal depth, below one's vision.
The mermaids, frightened by the swollen cavern,
Trembled in Neptune's halls,
Sparkling foam, burst and shattered,
Fell about their golden hair
Like Jovian jewels, loosed
From a turbulent sky,
The clouds rushed madly,
Grey, dark, a seething cloak

Of angry Olympian gods.
The *Argo* rose and fell
With the motion of the sea.
Huge beams creaked and sighed.
The masts, those proud beings of Thessalian forest,
Rocked and shook, writing their message
Against a menacing sky.
Ghosts of the past, of seamen
Gone to sea, resting in silent depths,
Companions to mermaids, friends of Poseidon,
But gone, gone from wives and love.
Good Zeus, what was that—
A bird, a pteron, a hopeful message
That brings with it peace and quiet,
Abated tides, and end of the journey.

The auspicious dawn rises. The gliding *Argo* cuts the silent sea. A rising sun disperses the remaining clouds. Jason goes to the prow and gazes far out to sea. Another day is gone, and the *Argo* goes on and on, shortening the distance which separates it from the golden fleece.

NICHOLAS CHALTAS.

Thank You, Colonel Moss

I have read with much interest the copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Ahepa, and also the copies of the official magazine of the society, which you were good enough to send me.

The aims of the Ahepa are, indeed, lofty and patriotic, and the splendid work the organization is doing is most commendable.

In some respects the aims of the Ahepa are basically the same as those of the United States Flag Association, and I, therefore, wish to say that if our Association can in any way serve the Ahepa, please do not hesitate to command us—it will be a pleasure to obey.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) JAS. A. MOSS,

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired,

President General, U. S. Flag Association.



The Wilmington Chapter No. 95, Order of Ahepa, has been very active lately. The accompanying cartoon shows some of the members who have set their heart and soul to revive and rebuild our chapter.

Brother James Sarros, who carries a lot of weight in our community affairs, is giving the brothers the impressions he received from recent visits to the New England Chapters. At his right is Bro. Kramedas, Vice President, a human dynamo, always doing something for the good of the order. Bro. C. Couvas, Bro. E. Lazopoulos, Bro. John Govatos, Bro. James Haldas, President; Bro. Peter Liarakos, Treasurer; Bro. Tho. Thomas, and Bro. Tom. Caravaselis. Standing, Bro. Stephen Exar, Corporal of Guards; the young man is Bro. Dr. Boines, who is always in a hurry; Bro. Geo. Manolakis and Bro. Gordon Govatos, Secretary.

An Experiment in Squash Vine Surgery

By H. J. QUEREAU

THE Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has been experimenting on the improvement of squashes several years; in fact, the improvement work started in 1914.

In 1921 the station introduced a new Hubbard squash called the kitchenette. It was a small squash made from a selection from commercial seed of the original Hubbard.



H. J. Quereau holding his 48-pound prize squash

Despite the many advantages of a small squash the market demand for a large squash persisted. This is especially true in the markets of the larger cities where most of the produce is sold to the retailers, cafeterias, and other large users of vegetable produce, and very little is sold direct to the consumers. To meet this demand for a larger, green Hubbard squash the station perfected the new Brighton Hubbard squash and seeds were sent out for trial in the spring of 1932. This variety of squash has many desirable features which are not found in the old varieties of Hubbard. It is a uniformly large squash, weighing from fifteen to eighteen pounds, and still there is a demand for a larger squash.

It occurred to me that with proper treatment a much larger squash could be produced and at the same time the quality would not be impaired. And in order to produce the larger squash I conceived the idea of uniting several vines together by the method of grafting and called the operation "squash

vine surgery." It is a simple form of what might be called "a blood transfusion."

I selected a good, healthy vine and grafted three other vines to this one parent vine, making a complete circulating system of all four vines. This method gave the parent vine three extra roots to gather substance from the soil, and the leaf growth on the main plant was at least one-third larger and much stronger and of a decided deep green color, much more healthy looking than the other vines despite the fact that they all had the same amount of fertilizer. The flesh is uniformly thick, cooks dry and mealy, and of a delicious flavor.

I am not positive that this method would be practical or profitable, but as long as there is a demand for larger squashes growers might give it a trial without any additional expense. It is very thick, solid meat, with small seed cavity, and I believe the quality will be of the best, as it has had no extra feeding excepting what the four roots gathered from the soil and the leaves gathered from the atmosphere.

The accompanying photographs show the results of the experiment; also three places where the grafting was done.

The Quereau squash weighs 48 pounds.

Mr. Quereau is a great lover and student of nature. Annually, for the last three or four decades, in company with several friends, he has made a pilgrimage to the woods near Moose Lake, N. Y., where they spend about two weeks communing with the great outdoors, and incidentally, doing a little deer hunting.

THIS ISSUE OF THE MAGAZINE

was delayed on account of the illness of the Editor.
The next issue will be out February 15. The closing date will be January 31. Please send your news before that date.



The arrows show three places where the squash vines were grafted



Delegates to Convention of District No. 6, which includes the Metropolitan Chapters of New York

Why the Sons of Pericles

By ARTHUR G. SYRAN

THE question has often been asked, "Why the Sons of Pericles?" but, since it is said that history repeats itself, we may find the answer in the pages of history.

Turning back the pages of time to the days long before Christ, we find ancient Hellas in all its glory, the leader of the then known world and the center of learning.

Much is known of Greek mythology and Greek history from the dawn of civilization to the triumphs and tragic death of Alexander the Great. Little, however, is known of the five hundred and fifty years during which Greece, reduced to a Roman province, provided only a battle ground for Roman arms and a treasure house for Roman pillage. From the beginning of the Byzantine Empire to the fall of Constantinople in 1453, Greece rose like Phoenix from her ashes and resumed her place in the concert of nations.

At the fall of Constantinople Greece again lost her identity, this time more completely than before. It was now under the jurisdiction of a cruel Mongol race of different civilization, language and religion. There does not seem to have been a darker age in the history of all Greece than during the period from 1453 to 1821.

In 1821 Greece once more regained her independence and since then she has, in the short period of one hundred and ten years, nobly and successfully striven for the rejuvenation of ancient Hellas.

Briefly, therefore, we can see that Greece led, in the beginnings of history, the world, then dropped out of sight through Roman conquest, arose to new heights under the Byzantine Empire, was crushed once more by the cruel Ottoman and finally now has again risen to an independent and glorious nationality.

History tells us that no other nation has been able to do this and, at the same time, preserve its language, its traditions and its learning. By what power has the Greek been

able to succeed and accomplish these wonders where the other races have failed?

History does repeat itself. The Greeks, although overwhelmingly individualistic, have always been able to succeed where a common interest invites them. It is also a fact that the Greek, by nature, is a builder or homes. The home, of course, is founded upon marriage and children. It would be impossible for the Greek to have accomplished what history tells us he has, did he not in youth deeply instill into his children the learning, the customs and the traditions of ancient Hellas. On that spirit of the Greek depends his success—on his teachings in his youth and their carrying on in his maturity the Hellene has maintained the continuity of his nationality.

The Greece of the past was held together by a common purpose, a common interest. During her periods of servitude it was the common enemy. During her periods of power the desire to uphold and glorify the name of Hellas.

The Ahepa resulted when the Hellenes in America joined together in a spirit of brotherly love for the success of the American citizen of Hellenic descent in this country. In this land of opportunity the individualistic character of the Greek made it easy for the individual to succeed, but it was equally likely that he might lose his identity as a Greek.

The Ahepa felt deeply the responsibility for Hellenism in this country, and in its desire to perpetuate here the memory of men of Hellenic ancestry, so that the history and traditions of Greece might continue in this land of promise, it fostered the Sons of Pericles.

Early in this century children born in America of Greek parents were constantly made aware that they had relatives in Greece. From time to time newcomers would come to America filled with stories of present-day Greece, its life, its problems and its progress. Within the last twenty years immigration from Greece has greatly decreased, and during the last ten

years the creation of the immigration restrictions of the Federal Government has practically stopped emigration of Greeks to this country.

The youth of Greek parents, being greatly in the minority when compared with that of other racial groups, has unlimited opportunities to stray from the traditions of his motherland and eventually to entirely forget it. Father Time will ultimately take his toll of the present members and years to come might see the Ahepa and its labors in inculcating Hellenic ideals in the coming generations gone for naught.

The Ahepa's desire to perpetuate its work thus made it imperative that it train the youths of Greece in America to eventually take their place as soldiers of the fraternity, and thus to carry on its work. But in order to become a member of the Ahepa one must be at least 21 years of age. That might be too late to attract children born and educated in this country into its membership. Then local interests might have overbalanced their precious heritage and thus, the purpose of the Ahepa would not be accomplished.

The result, and thus history repeats itself, is the official Junior Order of Ahepa, the Sons of Pericles. What finer name could have been selected for this young group than that of Pericles? After the Persian wars Pericles came into his own as a dominant figure of the country. Under his guidance Athens not only expanded in power, but as well in wealth, beauty and learning.

For the first time in their history the shock of battle in the Persian Wars had united the Greeks in greater intimacy, and for the first time they felt a national pride in the deeds of all Greeks against the Persians.

It has been said that Pericles was celebrated for the perfect nobleness of his character, his high-mindedness, unselfishness and patriotism. He was moderate in his counsels and nothing could exceed the power and beauty of his oratory.

What better name, what better symbol could have been selected as a model for Hellenic youth in America than that of Pericles?

(Continued on page 41)



FRATERNITY NEWS

Doings of Ahepa Chapters Arranged According to Districts

District No. 1

First District Plans Spirited Inter-Ahepa Campaign in Wide Educational Program

SUMMER camp for boys, essay contests, athletic prizes, theatrical performances and publication of a monthly bulletin for their District are a few of the things that the heads of District No. 1 of the Ahepa have pledged themselves to carry out for the benefit of the chapters within their jurisdiction, if plans laid down during their recent meeting materialize.

This was their second meeting of the year and it was held at Bennington, Vt., in the home of Bro. N. Petras, District Treasurer, with all the members of the District Lodge present, some of them traveling as far as 600 miles to be there.

According to reports received, they have decided on the following:

1. The establishment of a boys' camp, with Brother Haritas, attorney of Lewiston, Maine, offering the use of his camp at Bryan Pond for this purpose.
2. The conducting of an essay contest among the Sons of Pericles of the District with ample prizes to the winners.
3. The awarding of trophies to the outstanding basketball teams of the Sons of Pericles within the District.
4. The organization of a theatrical performance at Portland, Maine, the proceeds of which to be used for the benefit of the District chapters and schools.
5. The publication of a monthly bulletin with N. Colovos, Past District Governor, as editor in chief, and Leon Frangedakis, the present District Secretary, as associate editor; and
6. To conduct an extensive visiting tour among all the chapters of the District.

Manchester Chapter Member on State Education Committee

BRO. CHRIS J. AGRAFIOTIS, member of the Manchester Chapter, No. 44, of the Ahepa, Manchester, N. H., and director of the office on Americanism of the New Hampshire Department of the American Legion was selected to serve on the committee for the furtherance of education on a state-wide program during the American Education Week, November 6-12.

The American Education Week is sponsored by the National Education Association, the U. S. Office of Education and the American Legion.

District No. 2

Lowell Ahepans Establish Junior Chapter

At a special meeting held on August 14, of the Lawrence Chapter No. 47 of the Ahepa, a new Chapter of the Sons of Pericles was installed and initiated. The work of putting the thirteen new applicants through the initiation was performed very efficiently by the Degree Drill Team of the Dilboy Chapter of Brookline, Mass.

Among those present was District Governor George P. Thompson, who addressed the boys in his customary inspiring manner. There was also present District Marshall Reveliotis, Brother Geros, President, and Brother Bacos, Secretary of the Acropolis Chapter of Haverhill, and Brother Sampatakakos, Secretary of the Lowell Chapter.

After the initiation the new Chapter elected its officers and they were accordingly installed. The major officers were as follows: Christos Alexios, President; Theodore Lampros, Vice-President; Nicholas Anagnostopoulos, Treasurer; Peter Sampatakos, Secretary.

The advisory board, as selected by President Nicholas Theodore, is as follows: John Haliampalias, Chairman; James Krekes, Elias Chaltas.

Since it was through the work of Brother Haliampalias that the new Sons of Pericles was installed, it was very fitting that he should be selected to act in an advisory capacity to the boys.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served.

HARRY PERDIKIS,
Secretary.

Marlboro, Mass., Sons of Pericles Drum Corps Win Prizes; Ahepa Patrols Take Notice!

STARTING under difficult circumstances about two years ago the Marlboro, Mass., Sons of Pericles Drum Corps, now boasting of a membership of 32 full-fledged members, with the help of their elders (Ahepans) have worked their way up to such a position that, today, they can win championship honors, and their participation in parades in their community to be considered quite an event.

So far this year they have won four prize cups and a cash donation. Last September 10, there was held a competition of the New England junior drum corps for the New England championship honors conducted by the St. Anne Society of Lawrence, Mass.,

and the Marlboro boys were awarded 3d place honors, in maneuvering, with fourteen other units of drum corps from all over New England taking part in the contest.

Marlboro, Mass., Establishes Sons of Pericles Drum Corps

UNDOUBTEDLY, you have heard something of the efforts of the Sons of Pericles Drum Corps of Marlboro, Mass. Starting under somewhat difficult circumstances the drum corps was organized, there now being 32 members, and being in existence about two years.

This year they have captured four cups and a cash donation. In Lawrence, September 10, New England junior drum corps competed for New England championship honors, 14 drum corps taking part. This was conducted by the St. Anne Society of Lawrence, Mass. Marlboro Sons of Pericles won third maneuvering prize, being but a few points from the top. The drills, marching and maneuvering was a beautiful sight, and I, knowing the limitations which your boys had to contend with, and the obstacles to overcome in order to participate in this demonstration, was overjoyed that the boys won any prize. If you knew the determination, the hopeful spirit of these boys, the hours of practice they put in, against sometimes somewhat depressing conditions, you would also be thrilled by their success.

Now, whenever any civic event is held, any parade, in this city, they are always invited to march. In fact, they are becoming known through this state, and admired! August 26 we held a lawn party, netting \$101. This money was used to hire a bus, and to get prepared to attend the championship competition in Lawrence. October 20 we are holding a supper and entertainment in order to make a fair sum for the treasury. October 30 they have been invited to march in a large parade in Boston, receiving compensation for this. They need it. They need coats, and some other accessories, which we will work for. We have plans laid for a minstrel show, probably in January.

The reason I am telling you this is I want you to know of their efforts, and, also, I have a hope—perhaps it is too much—but I wish there might be a way to send them to Ohio next year. Has the Supreme Lodge ever helped any junior drum corps in the expense of attending a National Convention? If so, is there any way that Marlboro Sons of Pericles Drum Corps might be considered? We will try and do our part, if possible, to succeed. If there is any chance please let us know the conditions.

MRS. LOUIS TSINGARIDAS.

**District No. 3
Holds Combined Picnic**

THE first annual picnic of the chapters comprising the third district of the Ahepa was held on Sunday, August 27, at the Swedish Club, Hoxie, R. I. Commenting on the picnic, District Secretary Harry Rougas says: "The attendance was fairly good. The weather was perfect and all had a wonderful time. A cup, donated by District Lodge No. 3 to the chapter of the Sons of Pericles which would win most points in athletic contests scheduled for the day, was won by the Olympic Chapter of the Sons of Pericles of Fall River, Mass. The district lodge officers and the officers of the Providence (R. I.) chapter were in charge of the arrangements.

Obituary

STEVEN MARCOPOULOS,
Past President, William McKinley Chapter
No. 91, Buffalo, N. Y.
Departed during the past summer.

CHARLES P. MICHELL,
Grand Island (Neb.) Chapter No. 167.
Departed September 23, 1933.

OLYKRES PATSIARIS,
Oakland (Calif.) Chapter No. 171.
Departed October 23, 1933.

GEORGE N. PAPPAS,
Mount Olympus (Spokane) No. 180.
Departed October 17, 1933.

NICK TOVAS,
Columbia (S. C.) Chapter No. 284.
Departed April 2, 1933.

WILLIAM KOROLIN,
Member Green River Chapter No. 182, Green
River, Wyo.
Departed November 12, 1933.

ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ Μ. ΚΟΨΣΑΡΙΑΔΗΣ
ΑΣΦΕΝΔΙΟΥ
ΚΩΣ (Αιγύπτιον)

Ἐν Ἀσφενδίου Κῶ, τῆ 15 Ὀκτωβρ. 1933.

Πρὸς τὸ Ἐντιμώτατον Σωματεῖον τῆς
« Α Χ Ε Π Α »
Εἰς Βάσινγκτον.

Ἐντιμώτατε Κύριε Ὑπατε Πρόεδρε.

Οἱ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ εἰς εὐφρογυηθέντες ἐκ τῶν οἰσημοπαθῶν τοῦ χωρίου Ἀσφενδίου τῆς νήσου Κῶ, οἵτινες ἔλαβον τὰ ἀποσταλέντα παρὰ τοῦ Σωματείου Σας ποσά, ἐκφράζονται δι' ἑμοῦ τὰς εὐχαριστίας των καὶ τὰς εὐχὰς των διὰ τὸ βοήθημα, καὶ εὐγνωμόνως ὑπερηφανεύονται διὰ τὴν ἐπιδειχθεῖσαν ἀδελφικὴν ἀλληλεγγύην τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῆς Βορ. Ἀμερικής, νὰ συμμερισθῶσι τὸν πόνον πασχόντων ὁμοίωνων ἀδελφῶν πληγέντων δεινῶς ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστροφικοῦ σεισμοῦ τῆς 23ης Ἀπριλίου ἔ. ἔ.

Ἡ μόνη βοήθεια αὕτη ἣτις ἔφθασε μέχρι τῶν δυστυχῶν χωρικῶν, ὑπῆρξεν ἡ πιστὴ διατριάνωσις τῆς φιλετικῆς ἐνότητος, ἣτις συνεκίνησε βαθύτατα τὰς συνειδήσεις ὅλων τῶν κατοίκων τῆς νήσου καὶ δάξονα εὐγνωμοσύνης ἐστεφάνωσαν τὴν πράξιν Σας ταυτην.

Δέξασθε, Ἐντιμώτατε Κύριε Ὑπατε Πρόεδρε καὶ δι' Ὑμῶν πρὸς ὅλους τοὺς Ἐντιμωτάτους Κυρίους τοῦ Διοικητικοῦ Σας Συμβουλίου καὶ τοὺς φιλογενεῖς ἀδελφούς τοὺς καταβαλλόντας τὸν ὀβολὸν των, τὴν πλήρη διαβεβαίωσιν τῆς εὐγνωμοσύνης μας, δεόμενοι εἰς τὸν Ὑψιστον ἐπεὶ τῆς ὑγείας, προσόδου καὶ εὐφροσύνης τῶν ἐν ταῖς Ἠνωμέναις Πολιτείαις τῆς Β. Ἀμερικής ἀδελφῶν ἡμῶν.

ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ Μ. ΚΟΨΣΑΡΙΑΔΗΣ
Τοπικὸς Ἐπίτροπος

Ο ΡΩΜΗΟΣ ΣΤΟΝ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΣΟ

Θεοῦλα μου τί σοῦθε νὰ μ' ἀγαπᾶτε;
νομίζεις πὸς θὰ μ' ἐμελλε καθόλου,
ἂν ἤθελες κ' ἐμένα νὰ κολάσης,
καὶ μ' ἀστελλας παρὰ τοῦ διαβόλου;

Μ' ἀρέσει ὁ Παράδεισος ἀλήθεια.
Χωρὶς βουλεῖα σκοτῶνω τὸν καιρὸν
βλέπω ἄριους γύρω μου σωρὸν,
διαβάζω συναξάρια, παρακλίθια,
καὶ ἀκούω καὶ τραγούδια θεϊκὰ
μὰ εἶλα ποῦ δὲν ἔχετε τυχθεῖτε
νὰ λᾶτε κί' ἕνα ὄνο πολιτικὰ;

Σὺ κυβερνᾶς γιὰ πάντα μὲ γαλήνη
καὶ ὦρα ἀπ' τὸ θρόνον σου δὲν πέρτεις...
Ἄς ἦτο δυνατόν Θεὸς νὰ γείνη
καὶ ἄλλος σὺν καὶ σὲνα, λίγο ζεύτης,

νὰ μετρωθῆ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ τ' ἀστέρι,
νὰ πᾶνε καὶ μὲ κείνον οἱ μισοί,
νὰ ἔρχεται αὐτὸς νὰ πέρτεις σὺ
νὰ γίνεται λιγνὸν νταλαβέρι...
Μὰ ὅλα ἐδῶ εἶναι τακτικὰ,
ὁ οὐρανὸς θεὸς ἐσένα ἔχει
καὶ δὲν μιλοῦν ποτὲ πολιτικὰ.

Ἐδῶ ποῦ μ' ἔρχεαι ὅλοι ζῶνε
γιὰ μὲνα εἶναι κολασις μεγάλη.
Πολιτικὰ τ' αὐτὸς μου ἂς ἀκούει,
κί' ἂς εἶμαι καὶ ἐπὶν κολασι, γ α λ κ λ κ !

Ἄν εἶγες εἰς τὸν νοῦν νὰ μὲ κολάσης,
καὶ μ' ἔσπερες κοντὰ σου γιὰ παινή,
νὰ! κολασις γιὰ με ἀληθινὴ...
Μὰ εὐχᾶναι παιὰ, Θεὸ μου, μὴ μὲ σκάσης
καὶ διωξῆ με, ἐπὶ λέω παστορικὰ,
γιατὶ ἀλλοτῶς στιγμὴ δὲν θὰ τεγᾶσης...
καὶ μόνος θὰ μιλοῦ πολιτικὰ.

Γ. ΣΟΥΡΗΣ



Elpis Chapter, New Britain, Conn., Gives Historical Play

Front row, left to right: S. Metides, organizer and director; V. Paulas, Mrs. K. Sari, Miss Anna Rapieli, G. Kamanis, Mrs. E. Ignatison, N. Saris, Miss Anna Saris, Mrs. Z. Tiropoli, K. Gregoritsas, G. Kayias. Back row, left to right: Mrs. Georgia Loulis, assistant director; Miss A. Gregoritsas, A. Pashalakis, Miss S. Pashalakis, Miss A. Kapetanaki, L. Greos, Mrs. Ch. Mihigoni, S. Maloukis, Miss S. Kapetanaki, L. Doumopoulos, Miss E. Chrisvali, George Apostolon, president of the committee.



Peter Spyros, president of Syracuse Chapter No. 37—Host to the Fifth District gathering in honor of the past presidents

Brilliant Affair Held by Fifth District of Ahepa

Syracuse, N. Y., Gathering One of the Best Held in History of the District

Past Presidents and Officers Honored

Peter N. Spyros, President Chapter 37, Gives a Fine Account of Himself as General Chairman

(From the NEON VEMA)

ONE of the most impressive and most successful affairs held recently under the Fifth District, Order of Ahepa, and more especially under the sponsorship of Chapter 37 of Syracuse, N. Y., was the Dinner and Dance offered in honor of the Past Presidents of the District on November 15th.

Notwithstanding a most severe snowstorm that played havoc in the entire area of Syracuse, all delegations scheduled to join in the celebration were on hand when the Main Ball Room of the popular Onondaga Hotel opened its doors to welcome the celebrant.

From Albany, sending a group sixty strong, from Binghamton, Schenectady, Elmira, Watertown, and from other places as far as Buffalo and Rochester the faithful came, and had a wonderful time.

From Washington, D. C., Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary of the Order and a Syracusean by right, was there, and so was, by special invitation, Adamantios Th. Polyzoides of New York.

Peter N. Spyros, President Chapter 37, who was the chief organizer of the affair, and a most popular man to wit, opened the proceedings and extended the welcome of his Chapter to the visitors, thereupon he gave the floor over to Nicholas Anagnos, Past District President, who acquitted himself very creditably for the rest of the evening, as a toastmaster full of cheer and cordiality, with a fine word for everybody, and a pointed remark for every speaker.

Honorable Clarence C. Hancock, member of U. S. Congress, Hon. Willis Sargent, mem-

ber of the N. Y. State Assembly and newly elected President of the Common Council City of Syracuse, Dean Paul Shipman Andrews of the Law School, Syracuse University, Miss Louise Hawksworth, of the local Americanization Division, Mr. T. Aaron Levy, Founder and President Americanization League, of Syracuse, not only graced the gathering by their presence but also spoke fervently and enthusiastically about Greece in general and Ahepa in particular.

Mr. A. Catsonis, as main speaker of the evening, delighted his large audience with wit and anecdote, while at the same time he gave a fine account of the psychology of the Greek immigrant who comes here and wishes to add something of his own to the wealth of American culture. His speech was full of moderation, and yet he gave as clear a picture as one might desire of the attitude of the Greek native towards his adopted country. Mr. Catsonis was at his best, and the applause he received was well deserved.

Mr. A. Th. Polyzoides spoke briefly, and dealt mostly with the spirit of optimism that the Greeks bring with them wherever they go, and concluded his remarks with a few minutes in Greek.

District Governor, Daniel Papanicolas, Dan K. Vlassopoulos of the Reception Committee, John F. Pappas of Albany, Lieutenant District Governor, John Perdaris, and George Jeoney also of Albany spoke briefly.

Mayor John Boyd Thatcher of Albany, as well as Mayor Rolland B. Marvin who were to attend, had to go to Washington on a hurry call that same night much to the regret of the entire gathering.

Rev. Dr. Athenagoras Varaclos, pastor of the Albany Church of St. Sophia of the Greek Community of that city, gave the benediction.

Following the banquet, there was a dance, while the program was further enriched by some delightful vocal selections given by the Greek Operatic Basso Basilios Andrea Kyros, whom we hope to hear some time in New York. He is certainly an artist of merit, and was cordially applauded by a noisily appreciative audience.

Nicholas Anagnos, opening the evening, explained in a few words the object of the gathering when he said:

"After the District convention which was held in Syracuse the Past Presidents Association was organized to promote and preserve the principles and ideals of the Hellenic Educational Progressive Association known as the Order of Ahepa. During the last 15 months the members of this association have played a very important part in this District. As District Governor I had to work with them, to follow them, to witness their loyalty and sacrifices. It was only with their sincere cooperation that we were able in this District to initiate into the mysteries of our order, despite economic conditions, hundreds of new members and reinstate many more and today we are happy to state that the fifth district is second to none and is looked upon as one of the most progressive districts of the Order of Ahepa.

District No. 5

THE other day the Attorney General's office of New York was trying to locate one Dr. Kotsoy. They had tried for over a year. He was needed to testify for the State in the Court of Claims. Finally, they solicited my aid and I at once got in touch with District Governor Costas Critzas of the Sixth District. The results were amazing. In less than a day we located Dr. Kotsoy, who was in New York.

DAN PANANICOLAS,
District Governor.

One Ahepan Who Admits Something!

