

Τηλεγραφείται ἐκ Νεκπόλεως ὅτι ὁ πατήρ
Ἀλφόν, Διευθυντὴς τοῦ Ἀστεροσκοπείου
τῆς Πομπηίας δηλοῖ ὅτι οἱ πρόσφατοι σεισμοὶ
ἐν τῇ περιοχῇ ἐκείνῃ εἶχαν τὸ κέντρον των ἐν
τῇ Βεζουβίῳ, ὅπου, ὡς λέγει, προσκαθεῖ γὰρ
δικαιολογία κατὰ ἀξιοδότην, ὅπως δοθῇ διακούη εἰς
τὴν ἐν αὐτῇ καίρια μένην οὐσίαν.

THE GREEKS OF TO-DAY

LECTURE BY THE HONORABLE

GEORGE HORTON

CONSUL GENERAL OF AMERICA AT ATHENS

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Opinions of the American Press

A lecture on Greeks of to-day may seem at first sight somewhat out of place for a meeting of the Archaeological Society. Yet they inhabit classic land, they speak a tongue closely akin to that of the Greeks of antiquity, many of whose traits and peculiarities they possess. That great interest is felt by scholars in the Modern Greeks is shown by the number of books written about them, and the wide divergence of opinion concerning them. People say of the Modern Greek, "He is a degenerate, where is the greatness that once distinguished the race? Where are its men to-day like Pericles, Aeschylus, Phidias, Sophocles, Socrates, Leonidas?"

But it is unjust to call a race degenerate because it has ceased to show supremacy in some particular line. Greatness finds modes of expression suitable to the age in which it lives. Genius is never behind its time. If not a prophet, it is the servant of its age. When the world needs poetry, great men write epics. When it needs Edison, they invent telephones. We may not go quite the length of the distinguished Chicago professor who is reported to have said that John D. Rockefeller is a greater man than William Shakespeare, yet a more moderate statement might have contained an element of truth.

It is in part the object of this lecture to show that the present inhabitants of Hellas are not entirely unworthy of their great ancestors.

We have no time to-night to go into the subject of who the Modern Greeks are. Nowadays, if a man expresses an opinion he must write a book to defend it. One peculiarity of the Greek people, which has been always to have possessed, may have some weight. They are a "Xenos," that is, "Clannish." Though they are a hospitable people and very kind to foreigners, yet the stranger living among them never quite becomes one of them. If he lives 40 years in Greece, he is always a "Xenos," who throws a little chill of restraint over any intimate gathering into which he may enter. Though marriages with other races occur, they are comparatively rare. The young Greek who has established himself in America, the Soudan, Siberia, or Madagascar, and has made up his mind to stay, almost always goes home to his native town, and marries the Aspasia or Marika, or Euphrosyne whom he knew as a girl, or whom some of his friends vouch for. Throughout the world, moreover, wherever Greeks are established, they form organizations, and as far as possible have their own church and society. An interesting work has recently appeared from the pen of Sir Rennell Rodd, entitled "The Princess of Achaia," which treats of the campaigns of the Frankish Knights, and their occupation of the country during the period when the Greeks practically disappear from history. Yet the Greeks continue as a distinct element, occupying various cities, led by their own chieftains, and are always reckoned with, either as antagonists of the invader or an element that must be conciliated.

In later times, under the Venetians and the Turks, the Greeks lived together, separately, in their own villages, or their own quarters of Constantinople and the larger cities. Their religion and their ancient church which has a venerable, continuous and glorious history, have been a unifying force. The more I know and understand the Greek race, the more they impress me as a people who have preserved their identity, their characteristics, their very blood to an extent which finds no parallel in history unless we except the Hebrews, and even they must yield the point of language. Their language, too, is a proof of the genuineness of the race, and forms a chain without a broken link, uniting the Greeks of to-day with those of antiquity. Modern Greek is not the language of Aeschylus, it is true, nor yet of Lucian, but it is a product of the natural and gradual evolution of the ancient tongue. When a people is absorbed or disappears, their language either disappears, or remains in certain expressions of the language of the conquering peoples, or as warp or woof of a new language. Greek has been continuously spoken by large communities from the earliest historic period to the present day.

Ancient Greek was in use as late as the 6th century A.D.; the sermons of Chrysostom were understood by the masses who flocked to hear him.

The language of to-day was evolved by the uneducated masses during the dark ages. The New Testament was written in Greek, and the transition spoken and contains many constructions that belong to the modern tongue.

The foreign words in the Greek as spoken to-day are surprisingly few when one considers the history of the people, and this fact alone is proof that they must have kept largely to themselves, and were not absorbed by the invaders of Greece, and the other Greek countries. Greek is to-day spoken by 18,000,000 people—12,000,000 pure Greeks and by various other nationalities, such as Turks, Armenians, Bulgarians, and Romanians. Greeks are found in free Greece, and are spread all over Europe and Asiatic Turkey, they inhabit the Asiatic Isles, and the shores of Syria, they are found throughout the whole of Palestine, in Persia, in Upper and Lower Egypt, Arabia, the Soudan, Abyssinia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Egypt, Roumelia, Austria, France, England, Italy, Australia, North and South America, Russia, Japan and China, etc.

In the entire near East Greece is largely the language of commerce, industry and culture. Wherever Greeks settle in sufficient numbers they form societies, establish schools, hospitals, Christian churches, literary and charitable clubs.

There are, for instance, 5 Greek schools and gymnasia in Constantinople, gymnasia in Hadraenopolis, schools in Philippopolis, 8 gymnasia and schools in Macedonia, 10 gymnasia and other institutions of learning in Asiatic Turkey, schools and gymnasia in Mytilene, Chios, Samos, Jerusalem, Alexandria. Crete is famous for its Greek schools and gymnasia, which are numerous and excellent.

There is a rich commercial school in Odesa, of Russia, endowed by Greeks, besides a famous girl's academy, a grand opera, a beautiful church, and a large house of the poor. But these are mentioned merely as examples.

There are three great professors in the Turkish school of medicine, Kambotroglou Pasha is now the Sultan's doctor and is considered the best physician in Turkey. Zambacas Pasha is the greatest living authority on leprosy, and was for years assistant professor at the University of Paris.

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Nor must we forget, while speaking of Greeks whose careers have been romantic, and who have risen to great honor in foreign lands, to mention John Economopoulos, recently elected king of Coney Island, for this year's carnival. The Greeks, by the way, have nearly made Coney Island their own, and the property and concessions owned by them there, amount well into the millions.

Of late years emigration of Greeks to the United States has greatly increased and shows no sign of falling off for years to come. Indeed, some of the leading statesmen of Greece fear that the strength of their country will be sapped in this way and that portions of it will be depopulated, others, however, claim that this improvement is a benefit to Greece, as the emigrants send home, in the aggregate, large sums of money which strengthen the finances of the country. The Greeks in America have, many of them, in the estimation of their employers, property and concessions owned by them there, amount well into the millions.

One of the professors of law at the University of Moscow is a Greek from Epirus. The Professor of International Law at the University of Berne is a Greek (Kebedjys), and the Professor of Law at the University of Dijon is a Greek, Politis; one of the Professors of Law at the Boston University Law School is a Greek, Ion, and a young assistant professor by the name of Kiolebanoglu, from Constantinople, is winning high laurels at Munich.

Pischaris, a Greek, is professor of the classical tongue at the University of Paris. Is the son-in-law of Renan.

Professor Zachos, who died about fifteen years ago, became director of the Cooper Institute in New York.

Anagnos, a Greek, who married the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, was for forty years director of the Perkins' Institute for the Blind in Boston, a great-hearted man who died recently, bequeathing a considerable fortune for the founding of a school in his native Epirus. He leaves a fragrant memory.