I am taking the liberty of writing a few lines to express my opinion of the Order of Ahepa. This Order has done a great deal to make me realize what it will mean to be a citizen of the United States and to be able to live up to the ideals set by our order. In 1929 I joined the Order of Ahepa. Since that time I have had the opportunity to associate with good people; before this time I wandered about this country for fifteen years, knowing very few people. This Order has inspired me to attend school to learn English, so that I shall be a citizen such as you will be proud to call a citizen and a member of Ahepa. I have been attending the Butte Business College for the last seven months.

I want you to know that I appreciate being a member of your Order and trust that I am worthy.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE THORAS.

Supreme Vice-President of Order Explains Ahepan Aims

P. S. MARTHAKIS, professor of mathematics at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, and Supreme Vice-President of the National Order of Ahepa, was in Rock Springs to attend the three-day district convention.

Professor Marthakis was born in Greece, but received his higher education after arriving in this country. He is recognized as one of the West's leading educators. It has been said of him in education circles that he possesses the fine intellectual instinct which characterize men of Greek ancestry.

Mr. Marthakis attended the University of Utah, and while a student there was prominent in athletics, being a member of the famous Utah "Red Devil" team in 1917, which was noted over the Rocky Mountain region for its prowess on the gridiron.

Mr. Marthakis answered the question, "What is Ahepa?" for the Rock Springs public, which will hear much of this Order for the next three days. Said Mr. Marthakis:

"The Order of Ahepa is a nonpolitical, non-sectarian Christian fraternal organization that is comprised mainly of Americans of Greek descent. Its organization resulted in 1922 because of the necessity of banding together under an American environment a group of people having a common ancestry and traditions, so that as a body they may be better able to serve their common interests, the interests of their fellow men, and the interests of their adopted land.

"Ahepa has gained the confidence of the public and the recognition of the United States Government because it is an American institution pledged to support American laws and institutions, and because it is devoting itself honestly and unselfishly to the interests progress of the Greek people in this country.

"Ahepans are proud of their Hellenic ancestry, proud of their race, but Ahepa was not founded to impress the Greeks with the grandeur of their history, or the glory of their language, but to impress and acquaint Americans with the inherent worth of the Greeks who now live upon this virgin soil."

Mr. Marthakis was one of the principal speakers at the convention and at the banquet of the Order.

News From William McKinley Chapter No. 91, Buffalo, N. Y.

This year bids fair to become the banner year for local Ahepanism. The climax of all the events of the year was, of course, the Fifth District Convention, which was held at Buffalo in July and the great international picnic which was attended by all the Chapters of the Fifth District as well as Brothers from Canada.

The William McKinley Chapter got together some of the younger members of our community and formed a Sons of Pericles Chapter which was named the "Cape D'Istrias" Chapter. The Sons have already held their first initiation.

Our patrol marched in the mammoth N. R. A. parade held by the city recently and in which the united Greek community had a float which won the first prize. The float was the result of the combined efforts of the community Church and all the local societies. That makes the second time that the Greeks have won a first prize with a float, the first time being in the Centennial parade last year which brought us a \$200 prize. The Chapter patrol also acted as a guard of honor to Bishop Benjamin of the Russian Diocese at the dedication of the new magnificent Russian Church.

The Chapter held, in October, its fourth initiation since the inception of the Tri-Deca Drive. The meeting was a huge success, with one of the greatest membership turnouts in years. That's a good sign that the depression is nearly over.

A good-sized delegation represented Buffalo at the Past President's Banquet held at Syracuse, N. Y., by the Fifth District. Among those honored were our Past Presidents, Bros. James Conomos, Paul Condrell, Charles Stathacos and James Yianilos.

We are preparing for the great annual Ahepa dance to be given in the sumptuous Hotel Lafayette ballroom on December 3. This affair promises to be the best of the local Greek social season, with out-of-town Chapters participating and a 12-piece orchestra entertaining.

NICHOLAS CHALTAS,
Secretary.

District No. 8

See Page 1

Washington (D. C.) Businessmen Form Association

Keeping pace with the new trend of thought in the retail business, many of the Capital's business men, Ahepans and others, have recently formed the "United Retail Merchants Association," an organization which may prove to be of national scope and whose purpose is to guide, protect and assist the member retail merchants in their business.

Officers of the Association are: Nicholas Kendros, treasurer of the Ahepa Chapter No. 31, president; James Stather, first vice-president; Geo. Chiaparas, second vice-president; Thos. Skiados, secretary of Chapter 31, secretary; Louis Chaconas, treasurer, and of the



Athanasia Gotsis

board of trustees, James Harsoulas, John Gelopoulos, Gust Bechas, and Em. Gerialis.

Members of the board of examiners are: P. Creticoson, president of Chapter No. 236 of the Ahepa; Minas Diacopoulos and James Protos.

District No. 7

Daughter of South Jersey Chapter Official Wins Costume Prize

LITTLE Athanasia Gotsis, daughter of Bro. Constantine Gotsis, veteran Vice-President of South Jersey Chapter, No. 162, of Bridgeton, N. J., was awarded the second grand prize for the most beautiful costume at a Halloween masked contest held on the stage of the Stanley Theatre of that city. Aged four and a half years, she was selected for the prize from a group of a hundred other little contestants. She was dressed in a charming Greek costume.

Washington, D. C., Ahepa Patrol Presented With Colors

IN A ceremony marked for its well balanced program of dignified pomp as well as popular entertainment, and under the admiring eyes of most of the Capital's Greek populace, the Ahepa Patrol of Washington, D. C., was awarded a well deserved and yet, considering the time of its establishment, a much delayed prize, namely, its Colors—a flag and a standard being presented to this worthy group of disciplined Ahepans by two of Washington's staunchest brothers, James Maselas and Evangelos Nichols.

The brilliant affair, the season's first in the social activities of the local Greek community, was given on Wednesday evening, October 25,

1933, at the Knights of Pythias Hall, and, as one might well have judged from the semi-military atmosphere of the proceedings, it was organized by the Patrol's indefatigable members themselves, under the auspices of the two Ahepa chapters of Washington, D. C., No. 31 and No. 236.

Immediately following the opening invocation by the Reverend Brother Papanicolaou of St. Sophie Church, the Patrol's versatile captain, Brother Gus Placos, together with that body's committee on arrangements, who had charge of things up to that time, turned the chair over to Bro. Nicholas Sakelos, the District Governor of District No. 8, who was specially invited from Baltimore to conduct the evening's ceremonies.

Governor Sakelos, after an eloquent explanation in English and Greek of Ahepa's aims in general and those of the Patrol in particular, with an impressive charge, amidst enthusiastic outbursts of the cheering audience, presented the Colors to the heads of the Patrol while the privates, forming a semi-circle around the platform, stood at attention after their picturesque drills alongside the corridors of the hall.

After the acceptance, Brother Sakelos thanked the donors of the Colors in behalf of the Patrol and the Ahepa, and, after they in turn replied in enthusiastic terms, he called upon Brother Cambouri, President of Washington Chapter, No. 31, to speak. Brother Cambouri's constructive remarks were followed by those of Brother Kriticoson, President of Capital Chapter, No. 236, who, overwhelmed by the general enthusiasm, confined his remarks to thanking all present in behalf of his chapter. And now Brother Sakelos turned to the Supreme Secretary of the Ahepa, Bro. Achilles Catsonis, who was the principal speaker of the evening. Brother Catsonis' eloquence is well known throughout the Ahepa. It needs no reporting here as to what he said or how he spoke. Suffice it to say, his speech was equal to the occasion, or rather, it gave a new impetus to the affair.

Following the ceremonies, dancing began and refreshments were served. When the affair drew to an apparently quick close, as all good things are wont to appear to us poor mortals when we enjoy them most, many in the audience left reluctantly and were heard to remark that this memorable evening would be remembered for a long time to come.

Credit for the evening's success is due to the painstaking and untiring efforts of the Patrol's committee on arrangements with Bros. Nicholas Kendros, chairman; Steve Demas, secretary; Gus Patterson, treasurer; Louis Chipouras, assistant treasurer, and George Boukas, member. Also to the officers of the Patrol, Gus Plakas, Captain; James Chipouras, First Lieut.; Nick Caparel, Second Lieut.; Harry Sembecos, Secretary, and Steve Demas, Treasurer. Member-privates of the Patrol are: Thomas Kookos, Pericles Pappas, George Katapodis, Harry Sembecos, George Boukas, Nick Galanis, Louis Chipouras, George Kapeiouras, Thomas Skiados, George Balliotis, Vasil Benos, Steve Demas, Gus Patterson, John Pappageorge, Gus Dracopoulos, Nick Kendros, Charles Dracos, Harry Lazaros and Nick Libert.

District No. 9

The Spartans Are Here Again

HAPPY to be with you again, Brother Ahepans! We regret very much that the Spartan has not presented its activities to the AHEPA magazine for so long a time. Nevertheless, solace is found in our acquaintance with the old adage of "a good effort requires time." To bear out the truth of this, in our case, we have evidence to prove the accumulation of the peer in leadership in our midst; so much so that we can hold back no longer, without running the risk of being accused of hoarding.

Thus Spartan Chapter is in position to continue to uphold and promote the high standards and ideals of the Order of Ahepa. First in line is none other than Brother Phokion Sober, former District Marshal and present District Governor of District No. 9.

No sooner did Brother Sober, our past President, take over the reins of leadership than things began to hum a pretty tune around the old district.

As for our President, Dr. Constantine Stefanis, he's a bird—a true leader.

Past President Ernest Giores, captain of the Patrol which annexed second prize in the parade at the Reading Convention, is a great asset in any league; eloquent in speech, sweet oratory flows freely from his lips in both languages.

As for our spark plugs, former President Marios Chios, former Secretary N. Z. Mathews, Adam Cokinos, Lucas brothers (4), Henry Rouben, Dr. N. Hetos—ah! what's the use, there's no end.

You will hear more about Brother Mathews' "Spartan Chapter Recovery Administration" in later issues.

KLEANTHIS MAGER,
Secretary.

Ahepan's Son Named College Magazine Official

THASSO E. CAMARINOS, of Williamsport, Pa., a member of the Senior Class of the Dickinson Junior College, of the same city, was appointed business manager of the "Dickinson Union," the monthly magazine of that college. He is the son of Bro. E. Camarinos, of Rainbow Chapter, No. 76, of Sunbury, Pa., and is taking up a law course. Young Camarinos, who last year was the treasurer of his class, is now the president of "Theta Pi Pi" fraternity.

Wilkes-Barre in Mammoth Parade

FROM the ashes of the mammoth NRA parade, which was held in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on Tuesday, September 26, rose the Sphinx of the Ahepa Black Diamond Chapter No. 55 and the Greek-American Merchants Association of Wilkes-Barre.

With a spirit of cooperation seldom equalled in this section, these two bodies expressed themselves as eloquently as any other group represented in the parade. When the fact that over 40,000 people participated in the demonstration as marchers, and when the further fact that over 1,700 business firms and industries contributed to this vast army, the fact that a mere handful of Greek-American

merchants were able to make the impression they did is extraordinary.

Seventeen Greek-American business men and the Ahepa Black Diamond Chapter No. 55 got together in a way that secured them publicity that must be estimated in the thousands of dollars, and the goodwill of over 150,000 people who viewed the parade.

The brilliant highlight of their division was without a doubt the Tamaqua Girls' High School Bugle Corps of 110 pieces. Many Ahepans had the pleasure of viewing this organization in the Ahepa parade in Reading, Pa., during the 9th District Convention. The corps and the marchers from every Greek-American business establishment in Wilkes-Barre made up the division that gained them so much worthwhile comment. The division was awarded one of the 14 prizes offered to over 200 divisions.

The hearty cooperation of every businessman and every Ahepan which was given to Nicholas G. Dennis, who acted as chairman of the parade committee, made this brilliant demonstration possible.

N. G. DENNIS,
Secretary, Wilkes-Barre
Chapter No. 55.

District No. 10

Where are you?

District No. 11

News from the 11th District

BROTHER WILLIAM (UNCLE BILL) ESSARIS, District Governor of the 11th District, started the activities of the District Lodge with a combined meeting of all the chapters in his district at Canonsburg, Pa., on Sunday, October 22, 1933.

The meeting was well attended with members from the Wheeling, Yorkville, Weirton, Uniontown, Canonsburg and Pittsburgh Chapters of the District. The principal speaker was Bro. George C. Vournas, Supreme Counsellor of the Order, who kindly accepted the invitation to speak before one of the largest Ahepan audiences ever assembled in the District.

Bro. Arthur Karkalas, of Pittsburgh, Pa., also delivered an address stressing the importance of the Americanization phase of the Order. The members were then given the privilege of asking questions from the floor, and the learned Brother Vournas was actively engaged in furnishing answers, with the assistance of Brother Karkalas and Brother Essaris.

The success of the combined meeting heralds a new era of activity and accomplishments in this District. They will be assisted by the District Lodge officers and the chapter officers in bringing about renaissance of the inactive chapters of Clarksburg, W. Va., Steubenville, Ohio, and Morgantown, W. Va.

District Governor Essaris promises action, and when Uncle Bill promises action, he, well, promises action. An elaborate banquet was announced to take place in Yorkville, Ohio, on November 4, and a dance in Brownsville, Pa., on November 8. But the stellar affair of the season will be a formal dance announced to take place in Pittsburgh on December 1, at the Fort Pitt Hotel.

The combined meeting, being an innovation of the District Lodge, was a source of inspiration and satisfaction to the members, and it is believed that more of such meetings will be called in the future. It served one of the best objects of the Order of Ahepa, that of promoting good fellowship among its members. It afforded an excellent opportunity to mingle and become acquainted, and undoubtedly new friendships and contacts were made by all the brothers in attendance.

A. W. PETROPLUS,
District Secretary.

"I dinna ken how they make it so good!"



'Tis the same fine British-type ale you can buy for sixpence in Edinburgh, Glasgow or any place in the British Isles. 4% alcohol by volume. It's mellow and smooth, with just a bit of a tang to please the man who likes his beer, but wants something a little different. Try a glass at your favorite drinking spot, or order a case. 'Tis jolly good! Robert H. Graupner, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

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Made in the same modern brewery as Graupner's X-Tra Fine Beer, Silver Stock Lager and Portwe

Washington (Pa.) Chapter

OUR chapter during this depression is holding up fine. The members are carrying on in their usual fine Ahepa spirit. The boys are not afraid of the depression but are going right ahead.

The wedding of Bro. Harry Cavadelis, a member of the Board of Governors of the chapter, and Miss Molivas, which took place Sunday, October 15, at the Greek Orthodox Church, was a 100 per cent Ahepa wedding, with all the members of Washington Chapter, No. 156, in attendance.

Future weddings are those of James Patourakis (Sentinel) and then later on the wedding of Bro. Steve Kokalis (Vice-President).

L. P. SOLLON,
Secretary, Washington Chapter, No. 156.

Jefferson Chapter, 148 Banquet, Dance a Success

One of the most successful affairs ever sponsored by the Jefferson Chapter No. 148 of Yorkville, Ohio, was its recent Annual Banquet and Ball held in the Yorkville Hellenic center, and attended by a great many of the city's officials and other prominent citizens from surrounding towns.

Among those present were: The Mayor of Yorkville, Mr. McKeen; Mr. J. Erb, General Manager of the Wheeling Steel Company; Mr. B. Salfant, attorney from Steubenville, Ohio; Mr. H. Speare, General School Inspector; Mr. P. Samaras, of Weirton, W. Va.; Mr. Ray Lonz, Sheriff; Miss M. Sir, of the editorial staff of the *Times* newspaper; Mr. Hathorn; the Rev. Thomas Saltzman, of the Methodist Church; Bro. Andrew Nikas, Past Supreme Secretary of the Ahepa; Judge Cohen, of Clairsville; Bro. A. Karkalas, Past Supreme Governor; Brother Petropoulos, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Mr. L. Solon, of Cannonsburg, Pa.; Mr. Orlando Tessi, Chairman of the Board of Education; Mr. Thos. Morphy; Bro. Wm. Isaris, District Governor, and many others.

During the banquet, the president of Yorkville Chapter, Brother Kadamenos, introduced Bro. A. Petropoulos, who acted as the toastmaster; Mayor McKeen, in his brief address, welcomed the visitors in the name of Yorkville and commended the qualities of the Greek as a useful citizen. Bro. Karkalas spoke on the history and work of the Ahepa as a national constructive force. Judge Cohen, in turn, extolled the Ahepa tenets as those of true Americanism and commended the patriotism of the Greek-American as shown during America's participation in the World War, when thousands of them enlisted in the American armies. Past Supreme Secretary, Bro. A. Nikas, basing his speech on past experiences, visualized a better tomorrow for Ahepa and the country in general. Brother Isaris also spoke briefly, and finally the affair was sealed with the dance.

Officers of the Yorkville Chapter are: Bros. Tom Kadamenos, president; Andrew Chulas, Vice-President; Emanuel Johnides, Secretary; Jim Sarantinos, treasurer; Const. Bellas, Chaplain; Geo. Johnides, Captain of the Guard; and Bros. J. Michielos, J. Moshonas, Eu. Prinos, N. Soteriou and Ch. Rides constitute the Board of Governors.

"We Knew Your Father, But Who Are You?"

By THOMAS G. POULOS

THE history of ancient Greece has been and is taught the world over. Even children know it. The history of old Greece is the most beautiful of any nation; the whole world knows it and agrees to that fact, but we preach it to our audience whenever opportunity presents itself. We expect to win love and respect on our ancestors' reputation. It sounds more like self-praise, and no doubt you know the story of self-praise. I do not mean to underrate my countrymen, because we are not different from any other race—man is the same the world over. Man has been right and man has been wrong. It has been said that "if man did not err, he did not live."

We all make mistakes and one of man's mistakes is that he tries to impress people by relating the fame of his forefathers.

Yes! Greece was the very root of our civilization—Socrates, Plato, Pythagoras, Euclid, Archimedes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herophilus, Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Phidias, Praxiteles, Xenophon, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Solon; all these were Greeks, but for them we should have neither our philosophy, science, literature, or education.

But when we try to use "glory that was Greece" for a stepping stone, it reminds me of a case back in 1914, when a young man undertook to defend himself in court.

This youth had committed a small crime and thought that no judge or jury could convict him, because he was the son of a man with Nation-wide reputation as a financial and political power, and also a known philanthropist. Acting as his own attorney, he spoke for more than two hours, praising the good name of his family and his father's deeds. "My father donated the public library to you," he said; "my uncle built the largest church in your town and gave it to you, my mother fed the needy for years, my grandfather donated the very ground that your Main Street is today, . . . my father's factory is giving work to hundreds and is the only real industry that's keeping your town from starving!!!"

But evidently the judge (like everyone else in the courtroom) by this time was "fed up" hearing things that he already knew, and interrupted the defendant, "Young man," said the judge, "we knew your father, but who are YOU?"

O. K. Mr. Johnson

Washington, D. C.,
October 17, 1933.

Thank you very much for sending me the copy of your magazine. We of course appreciate every endeavor that is helpful to the recovery program.

Sincerely,

HUGH S. JOHNSON, Administrator,
National Recovery Administration.

Extensive Parade Held in Rock Springs During Convention

An extensive parade formed at the church and after parading through the streets of the city went to the city park where Mr. Cotro-

Manes conducted a service at the World War veterans monument in the name of Ahepa. Mr. Cotro-Manes is himself a World War veteran.

The Parade

The parade was one of the best that the city of Rock Springs has ever witnessed. Mr. Doyle Joslin acted as marshal-of-the-day. The presence of Sons of Pericles and the Maidens of Athens, auxiliaries of the Cheyenne Chapter of Ahepa; the Junior Ahepa Band of Salt Lake City; the American Legion and the Eagles Drum Corps of Rock Springs; the American Legion Auxiliary Band of the Green River Post; the Daughters of Penelope and the Sons of Pericles of the Cheyenne Chapter featured the parade.

Ahepa Bandmaster

John Heid, bandmaster of the Junior Ahepa Band of Salt Lake City, has appeared at many conventions of Ahepas throughout the Rocky Mountain west. He is of Swedish extraction and recognized as a band leader of outstanding ability.

George Keskiras, accompanied by Mrs. Keskiras, of Cheyenne, were among the visitors to the convention and assisted in making it the success that it was. They are pioneer residents of Wyoming and prominent residents of Cheyenne.

Marthakis Speaks

P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Vice-President of Ahepa, is professor of mathematics at the University of Utah.

He is a speaker of exceptional ability, and although he spoke but briefly at the open meeting Saturday night his address was interesting and well received.

He spoke of the aims and accomplishments of the Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of Ahepa, reconciling the younger with the older generations. He told his listeners that the younger generation is not going in the opposite direction from the older established mode, stating that this thought is contrary to the general trend of public opinion today. He quoted facts to bear out his contention.

District No. 12

Ahepa Chapter Established in Fredericksburg, Va.

"Depression hath no fury for a determined Ahepa spirit"

IN AN atmosphere of predepression splendor that is unusual for a comparatively small town, and with sincere wishes for success from officials, press, and populace of the town as well, the Fredericksburg (Va.) Greek-American residents, all long established good American citizens in that community, on Friday, October 27, 1933, instituted themselves into a chapter—one of the latest standard bearers, this—of the Ahepa galaxy.

The imposing ceremony, described by the local press as one of the most auspicious events in that locality in a long time, was held at Ben. C. A. Abbey's Princess Anne Hotel Auditorium during a brilliant inaugural banquet especially given for the occasion, with the elite of the community attending en masse.

Brother C. A. Abbey, the first President of the young chapter, with remarks appropriate to the occasion, accepted graciously the charter



Fredericksburg, Va., Chapter holds banquet, which is attended by many celebrities

of the Order in the name of the Mary Washington Chapter, No. 290, as this new branch of the Ahepa in Virginia, the Old Dominion, was named.

Brother Abbey is a veteran in community and organization work, and is loved and respected by those who know him. He is always proud of his origin. Brother Abbey, who is one of the most widely-traveled men of the South, at one time was the manager of the Buckingham Royal Palace Hotel, in London.

On another occasion he accompanied the late ill-fated Czar Nicholas of Russia, as his maitre d'hotel, during the latter's sojourn in Europe, and treasures a bejeweled watch and a cigarette case, mementos of that occasion, both tokens of the Czar's pleasure and generosity in those by-gone days of Imperial Russia.

Besides Bro. C. G. Paris, past District Governor, of Quantico, Va., who officiated at the ceremonies, there were, from a long list of prominent guests and speakers of the evening: Mayor R. J. Payne, a friend and supporter of the Ahepa; Brig. Gen. Harry Lee, of Quantico, Va., another enthusiastic philhellene, who came with a group of Marine Corps officials, from the Marine base at Quantico, Va.; Col. Philip H. Torrey; former State Senator C. O'Connor Goolrick, of Fredericksburg, a good friend of the Greek race; Dr. Morgan L. Combs, president of the Fredericksburg State Teachers College, a staunch philhellene; W. B. F. Cole, Commonwealth's attorney, another true friend of the city's Greek Americans; Lt. Col. Charles F. B. Price; Lt. Col. Ross E. Rowell; Hon. A. E. McIntire, Mayor of Quantico, Va.; Hon. F. W. Coleman, Judge of the Corporation Court of Fredericksburg; Mr. Nicholas Lely, first Secretary of the Greek Legation; Rev. Bro. S. S. Spathey, Past Supreme Governor of Ahepa; Bro. Dr. C. J. Demos, Past Supreme Governor of Ahepa; Bro. George Eliades, District Governor of Ahepa; Mr. Steve Countouriotis, attaché of the Greek Legation; Assemblyman George Herring, of Prince William County; Assemblyman A. W. Embrey, and many others.

In the matter of entertainment the affair was not lacking, for, besides the exquisite dinner music furnished by L. Houston and his orchestra, there were several special numbers, among them a violin solo by Roland Leveque, accompanied at the piano by Miss Mary Lowery;

a number of tango dances by Miss Betty Abbey and Mr. Leonides Canelis, former dancing master, who also did a solo dance; a vocal solo by S. Taylor Scott, accompanied by Mr. Kaszner Bauman; a special dance number by little Miss Anac Martin Carter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carter, Jr., and a violin solo by Miss Eva Kataphiotes, accompanied at the piano by Miss Freda Stoffregan.

Officers and members of the newly installed chapter are: C. A. Abbey, President; Peter Raftelis, Vice-President; C. J. Pappandreu, Secretary; Paul C. Virvos, Treasurer; Andrew Tavlaris, Warden; Tom Vouyoukos, Chaplain; Steve Stephanides, Captain of the Guard; Themis Kataphiotes, Inner Sentinel; C. A. Doumas, Outer Sentinel. The Board of Governors is composed of C. A. Doumas, Pete Pandazides, Themis Kataphiotes, Socrates Cokenias, and Harry Cokinides. The following are members: Bros. Paul C. Virvos, Harry Cokinides, Pete Pandazides, Antonios Katsarelis, Tom Vouyoukos, Peter Raftelis, C. A. Abbey, Themis Kataphiotes, C. J. Pappandreu, George Calamos, Gus Rangos, C. A. Doumas, Steve Stephanides, S. Cokenias, A. Tavlaris, James Pandazides, Pete Mantzuris, Nick Calamos, Michael Angell, and James Tavlaris.

In welcoming the guests and visitors to the banquet, C. A. Abbey, President of the chapter, said in part:

"If you want to know how much your American citizenship is worth in dollars and cents, find out how many thousands of dollars some foreigners will pay to be smuggled into this country.

"A return of normalcy may be a slow affair. It cannot be accomplished in a moment, nor by a magical wizardry, but a complete recovery is inevitable. Not even the worst of slumps is competent to bankrupt the United States. The resources of the land itself and the genius of its people are too great to permit a continuance of decline. If the NRA plan does not produce the desired results, some other process certainly will.

"The American Republic still is the land of promise, and the powers which make it great will restore the splendors in all their natural glory."

What A Record, Pahnol

ON WEDNESDAY night, October 18, the Norfolk (Va.) Chapter held a meeting. Brother George Pahnol, Secretary of the chapter and formerly its President, paid a visit to the Headquarters and was not able to return in time to attend the meeting. This was the first meeting that he missed since his chapter was organized on November 2, 1926.

District No. 13

Engineering, Music, Medicine, Teaching—the Goal of General Greene Chapter Ahepans' Kin

ACCOMPANIED with the heartfelt wishes of their relatives and friends, four young Hellenes, of High Point, N. C., entered the High Point College, each one of them seeking a career in the realm of the arts and sciences.

Charles Drakulakos, son of Bro. Nick Drakulakos, is studying to become an electrical engineer; Miss Pota Katsonis, daughter of Bro. Angelo Katsonis, is taking vocal music; Nick Antonakos, brother of Bro. Theodore Antonakos, is studying medicine, and finishes next year as a practicing physician. He is also taking a science course with the purpose of teaching, as his other brother, Antonios Antonakos, who is a professor of physics at the Appalachian State Teachers College, and his sister, Mrs. J. Keith Harrison, who is also a teacher at the High Point Junior High School. The fourth young Hellene, whose goal is also an M. D. degree, is Demetrios Gianoulis.