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they have thus remedied a condition heretofore well nigh intolerable.

And now let us, aided by the stereopticon, see what the Greek has done for himself in his own land in the few years since he gained his freedom from the Turk. We will confine ourselves largely to Athens, as that city is the capital of Hellenism, wherever found. As late as 1840 Athens was a mere wretched village, upon whose huts the ruins of a mighty and splendid past looked sadly down. Those ruins are still there, but they have seen within seventy years a wondrous transformation; they adorn the most beautiful city of the Mediterranean; a city of wide streets; stately mansions, a university and many excellent gymnasia, free public schools, hospitals of many kinds, charitable institutions, scientific and learned societies, women's organizations for charitable and patriotic work, etc.

The most representative Athenian institution that I know of is the Parnassos. I say representative, because it was founded in the early days of freedom, and its object was to uplift and educate the Greek race. The Parnassos is a society for the encouragement of scientific and literary endeavor. In its halls lectures are given by distinguished members and others, and these lectures, as well as its proceedings, are printed in pamphlets. The Parnassos ball, given each year to raise money for the society, ranks with the Palace ball, as one of the two most important events of the Athenian social season. The Parnassos conducts a night school for poor boys, boot blacks, news boys, servants, and others, which for its admirable management, conduct and results, has few equals in Europe.

They are admitted at from 8 to 12 years of age, and must leave at 20. There is an orphan asylum, too, for girls, consisting of an establishment in Athens and a house at Oropos, on the Euripus, where they go for the summer. Destitute girls are taken in at from 6 to 12 years of age and leave at 20. They learn to be cooks, housekeepers, dressmakers, etc., and incidentally wives. The banker Synros endowed the institution with 2,000,000 drachmas, and it has received many bequests.

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They do famous needle work, and give a fair each year in November, when their sales amount to about 12,000 drachmas; they make all their own clothing. While we are all so much subject of girls, we may as well speak of the Arsaekion, which is the Vassar or Wellesley of Greece.

The Arsaekion occupies two large buildings, one for day pupils and the other for boarders. The course of study pursued is a little in advance of an American high school, or a European gymnasium. In addition to the literary course, the girls study also music, painting, fancy needle work and so forth.

The Arsaekion girls are in great demand as teachers, and the fact of having graduated at the Arsaekion gives a young lady about the same prestige in Greece as that enjoyed by a girl in England or a Wellesley girl in America. They begin quite young and graduate at the age of 18 or 20. In all of these excellent Greek institutions we find features which might profitably be copied in America. For instance, the Arsaekion internes are obliged to make their own dresses and you may be sure that they devote no little attention to the matter.

The Arsaekion is managed by a committee of twelve members known as the Paidepsevte Etairia, or the Society for the Promotion of Instruction, which directs other schools for girls in Corfu, Patras, Larissa, etc. The funds of the society are about 5,000,000 drachmas; its income, 500,000 from tuition, interest, etc., its expenditures 450,000. Corporal chastisement is not permitted in the girls' high schools of Greece, no matter how richly deserved, and girls are exasperating some times in all countries. The only judgment inflicted is to be made to go and stand under the clock until the hands mark off a certain number of minutes. But this is considered a well high insupportable disgrace. I have referred to the fact that the girls of the his school and of the Orphan Asylum make their own clothing and do clever needlework. The fact that the women of Greece, and the peasants especially, do beautiful needlework has been taken advantage of to give poor girls employment. "The royal Hellenic Schools of Needlework and Lace" were founded at the time of the war between Greece and Turkey to give work to the destitute women of the Thessalian refugees. The credit of the original idea must be awarded to Lady Egerton, wife of the British Minister to Greece. The peasant women knew how to weave crepe cotton and to adorn it with the simple embroideries which they wore on their own garments. They were set to work and a teacher hired to instruct them, a cultured and artistic English girl by the name of Louisa F. Pesel.

The enterprise grew and many designs already in existence among the peasants were added, as well as suggestions gathered by Miss Pesel from antique vases and from ceilings and friezes at Cnossos and elsewhere.

A study of Greek laces and embroideries is of historic interest and reveals the influence of the different conquering races who have come into contact with the native people.

The school in Athens now occupies a building donated by the King, who pays the salary of a manager and instructor, and there are several other schools in the Provinces. In daintiness and execution these laces and embroideries equal the best of Switzerland and France, and surpass all others in uniqueness and beauty of design. There is a permanent exhibit of them in London and they are bought in England by members of the royal family and the aristocracy. If they were known here and properly represented, they would have a large sale in this country. Any one desiring to order them, or know more about them should address Miss Marie Dragoumi, care Stephanos Dragoumi, Athens. I will gladly repeat this address to anyone wishing it after the lecture.

The Princess Elene is a patroness of this school and takes a keen personal interest, visiting it several times a week. Although this is strictly an account of the Greek people it will be necessary to make mention of various members of the royal family, although they are of foreign blood, as their interests are of course identified with that of the country. The Queen takes an especial interest in the great Evangelismos Hospital, which has about 300 patients, some paying and some not paying. The hospitals of Greece are among the most thoroughly and admirably managed institutions of that country, and the Evangelismos especially excites the admiration of American visitors who visit Athens for its cleanliness, its order, its completeness of equipment and its up-to-date methods. It is managed by a committee of Greek ladies, has a large staff of surgeons and nurses and a theater. It has received many gifts and legacies, including one from the late Banker Synros, who gave so much away to the various worthy institutions of the fatherland that he is commonly known as the Evangelismos benefactor. Evangelismos is a famous hospital for its treatment of fevers and loss of patients of this class. Recently the British Minister and Consul, Sir Francis Eliot and Mr. Reginald Walsli, occupied adjoining rooms there, both ill with typhoid, and both happily recovered.

The Greeks deserve the highest praise for the provision made for the care of the indigent aged. There are admirable old peoples' homes in various parts of Greece. (A large one, especially at Patras, is so beautifully situated by the seashore, and in the midst of such charming grounds that one almost envies the lot of the inmates. The Photokomoon poorhouse at Athens, is out on the Kephysia road, in a pine grove, and faces Mount Hymethus. Synros, the everets, gave 900,000 drachmas and the new building cost 648,000 drachmas. One feature is a complete and modern bathing establishment, which is never used, however, as the aged gossips shrink from washing of their ladi, or the crosses which were traced on them in oil by the finger of the priest when they were baptized as infants. There are at present 350 inmates. As one looks into the history of the numerous and excellent public institutions of modern Greece, he is constantly impressed with one fact: the liberality of the people in the support of good objects.)

The history of all the beneficiary public institutions of Greece is a record of donations from the millions of Synros to the hundreds of thousands of drachmas sent home by small confectioners or petty merchants for the erection of drinking fountains or schools in their native towns. These benefactors so often adapt their gifts to the real needs of the nation that only the most ardent and intelligent patriotism. The Rizaros School was founded in

1843 by two brothers, Rizaros, for the training of young priests.

Though this school has been in operation so many years, there are still many ignorant persons among the Greek clergy who foster and inculcate the mediaeval superstitions so prevalent in Greece, but which form no real part of the Greek creed. Chief among these superstitions is belief in the evil eye, which the ignorant country priests will avert or exercise, for a fee, as often as one decides, thereby adding to his slender income. The Rizaros is considered by many to be the best high school in Greece. It gives a five years' course, the pupils graduating at about the age of 20. All the professors are named by Royal decree.