Fredericksburg Chapter Receives Charter

From Fredericksburg Lance

Approximately 250 guests and members heard the Ahepa extolled and explained last night at the inaugural banquet of the local chapter held at the Princess Anne Hotel.

That the branch here is attracting interest was evidenced by the fact that it was the first Fredericksburg banquet in many months at which there were no empty chairs, usually a distinguishing mark of local dinner gatherings. Not only were all the places taken, but before the event was concluded extra chairs had to be provided in order to accommodate all those who attended.

The event, at which the Mary Washington Chapter, of this city, baby member of the Greek-American citizens' organization, which has a membership of 50,000, received its charter, was held in the main dining room of the Princess Anne Hotel and was marked by interesting addresses and entertainment numbers.

Many Distinguished Guests

The dining room was prettily and appropriately decorated and C. A. Abbey, manager of the hotel, who also is president of the local chapter, provided a delightful menu. Included in the list of guests were prominent citizens and officials of Fredericksburg, a number of State officers of the Ahepa and a group of Marine Corps officials from Quantico headed by Brigadier General Harry Lee, post commander.

The banquet was presided over by Past District Governor C. G. Paris, of Quantico, who handled the assignment in a snappy, interesting manner, and the speakers were Mayor R. J. Payne, Brig. Gen. Harry Lee, U. S. M. C., of Quantico; Col. Philip H. Torrey, of Quantico; former State Senator C. O'Connor Goolrick, of Fredericksburg; George Eliades, district governor of Ahepa; W. B. F. Cole, of Fredericksburg; the Rev. S. S. Spathy, past supreme governor of Ahepa; Dr. Morgan L. Combs, president of Fredericksburg State Teachers College, and George Vournas, supreme chancellor of Ahepa.

Presents Charter

Dist. Gov. George Eliades was in charge of the inauguration and presented the local branch with its charter, which was accepted by Mr. Abbey, president, who pledged himself and his fellow members to an attempt to conscientiously live up to the tenets of the organization.

Mr. Paris and other speakers explained that the name which designated the order was not a Greek word nor an English word, but was an alphabetical combination standing for "American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association," organized for the purpose of making Greek citizens of the United States more conscious of their duties as citizens and bringing them into close association and affiliation with native-born Americans or other naturalized citizens.

Formed in the South

The organization, speakers explained, was formed eleven years ago in Atlanta, Ga., and had spread to many parts of the country, now having a membership of approximately 50,000. The program outlined it as "an American fraternal organization conceived in minds and hearts of American citizens of Hellenic ancestry, established upon faith in God, dedicated to the task of inculcating respect for the inalienable rights of man,

loyalty to the United States of America, and reverence for the history, culture and traditions of the Hellenic race."

Members and officers of the new chapter who were present in turn are: C. A. Abbey, president; Peter Raftelis, vice-president; C. J. Pappandrou, secretary; Paul Virvos, treasurer; Steve Stephanides, captain of the guard; Tom Vouyoukos, chaplain; Themis Katafygiotis, inner sentinel, and C. A. Doumas, outer sentinel.

The Board of Governors is composed of C. A. Doumas, Peter Pandazides, Themis Kataphiotes, Socrates Cokenias, Harry Cokinides. Other members are Antonios Katsarelis, Tom Vouyoukos, George Calamos, Gus Rangos, Andrew Tavlaris, James Pandazides, Pete Mantzuris, Nick Calamos, Michel Angell, James Tavlaris.

Entertainment Numbers

Included in the program was dinner music and special numbers by Lev Houston and his orchestra, a violin solo by Roland Leveque, accompanied by Miss Mary Lowery; tango, Miss Betty Abbey and Leonidas Canelis, former dancing master who is now a member of the Veterans' C. C. C. camp at Payne's Store, and who also did a solo; a special dance by little Miss Anne Martin Carter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carter, Jr., and a violin solo by Miss Eva Kataphiotes, accompanied by Miss Freda Stoffregen.

All of the numbers were highly enjoyed and enthusiastically applauded.

Among other prominent guests, several of whom made brief talks, were: Assemblyman George Herring, of Prince William; Lieut. Col. Charles F. B. Price, Lieut. Col. Ross E. Rowell, Mayor A. E. McIntire, of Quantico; Dr. C. J. Demos, past supreme governor of Ahepa; Steve Coundriotes, attaché of the Greek Legation in Washington, and Assemblyman A. W. Embrey.

The Mary Washington Chapter No. 290 Fredericksburg, Va.

Initiation and installation of officers on June 4, 1933.

Conducted by District Governor C. G. Paris and assisted by Richmond Chapter, No. 33, and Hopewell Chapter, No. 155.

Mary Washington Chapter, comprised of members from Fredericksburg and Quantico, Va., and surrounding counties.

Officers—C. A. Abbey, president; Peter Raftelis, vice-president; C. J. Pappandrou, secretary; Paul C. Virvos, treasurer; Andrew Tavlaris, warden; Tom Vouyoukos, chaplain; Steve Stephanides, captain of guard; Themis Kataphiotes, inner sentinel; C. A. Doumas, outer sentinel.

Board of governors—C. A. Doumas, Pete Pandazides, Themis Kataphiotes, Socrates Cokenias, Harry Cokinides.

Members—Paul C. Virvos, Harry Cokinides, Pete Pandazides, Antonios Katsarelis, Tom Vouyoukos, Peter Raftelis, C. A. Abbey, Themis Kataphiotes, C. J. Pappandrou, George Calamos, Gus Rangos, C. A. Doumas, Steve Stephanides, Socrates Cokenias, Andrew Tavlaris, James Pandazides, Pete Mantzuris, Nick Calamos, Michel Angell, James Tavlaris.

September 3, 1933—First of series of Greek Orthodox services to be conducted in Fredericksburg, Va., under the auspices of the chapter. (Fredericksburg hasn't enough Greeks to support a church of its own, so they have to attend services elsewhere.)

October 27, 1933—Inaugural banquet held.

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District No. 14

All quiet on the Southern Front!

District No. 15

Florida, Florida!

District No. 16

Mother Lodge Holds Annual Dance

SUCCESS crowned the elaborate plans which had been laid down by the Mother Lodge, Atlanta Chapter, No. 1, for its Annual Ball and Dance, held in the main ballroom of the city's exclusive Georgian Terrace Hotel, on Thursday evening, November 23.

The main features of the memorable affair were the coronation of Miss Antigone Pappageorge as the "1933" Ahepa Queen, and the Grand March of the ball, which was led by the Queen herself and the President of the chapter, Bro. A. D. Rumanes.

Another feature which served as an additional attraction was securing for the affair the services of the "Seven Seas Orchestra," part of whose dance music during this evening was broadcast through many Southern radio stations.

Credit for the success of the affair is due to the entertainment committee's untiring efforts, who, supported by the other members of the chapter, succeeded in making it a memorable social event. The chairman of this committee was Bro. Nick Carousos, and he was assisted by the following chairmen of other committees: Bros. Charles Economy, A. Mannos, Anthony Rumanes, Nick Regas and Charles Virgil.

District No. 17

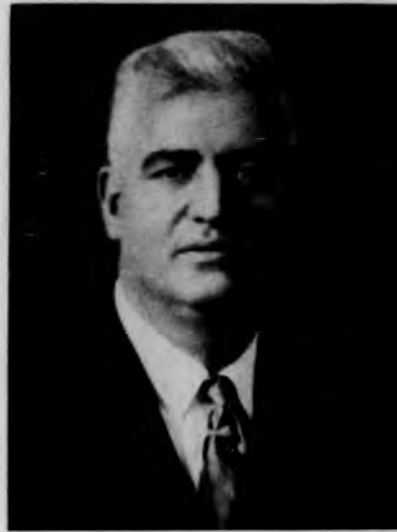
Columbus Chapter Initiates Eight Members

COLUMBUS (Ohio) Chapter, No. 139, initiated eight members on July 11. The initiation was attended by the district lodge officers and members of the various chapters of the 17th district.

Before the initiation took place a meeting was held between the district lodge officers and the members of the executive committee of the coming national convention. Various plans were discussed and formulated to make the convention a huge and everlasting success. At the conclusion of the meeting the district lodge officers were guests at a dinner given by Mr. Michos at the Deshler Wallick Hotel. Following the initiation activities, refreshments were served to all the members.

Since the opening of the Tri-Deka Drive the Columbus chapter has initiated fourteen new members, one of them being the well-known James H. Michos, manager of the Deshler Wallick Hotel. Several more candidates will be initiated in the near future.

JAMES C. CHIRAKIS,
Chairman, Publicity Committee.



District Governor Preketes of District No. 18, who recently established three chapters.

District No. 18

Three new Chapters established. Good work, Brother Preketes.

A New Chapter in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

HIAWATHA is the name of the new chapter established on October 12 in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in the 18th District of Ahepa. Plans for its organization had been going on quietly for some time. But the planting of the Ahepa banner in this remote Michigan city was a complete surprise to the brothers of this district. We may say here that much credit is due to Brother Damascos, who was acting as a special emissary of Bro. Chas. Preketes, for this achievement.

Acting under the instructions of the governor, Bro. Chas. Preketes, after he had everything set Brother Damascos wired to the governor to go to Sault Ste. Marie for the installation of the chapter. Leaving his business on the week-end, especially when a big football game was to be played between Cornell and Michigan in Ann Arbor that Saturday, and taking with him Bro. Harry Letsis, the President of the Ann Arbor Chapter, and Bro. Nicholas Morphis, the poet laureate of the 18th District, the party rushed to the scene to plant the Ahepa banner in this city six hundred miles away in the wilderness. On their way, lest the chapter to be installed should be cheated out of one member, they stopped at Traverse City and picked up Peter Batsakis to initiate him in Hiawatha Chapter.

With the dignity characteristic of the Order of Ahepa, Bro. Chas. Preketes, the governor, officiated in the ceremonies. Bro. Harry Letsis assisted him very efficiently, while Bro. Nick Morphis acted as the Captain of the Guards. Brother Damascos also assisted in the other departments of the initiation. The ceremonies were very impressive. Bro. Frank Kritselas, a very efficient leader, was elected President, Bro. Mouroufas, Vice-President, Bro. Gus Booth, Secretary, and Bro. Nick Moutsatos, Treasurer. Congratulations, Hiawatha! Welcome into our fold.

The installation of the officers with its pompous ceremonies took place on Friday night

in the basement of the Greek Orthodox Church. As this was a public installation, there were over two hundred people present. From all indications the whole community was enthusiastic over the establishment of this Ahepa Chapter in their city. The governor of this District expects great things from this chapter. Already several applications are received and a large initiation will follow. Score one for the 18th District.

M. G. PERROS.

Supreme President Visits 18th District

FRIDAY, December first, the word went around that the CHIEF was around in the 18th district, where? No one could give correct information. The wires were busy brothers from all over the district wanted to know if the CHIEF would be in Detroit, would he attend the 9th annual dance of the Alpha Chapter, would he stay over Sunday?? and many other questions and will he give H— (or conditions of the chapters?)

Then we hear from the Supreme President with the District Governor, Bro. Preketes, from TOLEDO, Ohio! ! !

The CHIEF assures Brother Diamond that he will attend the dance and REQUESTS SPECIAL CLOSED MEETING of both chapter brothers for Sunday. Bro. Tsangadas made his secret call on the train to see Bro. Booras and make sure that the Supreme President would be present to our dance.

We get some information the visit of Bro. Booras was very important for the welfare of AHEPA, a secret mission and then at last if not least to receive inside information as to the condition of the order in the district.

WHY NOT ADMIRE A CHIEF WHO HAS THE WELFARE OF THE ORDER IN HIS HEART? ?

SATURDAY: The President is here ! !

Past District Governor Lingon, Past Presidents of Alpha and several brothers were found around the lobby of the Book Cadillac Hotel seeking information and finally they are sent to room 2625-2626. THERE HE IS with Bro. Preketes and Tsangadas (Past Supreme Counselor). Regular routine of welcome with Barbaressou and Metaxas * * * water in order * * * 9 p.m. marching to the AHEPA TEMPLE. Hundreds of Ahepans and guests anxious to see our SUPREME PRESIDENT. * * * WELCOME OUR CHIEF you hear everywhere WELCOME. Then we pay a brief visit to the basement of the TEMPLE where the GREEK program is on. Greek music and Grecian cooking, plenty beer and wine.

The time to lead the Grand March. The President of Alpha Chapter Bro. Emmanuel Karray with the BRIDE are leading the Supreme President to the platform * * * HURRAH for AHEPA NA ZESES NA ZESES ARHEGRI mas Na zese AHEPA mas e. t. c. the crowd is wild Bro. Barbas in vain tries to keep the people quiet Bro. Diamond around to see the Supreme President be comfortable brothers go near to the CHIEF and then all quiet to hear the masterpiece of message, yes, indeed it was a message of cheer to the Ahepans and guests, and again the voices go high AHEPA ZETO * * * ZETO BOORAS * * *

The Supreme President mixes pleasure with business—he demands an officers meeting at 2 a.m. to 5 a.m. in the Temple of AHEPA; goes to Hotel at 6 and at 9 a.m. ready with the AHEPANS to pay respects to our CHURCH.

Rev. Father Hatz Demetry (Ahepan) with tears welcomes the leader of the leading fraternity AHEPA.

1:30 p. m. LUNCHEON in honor of the Chief at the AHEPA Temple, and by request of the CHIEF very brief addresses by visiting brothers, allowed the SPECIAL MEETING is

arranged for 2:30 upstairs. 250 Ahepans waiting upstairs for the LEADER to come. If they could predict his message?

Supreme President requests that past officers and leader be heard with suggestions for the GOOD OF THE ORDER:

Bro. Karay presiding, first calls upon Bro. Diamond, a past President of Alpha Chapter, live wire they call him, and he requests the Supreme President to GIVE THE OATH TO ALL PRESENT ONCE MORE in order to recollect the obligation to AHEPA to keep promises made and FIGHT FOR AHEPA the salvation of Hellenism in America. Bro. Tsangadas speaks in Greek bring SYMEON back to our memories, and today requests Ahepans set a NEW ERA of Ahepa, praising the Supreme President for all he is doing for Ahepa. Christopoulos comes hard with criticism. Lingon gives a promise to be hanged if the Ahepa fails Economu Balas Giannopoulos Jamieson and others for COOPERATION and Bro. Preketes the district Governor with the district Treasurer Bro. Fisher and Secretary Tropis, promise to REORGANIZE. It is now 4:30 p.m. THE CHIEF TO BE HEARD:

The fire opens with firing questions left and right he answers to all previous speakers, accepts no excuses and DEMANDS ACTION, ACTION. THE AHEPA TEMPLE takes up some of his time and general FIRE sends to every one present.

Brings back the 1820 History (many leaders with too many ideas) and the UNITY brings VICTORY.

You may see left and right every AHEPAN stands like a statue with no word but tears in their eyes and when 6:30 comes the Supreme President ends his message announcing his time to depart for New York. * * * The Building of AHEPA shakes. * * * a new day begins today for AHEPA in the 18th District every one present promise to ACT and the Supreme President with Bro. Diamond, Tsangadas, Preketes, leave for the Hotel where a real friend of AHEPA, a sincere Greek, a man who keeps the Greek name high in Detroit with the American Press, MR. NICK LONDES, waiting with reporters of the Press to interview the LEADER OF HELLENISM. A reporter admits that for the first time interviews a Greek leader who can give a History from B. C. to this day of HELLENIC and Christian History.

The time to depart changed and we leave our beloved CHIEF NOT TO PEST but to meet the Chief editor of Detroit Times and other officials and to depart at 2 a.m. for New York.

HE LEFT US BUT WHEN HE RETURNS WILL FIND A NEW AHEPA HIS MESSAGE WILL SOUND IN OUR EARS FOR A LONG, LONG TIME.

COD BLESS HIM AND THE AHEPA.

C. N. D.,
Left Wing.

Ypsilanti Commemorates Founding of Chapter

The Ypsilanti Chapter No. 118, of Toledo, Ohio, celebrated its Seventh Anniversary at the Odd Fellows' Temple at Seventeenth and Monroe Sts., on Tuesday, Oct. 10th.

Three hundred Ahepans and their friends participated in the event. A strictly Oriental banquet and other entertainments were enjoyed by the crowd.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Fusianis. Rabbi Kornfeld, an authority on the N. R. A., addressed the crowd. Other speeches were delivered by Chas. Preketes, Governor of the 18th District; Prof. G. Peros, of Ann Arbor University, and Past Governor

Lingon, of Detroit. President K. Roupas thanked the guests in behalf of the Ypsilanti Chapter.

Toastmaster H. Kagin introduced all charter members and Past Officers of the Ypsilanti Chapter.

Bro. J. Teopas was Chairman of the entertainment committee.

P. P. Zosobos,
Secretary.

Flint Chapter Holds Dance for the Benefit of the Sons of Pericles

THE Flint Chapter, No. 141, Order of Ahepa, held its annual dance at the Moose Hall on Sunday evening, Oct. 15, 1933, the proceeds of which went towards establishing a chapter of the Sons of Pericles.

The dance was well attended by the members and their friends as well as the surrounding chapters, Detroit, Pontiac, and Saginaw.

During the intermission Bro. Rev. J. Doulgarakis, of Flint, was introduced to the gathering and spoke in favor of establishing a chapter of the Sons, giving the benefits which the boys will derive from it, inspiring and urging them to take advantage of this opportunity. Bro. William Williams, of Saginaw, Marshall of the 18th District, and Emanuel Karay, President of Ahepa Chapter, No. 140, Detroit, were also introduced and spoke under Good of the Order.

Besides having an orchestra for dancing, songs and music were furnished by local talent, with Kate Chronopoulos playing the piano and George Boutouakes singing a few songs. Greek dances were also played by Lula Chervouhis on the piano and Mary Chervouhis, Charles Manos and Nick Kitsonas with the violins.

Bro. Bill Mantzis, President of the Flint Chapter, thanked the guests on behalf of the chapter, and congratulated the entertainment committee, which consisted of Bros. Harry Yeatis, chairman; Jack Sittnor, Tom Kitson and James Daratsianis, who had worked hard for the success of this affair. A live lamb and rooster were also raffled, which were won by James Menutis and Rev. J. Doulgarakis.

BILL MANTZIS,
President, Flint Chapter.

Kalamazoo in Ballyhoo

In observance of the fifth anniversary of the forming of the Order of Ahepa in Kalamazoo, members of Kalamazoo Chapter, No. 199, and their ladies, held a grand ball at the Knights of Pythias auditorium.

Thomas Kuchukos, Grand Rapids, district lieutenant governor of Ahepa, was guest of honor at the party. Guests were present from Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, Lansing, Benton Harbor, and Elkhart, Ind.

The party was attended by more than 100 couples and a local orchestra presented a program of popular melodies for the four hours of dancing. Refreshments were served by the Kalamazoo chapter.

Kalamazoo chapter was organized here five years ago and since that time has virtually tripled its membership.

New Chapter in the 18th District

ON SATURDAY afternoon, October 23, Bro. Chas. Preketes, the Governor of the 18th District, accompanied by Bro. Harry Letsis, the President of the Ann Arbor Chapter, No. 195, left Ann Arbor on a very important mission. The call was "Westward to St. Joseph, Mich.," where the new chapter, named the Fruitbelt Chapter, was to be organized. On the way they picked another versatile Ahepan, Bro. Pete Paschalinos, the Past President of the Battle Creek Chapter, and the trio arrived at their destination in good time to start the fireworks Saturday evening. Immediately they began taking applications and before they knew it they had mustered twenty enthusiastic candidates for the Order of Ahepa.

Everything was worked with precision by the Governor. The stage was all set for Sunday afternoon, and when the curtain was raised the scene was so emotional that any good heart that believed in the Ahepa was moved to tears from joy. Depression? No! not when so many brothers were present to see the new initiates go through the ceremonies and the new chapter organized. Brother Preketes, assisted by Brother Letsis, put on a good show, and when the ceremonies were over all admitted that these two brothers were worthy of their office.

It was very surprising, yes, and very gratifying indeed, to see that many chapters of this and the neighboring districts had sent a fine delegation. From South Bend, Ind., there were thirty-two brothers, led by their youthful President, Brother Cholias, and by the Gibraltar of Ahepa in this Indiana city, Bro. Spyros Strategos, the Past President of the South Bend Chapter. From the Battle Creek Chapter there were eleven brothers, led by our good brother, Peter Cotas. The Battle Creek Chapter took a prominent part in the initiatory ceremonies. Then comes Kalamazoo Chapter with sixteen brothers strong. It was gratifying to see there also our good brother, Peter Magas, the Past Governor of the District, who recently returned from Greece. Bro. Tom Kouchoukas, the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the Past President, Brother Gandis, and six other brothers, made up the delegation from the Furniture City Chapter of Grand Rapids, Mich. Brother Voulgaris, the pet of the District Convention held in Toledo last July, led his horde or six from the Greater Muskegon Chapter to make the occasion more lively. Brother Vilhousis, the Past Vice-President of the Wolverine Chapter at Lansing, Mich., led another horde of six. There were also two brothers from the Woodlawn Chapter, Chicago, Ill.

It was interesting to see how this pilgrimage of the Ahepans to the new shrine of our Order had captured the twin cities. Once more the Ahepa banner rode on the high crest of the wave. We cannot conclude this narrative without mentioning the names of the two brothers through whose energy the organization of this chapter became a reality: Bro. Nick Donothou, a business man in Benton Harbor and a member of the South Bend Chapter, deserves honorable mention, both for his energy and enormous sacrifices in seeing the project of establishing the new chapter through; Brother Dreles, a member of the Greater Muskegon Chapter and a resident in St. Joseph, is another man who put forth his utmost effort to

(Continued on page 32)

Greek Tragedy and Its A

By CHRIS LOUKA



*O women, you my comrades, in your eyes
I look to read my fate. In you it lies,
That either I find peace, or be cast down
To nothing, robbed for ever of mine own—
Brother, and home; and sister priceless Beloved.*
EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON as Iphigenia.

WHEN the "History of Greek Tragedy in American Colleges and Universities" will be written, Edith Wynne Matthison, Margaret Gage, and Charles Rann Kennedy will be ranked as "The Deans of the Twentieth Century Tragedians." To describe their annual productions, at the Bennet School of Liberal and Applied Arts, is as difficult a task as it is to try to find words to evaluate the works and art of the perfecters of tragedy. So clearly they have understood the aim and social ideals of the authors that one fails to distinguish between the authors and the exponents. Those who see their performances can not help but declare that these three superb teachers brought Greek Tragedy up-to-date. To fully appreciate the beauty and greatness of the ideal of their production one has to have a knowledge of the origin and development of Greek tragedy—a background, as it were, of Greek thought and social idealism. It is for this reason why the writer prefaces his brief account of their last May performance, "Iphigenia in Tauris" of Euripides, by an outline on Greek Tragedy, which,

*Leader to Iphigenia:
Be of good heart, sweet mistress. Only go
To happiness. No child of man shall know
From us thy secret. Hear me, Zeus on High!*
*Iphigenia to leader:
God bless you for that word and fill your eye
With light!—*

of course, is nothing more than an attempt to describe the quality of their art.

Origin of Greek Tragedy.—To understand and appreciate why the ceremonial dress, why the religious masks, why the constant presence or nearness of the supernatural, why the formal dignity of language and action, why the choric odes and lyrics, or in a word why all the elaborate convention, in Greek tragedy one has to have a clear picture of its origin and development. This brief article aims to give the reader only an index, a bird's-eye view, as it were, to the evolution of Greek tragedy. However, the reader should not be satisfied with this sketchy account on such a great subject but should avail himself of the scholarly and illustrative works of the profound students in Greek tragedy listed at the end of this outline.

1. *Dance Ritual Primary Point of Origin.*—Greek Tragedy at heart is a religious ritual. It originated in a dance ritual. The dance in ancient times, as it will be shown more fully below, was essentially a religious rite, not a mere capering with the feet but an attempt to express with every limb and sinew of the body those emotions for which words are inadequate, especially the words of simple and unlettered men. This ritual is intended to represent the death of the vegetation of this year and its coming return next year. To the ancient Greek vegetation was a personal

*Bird of the sea rose of the bu
O halcyon bird,
That wheelst crying, on
Who knoweth grief and the
One love long lost, a song for
And wings that are the sea.*



and Its American Exponents

By CHR. LOUKAS

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being, a "He" and not an abstract common noun as it is to us. He was a god whose death was like that of any mortal being. His re-birth was anxiously sought with prayers and dances. He was so sought because lack of vegetation (failure of His re-birth) meant famine and wholesale death over the land.

The annual death of the Vegetation god, according to primitive Greek thinkers, was due to his insulting behavior. Insult (*ivris*), pride (*iperiphania*), injustice (*adikia*) were the worst sins, and whosoever committed any of them, be it a deity or human, was to pay the penalty of death. For death was the just punishment for such sinners. Vegetation waxes too strong annually and thus commits the deathly sin of pride against the Vegetation god of the year before, who in turn slays him

and justice is thus re-fulfilled. Thus doing, He (*previous year vegetation*) becomes a murderer and must in turn perish at the hands of the expected avenger, who in turn is at the same time the wronged one re-risen. This dying by killing and re-rising process goes on endlessly, because such is the "Law of Time."

2. *The Ritual After Which Greek Tragedy Is Patterned.*—Gilbert Murray's summarization of the Dionysiac ritual, which lay at the back of tragedy, will enable the reader to better comprehend the evolution of Greek Tragedy. "The Dionysiac ritual

of the sea rook of the bursting spray,
ulcyon bird,
cheelest crying, on thy way;
noweth grief, read the tale of thee:
one long low song forever heard
wings that sail the sea.



*O great in our dull world of clay and great
in heaven's undying gleam,
Pallas, thy bidding we obey.*

may be conjectured in its full form to have six regular stages:

- a. *An Agôn (contest) in which the Daemon fights against his enemy, who—since it is really this year fighting last year—is apt to be almost identical with himself;*
- b. *A "Pathos" (disaster) which very commonly takes the shape of "Sparagmos" (tearing in pieces); the body of the Corn God being scattered in innumerable seeds over the earth; sometimes of some other sacrificial death;*
- c. *A Messenger, who brings the news;*
- d. *A Lamentation, very often mixed with a Song of Rejoicing, since the death of the Old King is also the accession of the new;*
- e. *The Discovery or Recognition of the hidden or dismembered god; and*
- f. *His Epiphany or Resurrection in Glory."*

3. *Its Departure from Fixed Ritual.*—Gradually this Dionysiac ritual grew into drama, and falling into the hands of an unusual set of creative artists and searching social critics, as Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, it developed into what we know as Greek Tragedy. The creative spirit and passion of these artists gradually conquered the emotion of the mere worshipper. Greek Tragedy in its early stages being purely ritualistic had, naturally, for its theme the life and cause of death special deity. Later it extended its range to embrace the his-

*Behold,
Two score and ten there be
Rowers that row for thee,*



stories of other gods and heroes. Then it took in any heroes to whose memory some ritual was attached. The student of Greek Tragedy will note that the theme of any Greek play is essentially the enactment of a rite, or rather what the Greeks called an "Aition"—that is a supposed historical event which is the origin or "cause" of the ritual. For example, the rite on which the Iphigenia in Tauris is based is essentially one in which a man is brought to the verge of death but he just does not die. On certain festival at Halai in Attica a human victim was led to the altar of Artemis Tauropoulos, touched on the throat with a sword and then set free. Exactly what happened to Iphigenia at Aulie, and very much what happened to Orestis among the Tauri. In like manner every tragedy, as ritual, enacts its own legendary origin.

Gradually, however, the general temper of tragedy moved strongly away from the monotony of fixed ritual. The themes grew richer and more varied. The mode of representation loftier and more artistic. What had begun as almost pure ritual ended by being almost pure drama. By the time Sophocles and Euripides began to write, the master-tragedian, Æschylus, had already lifted Greek drama to its highest level. His compositions consisted of three continuous tragedies forming a single whole. The other two tragedians do not seem to have written in trilogies.

The Producing of Tragedies.—Dramatic performances at Athens were entirely in the hands of the State. They were sacred institutions in honor of Dionysus, and their regulation was as much the duty of the government as the management of any other religious ceremonial. Every year, when the Athenians celebrated the Dionysia, this rite of tragedy was solemnly performed in the theater of the god. Like most Greek festivals the performance took the form of a competition. The basis of this custom was religious. It was desired to get a spirit of Victory (*Nikē*) into the celebration, and one could only get this by means of a contest. The Archon in charge of the celebration selected three poets to compete, and three rich men (*Chorēgoi*) to provide all the necessary expenses of the performance. The poet was then said to have obtained a chorus and his work now was to instruct the chorus. At the end of the festival the elaborately and curiously chosen body of five judges awarded a first, second, and third prize. It would be ill-omened if any of the poets failed to receive a degree of *Nikē* mention.

The Structure of Greek Tragedy.—This, in brief, is the material out of which Greek tragedy, in its present form, grew. But in order to better appreciate Greek tragedy one should try to understand the frame of mind, the psychology, as it were, of fifth- and fourth-century Greeks. He should try to see them in their real surroundings and against their proper background. One should also remember that a well-educated Athenian of the fifth century before Christ was not as securely lifted above what he called primeval simplicity. He was just beginning, with great daring and brilliance, to grasp at something like a philosophic or scientific view of the world. But his hold was very precarious and partial, and when it slipped he fell unsuspectingly into strange abysses. A visible god in the theater laid probably no more strain on his credulity than a prophetic dream on ours.

Before the various parts of tragedy are explained, it will be well to also remember the state of mind which the Greeks were in at the opening of the performance. The ground was sacred—a church for divine worship—and the audience was sitting in a religious silence reverently waiting the dramatic representation of the fate that had befallen those who sinned against the laws of justice.

1. *Prayer*.—A priestess walks reverently to the altar of Dionysus; lays on it a censer with burning incense and solemnly lifts her hands and soul in supplication. This creates a religious attitude in the audience and prepares the way for the speaker of the prologue.

2. *The Prologue*.—The prologue is a long speech, with no action to speak of, usually given either by a deity or the leading character of the play. It tells not only the present situation of the characters but also what is going to happen to them. However, it does not tell exactly how it is going to happen. Its purpose is to save time by eliminating explanatory acts—to give, as it were, an increased significance of everything that is happening and greater appreciation for the end for which one is watching. If Greek tragedy is viewed as a modern play the prologues may be thought of as scenes of waiting, not acting—waiting till the atmosphere can slowly gain its full hold. Most prologues have something supernatural about them—but all of them have something mysterious. These elements make the prologue not only a necessary part in the whole scheme of the play but also an indispensable factor for the success of the whole performance.

3. *Long Speeches*.—Usually soon as the prologue is over a dialogue begins in longish speeches. Each speech is more or less balanced against its fellow, beautiful and moving, but slow as music is slow and its language is clear, simple, and direct. Generally they are followed by a lyrical scene, with a strophe exactly balanced against antistrophe, more beautiful but slower still in its movement, and often at first hearing is little difficult to follow. Yet the play moves on in a curve of steadily increasing tension. In these dialogues one finds poetry, drama, character, and plot interest slowly unrolling before his eyes not as things immediately happening but as things to feel and reflect upon.

4. *The Heroine*.—The heroine's feelings are not artificial, but real. She makes no pretenses. She simply walks forward and explains her own feelings to the Chorus. She appears at some moment that seems just the right one. She comes to one through a cloud of musical emotions or threnodies from the Chorus. When she speaks, her words are frankly the language of poetry. They are none the less sincere or exact for that. Her long explanatory utterances and the simplicity of her expression awakens in her audience the feeling of the importance of thought involved in the action which is to follow or is slowly unrolling itself before their eyes.

5. *The Messenger*.—The messenger is sent, usually, by the avenger to tell in detail of his success, or he comes to tell that the deed is done—that catastrophe has at last befallen on those who violated the laws of the gods and of men.

6. *Theophany*.—If one bears in mind that the ritual on which tragedy was based embodied the most fundamental Greek conception of life and fate, of law and sin and punishment, then he will be able to appreciate the appearance of a deity in a Greek play. The duty of god or of the resurrected hero is to bring the action to a quiet close and ordain the ritual on which the tragedy is based. Thus making the performance itself a fulfillment of the gods' command. Or his duty may be to deliver his essential moral judgment on the story—the condemnation of revenge—the pity for mankind—the opening up of a larger atmosphere in which the horror through which the audience has just passed falls into its due resting place. The epiphany does not give a strong curtain. But it does give a marvelous ending.

7. *Chorus, Its Composition and Meaning*.—In order to appreciate the beauty, to comprehend the depth of the message that Greek tragedy has to give—to get to the very heart of Greek tragedy, as it were, one has to understand the chorus

and its place in the play. However, only those who are willing to forget entirely the modern stage and recall that Greek tragedy at heart is a religious ritual dealing with the problems and mysteries of human life (*that is, man's relation to the universe about him, his obligation to the unseen powers which control the universe, his duties to his fellow beings and the seeming conflicts between the human and divine law*) will be able to understand fully the significance and meaning of the Chorus.

a. *Composition.*—Greek Choruses, with very few exceptions, are made up of a dozen or more young women inhabitants or neighbors of the town. Sometimes these are frankly supernatural or half supernatural. At other times they are human beings seen through the mist of a great emotion—old men dreaming of the past—young women bemoaning their fate, etc. They start as common men or women, but sooner or later they become transformed into supernatural beings.

b. *Meaning.*—Literally, the word chorus means dance or dancing ground. It does not necessarily imply movement. It may consist of some rigid posture such as the holding of one's arms up or out during certain ceremony. The ancient dance, as it was pointed out above, was essentially religious—a form of prayer. It was not like modern ballets, rooted in sexual emotion. It consisted in the use of the whole body, every limb and every muscle, to somehow express that overflow of emotion for which a man has no words—that is calamity greater than tears, sorrow deeper than bemoaning, or the emotions of courage, loyalty, love, hate, anger, retaliation, pity, helpless desire, home-sickness, agony, ineffectual regret, anguish, various feelings about the past, and all kinds of religious emotions for which even the erudite man of today fails to find verbal expressions. Primitive man expressed his various inarticulate feelings by means of dance. For example, when men were away on the warpath the women prayed for their safety return with all their bodies. When a child was sick the mother danced for its recovery, etc.

3. *Chorus's Growth into Drama.*—This is the kind of ritual from which tragedy emerged—the lament for a dead god, a hero or demi-god. Knowing this one can see how well a dance was fitted, in primitive times, to express the emotions that today are

termed tragic. Gradually this dance grew into drama. Into this inarticulate mass of emotion and dumb show, which is the Dance, there comes some more articulate element. There comes some one who relates, or definitely enacts the actual death or "Pathos" of the hero, while the Chorus goes on as before expressing emotion about it.

9. *The Use of the Chorus.*—The Chorus's use in the play are many but the most outstanding ones are: expression of the ultimate and the bringing of relief:

a. *To Express the Ultimate.*—The above-mentioned emotion, it is easy to see, may be quite different from that felt by the hero. There is implied in the contemplation of any great deed this ultimate emotion, which as a rule is not felt by the actual doers of it, and is not, at its highest power, to be expressed by the ordinary language of dialogue. "The dramatists," says Dr. Murray, "may make his characters express all that they can properly feel; he may put into articulate dialogue all that it will bear. But there still remains some residue which no one on the stage can personally feel and which can only express itself as music or yearning of the body. This residue finds its one instrument in the Chorus."

If, for example, the death of Mayor Cermak of Chicago were to be treated in the Greek form we would have first a messenger bring in the news of the mayor's assassination in the President's car by an Italian named Zengora. Perhaps he will narrate in detail that the assassin meant to kill President-elect Roosevelt, and how his hand was held by a woman and missed him but hit the mayor instead. Then the body of the mayor would be borne in. His friends will weep over him and we, perhaps, hear his last words. But there would always remain some essential emotion or reflection—sadness, triumph, pathos, the loss to Chicago, thoughts of the future from which he will be lacking or of the meaning of his death in human history. Neither Cermak nor any of his friends or companions could express this ultimate emotion. On the Greek stage the Chorus is there just for this purpose, to express in music and movement this ultimate emotion, and, as Mr. Haigh puts it, "to shed a lyrical splendor over the whole." The Chorus translates the particular act into something universal. It makes a change in all that it touches, increases the elements of beauty and sig-



Cute? Who will say "no"? George, John and Constantine, children of Brother Christ Legeros, Treasurer of Demosthenes Chapter No. 66, Minneapolis, Minn. Shown as they were preparing to leave the parade of the 25th district convention at Rochester, Minn.

nificance and leaves out or reduces the element of crude pain. It somehow changes this crude pain into a thing of beauty and even of comfort.

The business of the Chorus is not to further action in the play but to express its spirit. The Chorus belongs not to the ordinary experience where people are real and act and make opposite remarks, but to that higher world where metaphor is the very stuff of life and whose "soul" it expresses.

b. *To Bring Relief.*—Another very important function of the Chorus is to bring relief. When sadness becomes almost unbearable the Chorus is used to bring in the ideal world to heal the wounds of the real. It is not a comic relief but a transition from horror or pain to mere beauty or music with hardly any change of tension. That is, if the pain has brought tears to one's eyes, the beauty will be such as to keep them there, while, of course, changing their character. It is that type of relief that Aristotle termed "*Katharsis*."

10. *The Choral Odes.*—When the actors are on the stage the audience is following the deeds and fates of so many particular individuals, lovers, plotters, enemies, or whatever they are, at a particular point of time and space. When the stage is empty and the Choral Odes begin, the particular acts and places and persons are no longer there, but something universal, beautiful and eternal. The body, as it were, is gone and the essence remains. We have the greatness of love, the vanity of revenge, the law of eternal retribution, or perhaps the eternal doubt whether in any sense the world is governed by righteousness. Here the Chorus with its Odes make our ideal world real—it makes, as it were, our wishes to come true. It sings our "soul" from sorrow to joy, from pain to comfort and serenity. It breathes hope in us and despair out of us. It brings us face to face with reality.

11. *The Leader of the Chorus.*—In addition to its singing of great odes, on an empty stage, the Chorus carries on a certain amount of ordinary dialogue with the actors by the mouth of its leader. The Chorus's work here is generally kept unobtrusive, neutral and low-toned. The Leader responds properly, and with certain carefully guarded limits, to resolutions and directions of the protagonists and the wants of the actors. The Leader is an echo, a sort of music in the air. He never gives information which the audience does not already possess. He never takes really effective or violent action. The Leader's chief function is to echo and make more vibrant the hero's or heroine's own emotion.

12. *The Dress of the Dramatis Personæ.*—The usual convention in tragedy was to clothe the characters in elaborate priestly dress with ritual masks carefully graduated according to the rank of the character. Such trappings came to Tragedy as an inheritance from its old magico-religious days, and it never quite succeeded in throwing them off, even in its most vital period.

This, roughly, is the "birth" and development of Greek Tragedy. The drama which outlived all other drama. It owes its longevity and perhaps its immortality to its three master tragedians, who were not interested in the effect which their play would have on the audience but in the expression of truth. So, we see Æschylus picturing in the "*Agamemnon*" a wife whose husband has sacrificed her happiness to his own political ambition. She in turn, with superb self-assurance and skill, contrives to kill him in his own palace at the time of his home-coming, in the face of a city which is hostile to her. She must pay the price in accordance with holy law. In the two following plays of the trilogy she in turn is killed by her son, but he is tortured with remorse before he finally wins peace of mind. In his "*Prometheus*" he deals frankly with the problem of evil;

Zeus apparently is a jealous god, who repays unselfishness with persecution. The pride of men, the curse of ancestral sin, divine judgment, and retribution are the problems that Æschylus presents his audience with and not mere romantic scenes. Sophocles deals with life on more intimate terms. In one of his plays Antigone finds herself unable to obey the king's law except by refusing to honor her dead brother. She chooses affection as the better way, and in consequence brings disaster not only to herself but to many innocent people, as well as to the ruler who had tried conscientiously to constrain her. Here Sophocles shows his audience how such antagonisms breed tragic consequences, no matter how worthy the motives may be of those who engage them. In *Oedipus Rex* he presents an even harder fact to face: that men of the highest aims sometimes are led, by slight flaw in their own character and a seemingly relentless fate, to cause infinite sufferings to themselves and to others. It is such conflicts of human wills and purposes that Sophocles puzzles the imagination of his spectators and not with romances with happy endings. Euripides is an even more searching social critic, revolting against those conditions of life which bring it to disaster. He portrays three great causes of human unhappiness:

a. *The worship of the gods who apparently treat men like pawns in their cruel game, and "hither and thither move, and check, and slay";*

b. *The unfairness of men toward women;*

c. *The heartlessness that results from war.*

It is because of their strict adherence to the truth that the element of formal convention is so strong and great subtlety and sincerity is never absent from Greek Tragedy. Their plays never imply indifference to truth in the realm of character. They have no utter villains, no insipidly angelic heroines. Their tyrants generally have some touch of human nature about them—they have at least a case to state. Even their virgin martyrs are not waxen images. The stories are often miraculous and the characters are often supernatural in their origin but their psychology is severely true. It is not the psychology of melodrama, especially contrived to lead up to situations. It is that of observed human nature, and human nature not merely observed but approached with a serious almost reverent sympathy and unlimited desire to understand.

The Bennett School Production.—This, in rough outline, is the mold in which the creative activity of Edith Wynne Mathison, Margaret Gage, and Charles Rann Kennedy has to run in producing the works of Euripides annually. When dramatic critics question the place and value of certain parts of these tragedies it is because they do not have a clear knowledge of the origin, development, and aim of Greek Tragedy. They are comparing it with modern drama, the authors and producers of which are interested in the effect it will have on the audience or how to excite them.

"*Iphigenia in Tauris*" was their production this year. Iphigenia is one of the most beautiful plays of Euripides, not really a tragedy in our sense nor yet merely a romance. It begins in gloom and rises to a sense of peril to swift and dangerous adventure, to joyful escape. So far it is like romance. But it is tragic in the sincerity of the character drawing. Iphigenia, especially, with her mixed longings for revenge and for affection, her hatred of the Greece that wronged her and her love for the Greece that is her only home, her possibilities of stony cruelty and her realities of swift self-sacrifice, is a true child of her great accursed house.

The plot is as follows: Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon, who was supposed to have been sacrificed by her father at Aulis, was really saved by Artemis and is now priestess to the

Goddess in the land of the Taurians at the extremity of the "Friendless Sea." The Taurians are savages who kill all strangers, and if ever a Greek shall land in the wild place it will be her task to prepare him for sacrifice. She lives with this terror hanging over her; and the first Greek that comes is her unknown brother, Orestes. Their recognition of each other is, perhaps, the finest recognition-scene in all tragedy; and, with its sequels of stratagem and escape, forms a thrilling play, haunted not, like a tragedy by the shadow of death, but rather by the shadow of homesickness. The characters are Greeks in a far barbarian land, longing for a home or even for the Greek sea.

The acting was as near perfect as it could be. Miss Mathison, as Iphigenia, as usual stately and melodious, expressed her grief and joy very effectively. In the recognition scene both she and Miss Gage, as Orestes, were simply superb. The long argument between Orestes and Pylides, the latter played by Margaret Underhill, was successfully handled by both and portrayed the idea of true friendship and loyalty in a very touching and yet delightful way. Mr. Kennedy as King Thoas, Miss Draper as the herdsman, Blanche Crump as a messenger, and the Misses Condit, Ruhle, Montgomery, and Eatcen as guards and attendants, being the barbarians of the *dramatis personae* acted their rôles very realistic; that is, they were truly barbarians in their modes of behavior and hence the contrasts sought by the author between the Greeks and the Barbarians were successful. Emily Draper played the rôle of Pallas Athene very effectively. Mary Lou Ruhle, as priestess of Dionysus, opened the performance with the customary supplication and created the necessary religious atmosphere in the audience.

The task which confronts Margaret Gage every year is how to prepare her dancers so that their bodies become agents of expression, to speak with the whole of their bodies. She achieves this with remarkable exactitude without sacrificing whatever is valuable in Greek dancing to precision. She accomplishes this not only because she is master of this plastic art but also because she is able to thoroughly comprehend the aim and spirit embodied in the play and is able not only to transmit this knowledge and feeling to her chorus, but to also enable the dancers to actually feel the parts they are playing. In other words, dancing for them is not mechanical but a second nature—something that comes from within and not from without. The chorus of captive Greek women was made up by Misses Beckley, Crump, Davis, Harris, Jaccord, Kohn, Ohle, Ragland, Raywood, Schmidt, Skiles, Snead, Strout and Taylor. These girls were not mere actors or just players of those parts, but actual handmaids to the real Iphigenia. They were not at the Bennet School Greek Theater but captives in Tauropolis. It is because of this ability of the *dramatis personae* to actually be the real person of the drama that is unfolding rather than mere actors that makes the Bennet School Productions, relatively speaking, irreproachable. This is why Miss Gage's dancers speak with their bodies and address the spectators through the eyes.

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ΝΑ ΤΟ ΠΙΣΤΕΤΩ

Σάν με κοιτᾶς και οὐ κοιτῶ, ποῖός ξέρει
 Μέσ' σὸ μεῖνόν σου τί θά λέξ γιά μένα
 Κάθε σου βλέμμα σά με τό μαγαῖρι
 Σφάζει τὰ φυλλοκάρδιά μου ἕνα κι ἕνα.

Τῆ λαύρα πὸν ἔχεις μέσα στή καρδιά σου
 Τῆ βλέπω σὰ μινιάκι σου γραμμένη.
 Νά είναι ἀραγες γιά μένα; Γιά στοχάσου,
 Τί λέξ; Νά τό πιστέγω, ἀγαπημένη;

Κάθε σου γέρομο και κάθε κίνησί σου
 Τὸν μουσικό σου μὸν προοδίδει πόθο
 Ἄντε λοιπόν, τί καρτεροῦς; Ἔλα κονήσου
 Αὐτό πὸν εὐὸ ποθεῖς ἐγὼ . . . τὸ ναιόμια!

Νέα Ὑόρκη.

ΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ ΑΡΓ. ΤΟΖΗΣ

ΚΡΥΦΟΣ ΚΑΪΜΟΣ

Μὲ κοιτᾶς. Σε κοιτᾶσα. Κι ἀν τῆ στιγμή
 Πὸν γλυκοκοιταχτήζουμε κι' οὐ δὴσ οὐ μῦτια
 Ἐννοίωσα κάποια ἀναιρηχίλια σὸ κορμί
 Πὸν τῆ καρδοῦλά μου τὴν ἔκαμε κομμάτια!

Σ' ἀγάπησα. Μ' ἀγάπησες. Ἐὸν και ἐγὼ
 Καλά τό ξέρουμε. Μά . . . (τί κακό μεγάλο!)
 Ὡς πότε θά δεκλιώζουμε σάν τό λαγὸ
 Και θά τό κροῖθι ὁ ἕνας ἀπ' τὸν ἄλλο;

Σὲ παιδεύα. Μὲ παιδεύεις. Ἐχεις εὐὸ
 Ἐγὼ κι' ἐγὼ κροῖθι και μὸν πὸν δὲ μεταίδια
 Ποῖός ἀπ' τοῖς δυὸ θά πῆ τῆ λέξι τῆ χροσῆ
 Ἐγὼ ἢ εὐὸ, πενιάμορη Νερσάδια;

Νέα Ὑόρκη.

ΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ ΑΡΓ. ΤΟΖΗΣ

(Continued from page 25)

plant the banner of Ahepa in this city. The 18th District is headed for a golden anniversary for it is buzzed about that two more chapters are in the making now through the Governor's efforts.

M. G. PERROS.

Another Chapter in Jackson, Mich.

THIS is another triumph of the Governor of the 18th District, Bro. Chas. Preketes, and this is the third chapter he has established within twenty days. That's going some. The organization of this Ahepa Chapter in Jackson, Mich., only thirty-eight miles west from Ann Arbor, the home town of the governor, was a complete surprise to the whole District. The governor's eyes had been turned to Jackson for some time, and when he was returning from Benton Harbor, where he had established the Fruit Belt Chapter, he made some contacts in the neighboring city. So, on Thursday, November 2, taking with him Bro. Nick Morphis, the poet of the 18th District, he left suddenly and secretly, and when they arrived in Jackson they were joined by our new brother, Nick Bartzes. It took them only three hours to gather all the applicants.

All was set for Sunday, November 6, and the governor with many brothers from Ann Arbor journeyed to Jackson for the big doings. But the governor wanted all the chapters of the District to participate in the ceremonies, and so immediately after he had returned from Jackson at 12 o'clock on Thursday night he set Brother Perros to work dispatching letters and telegrams to the various chapters and dignitaries to come to the ceremonies. The result was that, although the Lansing Chapter was detained on account of the wedding of its president, sixteen brothers hastened to Jackson immediately after the nuptials to attend the Ahepa ceremonies. The Pontiac Chapter sent its president and two past presidents. The Battle Creek Chapter also had sent a fine representation, while the Detroit Chapters, led by Brother Diamond and Economou, made a very good showing. There were in all 125 brothers to bid welcome to the new chapter.

It was encouraging to see how enthusiastic, well organized and harmonious in their purpose the Jackson brothers were. The ceremonies were very impressive. Bro. Harry Letsis, the president of the Ann Arbor Chapter, presided and the governor, assisted by many brothers from the various chapters, was the master of ceremonies. And now that the good work has begun, we believe that the Jackson Chapter has already taken its place in the ranks of Ahepanism. Welcome to our ranks, Jackson brothers! Bro. Chas. Preketes has laid his plans and already work has begun for the organization of three more chapters in other Greek centers within this District.

M. G. PERROS.

District No. 19

Rights and Lefts from South Bend Chapter, No. 100

TO ALL chapters who think they have something to boast about, our President, Thomas Tsiolis, recently celebrated his 20th birthday, while our Secretary, William Tsiolis, will soon

bid final adieu to his 21st birthday. Bro. Thomas Tsiolis is also the editor of the bi-monthly paper *The Prelude*, published in English and Greek by the Bema Club. As far as we know this club is the only Greek-American organization composed of young men and women. How is that for advancement? Keep Bema in your mind, you'll hear a lot more about it. Plans now under consideration call for a national organization. All big things were small once; look at the Empire State Building now!

Our idea of a true loyal Ahepan is personified in the person of F. Pofanti, of Pullman Chapter, No. 205. He is a constant visitor of our chapter and judging from his experiences and the good news that he brings us, he evidently sows the seed of Ahepanism through many a square mile.

The Tri-Deka Drive, under the capable leadership of Bro. John Rezos, our Captain of the Guards, is going places and doing things . . . and how! It seems that the loving cup to be donated by our esteemed lieutenant governor will grace the hall of our chapter. How about it, Hammond?

Another Ahepan has deserted the ranks of the bachelors. He is Bro. Louis Nitsos, who was recently married to Miss Bessie Kalafati, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kalafati, of South Bend. His brother, Gust Nitsos, deserted the ranks when he went out with the Ahepa excursion. It seems that Cupid has gone to work under the N. R. A. We'll do our part.

Old-time hospitality and good times are coming into their own again in our chapter as visitors will testify. Refreshments, beer and whatnot, are served every other Tuesday. The last one was on the 24th. Figure it out on your calendar and pay us a visit. As yet no news from our new—now three years ago—district governor and we still call for our mail twice daily. Also letters from the Supreme Lodge are getting more scarce. Wonder why? We are in good standing! And by the way, we own our own home from ceiling to floor and all that is in it.

Our annual picnic was a huge success. Everyone enjoyed himself and had bushels of fun; also barrels of sore muscles from running, jumping and throwing the stone. For the success of the picnic we take off our hats to Brother Rizos (good work, John, don't blush in case you read this in the Magazine).

Others in the committee included Leo Lomborson, Thomas Tsiolis and Milton Kourbetis. Bro. Gust Anton is the happiest Ahepan at this moment. His wife just returned from her vacation in Greece.

Hats off to the chapters of District No. 11. They certainly have something to be proud of in their governor, Barba asilis. He paid us a visit and the inspiring speech that he made will ever be remembered by all of us. Brother Hordemenus, President of Yorkville, Ohio, Chapter, No. 148, also made a wonderful talk. We understand that Brother Isaris "Barba Vaselis" visited every chapter in the district at least once a month.

The third term of our esteemed governor is about to end (?) and we still have to officially welcome him in our chapter. Maybe he lost his way down here. We'll organize a searching party and go after him. This will be all for this time.

THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Anderson Chapter, No. 198, Holds Annual Picnic

A CROWD of over 250 persons, including members of the Ahepa and their families and friends from Kokomo, Indianapolis, Marion, Elwood, Tipton, Huntington, and Anderson, attended the 5th annual picnic and outing of the Anderson Chapter, No. 198, of Anderson, Ind., held at the Kilbuck Park.

The dinner at noon was featured with roasted lamb, and was followed with a well-arranged program of games and contests during the afternoon. Prizes were awarded to the following: Women's bean race, Mrs. Nick Paikos, of Tipton; women's pin contest, Mrs. N. Liveratos, of Muncie; girls' rubber stretching contest, Miss Martha Pinzos, of Muncie; girls' sack race, Miss Ruth Moscow, of Indianapolis; boys' broad jump, Sophocles Pancel, of Anderson; boys' 50-yard dash, Sotirios Pinzos, of Muncie; men's discus throw, Nick Pancel, of Anderson.