The original gift was 5,000,000 drachmas, and the property has greatly increased in value since 1843. The buildings are situated on the Kephissia Road in a beautiful garden in the lower corner of which is a small theater, with a natural amphitheatre closely resembling the original Stadium. Here the young priests give Antigone, Electra and other classical plays, in the ancient tongue. I had the pleasure of hearing several choruses, and the effect was most impressive, as their voices were earnest and soulful, and the spot private and wild, though but a wall divided it from Athens. It was as though one had stepped from to-day into the fourth century B. C. hearing those Greek priests sing the grand strophes of Sophocles with so much feeling and understanding. It was as though the old civilization had somehow mingled with the new, as if the old religion and the new had blended and the same God suffused it all. And the effect was by no means lessened when, as we sat there on the slopes of the Amphitheatre, the priest professor at my side, informed me in almost classic Greek that the Kephissos sometimes overflowed its banks and damaged the theater and that he feared the present protecting wall was not strong enough. Had I remained much longer I should probably have suggested a sacrifice to the river god. Unfortunately there is a weakness in the Rizaros schedule which the founders were unable to provide against. The pupils graduate at twenty, but one cannot be admitted to the orthodox priesthood before the thirtieth year. In the intervening ten years many drift into other professions. The present metropolitan, however, prefers Rizarion graduates, and of the 25 bishops, at least 12 or 15 are from this theological school. Of the subject of the orthodox religion we have no time to speak here, further than to say that the Greeks are nothing more nor less than Protestant Christians, who get their creed and their church services from the same source that we do. The superstitions that have so strong a hold upon the ignorant masses are mediaeval and pagan survivals, which doubtless the rapid spread of education will do much to eradicate. Perhaps the day will come when the business of the Ikon merchant will not be brisk as it is to-day at religious festivals.

If I mistake not, the Greeks were the first people in Europe to introduce compulsory education. There is one important point, however, which I wish to bring out here, and which I believe is not generally understood. The New Testament in use in the country is in the original tongue, and the church services are conducted in the language of the people, a language not understood by the people. It is therefore commonly supposed that the masses are ignorant of the teachings of Christ, and do not understand the church services. This, I think, is largely a mistaken notion. Religion is one of the principal subjects in the public schools. The teachings of the New Testament are learned by heart by the pupils of the schools, who are as familiar with the story of Joseph and the sermon on the Mount as are the children of other Christian nations. The newspapers, too, explain in simple language all the church services of the year, and I have seen entire congregations swayed by uncontrollable emotions over the sufferings and crucifixion and resurrection of Christ.

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The Arsaekion occupies two large buildings, one for day pupils and the other for boarders. The course of study pursued is a little in advance of an American high school, or a European gymnasium. In addition to the literary course, the girls study also music, painting, fancy needle work and so forth.

The Arsaekion girls are in great demand as teachers, and the fact of having graduated at the Arsaekion gives a young lady about the same prestige in Greece as that enjoyed by a girl in England or a Wellesley girl in America. They begin quite young and graduate at the age of 18 or 20. In all of these excellent Greek institutions we find features which might profitably be copied in America. For instance, the Arsaekion internes are obliged to make their own dresses and you may be sure that they devote no little attention to the matter.

The Arsaekion is managed by a committee of twelve members known as the Paidepsevte Etairia, or the Society for the Promotion of Instruction, which directs other schools for girls in Corfu, Patras, Larissa, etc. The funds of the society are about 5,000,000 drachmas; its income, 500,000 from tuition, interest, etc., its expenditures 450,000. Corporal chastisement is not permitted in the girls' high schools of Greece, no matter how richly deserved, and girls are exasperating some times in all countries. The only judgment inflicted is to be made to go and stand under the clock until the hands mark off a certain number of minutes. But this is considered a well high insupportable disgrace. I have referred to the fact that the girls of the his school and of the Orphan Asylum make their own clothing and do clever needlework. The fact that the women of Greece, and the peasants especially, do beautiful needlework has been taken advantage of to give poor girls employment. "The royal Hellenic Schools of Needlework and Lace" were founded at the time of the war between Greece and Turkey to give work to the destitute women of the Thessalian refugees. The credit of the original idea must be awarded to Lady Egerton, wife of the British Minister to Greece. The peasant women knew how to weave crepe cotton and to adorn it with the simple embroideries which they wore on their own garments. They were set to work and a teacher hired to instruct them, a cultured and artistic English girl by the name of Louisa F. Pesel.