Prof. James Kouropoulos, of Anderson, spoke on the occasion, extolling the ideals upon which Ahepa was founded. Brothers William Zilson, of Indianapolis, District Governor; George Roris, of Muncie, District Marshal; Nick Paikos, of Tipton, and Nick Mavrick, of Kokomo, Past Presidents of the chapter, and Geo. Makalos, also of Kokomo, responded, making brief remarks. Brother Gust Pancel, President of the Anderson Chapter, introduced the speakers. The committee in charge of the picnic was composed of Brothers James Prokos, chairman, Geo. Anton and Nick Pancel.

News from the Calumet Chapter

Dance

THE fourth annual dance given by the Calumet Chapter, No. 157, took place on Sunday, October 29, at Indiana Harbor, Ind. Due to the energetic efforts of the committee which was appointed to conduct the necessary arrangements, the affair turned out to be a great success. Practically the entire membership attended, accompanied by their families and friends. The neighboring chapters, Hammond, No. 123, and Gary, No. 78, were fairly well represented. The district lodge of the nineteenth district, namely, William Zilson, Governor; Steve Grammas, Lieut. Governor; James Demetrius, Secretary; J. Lampros, Treasurer, and George Rorris, Marshal, graced the affair with their presence. Brief speeches were delivered by Brother Zilson and Bro. George Speros, President of our chapter, which were followed by entertainment till midnight. Bro. Sam Cappas and his committee ought to be complimented for arranging the affair properly for the complete satisfaction of all participants.

Social Meetings

Our chapter for the last six months put into operation a new source of activity which resulted in the revival of the spirit of the Ahepa in this locality. We meet twice a month. One meeting is set aside for the transaction of all matters or business pending and the other meeting is devoted chiefly to entertainment. Roast lambs and all the needs which are essential to pass an enjoyable gathering among

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brotherly surroundings are plenty on these occasions and, believe me, we are having a grand time. I can truthfully say that Calumet Chapter today, with the splendid cooperation of officers and members, is one of the best organized in our district. The spirit of the Ahepa reigns supreme here.

Tri-Deka Drive

Since the Tri-Deka Drive was inaugurated by the Supreme Lodge, we have practically recovered our lost membership. Our chapter is situated in the midst of the greatest industrial district of the country, and as such it suffered much during the last few years of the depression. Many of us have been unable to be in the front line for the last few years, nevertheless we will do our share now that the sky begins to brighten. Our motto is, Each member get a new member. I have every reason to believe that each member will abide by it. We have several applications for new members on hand so far, but till the end of the year we will be able to fulfill the request of our Supreme President, Brother Booras, to get new members.

A. C. KRICHILAS,
Secretary.

Penelope at Anderson

On Sunday, October 22, the District Governor, Hon. Wm. Zilson, a prominent attorney of Indianapolis, Ind., motored to Anderson, Ind., to organize a Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope, at which time twenty women joined. The name of our chapter is Nausicaa.

Mr. Zilson conducted a very impressive installation ceremony. The following ladies were elected officers: Miss Anna Chochos, of Marion, Ind., President; Mrs. Theodora Mangas, of Elwood, Ind., Vice-President; Mrs. Mildred Alatza, of Anderson, Ind., Secretary, and Mrs. Tina Cochifa, of Anderson, Treasurer.

The ladies had prepared a very pleasant surprise for all the visiting Ahepans and quite a few were there. After the final installation ceremonies were over and the crowd was ready to disperse, the ladies spread a party, with all the fine and dainty things that Greeks so much enjoy. After many inspiring talks from the new officers and from Brother Ahepans, Mr. Zilson concluded the entertainment with a word of congratulations to all the new members of the Auxiliary.

We feel mighty proud here in this section of Indiana because it's so hard for us to have been organized, if it were not for the spirit that is apparent. Anderson, Ind., our base of operations and chapter headquarters, is a small city, with a smaller Greek population; therefore, it was necessary to attract all neighboring cities of from 10 to 50 miles, and call on all the ladies there, which we are happy to recite were quite enthused over the prospect of an auxiliary.

The Ahepans who attended were even more enthused than the ladies, because of the splendid sense of duty and cooperation manifested by us, and if gleaming countenances of congratulations mean anything, we're on our way, and look out, Sister Auxiliaries, we mean to be seen and heard.

As for cooperation from the Ahepa Chapters around here we are sure of that, and they may be sure that we are going to work with them; we want Ahepa to be heard, but above all to

always be remembered. And we know our duty.

Sincerely,

Anna Chochos, Tina Cochifa, Mildred Alatza, Sophia Piakos, Nellie Ellis, Sophia Danos, Eudokia Pancol, Bessie Anton, Pauline Spensos, Martha Mallers, Martha Chochos, Helen Carelas, Pansy Curtis, Athena Prokos, Virginia Michas, Anastasia Thrapsimis, Penelope Pancol, Mary Mangas, Photene Blassaras, Theodora Mangas.

District No. 20



Andrew Zafiroopoulos, District Governor

District Governor Zafiroopoulos Reports Progress

In making my official trips to the various Chapters of my District I was pleased to find that the majority of the Ahepans are proud of our emblem and anxious to increase their membership. In several of the Chapters there are members who are in arrears and many who do not attend meetings. So that I may find out whether "Old Man Depression" is keeping them away or whether personal prejudice of some officer or member is the cause, I have appointed a committee of three or four members in each Chapter, headed by the Vice-President, to make a personal call on each of these members and endeavor to bring them back to the Chapter. I hope that in this way I can make each member feel that he is needed and how important he is in his particular Chapter; also to abolish all antagonistic feeling if any exists.

I have been making a great effort to re-establish the "dead" Chapter at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. In making my visit through Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Green Bay and Fond du Lac I have succeeded in gaining the application of six prominent business men who promised to support me in this venture. For assistance I have asked the Past President, who is a business man of Fond du Lac, to help me make arrangements to call a meeting and discuss the matter further. I am in great hopes my plans will soon materialize.

Last May I made a trip to settle difficulties in the Dubuque Chapter No. 267 while a Deputy Governor. On my last visit in August as District Governor I found the Chapter in better condition than the first visit, which pleased me greatly. As in all Chapters, I find that many of our brother Ahepans are prominent business men. Bro. Paul Andrews, Secretary of

Chapter No. 267, is operating one of the largest restaurants in the city; Bro. Melvin Pappas also has a large restaurant. The present President, Bro. Wm. Thomas, operates and is owner of a chain of hotels in this city. Past President, Bro. Chas. Stratig, is owner of the Northwest Candy Manufacturing Shop; then there is the Vissios Brothers, who own a large restaurant, and so on. Practically all of our brothers are happy owners of their own homes.

On the first of October I was invited to be present at the installation of the newly organized Chapter of the Sons of Pericles at Dubuque, Iowa. The Senior Brother Ahepans sought to make this an outstanding affair. Right Reverend Kalistos was invited to officiate at the church services in the morning. A luncheon was given at the home of the President, Brother Corrigan, for fifty guests. In the afternoon the installations of the Sons of Pericles took place with practically every Senior Brother Ahepan present. A banquet was given in the evening in which 250 guests participated. Addresses were given by the Supreme Secretary of the Sons of Pericles, Bro. Charles Gianokopulos, by the Right Reverend Bishop Kalistos, the Ex-Mayor of the city and by myself as last speaker. Monday I made my official visit to the Chapter and departed from Dubuque feeling very well satisfied with the favorable accomplishments of the Dubuque brothers.

As District Governor I shall do all I can to encourage the growth of Ahepa and try to bring a real brotherly feeling into each one's heart. The quotation "We must stand together or else hang separately," is a very good illustration of what will happen without each member's cooperation. It is my earnest desire to make District No. 20 a worthy and honorable asset to the Order of Ahepa.

ANDREW J. ZAFIROPELOS,
*District Governor, District No. 20,
Milwaukee, Wis.*

District No. 21

Pullman Chapter Gives Dance

Pullman Chapter No. 205, of Chicago, held its third annual dance on October 15th, at the St. Spiridon Church Hall, 11357 South Park Ave. There were about 300 present and everybody enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content throughout the evening and until the wee hours of the morning, thanks to the committee in charge, composed of the following Brothers: Michael Labros, Chairman; Evangelos Lazaris, James Apostolopoulos, Michael Kritikos, Gust Grapsas, Gust Boursinos, Harry Lapsates, George Vailianatos, Athanasios Lambros and Michael Karides. These Brothers certainly know their stuff when it comes to putting on an affair of this kind, and if you don't believe me, all you have to do is to attend our next dance and see for yourself.

Among those present were a few of the dignitaries of the Order as follows: Demetrios Parry, District Governor of District No. 21; Michael Ross, Past President of Hammond Chapter No. 127; Frank Pofanti, Peter Laokas, Gust Grapsas, Past Presidents of Pullman Chapter No. 205, and Angela Abbot of Waukegan Chapter.

STEPHEN FALAKOS,
President.

District No. 22

The 22d District Ahepa Convention

THE District Convention of the 22d District took place on August 6 and 7 at Springfield, Ill. All the chapters of the District participated, not only through their official delegates but also through large delegations of visitors, and thus helped to make this extraordinary Ahepa gathering highly successful and one to be long remembered. The Leland Hotel, one of the most important hostels in Springfield and the rendezvous and official Ahepa headquarters, was bustling with unusual activity on the occasion of this Ahepa reunion. The fair sex from all the chapters of the District was represented in impressive numbers and furnished the color and the beauty that made the occasion all the more attractive.

The delegates and visitors assembled at the Leland Hotel on Sunday morning, August 6, and drove in parade formation, headed by a detachment of motorcycle police, to the Illinois State Fair Grounds where a combined picnic of the chapters of the District was held. The program was prefaced with religious services by our Brother and Rev. J. A. Danakos. There followed a sumptuous lunch, games, sports, dancing and speaking exercises with State Senator Earl B. Searcy as the main speaker. The senator eulogized the Greeks, praised our organization and urged us all to remain steadfast in our Greek idealism. Other speakers were the District Governor, Dr. C. B. Johannides, who, speaking in Greek, reviewed the benefits that have accrued to our people through our organization and called upon our members to be ever zealous and interested in our fraternity and thus assure the success of the future, and the president of the Springfield Chapter, Bro. George Contrakon, who welcomed us all and expressed the gladness of our Springfield brothers in being our hosts on this occasion. The introductory remarks were made very adeptly by Bro. Dr. P. G. Kokenes, of Springfield. Also, in the afternoon an impressive initiation took place in the chapter room of the Springfield Chapter and five candidates furnished by the chapters of the District were initiated in the mysteries of our Order. The work of the initiation was performed by the crack initiation team of the St. Louis Chapter, which acquitted itself splendidly.

The Convention proper was called to order at 9 a. m. the following day at the sun parlor of the Leland Hotel by the District Governor, Dr. C. B. Johannides, who gave a detailed report on the condition of the District. Convention officers were then elected and Brothers George Contrakon, the President of the Springfield Chapter; S. J. Cosmos, delegate from the Moline Chapter, and Arthur Perganson, Secretary of the Springfield Chapter, were elected Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary respectively. Various committees were then appointed to study many important questions confronting our District and adjournment followed to permit the committees to deliberate and also permit the delegates to call upon the chief executive of the State of Illinois, his Excellency, Governor Henry Horner. His Excellency, the Governor, received the delegates of the Ahepa with extreme cordiality and for nearly an hour talked pleasantly and interestingly with them on various topics and at the end showed them through the magnificent



Dr. C. B. Johannides, Former District Governor of District No. 22

state mansion. His Excellency was very well informed about our Order and praised very highly its purposes. On our leaving, his Excellency very graciously consented to be photographed with the Ahepa delegates, and presented the District Governor with a small wooden replica of the log cabin in which Lincoln was born.

The next thing on the program of the day was the official Ahepa luncheon, which took place at the sun parlor of the Leland Hotel and was largely attended. Our official guests on this occasion were the mayor of Springfield, the Hon. John W. Kapp, and State Senator, the Hon. Earl B. Searcy. The President of the Springfield chapter, Bro. Contrakon, acted with skill as toastmaster. The mayor, in welcoming us to Springfield, spoke eloquently of

our race and pointed out that through our organization we are doing an excellent work that ought to be emulated by other nationalities. Senator Searcy again made some excellent remarks interspersing them with wit and humor. The District Governor, Dr. C. B. Johannides, gave in succinct, pithy and forceful words a brief history of our Order and outlined its principles. The luncheon was, indeed, a successful part of our entire program.

Following the luncheon the convention was gotten together again, the committees gave their reports and made their recommendations which were adopted after complete discussion. Various resolutions were then passed among which was one addressed to the President of the United States, Bro. Franklin D. Roosevelt, expressing approval of his efforts to restore prosperity to our country. The new District Lodge officers were then elected who are as follows: S. J. Cosmos, of Tipton, Iowa, District Governor; James Caron, of St. Louis, Mo., Lieutenant Governor; Dr. P. G. Kokenes, of Springfield, Ill., Secretary; Gus Kerasotes, of Springfield, Ill., Treasurer; and Chris Brees, of Pekin, Ill., Marshal. The next District Convention city was chosen—St. Louis, Mo. The initiation of the newly elected District Lodge officers followed and the convention was adjourned amidst mirth and good fellowship. After adjournment the delegates drove to the state tomb of Lincoln where a wreath was placed upon the tomb in behalf of the District, the retired District Governor, Dr. C. B. Johannides, pronouncing a short eulogy.

Thus came to an end the convention of the 22d District, which was very satisfactory in its accomplishment and successful in its results. Much of the success of the convention is due to the wonderful cooperation and the diligent efforts of our host chapter, the Abraham Lincoln Chapter No. 189 of Springfield, Ill. The Springfield Brothers are to be heartily congratulated and warmly praised for their excellent and splendid spirit.

DR. C. B. JOHANNIDES.



Girls who took part in District No. 22 celebration



Former District Governor Johannides and Brother Ahepans visit Governor Horner of Illinois

District No. 27

Daughters of Penelope Society Very Active on West Coast

THOUGH this may not be an occasion for one to repeat here old Xerxes' utterance regarding men and women and their respective abilities (all the more so, being that we, ourselves, are men), yet, it seems that our ladies of the Pacific Coast are—well, as active as the men.

Here are extracts from two letters we have received from two ladies, officials of the Daughters of Penelope Society. Writes Mrs. Emanuel Apostolides, president of the Mother Lodge of the organization, from San Francisco, Calif., regarding their recently established chapter, Olympus, in Cheyenne, Wyo.

"The members of this new chapter were so anxious to 'serve the good cause' that, during the recent District Ahepa Convention, they literally caused the exhaustion of the speed capacity of the U. S. Airmail, to say nothing about the perspiring brows of the postmen, both in Cheyenne and in San Francisco! Now, Mr. Editor, doesn't that show the right kind of ambition?"

"Miss Zoe Caros, the secretary, is indefatigable. She is a pioneer in organization work and needs no prais."

"Miss Georgia Scarpas, the versatile president of Olympus, vows that, working as she is in the State Library of her state, she will see to it that no book or manuscript about Homer and his Odyssey shall be left undisturbed! . . ."

And from another letter from Miss Varvara Canellos, Captain of the Guard of the Eos Chapter, in connection with the recent establishment of the Artemis Chapter in Sacramento, Calif.:

"The Daughters of Penelope are ever pressing onward, Mr. Editor! Another chapter has been added to their fold. This time in Sacramento, Calif.

"The blessed event was brought about as follows: Soon as things were ready there, the officers of the Mother Lodge, whose headquarters are located in San Francisco, as a body went to Sacramento, where they met the officers of Echo, our chapter in Oakland, and all together went to the hall where the affair was to be held.

"There, Miss Melpa Manos, president of Eos Chapter, conducted the initiation of the members of the new chapter Artemis. Then the chair was turned over to Mrs. Apostolides, head of the Mother Lodge and past president of the Eos, who officiated at the public installation, attended by Ahepans and other friends from Sacramento, San Francisco and Fresno. The "Candle Ceremony" that followed, enacted by the officers of Echo Chapter, was beautifully performed.

"After the ceremonies were over a banquet was held with Mr. Joseph Kovell, Past President of the Sacramento Chapter of the Ahepa, acting as toastmaster. To the untiring efforts of Mr. Kovell, together with those of Mr. and Mrs. Fantages, the president of our new chapter, as well as to those of Mr. James C. Phillips, Present President of the Sacramento Chapter of the Ahepa, much credit is due for the formation of this new branch of our Society.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me tell you that we, the Daughters of Penelope, realize fully well that cooperation is the keyword of success. We have learned that much from the work of the Ahepa and the Ahepans themselves, who most kindly are always willing to assist us. "Stick together" is the motto of our Society.

If Ahepa teaches nothing else but the art of cooperation, Long Live the Ahepa! . . ."

District No. 28

Santa Fe Doings

THE family of the Santa Fe Chapter No. 264, in its larger sense, is increasing in more ways than one. We have substantially increased our membership, since our splendid District Convention held in this city this year, by new members, reinstatement of delinquent members and by transfer of members from other Chapters. As though that was not enough, the Stark and Cupid have done their share in helping our family increase its circle.

Bro. Theofanis Keros, who is the youngest member in our Chapter, celebrated "a blessed event" with the arrival of his first daughter. Our Chapter was the first to congratulate him, and sent him the following letter:

"The Santa Fe Chapter No. 264 of the Order of Ahepa, its officers and its members, heartily congratulate you and Mrs. Theofanis Keros on the birth of a daughter. With our congratulations go our sincere good wishes that your daughter may live long and be forever a cause of pride and joy and that in her virtues and accomplishments she may surpass even your fondest hopes and expectations of her.

"The Order of Ahepa is particularly proud of its new recruit. Our Lord Jesus Christ blessed the little children and said: "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." The Order of Ahepa justly realized that in such—that is, in the children of its members—reposes the future strength, progress and glory of this great Fraternity of ours."

This young "daughter of Penelope" was born on September 25, 1933.

On September 22, 1933, Bro. Stephen Karmann, formerly secretary of this Chapter, married Miss Georgia Basilopoulou, of Denver, Colo., who was born in this country, but can speak and write Greek faultlessly. A reception was given by the newlyweds on their return from Denver, Colo., where they spent their honeymoon. The reception was given on Sunday, October 1, in the home of the bridegroom, 229 Johnson St., Santa Fe, N. M., which was crowded to capacity by his many friends from Santa Fe, Albuquerque and many other New Mexico towns.

Fraternally yours,

P. C. DAKIS, Secretary.

District No. 30

Pocatello Chapter Debates Alexander's Domestic Life

Raise Age-old Historical Dispute Again

READING the above headings, at first sight you may get the impression that this is an account of some historical society's deliberations, but you're mistaken. It is only about some of our western brothers and how ingeniously they contrived to divert their minds during their spare time. Here it is now:

Surely you know that Pocatello Chapter, No. 238, is located in Pocatello, Idaho. Now the meeting schedule of this chapter, up to the month of last September, called for meetings once a month, but it seems (and here is food for some thought for other chapters) the members had made their getting together so inter-

esting that they decided to alter this schedule so as to permit them to meet oftener. This they did during their single meeting of September. Thus, beginning the following month of October, they commenced with their new schedule of two meetings monthly, the extra meeting to be devoted solely to educational purposes.

The idea, concurring fully with the spirit of the "Adult Educational Campaign" that is now going on in several states of the union, was grasped wholeheartedly by the members; and so, at their first educational meeting, laying aside all other daily cares, depression worries and the like, they prepared themselves to grapple with any and all abstract questions that might come their way. And grapple they did. That is, figuratively speaking.

Now we all know that making ready for a fight—even for an intellectual one—it is not enough in itself, for first an adversary must be found. But leave it to the speculative Greek mind and the enemy shall be located in no time.

Therefore, with the idea of starting their educational program right, the members arrived early that evening. Now if you think that, as the presiding officer pounded the gavel, giving the sign for the business to begin, they were furtively eyeing one another in their search for a subject worthy of the occasion—well, you are wrong. They didn't waste a single minute. For, in a few seconds after the meeting had opened, some historically inclined brother popped up with a very complicated question. Indeed, so complicated this question is considered that no historian has dared to answer it as yet. But, returning to the question, "Was Alexander the Great married?" queried the brother. And while the chair was wavering, in all appearances taken unaware, the brother followed without respite, "And, if so, to whom was he married?" This second question was addressed to the whole assembly. Then, seeing that the other members were looking helplessly at one another, he decided to qualify his query: "You know, brothers," he said, "such a popular man of his time, as the great conqueror of antiquity was, could not have remained a bachelor long—not by any stretch of imagination! And," the brother followed, "all the more so, if it is true, what I have heard about him—" And while the assembly craned their necks and another member asked excitedly "What is it?" he continued, "that for all his short life he had developed an extremely sweet tooth for the fair sex. Now, can you imagine?" "What was his wife's name, then?" interrupted another.

Disputable questions, as we all know, have a peculiar way of growing many-sided, as the debate progresses; all the more so, if it happens that the debaters are in that particular mood, as the case was in this instance. In a short while the debate was going ahead full force, with all the assembly participating, for, as it may well be imagined, one question led to another and soon all were clamoring for the names of Alexander's children.

Somewhat we, too, felt as impatient as some of you do feel just now, reading this. For, anxious as you may well be for the findings of this interesting debate regarding Alexander's domestic life, we regret to state here that the secretary of Pocatello Chapter, Brother Karaboyas, who reports the above, states that, de-

spite his chapter's lengthy discussion on the subject, no exact information ensued; because it seems the mystery shrouding the ancient conqueror's private affairs is much too deep to be so easily penetrated. At any rate, much as we would like to enlighten you on this point, we don't know either!

Rock Springs Host to 30th District Convention

(From the Wyoming Journal)

N. J. COTRO-MANES, of Salt Lake City, Governor of District No. 30 of the Order of Ahepa, addressed an assemblage of 400 persons at the Elks Home Saturday night. The meeting was open to the public and was in conjunction with the Annual District Convention of Ahepa which convened here Saturday.

Mr. Cotro-Manes talked on the principles that form the foundation of Ahepa and pointed out that they were similar to those upon which the Constitution of the United States is based; that its objective primarily was to teach Americanism to men and women of foreign parentage. He pleaded for tolerance and understanding of men who came to this country to seek their home.

He brought out the fact that men of Greek descent are at home in America because of its literature, its architecture, its libraries, and many other things which pertain to the Nation's culture, and which has its basis in Greek national life.

Mr. Cotro-Manes said that it was the paramount duty of every citizen, native or foreign-born, to get behind the United States Government to assist in waging war on the depression; that if this unity and cooperation is forthcoming that the prosperity of the nation will be a resultant effect.

Opening Meeting

The convention opened Saturday at 10 a. m. with Mayor P. C. Bunning extending the city's welcome to the visitors and with Mr. Cotro-Manes responding. Rev. Herald Swezy, of the Episcopal Church, pronounced the invocation.

Following the naming of the credentials committee the convention elected its officers. Harry Metos, of Salt Lake City, was elected chairman; Charles Revell, of Oregon, vice-president; Manuel Grillos, of Rock Springs, secretary.

C. E. August, of Rock Springs Chapter of Ahepa and convention chairman, made a short address.

C. E. Athas, of Salt Lake City, Supreme Governor, and P. S. Marthakis, also of Salt Lake City, Supreme Vice-President, represented the National Order of Ahepa at the convention. Mr. Athas presided at the open meeting Saturday night. Rev. O. P. Avery, of the Congregational Church, pronounced the invocation.

Sunday's Program

The second day of the convention began with church services at the Greek Orthodox Church at N and Pilot Butte Avenue. Rev. Stanatos Sarinikolaou, pastor in charge of the Rock Springs parish, officiated at the services and addressed the delegates.

Supreme Governor C. E. Athas Speaks

"Ahepan Principles in Harmony with Government," Says Official

C. E. ATHAS, of Salt Lake City, Supreme Governor of the National Order of Ahepa, is a widely-known business man of northern Utah. He is a druggist by profession and operates drug stores in Magna and Salt Lake City. He was born in Greece, but received his higher education in America. He is an interesting speaker and was heard in Rock Springs during the three-day convention of District No. 30 of Ahepa.

He is one of two officers of the national organization who has arrived in the city for the convention. The other one is Prof. P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Vice-President, who also lives in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Athas stated after his arrival here that Ahepans throughout the Nation have a definite purpose in their organization which each year since its organization in 1922 has gained in prominence.

Flashes from the 32d District

IT IS with the greatest pride that the 32d District is introducing its beloved District Governor, Bro. L. A. Lougaris, whose position on the Pacific Coast is emblematic of successful life gained through hard and conscientious work.

Brother Lougaris served two years with the A. E. F. in France during the great World War, where he was seriously wounded. Returning to the United States he entered the Law School of the University of Nevada and, in spite of the fact that he had one lung shot out, he passed the bar examinations with the highest honors. He is acknowledged as one of the best attorneys of the State of Nevada. He is Past Commander of the American Legion of the Department of Nevada, Present Adjutant of the State of Nevada of the American Legion, member of the California Bar Association, the Nevada Bar Association and the Washoe County Bar Association. Brother Lougaris is now holding the commission of lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor Fred B. Balzar of the State of Nevada. Brother Lougaris was also honored with the same rank by former Governor James G. Scroggins, now a member of Congress from Nevada.

In the short period of three months as Governor of the District, he has traveled 2,992 miles, visiting the various chapters of the 32d District, enthusing everyone in the principles and ideals of our great Order of Ahepa with his great sincerity, modesty and love of the Ahepa, and we believe him to be the hardest-working District Governor of the Ahepa domain.

Mrs. Lougaris, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Engellhardt, prominent socially of Oakland, Calif., adds much dignity and grace to the office of our District Governor. She is an ardent enthusiast of Ahepanism and a wonderful hostess.

If any Brothers ever visit Reno (we hope we are not putting any bad ideas into your heads) they are welcome to visit our beloved District Governor, and he will prove to them why Reno is the "Greatest Little City in the World."

Governor and Mayor Greet Ahepans

Hon. James Rolph, Jr., Governor of California, and Hon. Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco, sent greetings to the Ahepans through Bro. George C. Peterson, former Supreme Governor of the Ahepa.

Dear George:

For more than twenty years it has been my pleasure to watch the steady advancement of the people of Greek origin who have become such a sincere group of California citizens. From a mere handful of patriotic men and women, loving both the country of their origin and that of their adoption, I have seen their numbers and their influence increase and have rejoiced as they took their places in the social and industrial fabric of our state.

Year after year it has been my pleasure to participate in events dear to the hearts of my Greek friends and always I have observed and admired their deep interest in good citizenship, expressed in many ways.

The Order of Ahepa is devoted to the welfare of our country, our states, and their people, and particularly to the welfare of those of Greek blood. I had the honor of helping my dear, good friend, George C. Peterson, in his organization work when first the Pacific jurisdiction was proposed. I have seen the Order grow and seen its good influences at work. I have met delegates of its lodges in national convention assembled and found them to hold the high ideals with which I was so familiar in connection with the organization in the West.

In view of these long associations, it was deeply gratifying to be elected an "Archon Polites" by Golden Gate Chapter, No. 150, Order of Ahepa. I have in the past, with grateful thanks, accepted the honor you have conferred upon me. I shall treasure my certificate of membership and shall keep it with the decoration of the "Grand Officer of the Cross of the Saviour" bestowed upon me by the Greek nation as an evidence of a friendship which I highly prize.

My thanks to you, officers and members of Golden Gate Chapter, No. 150, and my good wishes for the accomplishment of Ahepa's fine purposes and for the contentment and prosperity of all my Greek-American fellow citizens of California to whose welfare Ahepa is devoted.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES ROLPH, JR.,
Governor of California.

MAYOR'S OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., November 20, 1933.

I became familiar with Ahepa and its purposes soon after I assumed my responsibilities as Mayor of San Francisco, early in 1931.

It was in August of that year that San Francisco was honored with the National Convention of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. It was then my pleasure to greet the assemblage and to absorb considerable knowledge as to the splendid work it is doing for the Americanization of Hellenes and the ingraining of patriotic principles in those who sprang from Hellenic blood.

You may well imagine my keen sense of appreciation in learning that I am about to be honored with the degree of "Archon Polites" and that a certificate has been sent to our fellow-San Franciscan, George C. Peterson, your past Supreme Governor, who kindly sponsored my application for membership to this order, for presentation to me at an early date.

It is my fervent hope that, in the pursuance of my official duties and in all my relations to my fellow-man, I may prove worthy of the high honor which is about to be accorded me and for which I beg to send my sincere thanks in anticipation.

With my high appreciation for your favor and my best wishes for the continued success and achievement of Ahepa,

Respectfully,
 (Signed) **ANGELO J. ROSSI,**
Mayor of San Francisco.

SEATTLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Naturalization School
 7th and Madison
 Seattle, Washington

A. G. SEARS
Principal

June 19, 1933.

Mr. Thomas D. Lentgis,
 1411 4th Avenue Building,
 Seattle, Washington.

My dear Mr. Lentgis:

May I ask you to extend to your committee of the local Ahepa Society the sincere thanks of myself and wife, for the honor and courtesy shown us at your recent banquet.

It was with the greatest regret that Mrs. Sears found herself unable at the last moment to attend.

Personally I have never attended a more beautiful nor better managed affair of that kind. The appointments, program, the great courtesy and in fact everything was as near perfect as I think it possible.

I wish that every one, especially those connected with our schools, could have heard the talk of your National President. It was an inspiration to all. And it seemed to me, as I listened to him after hearing the toastmaster's speech of introduction, that he personified the "dream of America."

May I say that your organization, with its fine ideals and its efforts to secure the right appreciation of American citizenship, is setting an example to us native-born Americans who, I fear, are failing so sadly along these lines. As I listened to your fine program, the words of the former Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Knight Lane, came to me, and I left the banquet saying in my heart, "You, too, are the makers of the Flag."

Again thanking your organization and with every good wish for your splendid work, I am, with kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,
A. G. SEARS.

STATE OF WASHINGTON EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OLYMPIA

CLARENCE D. MARTIN
Governor

July 12, 1933.

Mr. Thos. D. Lentgis, Chairman,
 Ahepa Convention Committee,
 Seattle, Washington.

My dear Mr. Lentgis:

Your kind letter of July 10th at hand. I appreciate very much your writing me and assure you that my recent attendance at your Convention was very enjoyable and I am sure equally inspiring. *It was one of the finest banquets that I have ever attended and I am sure your membership did itself proud.*

Again thanking you for making possible my attendance and with best wishes to all, I beg to remain,

Cordially yours,
C. D. MARTIN,
Governor.



Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California

Golden Gate Chapter Gives President's Dinner Dance

ABOUT seven o'clock on Saturday evening, December 2nd, Ahepans in full dress, and their ladies, attired in beautiful gowns of the latest mode, began to assemble in the magnificent lobby of the most exclusive hotel in the West, the Fairmont, in San Francisco. It was a spectacle never before seen in any Greek gathering. At about seven-thirty the Hon. James Rolph, Jr., Governor of California (who flew here from Sacramento), and the Hon. Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. Rossi, entered the Hotel, were greeted by the Presidents, C. K. Katon and other Officers of the Golden Gate and neighboring Chapters, and shortly joined the joyous throng of members and their friends who had gathered there to meet them. Shortly afterward they were escorted to a suite of rooms which had been reserved for the purpose of initiating these two Dignitaries. President Katon was assisted in the Initiation Ceremonies by John Andrews, Vice-President of Golden



Chris K. Katon, President of Golden Gate Chapter No. 150, San Francisco

Gate Chapter, and Peter Lorentzos, Warden; John Vellis, President of Pacific Chapter, and George Phillips, Past President of Sacramento Chapter. The impressive ceremonies were witnessed by many Brothers from the different neighboring Chapters. At 8:15 sharp the guests proceeded to the beautiful Venetian Dining Room led by Brother Rolph and Mrs. C. K. Katon, followed by Brother Rossi and Mrs. John D. Vellis and Brother C. K. Katon and Mrs. Rossi and the rest of the guests. It was an inspiring sight, every table decorated with flowers and at each lady's place a miniature Ahepan ten inches tall, some dressed in regulation Ahepa costume and some in the uniform of the Golden Gate Patrol. These souvenirs were much admired by everyone, and every time a lady who was present that evening looks upon her little Ahepan, she will be reminded of the gala time at the "President's Dinner Dance."

Dinner and dancing followed, also several clever numbers in the way of entertainment. Brothers Rolph and Rossi were introduced and



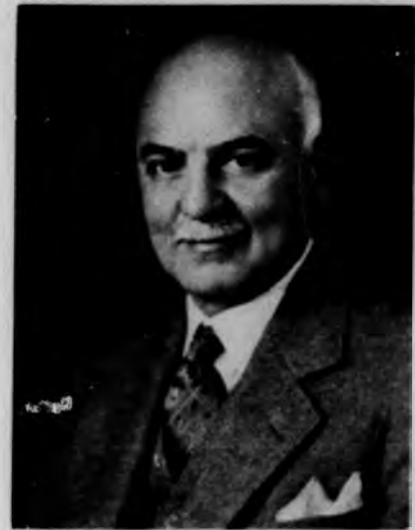
District Governor Lougaris of Dist. No. 32

spoke of the remarkable work of Ahepa and how impressed they were. They were followed by the principal speaker of the evening, Brother Katon, President of Golden Gate Chapter, who held his audience spellbound. Dancing continued until one a. m., the guests leaving reluctantly, and hoping that the Golden Gate Chapter would soon sponsor a similar affair.

Golden Gate Chapter

The Golden Gate Chapter in the last two years, under the leadership of President C. K. Katon, and during the greatest depression that the world has ever known, has doubled its membership, having initiated, to date, nearly five hundred members of which four hundred and twenty-five are now in good standing; it has also doubled its treasury, now totaling well over ten thousand dollars, with which it is contemplating the start of an Ahepa Home in San Francisco. It has solved, and put into effect, an Ahepa Insurance Problem, which has worried the whole Ahepa Domain for so long, without any additional dues required from its members.

It has, with the assistance of its consistently excellent Uniformed Body, kept the Ahepa be-



Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, of San Francisco

fore the public eye in San Francisco. It has endeavored with the able assistance of its Education Committee, Dr. P. S. Codellas, Chairman, to induct into its meetings a series of lectures and motion pictures which are of great educational benefit to the membership. Its Degree Team, composed of President C. K. Katon, Vice President John Andrews, Warden Peter Lorentzos, Chaplain Anthony Vasilatos, Prosecuting Attorney William Petros and Defending Attorney George Christopher, have created a sensation, being the only known body outside of the Supreme Lodge who conduct an initiation without any written work. They are constantly being invited to perform initiations all over the 32nd District, accepting every one that is possible and traveling as many as three hundred miles in one night to render service to the Order.

It has made it absolutely compulsory for its members to become United States citizens and assists them along these lines, under the capable supervision of Dr. E. Apostolides, Chairman of Naturalization Committee.

(Continued on page 42)



George C. Peterson, Past Supreme Governor

There Is No Depression in the Oakland Chapter No. 171

At the beginning of its term the New Administration of the Oakland Chapter No. 171 declared openly and boldly that "Depression is only a state of mind." It then rolled up its sleeves and went to work. And here is what it accomplished:

In response to Supreme Lodge it reinstated 37 of its members. It promised 20 new members in the Dri-Deca Drive and we came forth with 28 of the best possible timber obtainable in the Bay Region. The Oakland Chapter in its selection of new timber this year, as well as in the past, has emphasized quality instead of quantity. We insist that the applicant has at least his first citizenship papers, and of an A-1 character. And before this year is out we will present the Supreme Lodge with another 20 new Ahepans.

In response to the appeal of the Junior Order of Ahepa, it has established one of the best Sons of Pericles Chapters on the Pacific Coast with a membership of 28 members. We were sold on the idea of establishing a Sons of Pericles Chapter here in Oakland by that splendid letter of the Supreme Lodge President of the Junior Order. It's certainly a wonderful insurance for any Chapter to perpetuate Ahepanism. The Oakland Chapter is cashing-in dividends in January with two fine members from the ranks of the Junior Chapter.

It has established a Ladies' Auxiliary of the Daughters of Penelope, the Echo Chapter, with 49 members—wives, daughters, and sisters of Ahepa members in the Bay Region. We feel that it has been also a very good investment, for by getting the ladies to join the Ahepa Legion, it has helped us to reinstate many a delinquent member. And do they help us in our dances and picnics? Why, they are

"Daddy's little helpers," and without them we could not have had the financial success that we had in our last three affairs.

This year's administration has been closely adhering to the ideals, principles and aims of our Great Order, and that is Progress through Education. The Educational Committee of the Chapter, composed of C. A. Calogieris, Dr. Montel Nofte and J. C. Polos, made possible four splendid lectures so far this year. The first lecture was by Dr. Donald McFarlan, one of the leading psychiatrists of the Pacific Coast, and on the faculty staff of the University of California, who spoke on "Modern Child Guidance." The second was by Robert Schonn, an observer of Russia and a graduate of the University of California, who delivered an illustrated lecture on "Soviet Russia." The third lecture was by Professor Royal Roberts, one of the leading economists of the Pacific Coast and of the Department of Economics of the University of California, who spoke to us on NRA. The members of the Oakland Chapter were so impressed by his dynamic speech, so they invited him to lecture the second time on "What is wrong with 95 percent of our business men today." He delivered the lecture a month and a half ago and the boys are still talking about him. Following each lecture a ladies' night was held with a short dance and refreshments. These lectures and ladies' nights have proven to be great incentives to bring out the members to the meetings, for at every such meeting we have had a full house.

The Oakland Chapter is proud of many things accomplished and many a good worker in its ranks, but our outstanding pride is our Oakland Chapter Patrol. We are ready at any time to match them with any other Patrol in the Ahepa Domain. We did in the past, and under the leadership of our energetic Patrol Captain, James Athens, "Our Enemies Did Lick the Dust" during the Ahepa National

Convention in San Francisco by winning first prize. At last year's Fourth of July celebration here in Oakland, and in competition with twelve other fraternal patrols they won first honors. At the 32d District Convention held in Salinas last July they completely outclassed all of the other competing Patrols of our brothers across the bay. If you think that I am overpraising our Patrol and exaggerate their capabilities, ask our Supreme Lodge President, Harris Booras; he was in Salinas that time!

In closing this we again say "There is no Ahepa Depression in the Oakland Chapter No. 171," and the reason is that every mother's son of the Oakland Chapter has his shoulder to the Ahepa wheel and is pushing hard.

P. S.: Next to our pride of our Famous Oakland Patrol is our pride in having the youngest and the BEST LOOKING PRESIDENT in the Ahepa Domain, and that's none other than our full-of-pep and enthusiasm George Bezitis, who is also the District Marshal. And that is our second challenge to all Chapters! ! !

Oakland Chapter, No. 171, Holds Novel Dance

CHARGING one-fourth of a cent per pound as admission fee for the ladies, and with their gentlemen escorts paying the price both ways as usual, the Oakland Chapter of the Ahepa, in Oakland, Calif., on Sunday evening, October 22, held a novel dance, NIRA as they called it, which, if nationally imitated, will surely have grave consequences as it is bound to materially retard the "Ladies' National Poundage Recovery Program" as set by Miss Mae West and her tempting curves.

Now, aside from this somewhat grave possibility and without mentioning (for very good



Sioux City, Iowa, District Banquet

reasons of our own) the other part of their peculiar program—that of charging blondes 15 cents and red heads 25 cents extra—the unique affair, judging from reports received, proved to be a “howling” success in every respect, with most of the Oakland community jamming the Lakeside Ballroom where it was held.

The proceeds are to be used for two worthy causes: One-half of it will go to the Educational and Xmas Relief Fund of the chapter and the other one-half for the furnishing of the new Greek Community Building of Oakland, a recent acquisition of the local Greek-American community.

Women by the Pound!!!

Believe it or not, but the Oakland Chapter No. 171 on October 22d gave the most unique and daring dance ever attempted. In order to raise enough money to help furnish the new building of the Greek community here in Oakland, enrich the treasury of its Famous Patrol, and also enlarge its Relief Fund, the Oakland Chapter No. 171 sponsored a Hard Time Carnival Dance, where gentlemen were charged 40 cents admission, while ladies were admitted at the rate of one-fourth of a cent a pound. Blondes were charged 15 cents extra, while redheads were soaked 25 cents on the top of their weight. It is true that several brothers proved themselves to be chiselers by putting their wives on a strict diet of grape fruit juice for a month before the dance was given, but it didn't do them any good, for the committee in charge, anticipating “chiseling,” appointed Bro. James Zarikotes as the weighmaster, and he being in the wholesale commission business, faked the sales to weigh twenty pounds heavier, and so we received the revenue due to the three good causes. So well pleased were the members of the revenue at the door that they are boasting Brother Zarikotes as Internal Revenue Collector of the Pacific Coast.

The affair, outside of being a huge financial success, was one of the most enjoyable ever held in the Bay Region. The bar-room was complete a la patrika, and the wholesome hilarity lasted till the wee hours of the morning.

T. C. Potos, Secretary.

Golden Gate Chapter Gives Hallowe'en Dance

SPOOKS, goblins, groom-riding witches, pumpkin-headed laughing clowns, and a multicolored variety of masked and unmasked maskarados of both sexes swarmed the Scottish Rite Auditorium on Sunday evening, October 29, during the Annual Hallowe'en Festival and Masquerade Ball given by the San Francisco, Calif., Golden Gate Chapter, No. 150, of the Ahepa.

Here in a sea we see a hideous monster casting baleful glares at a screaming child. There is a group of harlequins doing their best tricks to provoke the mirth of the onlookers. Further up the hall one notices medieval knights and Spanish caballeros making love to fairies and exquisite señoritas. Maybe under the pretext of the attire they mean real business; who knows? Well—but, what is the meaning of that commotion further down? Oooh! Several skeletons attempted to rush the spectators, but the committee in charge, lest the wandering unearthly spirits get out

of control in their supernatural antics, try to hold them at bay. And all this while there is a torrential rain of confetti, serpentine and all other merrymaking supplements.

At last, the first rush subsides and all are told to form a line which is to parade before the judges' platform so that they may be reviewed for the selection of those who are to be awarded the prizes of the evening.

Finally all leave, but not without regret; that is, regretting that they'll have to wait a whole year again to be treated to such a jolly evening with no cares and daily worries.

“Nausicaa,” New Chapter of Daughters of Penelope

MY DEAR MR. CATSONIS:

TWO years ago I was instructed by you to communicate with Mr. Spannon, then President of your Chicago Chapter of Ahepa, concerning the organizing of an auxiliary of the Daughters of Penelope there. I complied with your request and hoped for fruitful results. Two years passed in silence. In Chicago the Fair was sufficient to keep anyone's attention focussed there, I admit, until two months ago, when, through the kindness and help of Mr. Spannon, and also through the aid and willingness of Mr. William Zilson, District Governor of Indiana, the Daughters of Penelope added another step to its ladder of progress by issuing a charter to its seventh chapter under the most euphonic name of “Nausicaa” in Anderson, Ind.

Miss Anna Chochos is the President of this newest chapter, and Mrs. Mildred Alataz the Secretary, who has been most cooperative and indefatigable in materializing the success of Nausicaa Chapter.

It is only meet that the Mother Lodge extend its sincerest thanks and gratitude to both Mr. Spannon and Mr. Zilson for their interest and assistance; at the same time not forgetting to tell you personally how obligingly thankful we remain for your interest and attention in our behalf.

Seven chapters—seven auxiliaries—in four years! That is encouraging, isn't it, in your opinion? It is as encouraging, as inspiring, as is the life of your glorious colleague, Demosthenes! Be assured, sir, that we shall not permit “the roaring of the sea” to hinder us in going right ahead!

Thanking you again for your kindness, I am, Very sincerely,

MRS. EMANUEL APOSTOLIDES,
President, Mother Lodge,
Daughters of Penelope,
743 6th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

(Continued from page 12)

mentioned the libraries, the fighting of malaria in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation, the forestation of the hills, the value of introducing varied crops, protection of water supply, training of mothers and girls in the care of children, making of homes and advancement of health.

The Near East Foundation is now striking at the root of distress, the source of disease and aiding in the everlasting fight with hunger. Production and prevention methods prove more effective for a generation than remedial efforts in an emergency. Something of permanent value is being done for Greece. And the end is not yet.

District No. 33

Kelso Members Put on Royal Entertainment for Gathering Here on Sunday

From *The Daily Tribune*, Kelso, Wash.)

MEMBERS of the Mount Rainier Chapter of Ahepa gathered in Kelso Sunday afternoon and evening for a business and social session, which was featured not only by the presence of the greatest array of grand lodge officers ever assembled at a Mount Rainier meeting and by the presence of Miss Nitsa Pantages of Seattle, President of the Seattle Chapter of the Maids of Athens, all being brought to a climax at the big banquet held at 8 o'clock, presided over by Spiros Kalivas of Chehalis, Secretary of the lodge, as toastmaster, but was followed by a clever program of local talent.

The program numbers were delightful and ranged from high grade selections to a clever burlesque with Mrs. G. A. Pappadis in charge, and she was par excellent in her handling of the situation. She kept things moving with a verve and snap that allowed no dull moments, and once when there was a wait, or threatened to be as some performers were not quite ready, she filled in the time by singing a solo. She has a fine, rich voice and she sang without accompaniment. She literally, as well as figuratively, “brought down the house.” She was good in both roles as master of ceremonies and as a vocalist.

At the banquet, which was served by the local women under the direction of Mrs. John Lee and Mrs. Ernest Kneestis, there were a number of talks by the higher officers of the lodge who were present. These included: John Damés, District Governor, Portland; Christ Monthos, Tacoma, District Marshal; Panos Lambros, Portland, District Secretary; Thomas D. Lentges, Seattle, President Juan deFuca Chapter Ahepa; Gust Kovodois, Tacoma; Miss Nitsa Pantages, Seattle, President of Maids of Athens; D. E. McKenna of *The Kelso Daily Tribune* was called upon to make a short talk and he congratulated the organization on its splendid showing.

It was after the banquet that all adjourned to the main lodge room in the Eagles Hall, where the affair was held, and there the program was staged. Dancing concluded the evening.

The excellent program that was given was as follows:

Mrs. G. A. Pappadis, master of ceremonies; piano solo, Miss Dorothy Kneestis; Agony Quartet; Helen and Angelina Polis (twins), a duet; Mrs. T. D. Lentges and Miss Nitsa Pantages, sisters, song in Greek; surprise number (men's chorus), Ernest Kneestis, George Zavolas, G. A. Pappadis and George Miller; instrumental number, Ernest Kneestis and George Zavolas, “Moonlight on the Cowlitz,” composed by George Miller; dance in native modern Greek costume by John Lee and Louis Karlis.

Mrs. Pappadis displayed her ability as a real master of ceremonies by singing a solo, without accompaniment, while there was a lull waiting for the chorus beauties to appear.

Spiros Kalivas of Chehalis, Secretary of Mount Rainier lodge, presided at the banquet as toastmaster. Simon Antipas is President of the local chapter and he made a short talk at the banquet.

Thanksgiving Baskets Find Way To 150 Needy Families of Salt Lake

Bachelor to Observe Annual Custom of Giving
Cheer to Kiddies

TWELVE years ago on Christmas day a tall youth of 18 with laughing black eyes, black curly hair and a broad smile arrived in America from his native city of Patris, Greece.

He had little money, for he was one of a family of nine children, and that family in Greece had struggled valiantly after the death of the father to make both ends meet.

He could speak no English; his sole advantage in this new and strange country was a burning determination to achieve success. Now, at the age of 30, he speaks excellent English, with only a trace of his native Greek accent. He holds a respectable position and the respect of his fellow Americans. The poverty of the past is but a memory.

Four-Year Precedent

That man is Dan Kostopulos, assistant manager of the Isis theater, who lives with his sister at 264 Fifth East street. Following his precedent of the past four years he will again provide Thanksgiving dinner for 150 needy families in Salt Lake.

Dan Kostopulos is a bachelor and his instinctive love of children takes this means of expression.

"I determined that if and when I made money my first thought would be in spending on some one less fortunate than myself," he said. "You see, I remember so very clearly when I was poor, and what a struggle it was for my mother."

A naturalized citizen, Mr. Kostopulos has never returned to Greece since leaving there in 1921.

Spend It Here

"I have made my money here in this country; here is where I will spend it," he said.

Admitting that he has been "pretty lucky in the market"—and here is one man who has made money during the financial panic—Mr. Kostopulos spends his entire salary from the theater on his daily but unpublicized charity work, and a considerable portion of his market earnings as well. The original capital with which he began his investments Mr. Kostopulos gained by working three years as a janitor, a year at the smelters and other similar occupations.

Previous Custom

Following his custom of previous years Mr. Kostopulos will compile his list of families who will receive Thanksgiving baskets from a personal tour of the schools of the city. In each school, with the help of the teachers, he selects the names of families who really need help.

The Thanksgiving baskets—all 150 of them—will contain food for a family of at least four. Included in the foodstuffs will be a 4-pound roast of beef, 15 pounds potatoes, 3 pounds onions, 4 pounds beans, 5 pounds apples, 4 pounds cabbage, 1-2 pound butter, 1 pound coffee, 2 pounds sugar, 2 loaves bread, 1 can milk and 1 bunch carrots.—*Salt Lake Telegram.*

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fully ripe. As the fruit ripens each ripe "cherry" is individually picked by hand. This assures uniform ripeness of the harvested crop so important in the development of uniformity in the rich flavors and aroma of Colombian coffee. In some countries the picking is done in a different manner. Instead of picking the ripe berries individually, the branch is stripped of all its fruit, regardless of the ripeness of the different cherries. When ripe, the coffee cherry is of a dark red color; the coffee beans are the seeds which are contained in the center of each cherry. Two of these seeds usually grow in a cherry, with their flat sides face to face. They are surrounded by three coverings. The outside one is pulpy. Next to it is a layer much like parchment, surrounding each of the two halves of the seeds. When this parchment is removed the coffee beans are still covered by a third layer, the silver skin, which is thin, transparent and shiny.

Instead of drying the cherries immediately after picking and before removing the pulpy covering, as is done in some countries, the so-called "wet method" is generally employed in Colombia. Immediately after picking the outside pulp is removed by machines, exposing a sticky substance which surrounds the parchment. To facilitate washing, whereby this sticky substance is removed, the beans are allowed to remain from 12 to 24 hours in thoroughly cleansed concrete tanks. The beans then are thoroughly washed in constantly changing clear water. After draining, they are spread out for drying on open air concrete drying patios. When they are thoroughly dried they are put into milling machines. Here the tough parchment coating and the silver skin which cover each bean are removed, exposing the Colombian coffee bean of rich olive green color (not of whitish or yellowish hue)—the mark of superior coffee "in the green."

Constantly sorted at every stage of preparation in order to remove foreign substances as well as imperfect berries, the hulled beans are subjected to the further scrutiny of hand sorting after machines have graded them for size, weight and shape.

Now that the care and patience required in the task of preparation has been completed, Colombia's coffee is ready to go into sacks of fibre and start to the export markets. So down the mountain slopes by mule pack, aerial cables or train to Magdalena River, then down the river for 600 or 700 miles, it is brought to cities which are coffee exporting centers of Colombia.

From Barranquilla and Cartagena on the Atlantic, and Buenaventura on the Pacific, ocean steamers take it to various parts of the coffee-consuming countries of the world.

(Continued from page 15)

The Society of the Sons of Pericles serves a definite, useful purpose for the young men themselves. It is a secret fraternal organization, its members consisting of young men either born in America of Hellenic ancestry, or born in Greece. In most cases they are students in the various institutions of learning in this country. Many of these institutions have what are generally known as Greek-letter fraternities.

The fraternal order of the Sons of Pericles fills the need of a school fraternity, as well as a means of bringing together boys with a common background and a common interest. The spirit of Greece is ever present at their meet-

ings, and their ritual is a constant reminder of ancient Hellas. They are conscious and proud of their ancestry, and mindful of the responsibility that is theirs.

Their object is to fit themselves so that they may best succeed in whatever line of endeavor that they may enter, and thus uphold the name of Greece in this great land.

The Sons, in addition to their serious work, carry on, throughout the year, numerous social functions and, as in the days of old, many athletic activities. Nor do they forget the pride that the Greek had in feats of skill and strength, and in the origin of the Olympic games.

Its structural organization is similar to that of the Ahepa. It consists of a supreme lodge and numerous subordinate chapters. There are, at present, some seventy-five such subordinate chapters scattered throughout the United States, and its membership consists of about three thousand.

The Ahepa chapter located nearest a chapter of the Sons, is responsible, by an order of the Ahepa National Convention, for supervision through the medium of advisors of the activities of the junior organization. The Ahepa advisor is exactly what the name implies and nothing more. It is not his purpose to impose his will upon the young men, nor to direct the work of their chapters. The Sons manage their chapters, dictate their policies and map out their own programs. The advisor is usually one who has had experience from his membership in the Ahepa in fraternal matters, and, consequently, is able to assist the Sons in the problems that confront them from time to time.

There is no finer group of clean-cut young men typifying Americans of Hellenic descent than the Sons of Pericles. It is with pride that their parents, as well as the other members of the Greek community, look upon them.

When the Sons reach the age of 21 they apply and become members of the Ahepa, an ambition naturally cherished by them. The ranks of the Ahepa today contain increasing numbers of former Sons, and they are a credit to the training received in the junior Order.

The Ahepa feels proud of the Sons and confident that they will carry on the work of the Order. History is repeating itself. The Ahepa, as the fathers of ancient Greece, through the Sons of Pericles, are perpetuating Hellenism and its ideals, and will write in the pages of American history names of men of Hellenic ancestry.

(Continued from page 1)

the gap. Let us look about us and we shall see that in every phase of life it happens thus, for that is the immutable law of nature." After Brother Catsonis' wise remarks, his grace the Archbishop was called upon to speak. Reluctantly, for, as he said, he had decided to come to the affair only as a visitor, to see how our younger generation conducts its affairs; yet, he continued, he could not help but express his pleasure seeing their orderly manner as well as the willingness of their elders to assist them in their efforts. His Grace, after commending Brother Catsonis' speech, related to the audience that one of the highlights of the recent Pan-American convention of the Greek Church in Chicago, Ill., was the unexpected speech to the delegates of a youngster of the Sons of Pericles. His Excellency Mr. Simopoulos followed the

Archbishop in his remarks, and in his customary manner, he also commended the work of the Ahepa in assisting to establish this Junior Order where our youngsters will be brought up in a congenial atmosphere of Hellenic ideals and traditions. Upon the conclusion of Minister Mr. Simopoulos' brief address, the Supreme Archon, Young C. Verinis, of the Sons, was called upon to speak. In his, likewise brief, address, after thanking all present on the part of the Sons for their kind indulgence, he proceeded to propound the views of the Sons, also expressing their gratitude for what Ahepa is doing for the Junior order.

Other dignitaries present were: Bros. Geo. Vournos, Supreme Counselor of the Ahepa; Soterios Nicholson, Past Supreme Counselor; C. G. Paris, Past Supreme Governor; the presidents of the local Ahepa Chapters, Brother Compouri of No. 31, and Brother Criticson of No. 236, with all the other officers and many others.

The ceremony was sealed with a lively two hours' dance.

(Continued from page 10)

In the death of Aristides Phoutrides the world has lost a poet and a scholar; Greece has lost a son; but our great poet Palamas has lost his Parnassian messenger, who has carried his meanings and prophetic utterings in the English-speaking peoples.

How keenly he felt this loss of his messenger is revealed by his epitaph dedicated to Phoutrides:

O brief song, O Grecian ray,
Cast across the immense expanse
Of the brilliant Atlantic world,
Shine upon the urn wherein
Kept are found the holy ashes
Of a brave and beautiful soul,
As a glance drowned in tears
Shine O shine upon the grave
Of Phoutrides Aristides.

THEODORE GIANAKOULIS.

(Continued from page 38)

When President Katon is asked what method he uses to gain such results he answers, "I love the Order and its Principles; I have endeavored to conduct the Chapter in a businesslike manner, keep harmony among the members, overlook petty jealousies, urge co-operation among members, remind them often of their obligation, help them when they're in trouble, give the members something for their money, work hard, be sincere and impartial and the rest is easy."

Ahepan Donates Receipts to Charity

I ENCLOSE a circular letter which the local chapter of the Order of Elks mailed to some of two thousand of its members. It is interesting and significant because it cites the commendable act of Gus Mitchell, who is a member of our chapter and an ardent Ahepan. I wish and request you to insert this as a news item in the next issue of our magazine, and commend the example of Gus Mitchell, who holds Ahepa first in his heart always, but is big hearted and patriotic enough to prove to his fellow Americans by such generous acts that Ahepa fosters in all of us a love and devotion for our country and all our national institutions. Please word it or modify it properly in an editorial and oblige

P. C. DAKIS, Secretary,
Santa Fe Chapter No. 264,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The pertinent paragraph of the Elks' letter reads:
"Gus Mitchell of the Waffle Shop has donated his receipts and his assistants their pay for Thanksgiving Day, which amounted to \$143.00. Let's meet his challenge and double our efforts."

District No. 31

District Governor Marinos Writes

A FEW lines to convey to you some of the recent activities of the Chapters of the Thirty-first District.

The members of the Great Falls Chapter have voted to donate the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00), to the Greek church and school of Great Falls. These boys are live wires and believe in doing all they can to further education and all it means in their community.

On the first of the month of October the Missoula Chapter held a very pleasant party at which the single Brothers were Hosts to their married Brothers and families. About eighty attended and with refreshments and dancing everyone voted the affair a very decided success.

November the 5th and 6th I visited the Boise Chapter as District Governor. We had a very fine get-together meeting on the 5th at which time the Officers and Members went into the general condition of the Chapter. The 6th we held initiations and degree work practice. Studied the general routine of Lodge conduct and heard several fine talks by members. There were several social affairs but business took up most of the available time during the trip.

There are a fine group of Members and Officers in Boise and I feel sure that we may safely look for a very constructive program from them in the future. They are doing all they can to bring Boise to the front for Ahepa.

On the 15th of November Butte Chapter celebrated her 5th anniversary. At that time we also had present Senator Tom Walker, of Butte, Chairman of the Local NRA Committee, who addressed the Chapter and those present on the NRA and its aims. Several other speakers and some musical numbers made up the program. There were approximately 300 present.

The Chapter at Butte is alive and planning some definite functions for the near future. Butte has a very fine group of members and they are determined the Chapter here shall not lag behind others in carrying on Ahepa work.

Billings and Sheridan Chapters are working and will have social functions in the near future. We will report them as soon as these Chapters report.

Wishing you a very happy holiday season,
I am

Yours Fraternally,
GUS MARINOS,
District Governor.



Governor Albert C. Ritchie

To the Annapolis Chapter No. 286, Order of Ahepa, with warm regard from Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland



Georgia Maloukas

Talented daughter of Brother and Mrs. Maloukas, of Great Falls, Montana. She made a splendid impression at the District Convention where she presented a bouquet of flowers to Supreme Governor C. E. Athas. Georgia typifies the ideal girl of a Greek father and an American mother.

The Making of the American Constitution

By Colonel ACHILLES CATSONIS

1. General Statement; England's Policy Toward the Colonies.

Purse strings are more sensitive than heart strings. Englishmen inhabited the kangaroo shaped isle plastered in the North Sea off the European continent; Englishmen, largely, defied the wilderness of North America, whither they had come to worship God, untraveled by extrinsic compulsion, and with the fond hope and inflexible expectation that all others would see the light through the same spectral lenses. Another more compelling motive to their adventurous vicissitudes was the profit virgin lands and new markets were expected to yield. A third reason, thrown in the charters of the trading companies, was the advancement of King and Country, which, along with God, often made a euphonious trilogy to shelter the naked truth. As long as their dominant interests were respected and the mother country pursued a rational policy toward the colonies, there was no strong motive why, as early as 1776, there should be a severance, although by boundaries so inexorably delimited by nature a strong political union was unlikely but not impossible, as witness the nominal bond still subsisting between Canada and England. But inexplicable as it may seem to political sagacity, England's policy toward the colonies as engineered by George III was tactless, emotionally stubborn and hostile to the best interests of the mother country. Only a few illustrations will be adduced to prove this statement when we come to consider the Stamp Act Congress. Before we get that far, it is pertinent to animadvert to numerous other attempts at union among the colonies, occasioned by considerations of commercial advantage or mutual protection against attacks by the Indians and others.

2. Attempts at Union Before the Declaration of Independence.

a. *The New England Confederacy.*—As early as 1643 representatives of Massachusetts, New Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven met and drew up "Articles of Confederation of the United Colonies of New England." The purpose of this Confederation was mutual defense. No attempt was made to interfere in any way with the internal affairs of each colony. However, a realization for the need of a union among the various settlements is clearly discernible in the appointment of commissioners who were directed to

"endeavoure to frame and establish agreements and orders in general cases of a civil nature wherein all the plantations are interested for preserving peace among themselves, and preventing as much as may bee all occasions of warr or difference with others."

Other provisions in the Articles look to the return of runaway servants and criminals, an idea which finds ample expression in our present day doctrine of inter-state rendition. The control of the affairs of the Confederacy was vested in eight Commissioners, two from each Colony, six of whom could take action in most matters if they concurred. It is worthy of note that this combination functioned actively until 1664 and occasional meetings of the Commissioners were held for twenty years thereafter.

b. *First Albany Conference.*—In 1684, the year when the New England Confederacy ceased to function completely, representatives of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland and Virginia met at Albany to provide measures of defense against the Indians.

c. *Second Meeting in Albany.*—Ten years later, 1694, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey met at the same place to frame a treaty with the Indians.

d. *William Penn's Plan of Union.*—In 1697 William Penn submitted a plan under which all colonies were to meet and provide for their common defense, regulation of commerce, and for preventing the escape of debtors and criminals. Each colony was to have two delegates and the Congress was to be presided over by a representative of the King. Nothing seems to have come out of this proposal.

e. *Another Albany Congress.*—In 1754 Commissioners from Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland and Pennsylvania met at Albany to counteract the pending danger of invasion from the French of Canada. To these Commissioners Benjamin Franklin proposed a plan of union, which was approved by all of them except those of Connecticut, and sent to England for adoption by Parliament, but was not adopted as it was there thought to give too much power to Colonial representatives.

f. *The Stamp Act Congress.*—The next occasion for a gathering of representatives from the American Colonies was the passage in Parliament of the Stamp Act and other Acts, extending the jurisdiction of admiralty and restricting colonial commerce. The Congress met in New York in 1765. There were present representatives of all the Colonies except New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. "The Stamp Act Congress," as it is popularly known, drafted a declaration of rights, wherein are enumerated the rights, privileges and immunities of Englishmen abroad. This document may be looked upon as furnishing a concrete incentive in the direction of the events which followed. The complete text of it is as follows:

"The members of this congress, sincerely devoted, with the warmest sentiments of affection and duty to his majesty's person and government, inviolably attached to the present happy establishment of the protestant succession, and with minds deeply impressed by a sense of the present and impending misfortunes of the British colonies on this continent; having considered as maturely as time will permit, the circumstances of the said colonies, esteem it our indispensable duty to make the following declaration of our humble opinion, respecting the most essential rights and liberties of the colonists, and of the grievance under which they labour, by reason of several late acts of parliament.

"I. That his majesty's subjects in these colonies, owe the same allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, that is owing from his subjects born within the realm, and all due subordination to that august body the parliament of Great Britain.

"2. That his majesty's liege subjects in these colonies, are entitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural born subjects, within the kingdom of Great Britain.

"3. That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted right of Englishmen, that no taxes be imposed on them but with their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives.

"4. That the people of these colonies are not, and, from their local circumstances, cannot be, represented in the House of Commons in Great Britain.

"5. That the only representatives of the people of these colonies, are persons chosen therein by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective legislatures.

"6. That all supplies to the crown being free gifts of the people, it is unreasonable and inconsistent with the principles and spirit of the British constitution, for the people of Great Britain to grant to his majesty the property of the colonists.

"7. That trial by jury, is the inherent and invaluable right of every British subject in these colonies.

"8. That the late act of parliament, entitled, an act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America, etc., by imposing taxes on the inhabitants of these colonies, and the said act, and several other acts, by extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty beyond its ancient limits, have a manifest tendency to subvert the rights and liberties of the colonists.

"9. That the duties imposed by several late acts of parliament, from the peculiar circumstances of these colonies, will be extremely burdensome and grievous; and from the scarcity of specie, the payment of them absolutely impracticable.

"10. That as the profits of the trade of these colonies ultimately center in Great Britain, to pay for the manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence, they eventually contribute very largely to all supplies granted there to the crown.

"11. That the restrictions imposed by several late acts of parliament on the trade of these colonies, will render them unable to purchase the manufactures of Great Britain.

"12. That the increase, prosperity and happiness of these colonies, depend on the full and free enjoyments of their rights and liberties, and an intercourse with Great Britain mutually affectionate and advantageous.

"13. That it is the right of the British subjects in these colonies, to petition the king, or either house of parliament.

"Lastly, That it is the indispensable duty of these colonies, to the best of sovereigns, to the mother country, and to themselves, to endeavour by a loyal and dutiful address to his majesty, and humble applications to both houses of parliament, to procure the repeal of the act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, of all clauses of any other acts of parliament, whereby the jurisdiction of the admiralty is extended as aforesaid, and of the other late acts for the restriction of American commerce."

As a result of this protest the Stamp Act was repealed but Parliament, zealous of guarding its supremacy, did not fail to assert that it did have the power to tax the colonies. Had this declaration remained merely a mute record of Parliament's obstinacy, we might still be singing "God Save Our King," but the fates decreed otherwise, for the declaration was translated into action and a series of Acts and events followed which called forth the First Continental Congress. Similar illustrations are the Act

taxing tea, and the Boston Tea Party which was its counter part in New England. The closing of the Boston port, the suspension of Colonial Charters, the quartering of troops in the Colonies in time of peace, and the revival of an ancient statute for the punishment in England for treason committed abroad. Thus, insult was added to injury. The righteous indignation of the colonists was aroused and the First Continental Congress became a reality.

g. The First Continental Congress.—The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in September, 1774. All the Colonies were represented except Georgia. Another Bill of Rights was drawn up which embodied the substance of the Declaration of Rights passed by the Stamp Act Congress, and added that the Colonies were entitled to life, liberty and property, to all the rights and immunities of subjects born within the domain of England, to the common law of England, to the benefit of statutes in force at the time they emigrated and which they found applicable to their new conditions, and to the privileges and immunities contained in their charters and laws. It was further declared that the foundation of English liberty and of all free government is a right in the people to participate in their legislative council, that the keeping of a standing army in the Colonies without their consent in time of peace was unlawful, and that Americans cannot submit to those obnoxious statutes. A sort of boycott was planned or, in the words of the Declaration, the Colonies entered into "a non-importation, non-commercial and non-exportation agreement and association." The complete text of this Declaration may be found in Taylor, "The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution," pages 493-501. This Congress terminated its activities by providing for another meeting to take place at Philadelphia in the following May.

h. Second Continental Congress.—The Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia on May 10, 1775, representatives from all Colonies being present. This was clearly a revolutionary body. Swords had already crossed at Lexington and a month later the leonine roar of cannon had disturbed the solemn quietude of Bunker Hill. All powers which were necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation were assumed by the Congress and the whole War of Independence was conducted by it. It did not assume to legislate for the country at large but recommended to the various state legislatures the measures which it thought necessary. It did, however, choose Washington Commander-in-Chief and authorized him to raise an army. It made rules and orders for the Navy, entered into treaties, borrowed money, issued paper currency, adopted the Declaration of Independence and drafted the Articles of Confederation.

3. *The Articles of Confederation.*

As above intimated, the Second Continental Congress, which adopted the Declaration of Independence, also appointed a committee "to prepare and digest the form of confederation to be entered into between these Colonies." The committee submitted its report July 12, 1776. Many changes were made. The Articles were adopted November 15, 1777, and submitted to the States for ratification. It was not until March 1, 1781, that the last State, Maryland, ratified the new document which then constituted the organic law of the land until 1789, when it was superseded by the Constitution. The complete title of the Articles is as follows: "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union Between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia." There are thirteen Articles which will be briefly analyzed as follows:

ARTICLE I. *Name.* The United States of America.

ARTICLE II. *Sovereignty.* "Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

ARTICLE III. *Nature of the Confederacy.* A league of friendship for common defense, for the security of their liberties, their mutual and general welfare, with a promise to assist each other against attack.

ARTICLE IV. *Mutual Privileges.* Free inhabitants of each State entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States. People of each State to have free ingress and egress and to enjoy in each State all privileges of trade and commerce as the inhabitants thereof. No duty or other restriction to be placed by any State on the property of the United States or either of them. Persons guilty of or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor, to be extradited. Full faith and credit to be given in each State to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

ARTICLE V. *Annual Congress.* Delegates to be appointed by the legislature of each State. Each State reserving power to recall its delegates at any time. Congress to meet on the first Monday in November. Not less than two nor more than seven delegates for each State. Each State to have one vote. Freedom of speech guaranteed in Congress and Congressmen were exempted from arrest while going to or from Congress.

ARTICLE VI. *Restrictions.*

No State should send any embassy or enter into any alliance without the consent of the United States.

No titles of nobility to be accepted by persons holding office under the United States.

Neither the United States nor any of them should grant titles of nobility.

No State shall lay any imports or duties which will interfere with any treaty entered into by the United States.

No vessels of war or land forces should be maintained by any of the States in time of peace but every State should always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia.

No State should go to war unless actually invaded.

No commissions should be issued to war vessels or letters of marque and reprisal granted.

ARTICLE VII. *Appointment of officers with rank of colonel or under,* for troops raised by the States for the common defense, is to be made by the legislatures of the various States.

ARTICLE VIII. There should be a common treasury to defray expenses incurred for the common defense. Money is to be contributed to this treasury by the States, in proportion to the value of land within each State as determined by the value of the assessments. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority of the State Legislature within the time agreed upon by Congress.

ARTICLE IX. *Sole and Exclusive Powers to the United States in Congress.*

To settle disputes in States by arbitration.

To settle disputes as to land grants.

To regulate the alloy and value of coin, both its own and that of the States.

To fix the standard of weights and measures.

To regulate trade of and manage affairs of Indians.

To establish post offices.

To appoint all officers of the land forces and the naval forces.

To commission all officers whatever in the service of the United States.

To make rules and regulations for the land and naval forces of the United States and direct their operation.

To appoint "a committee of States."

To ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States and appropriate same.

To borrow money or emit bills of credit on the credit of the United States.

To build and equip a navy.

To agree upon the number of land forces.

To adjourn to any place it wished in the United States.

The following powers were to be exercised by Congress only upon consent of at least nine States:

Engage in war.

Grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace.

Enter into any treaties or alliances.

Coin money; regulate the value thereof.

Ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them.

Emit bills or borrow money on the credit of the United States.

Appropriate money.

Agree on the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased; for the number of land or sea forces to be raised.

Appoint a Commander-in-Chief for the Army and Navy.

ARTICLE X. *Special Powers to the Committee of the States.* The Committee, nine States agreeing, may execute any power vested in them by Congress, assembled, provided that Congress cannot delegate to the Committee any of the powers which can be exercised only by the Congress, assembled, with the consent of at least nine States.

ARTICLE XI. *Canada* could join the Confederation by acceding to the Articles; other states could be admitted only on consent of nine States.

ARTICLE XII. Debts of the United States, incurred prior to the adoption of the Articles, are recognized and the public faith and the United States are pledged to pay them.

ARTICLE XIII. States shall abide by the determination of the United States and the Articles of the Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual. Amendments must be agreed to in Congress and ratified by the Legislature of every State.

Done in Philadelphia, July 9, 1773.

4. *The Articles in Operation.*

Before we proceed in the enumeration of the defects and weaknesses of the Government under the Articles of Confederation, it is fair that we should "give the Devil his due" and enumerate certain achievements:

a. The new Congress provided for four executive officers or heads of departments, as follows:

A Superintendent of Finance.

A Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

A Secretary "at War."

A Secretary of Marine.

These became the prototypes of the ten executive departments of today.

b. In the face of grave obstacles, the new Government kept the new army equipped and in the field until peace was issued.

c. It sent astute Commissioners to Great Britain who obtained full recognition of American independence.

d. It provided for the organization and development of the territory west of the Alleghenies and adopted a system of government embodied in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

e. It held together thirteen jealous States and during this time the people had an opportunity to realize that what they wanted was more union rather than less. It was truly a critical period in American history and the achievements of the Government under the Articles of Confederation are more noteworthy on that account.

In enumerating the defects of the Articles, we thought it advisable to rely on the prologue to Madison's Plan of Union, submitted by Randolph at the constitutional convention and reported in his (Madison's) Journal. They are as follows:

"First, that the Confederation produced no security against foreign invasion; Congress not being permitted to prevent a war, nor to support it by their own authority. Of this he cited many examples; most of which tended to show that they could not cause infractions of treaties, or of the law of nations, to be punished; that particular states might, by their conduct, provoke war without control; and that, neither militia nor drafts being fit for defence on such occasions, enlistments only could be successful, and these could not be executed without money.

"Secondly, that the federal government could not check the quarrel between states, nor a rebellion in any, not having constitutional power, nor means, to interpose according to the exigency.

"Thirdly, that there were many advantages which the United States might acquire, which were not obtainable under the Confederation; such as a productive impost, counteraction of the commercial regulations of other nations, pushing of commerce *ad libitum*, etc., etc.

"Fourthly, that the federal government could not defend itself against encroachments from the states.

"Fifthly, that it was not even paramount to the state constitutions, ratified as it was in many of the states."

Other defects have been discovered by later students of the articles but it is enough for our purpose to say that the system was inadequate and something had to be done to remedy the situation. That this is the case is evidenced by a series of events leading up to the calling of the Constitutional Convention.

a. Even before the Articles were adopted in March of 1781, sensing their inadequacy, Hamilton advocated the calling of another Congress to prepare a frame of government providing for a "solid coercive union." So he said in a letter to James Duane in 1780, intended for the use of a committee of Congress which was charged with preparing a plan for executive departments. Washington, Madison and Jay were among other leaders who repeatedly affirmed their conviction that the government would have to be strengthened. State Legislatures soon expressed similar views.

b. The Alexandria (Mount Vernon) Meeting. Inasmuch as the Articles had left the matter of commerce regulation among the States, those States which had mutual or conflicting interests in the navigation of rivers found it advisable to reach mutual agreements, and to that end Maryland and Virginia, being interested in navigation of the Potomac, met at Mount Vernon at the

invitation of Washington. It was there suggested that not only the navigation of the Potomac but other matters relating to commerce be taken up—tariff difficulties, for instance—and if it was feasible for two States to discuss such matters, it occurred to them that it might be even more practical to invite others. Why not Pennsylvania and Delaware, which were concerned in most of these problems?

(For the terms of the agreement reached between Maryland and Virginia on the navigation of the Potomac, see the opinion of Justice Field in *Wharton vs. Wise* (1894), 153 U. S. 155, at pages 163-5.)

c. The Annapolis Convention. As a result of the discussions which took place at the Mount Vernon gathering, Madison, in January of 1786, passed through the Virginia Legislature a resolution appointing Commissioners to meet Commissioners of other states at Annapolis "to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their permanent harmony." In September of the same year representatives from five states appeared at Annapolis. Four other states had appointed the delegates who failed to attend and four more took no notice of the call issued by Virginia. This was a discouraging beginning and some delegates were ready to drop the project but Madison and Hamilton, being more tenacious of purpose, adopted a resolution, prepared by the latter, calling attention to the critical condition of the Union and requiring a convention to be held at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May, 1787, to which all states should send three to seven representatives. The purpose of the convention was "to take into consideration the situation of the United States." And thus was conceived, and later brought into being, the constitutional convention which gave us our present constitution.

5. Calling of the Constitutional Convention.

As was meet, Virginia was the first State to act upon the proposal submitted by the Annapolis convention. Its legislature adopted a resolution accepting the proposal and appointing delegates to join those of other states for the purpose of "devising and discussing all such alterations and provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union." The text of the resolution is of sufficient importance to merit recitation at some length:

"The General Assembly of this commonwealth, taking into view the actual situation of the Confederacy, . . . can no longer doubt that the crisis is arrived at which the good people of America are to decide the solemn question whether they will, by wise and magnanimous efforts, reap the just fruits of that independence which they have so gloriously acquired, and of that Union which they have cemented with so much of their common blood, or whether, by giving way to unmanly jealousies and prejudices, or to partial and transitory interests, they will renounce the suspicious blessings prepared for them by the Revolution.

. . . The same noble and extended policy, and the same fraternal and affectionate sentiments which originally determined the citizens of this commonwealth to unite with their brethren of the other States in establishing a federal government, cannot but be felt with equal force now, as motives to lay aside every inferior consideration, and to concur in such further concessions and provisions as may be necessary to secure the great objects for which that government was instituted, and to render the United States as happy in peace as they have been glorious in war."

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Delaware followed Virginia's example and soon all the states, except Rhode Island, had provided for representation in this convention. Rhode Island's abstention is attributed by Madison to the belief that she was "swayed by an obdurate adherence to an advantage which her position gave her of taxing her neighbors through their consumption of imported supplies, an advantage which it was foreseen would be taken from her by a revival of the Articles of Confederation." Beard, in his "Economic Interpretation of the Constitution," ascribes Rhode Island's attitude to her agrarian and debtor classes. Congress, too, when it was apparent that a movement for a more effective government had already gained such momentum that it was useless to interpose obstacles, sought to mitigate its force by authorizing such a convention "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation."

Monday, May 14, 1787, was the day appointed for the opening of the convention, but only Virginia and Pennsylvania were represented on that day, with the result that nothing was done until Friday, May 25, 1787, when representatives were present from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Connecticut and Maryland delegates took their seats on Monday, May 28th. New Hampshire did not send her delegates until well toward the end of the convention. The delegates assembled in the State House in Philadelphia, the same historic hall in which the Declaration of Independence had been adopted.

6. Work of the Constitutional Convention.

In analyzing the work of the Constitutional Convention we can only touch upon the main plans of union submitted and the dominant issues which often threatened to spell failure.

On Friday, May 25th, the first business day of the convention, George Washington was elected President.

On Monday, May 28th, rules were adopted governing the deliberations, the first of which required that the Deputies of not less than seven states should be present to constitute a quorum. These were supplemented on May 29th and show the decision of the Deputies to maintain absolute secrecy of their deliberations by providing that nothing spoken in the House be printed or otherwise published or communicated without leave. These preliminaries out of the way, Mr. Randolph of Virginia now opened the main business of the convention. It will be recalled that Virginia was instrumental, to a large extent, in advocating the new convention and it was but natural to expect a concrete plan from its delegates. Madison had drafted such a plan, which was presented to the convention by Governor Randolph. In his introductory remarks Randolph stressed the importance of the gathering and pointed out the need of forestalling a possible collapse of government. He divided his discourse into four parts, dealing successively with the properties which a federal system of government ought to possess, the defects of the Confederation, the danger of the situation and, lastly, the remedy. The remedy is to be found in what is popularly known as "The Virginia Plan." This plan, as originally presented, consisted of fifteen Articles, summarized below:

1) The Articles of Confederation ought to be so corrected as to accomplish their purpose, namely, common defense, security of liberty and general welfare.

2) Representation in the National Legislature should be proportioned to the quotas of contribution or to the number of free inhabitants.

3) The Legislature should consist of two branches.

4) Members of the first branch should be elected by the people.

5) Members of the second branch should be elected by those of the first out of a proper number of persons nominated by the Legislatures of the States.

6) Each branch should possess the right of originating Acts. The National Legislature should enjoy all the legislative rights vested in Congress by the Confederation and to legislate in all cases where the States are incompetent to legislate or where the harmony of the United States may be interrupted if State Legislatures were to act. Further, the National Legislature should have power to negative all laws passed by the states contravening in its opinion the Articles of Union or any treaty subsisting under the authority of the Union, and to call forth the force of the Union against any member failing to fulfil its duty.

7) A national executive should be instituted, to be chosen by the National Legislature, to receive a fixed salary and to be ineligible a second term. He should have a general authority to execute the national laws and enjoy the executive rights vested in Congress by the Confederation.

8) The executive and a convenient number of the national judiciary should compose a Council of Revision, with authority to examine every Act of the National Legislature before it shall operate and every Act of a State Legislature, before a negative thereon shall be final. The dissent of said Council shall amount to a rejection unless the Act of the National Legislature be again passed or the Act of a State Legislature be again negated by a fixed number of members of each branch.

9) A National Judiciary should be established to consist of one or more Supreme Tribunals, and of Inferior Tribunals; to be chosen by the National Legislature; to hold their offices during good behavior, and to receive a fixed compensation. The jurisdiction of the Inferior Tribunals shall be to hear and determine cases, in the first instance, and of the Supreme Tribunal, in the last resort, the following types of cases: All piracies and felonies on the high seas; captures from an enemy; cases in which foreigners, or citizens of other states, may be interested; or cases affecting the collection of national revenue, impeachments of a national officer, and questions which may involve the national peace and harmony.

10) Provision ought to be made for the admission of new states.

11) A Republican form of Government should be guaranteed to each State.

12) The present Congress should be continued until the reformed Articles of Union shall be adopted.

13) Provision should be made for the amendment of Articles of Union and the assent of the National Legislature ought not to be required.

14) The legislative, executive and judiciary powers in the several states should be bound by oath to support the Articles of Union.

15) The amendments which shall be offered to the Confederation by this Convention, after the approval by Congress, should be submitted to assemblies of representatives chosen by the people to consider and decide thereon.

Mr. Randolph concluded with an exhortation, "not to suffer the present opportunity of establishing general peace, harmony, happiness, and liberty, in the United States, to pass away unimproved."

On the following day, Wednesday, May 30th, when Randolph's plan came before the House for consideration, Mr. Randolph himself moved, at the suggestion of Gouverneur Morris, to postpone Article No. 1 in his plan, in order to

consider the following tripartite motion as a substitute, which calls for a National Government:

"That union of the states merely federal will not accomplish the objects proposed by the Articles of Confederation, namely, common defense, security of liberty and general welfare.

"That no treaty or treaties among the whole or part of the States, as individual sovereignties, would be sufficient.

"That a national government ought to be established, consisting of a supreme legislature, executive and judiciary."

Some argument ensued on this motion but it was temporarily held over in order that the delegates might consider the third Article, dealing with the National Legislature. C. Pinckney wanted to know if Mr. Randolph meant to abolish the State governments altogether and expressed a doubt whether the Act of Congress recommending the convention went that far. Gerry entertained the same doubt. Gouverneur Morris explained the distinction between a Federal and a National government and contended that there must be only one supreme power. Mason pointed out the inadequacy of the present Confederation and wanted a form of government that would operate directly on individuals. Sherman admitted Congress had need of more powers, especially in the raising of money. The vote on this proposition was as follows:

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia,	
North Carolina, South Carolina	Aye, 6
Connecticut	No, 1
New York divided (Colonel Hamilton, Aye, Mr. Yates, No).	

Thus, the principle of a National government was shown an early preference in the convention.

To pursue the deliberations of the convention day by day would lead through a devious, albeit interesting, highway, but we are afraid of loitering too long in our course so we will pause to enumerate only the scenes which most attracted our attention:

a. *Conflicting interests between large and small states.*—The Virginia plan had called for more powers to the national government than clearly the convention was authorized by the then existing Congress to delegate. Among other radical deviations from the Government under the Articles of Confederation was that the new plan called for proportional representation in both Houses of Congress, whereas, under the Articles all states had an equal voting power. Some delegates asked the convention to hold in abeyance the Virginia Plan until such time as they were able to present one of their own. This was presented by Paterson of New Jersey and ably defended by him.

The New Jersey plan, briefly summarized, consists of nine Articles, intended to give more powers to the Congress but not to digress from the mission of the delegates which was to amend—not to abolish—the Articles of Confederation.

After a debate which threatened to break up the convention, as the small states absolutely refused to become parties to a government in which they were not equally represented, the first great compromise was adopted and it came from Connecticut.

Since proportional representation had already been adopted for the first or lower house, Mr. Ellsworth now moved "That the rule of suffrage in the second branch be the same with that established by the Articles of Confederation." As reported by Madison, Ellsworth said that he was not sorry, on the whole, that the vote just passed determined for the rule of proportional representation in the first branch, but, he hoped, it would become a ground of compromise with regard to the second branch for,

he said, we were partly national and partly federal and that proportional representation in the first branch was conformable to the national principle, whereas equal representation would be in harmony with the federal principle. It was not without considerable opposition on the part of large states that this great compromise was finally adopted.

b. *The Three-Fifths Clause.*—Since the convention had decided on proportional representation in the lower house, the question that next came up was how to compute the voting population. How should the slaves be counted? Were they persons or merely chattels? If the first, they should be included in the count; if the second, they should be left out. The southern states wanted them included so as to have larger representation in Congress. The northern and middle states, not having many slaves, wanted them excluded. Argument, punctuated with sectional feeling, ensued. A solution had to be found. It occurred to some delegates that in 1783 Congress in laying taxes had proposed to change the basis of apportionment from land values to numbers of population in which three-fifths of the slaves should be counted. This was known as the "federal ratio," which was ultimately adopted as being, in the words of Rufus King, "The language of all America." This was the closest approach to a satisfactory solution and thus the second great compromise was adopted, under which only two-thirds of the slaves are taken into account for purposes of representation but also for purposes of direct taxation.

c. *Slave Trade Compromise.*—The third compromise centered about the powers of Congress to deal with commerce among the states. The states north of the Potomac, having large commercial interests, wanted Congress to have substantial power to regulate trade and navigation. But some of the southern states considered trade in slaves as necessary to their economic development. A common ground was agreed upon when it was proposed to give Congress general powers to regulate navigation and foreign trade, including power to lay duties on imports, but duties on exports were forbidden, and the importation of slaves was not to be interfered with by the central government prior to the year 1808, except that a head tax not to exceed \$10.00 could be levied.

(The scope of this paper forbids even a passing mention of the numerous other important matters which occupied the attention of the convention. We will only say that it was no garden of roses in which the delegates worked.)

Toward the end of July a committee of detail was appointed to prepare the final draft of the constitution and to this committee goes the credit of casting this memorable document into lucid English. On September 17, 1787, thirty-nine members signed it. They are:

Go Washington—President and deputy from Virginia.

Delaware—Geo. Read, Gunning Bedford Jun, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.

Maryland—James McHenry, Dan of St Thos. Jenifer, Dan Carroll.

Virginia—John Blair, James Madison Jr.

North Carolina—Wm. Blount, Richd. Dobbs Spaight, Hu Williamson.

South Carolina—J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia—William Few, Abr Baldwin.

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

Connecticut—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman.

New York—Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey—Wil: Livingston, David Brearley, Wm: Paterson, Jona: Dayton.

Pennsylvania—B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt Morris, Geo. Clymer, Thos Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouv Morris.

As the members were signing the instrument, Franklin pointed to a sun, painted on the back of the President's chair, and said: "I have often and often, in the course of the session and the vicissitude of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that sun behind the President, without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting; but now, at length, I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

7. Ratification of the Constitution.

The document wrought at the Philadelphia "laboratory" had to be ratified, according to its terms, by at least nine states before it became the law of the land. That it may the more be conceived as a document of the people, rather than the states, special constitutional conventions were called for the purpose of approving it, instead of leaving such approval to the state legislatures which represented more the state entities than the individuals within them.

On September 28, 1787, the Constitution was transmitted to the states for ratification. It has already been intimated, it will be recalled, that there was a great deal of opposition to the new instrument in the constitutional convention. It was inevitable that those who were not satisfied with the new scheme of government would continue their opposition to the ratification by their respective states. Many of them hastened away from Philadelphia, determined to prevent ratification. In fact, some delegates left before the convention was over. Luther Martin, one of Maryland's delegates, evidently remained unrecanted to the new plan of government to the end of his days. Listen to him talk: "I would reduce myself to indigence and poverty if on those terms only I could procure my country to refuse those chains which are forged for it." Poor prophecy, fortunately, for the country, because instead of chains there was forged a perennial steel structure within which American independence has been safeguarded and individual freedom sheltered from a tyrant's scepter. Two "firebrands" of American independence, among many others, opposed adoption. Samuel Adams, whose fiery exhortations played no small part in the War of Independence, thought that the new government was too strongly centralized and feared for the rights of individuals. Eventually, however, he was persuaded to throw his strength on the side of ratification by his own state, Massachusetts. The venerable Patrick Henry, who on March 23, 1775, concluded a memorable speech before the Virginia convention of delegates with the words "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death," now in June of 1788, speaking before the Virginia convention, called for the ratification of the constitution, concluded an address which lasted, intermittently, over several days, with the words "My anxiety and fears are great lest America by the adoption of this system should be cast into a fathomless abyss." It is consoling to know that even Mr. Henry could be poor in prophecy.

The struggle for ratification went on. It became fiercest in the larger states, particularly in New York and Virginia. Led by Madison and Randolph the forces of ratification prevailed in Virginia. In this connection let us note, to the credit of Mr. Randolph, that although he had submitted the Virginia plan to the convention, he did not sign the Constitution but later became an ardent champion for its ratification. Thanks, also, to the prodigious energy of Hamilton, who, along with Jay

and Madison, published a series of papers in the New York newspapers, collectively known as "The Federalist," the Constitution was ratified in that state, although by a margin of only three votes. Delaware was the first to come under the Federal roof, on December 7, 1787. Other states ratified in the following order:

Pennsylvania—December 12, 1787.

New Jersey—December 18, 1787.

Georgia—January 2, 1788.

Connecticut—January 9, 1788.

Massachusetts—February 6, 1788.

Maryland—April 26, 1788, this being the date on which the vote was taken, although the official ratification was signed on April 28, 1788.

South Carolina—May 23, 1788.

New Hampshire—June 21, 1788.

Virginia—June 26, 1788.

New York—July 26, 1788.

North Carolina—November 21, 1789.

And good old Rhode Island on May 29, 1790.

One of the last Acts of the old Congress was that of September 13, 1788, designating the first Wednesday in January next for the elections required by the constitution just adopted, and the first Wednesday in March for commencing the new government. Though, actually, the House of Representatives did not assemble until April 1, for want of a quorum, and the Senate on April 6, and though President Washington was not inaugurated until April 30, legally March 4, 1789, marks the time when on this continent the old order passeth, giving place to the new.

Before proceeding to an examination of the new instrument of Government, let us observe that the first ten Amendments were passed in the House on September 24, 1789, and in the Senate on the following day, only a few months after the new Congress got under way, and hence may properly be considered as a part of the original Constitution.

8. The Constitution.

The new Constitution is structurally made up of a Preamble and seven Articles plus the first ten Amendments. A brief analysis is submitted below:

The Preamble declares the purpose of the new Constitution to be the formation of a more perfect union.

ARTICLE I vests all legislative power in a bicameral legislature, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives;

directs that representatives shall be chosen by the people every two years and limits such office to persons who have attained the age of twenty-five, have been citizens for seven years, and residents of the state from which they are chosen;

ordains that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned according to the population and provides for a decennial census;

authorizes the executive authority of each state to fill vacancies, and

grants to the House the right to choose its officers and the power to impeach;

provides for the election of Senators by the Legislatures of the states for six years and opens that office to those who shall have attained the age of thirty, been nine years citizens of the United States, and at the time of their election, inhabitants of the state from which chosen;

makes the Vice-President of the United States President of the Senate, giving him a vote only in the event of a tie;

gives to the Senate the right to select its own officers and

the power to try impeachments, resolving itself into a court, presided over by the Chief Justice, and prescribes the punishment for persons found guilty.

The same Article provides for at least an annual meeting of Congress, commencing on the first Monday in December;

makes each House the judge of the elections, writs, and qualifications of its own members;

gives it the right to make rules of proceedings and punish disorderly members;

requires that each House keep a journal of its proceedings and publish same from time to time;

prevents either House from adjourning during a session of Congress without the consent of the other for more than three days;

provides for compensation of Senators and Representatives and exempts them from arrest during their attendance at Congress, except for treason, felony and breach of peace;

warns that they shall not be questioned any place for any speech or debate in either House;

prohibits either Senators or Representatives from holding any office under the United States while members of either House;

outlines the procedure of enacting laws and vetoing same by the President.

Section 3 of this Article is a most important one in that it enumerates the powers delegated to the national government. These are:

to lay and collect taxes

borrow money on the credit of the United States

regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states

establish uniform naturalization and bankruptcy laws

coin money and regulate its value

punish counterfeiting securities and coin of the United States

establish postoffices

promote the progress of science by granting exclusive rights

constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court

define and punish offenses against the law of nations

declare war

raise and support armies

provide and maintain a navy

make rules for the government of both land and naval forces

provides for calling forth the militia in emergencies and for disciplining and governing such part of it as may be employed in the service of the United States

to exercise exclusive legislation over the seat of Government and over all places purchased for the erection of Government instrumentalities, and finally

to make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers above granted.

Having conferred certain powers upon the Federal Government, the Constitution then prohibits it from ever exercising the following powers:

preventing the importation of slaves any time prior to 1808;

suspending the writ of *Habeas corpus* except when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it

passing bills of attainder or *ex post facto* laws

laying capitation or other direct taxes unless in proportion to the census

imposing any tax or duty on articles exported from any state

giving any preference to the ports of one state over another, or

requiring vessels bound to or from one state to enter, clear or pay duties in another

drawing money from the treasury except in consequence of appropriations made by law

granting titles of nobility or accepting by any person holding office of trust under the United States, without the consent of Congress, any present or title from any foreign state.

Having circumscribed the powers of the Federal Government, the same Article in Section 10 proceeds to "chisel" the powers of the states by prohibiting them from ever exercising the following powers:

entering into any treaty, alliance or confederation

granting letters of marque and reprisal

coining money

emitting bills of credit

making anything but gold and silver coin and legal tender

passing any bills of attainder, *ex post facto* laws or laws

impairing the obligations of contracts or granting any title of nobility.

Neither shall any state, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws.

Nor should it, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such eminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II vests the executive power in a President who shall hold office for four years

prescribes the method of his election and makes that office available only to a natural born citizen who shall have attained the age of thirty-five and been fourteen years a resident within the United States

provides for the succession of the Vice President to the office, in the event of the President's resignation, removal, death or disqualification

grants him a fixed stipend

recites the oath he is to take and makes him Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and of the Militia when in the service of the United States. It gives him power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

With the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate, the President can make treaties, appoint and receive Ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; appoint judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in the Constitution.

He has power to fill vacancies occurring during the recess of the Senate and is required to give to Congress from time to time information as to the state of the Union and recommend measures which he deems necessary and expedient.

On extraordinary occasions he may convene both Houses or either of them and may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, and lastly

He is given the general power of seeing to it that the laws are faithfully executed.

Then, the same Article hangs over his head, the sword of Damocles, by providing that both he and the Vice President shall be removed from office on impeachment for a conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III vests the judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress may establish, the judges of all such courts to hold office during good behavior and receive a fixed stipend. It defines the extent of the judicial power which covers all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution; the laws and treaties of the United States; as well as to all cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls; to cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state (the last changed by the eleventh Amendment), between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or its citizens and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

Note that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, both as to law and fact, is appellate, with the exception of cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party where the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction.

The same Article guarantees trial by jury for all crimes; defines treason against the United States, and gives Congress power to determine the punishment for it.

ARTICLE IV deals with matters affecting the relations of the various states. It requires that each state should give full faith and credit to the public Acts of other states; guarantees to citizens of each state the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states; provides for inter-state rendition of fugitives from justice; indicates the method of admitting new states to the Union, and guarantees to each state a Republican form of government. It gives Congress power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

ARTICLE V lays down the method of amending the Constitution. There are two ways of proposing amendments and two for ratifying them. Proposals may be made either by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress or, if two-thirds of the Legislatures of the various states apply for that purpose, Congress shall call a convention for the proposal of amendments. The two methods of ratification are either by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states, or by special conventions in three-fourths of the states, Congress being free to select the method of ratification.

ARTICLE VI acknowledges as valid all debts contracted by the Government existing before the constitution; declares the constitution and the laws of the United States made pursuant to it, as well as all treaties, to be the supreme law of the land, and to bind all judges in every state anything in the constitution or laws of the state to the contrary notwithstanding. It requires the Senators, Representatives, members of the State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the States, to take an oath supporting the constitution.

ARTICLE VII validates the constitution immediately upon the ratification of nine states.

The first ten Amendments, known as the Bill of Rights,

- restrain the Congress from interfering with religion, free speech, the press, and the right to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances;
- allow the people to maintain a militia;
- forbid the quartering of soldiers in time of peace in any house without the consent of the owner;
- declare inviolable the right of people to be secure in their

persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and restrain the issuance of warrants except on probable cause supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be seized;

require indictment of a grand jury before a person shall be held to answer for a capital offense;

protect a person from being twice put in jeopardy of life for the same offense; or to be a witness against himself in any criminal case;

require due process before one is deprived of life, liberty or property, and

provide for just compensation for private property taken for public use.

They further provide that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public trial and be informed of the nature of the charges and confronted with witnesses against him. He is given compulsory processes for obtaining witnesses in his favor and is to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

They preserve jury trial in suits at criminal law where the value exceeds \$20.00; and

forbid excessive bail, fines and cruel or unusual punishment.

The ninth and tenth Amendments form the great reservoir of power which is neither granted to the Federal Government nor denied to it or to the states, by declaring that the enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people and, further, that the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

Reviewing the constitution, including the first ten Amendments, without reference to its structural arrangement but more particularly with reference to its contents, we find:

- 1) A Preamble which sets forth the basic objectives sought to be achieved by the new document.
- 2) That it sets up the machinery of government and divides the power into three branches, namely, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial.
- 3) That it delegates certain powers to Congress which are indispensable to a sovereign nation.
- 4) That it somewhat limits the absolute sovereignty enjoyed by a unitary republic by prohibiting the national Government from exercising certain powers.
- 5) In the same cautious spirit it forbids the states from exercising certain enumerated powers.
- 6) That it carefully reserves to the states and to the people all powers which have not been expressly delegated to the national government, or which by necessary implication belong to it, or which have not been denied to the Federal Government or to the states, thus bearing out the statement of Lord Bryce that there are in America certain powers which cannot be exercised by any existing governmental agency.
- 7) That it guarantees the individual against encroachment by the government of certain rights acquired over a long period of struggle and bloodshed.
- 8) That it defines the relations which should exist among the states.
- 9) That it declares the constitution, all laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties of the United States, to be the fundamental law of the land; and, finally,
- 10) That it provides for its amendment and ratification.

Other Amendments

There remain to be considered eleven amendments added to the Constitution since the adoption of the first ten.

The eleventh amendment arose out of the Supreme Court's decision in *Chisholm vs. Georgia* (1793) 2 Dallas 419, where it was held that a citizen of another state could sue the State of Georgia on the strength of the provision in Article III of the Constitution, extending the judicial power to controversies between a state and citizens of another state. This was shocking to the dignity of Georgia, and popular protest followed, resulting in the adoption in 1798 of the eleventh amendment under which

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state."

In 1804 was adopted the twelfth amendment requiring separate election of President and Vice President.

For the next sixty years no amendments were made. Three of them were adopted within five years after the termination of the Civil War, and are meant to meet problems created by that unfortunate internecine cataclysm. To summarize their import, in popular terms, the thirteenth, adopted in 1865, abolished slavery and made the negro free; the fourteenth, adopted in 1868, made him a citizen, and the fifteenth, adopted in 1870, is intended to secure him in his right to vote.

Forty-three years rolled by before the sixteenth amendment became necessary to counteract the unpopular decision of the Supreme Court in *Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.*, wherein it was held in a five to four opinion that the Act of Congress levying an income tax was unconstitutional, on the ground that it was a direct tax, not apportioned and therefore contravened that part of the Constitution which prohibits Congress from laying a capitation or other direct tax unless it be in proportion to the census. The amendment declares that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived without apportionment among the states, and without regard to any census enumeration."

The seventeenth amendment also was adopted in 1913, providing for popular election of senators instead of by state legislatures. In that far off Republic of the Dead, James Wilson, one of Pennsylvania's delegates to the constitutional convention, must have romped in mirthful glee, to learn that it took his countrymen a century and a quarter to admit he was right when in 1787 he advocated popular election of both Houses of Congress!

The day of all days! When this is written it is December 5, 1933. Wafted upon ethereal waves from the Mormon State, in mournful solemnity and cadences deep and profound, are chanted the last funeral rites of Old Man Prohibition, who tried hard but couldn't do his mission. Blessed be the memory of the eighteenth amendment. (1920-1933.)

The nineteenth amendment gave women the right to vote. Adopted in 1920.

The twentieth or "lame duck" amendment, certified to by the Secretary of State on February 6, 1933, shifts the opening date of Congress to January 3.

The twenty-first, adopted this day, December 5, 1933, repeals the eighteenth.

Washington, D. C.,

December 5, 1933.

"ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ"

ΟΜΙΛΙΑ ΤΟΥ Κ. ΑΧΙΛΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΤΣΩΝΗ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΝΑΩ
ΤΗΣ ΑΓΙΑΣ ΣΟΦΙΑΣ, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
ΤΗΝ 10^{ην} ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ 1933.

Τὴν παρελθούσαν Κυριακὴν, 10 Δεκεμβρίου, τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικὸν Ἄγιον Σοφίας, W. D. C., ἦτο πολὺ πενήκον ἐπρόκειτο νὰ ὁμιλήσῃ ὁ Ὑπάτος τῆς Ἀρχιεπισκοπῆς καὶ Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Κατσώνης κατὰ τὸ τέλος τῆς θείας λειτουργίας ἀγγλιστί. Οἱ ὁμογενεῖς εἶχον λάβει εἰδησὴν πρὸ ἑβδομάδος περὶ τοῦτου, χάρις εἰς τὰς ἐνεργείας τοῦ μετὰ πατριωτῶν καὶ ἐνδιαφερόντων μεριμνῶντος Διοικητικοῦ Συμβουλίου περὶ πάντων τῶν ἀφορώντων τὰ κοινά. Σημειῶντος λοιπὸν μὲ τὰς ταχυδρομικῶς λαμβείσας προσλήψεις, ἔφερον οὗτοι τὰ εἰς τὰ ἀνωτέρω Ἀμερικανικὰ σχολεῖα φοιτῶντα τέκνα των. Ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ ἐν Νέα Ὑόρκῃ Ἑλληνικὸς τύπος εἶχε δημοσιεύσει πρὸ δύο ἡμερῶν σχετικὴν ἐγκύκλιον τῆς Ἀρχιεπισκοπῆς διατυπώσασα τοὺς ἐφημερίων ὄλων τῶν Κοινοτήτων ὡς κατὰ τὴν Κυριακὴν ταύτην ἔχουσιν ὡς θέμα τοῦ λόγου των τὸν πόλεμον κατὰ τοῦ ἐγκλήματος.

Μετὰ τὸ ἱερὸν Ἐὐαγγέλιον, ὁ ἐφημέριος οἰκονόμος κ. Γεω. Παπανικολάου βραχέως ὁμιλήσεν ἑλληνιστί περὶ τούτου. Ἰνα εὐ ἀγνοοῦντες τὴν Ἀγγλικὴν ἀντιληφθεῖσα περὶ τίνος πρόκειται, καὶ ἀνέπτυξε καταλλήλως τὸ θέμα του, καὶ τέλος προσηγγείλεν ὅτι ὁ κ. Κατσώνης θὰ ὁμιλήσῃ ἀγγλιστί ἰδίᾳ διὰ τὴν νῦν γενεάν. Ὁ κ. Κατσώνης ἐδικαίωσεν ἅπασι ἐπὶ τὴν φημὴν ἦν χάρις ἐπὶ σπουδαία κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην ἐν χριστιανικῇ δὲ καὶ πατριωτικῇ ἀσυνήθει ἔξαρσει ἐνετίπωσε βαιθέως τὴν ἔννοιαν τῶν λόγων του εἰς τὰς ψυχὰς τῆς νεολαίας. Παρέστησε τὸν κίνδυνον ὃν διατρέχει ἡ δημοκρατία καὶ ὁ πολιτισμὸς ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἐξ αἰτίας τοῦ ἐγκλήματος, ὅπερ ἐπαισθητῶς κατὰ τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας ἐπιζοῦται καὶ ἐκ θεμελίων αἰεὶ τὸ οἰκοδόμημα. Ἀνέπτυξε τὰ αἴτια τῆς ἐπιδεινώσεως τῆς καταστάσεως καὶ ὑπέδειξε τὰ μέσα τῆς καταπολεμήσεως τοῦ κακοῦ τούτου καὶ ἐκ μέρους τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ διὰ τῆς ἐκδήσεως, τοῦ σχολείου καὶ τῆς οἰκογενείας, τῆς ἐπιγείου αὐτῆς Τροιάδος, ὡς εἶπεν. Ἐτόνισε δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ὡς καὶ ὁ ἐφημέριος ἐξαριστήσας τὸν ρήτορα, ὅτι ὁ ὑπορήματος ἐπὶ τῇ εὐγενεῖ καταγωγῇ τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ δὲν θ' ἀφήσῃ νὰ κατασπύσῃ ἢ τιμῇ του καὶ ὅσον ἐξαρτάται ἀπ' αὐτὸν θὰ συντελεσῇ μετὰ τῆς ἐπὶ τούτω ὁργανώσεως εἰς τὸ νὰ παύσῃ σφόδρα τὸ ἐγκλημα. Προτάσει τοῦ ἐφημερίου εἶτα ἐνεκρίθη νὰ ἀποσταλῇ τηλεγράφημα ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κοινότητος εἰς τὸν πρόεδρον τῆς ὁργανώσεως Flag Association, δηλωτικῶν τῶν προθέσεων τῆς Κοινότητος.

Τὸ ἐγκλήμασμα ἦτο καταγοητευμένον μὲ τὰ ἀνωθενίνα, καὶ μὲ τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ προσώπου ἐκφρασίαν του ἐξεδήλου πόσον διηρῆ νὰ φωτισθῇ καὶ πόσον εὐγνωμον θὰ ἦτο εἰς τοὺς ἐπιστήμονας τῆς παροικίας, ὡς καὶ ὁ ἐφημέριος συνέστησεν, ἂν μὲ σιγῆς διαλέξεις εἶχον τὴν κάλοσίνην νὰ ποδηγετῶσι τὴν νῦν γενεάν. Ἐξαριστικῶς θεομιᾶ ἐξεφράσθησαν τῷ κ. Κατσώνῃ ἐκ μέρους τοῦ Διοικητικοῦ Συμβουλίου, ἐφημερίων καὶ πληρώματος τῆς ἐκκλησίας.

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Μ. ΣΤΑΥΡΙΔΗΣ.

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**Admiral
Richard Byrd**

and

Pete Demas

at

LITTLE AMERICA

and to the

**Distinguished Guests
who Attended Our
Banquet, October 27,
1933, at the**

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Admiral

Richard Byrd

and

Pete Demas

at

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