The enterprise grew and many designs already in existence among the peasants were added, as well as suggestions gathered by Miss Pesel from antique vases and from ceilings and friezes at Cnossos and elsewhere.

A study of Greek laces and embroideries is of historic interest and reveals the influence of the different conquering races who have come into contact with the native people.

The school in Athens now occupies a building donated by the King, who pays the salary of a manager and instructor, and there are several other schools in the Provinces. In daintiness and execution these laces and embroideries equal the best of Switzerland and France, and surpass all others in uniqueness and beauty of design. There is a permanent exhibit of them in London and they are bought in England by members of the royal family and the aristocracy. If they were known here and properly represented, they would have a large sale in this country. Any one desiring to order them, or know more about them should address Miss Marie Dragoumi, care Stephanos Dragoumi, Athens. I will gladly repeat this address to anyone wishing it after the lecture.

The Princess Elene is a patroness of this school and takes a keen personal interest, visiting it several times a week. Although this is strictly an account of the Greek people it will be necessary to make mention of various members of the royal family, although they are of foreign blood, as their interests are of course identified with that of the country. The Queen takes an especial interest in the great Evangelismos Hospital, which has about 300 patients, some paying and some not paying. The hospitals of Greece are among the most thoroughly and admirably managed institutions of that country, and the Evangelismos especially excites the admiration of American visitors who visit Athens for its cleanliness, its order, its completeness of equipment and its up-to-date methods. It is managed by a committee of Greek ladies, has a large staff of surgeons and nurses and a theater. It has received many gifts and legacies, including one from the late Banker Synros, who gave so much away to the various worthy institutions of the fatherland that he is commonly known as the Evangelismos benefactor. Evangelismos is a famous hospital for its treatment of fevers and loss of patients of this class. Recently the British Minister and Consul, Sir Francis Eliot and Mr. Reginald Walsli, occupied adjoining rooms there, both ill with typhoid, and both happily recovered.

The Greeks deserve the highest praise for the provision made for the care of the indigent aged. There are admirable old peoples' homes in various parts of Greece. (A large one, especially at Patras, is so beautifully situated by the seashore, and in the midst of such charming grounds that one almost envies the lot of the inmates. The Photokomoon poorhouse at Athens, is out on the Kephysia road, in a pine grove, and faces Mount Hymethus. Synros, the everets, gave 900,000 drachmas and the new building cost 648,000 drachmas. One feature is a complete and modern bathing establishment, which is never used, however, as the aged gossips shrink from washing of their ladi, or the crosses which were traced on them in oil by the finger of the priest when they were baptized as infants. There are at present 350 inmates. As one looks into the history of the numerous and excellent public institutions of modern Greece, he is constantly impressed with one fact: the liberality of the people in the support of good objects.)

The history of all the beneficiary public institutions of Greece is a record of donations from the millions of Synros to the hundreds of thousands of drachmas sent home by small confectioners or petty merchants for the erection of drinking fountains or schools in their native towns. These benefactors so often adapt their gifts to the real needs of the nation that only the most ardent and intelligent patriotism. The Rizaros School was founded in

1843 by two brothers, Rizaros, for the training of young priests.

Though this school has been in operation so many years, there are still many ignorant persons among the Greek clergy who foster and inculcate the mediaeval superstitions so prevalent in Greece, but which form no real part of the Greek creed. Chief among these superstitions is belief in the evil eye, which the ignorant country priests will avert or exercise, for a fee, as often as one decides, thereby adding to his slender income. The Rizaros is considered by many to be the best high school in Greece. It gives a five years' course, the pupils graduating at about the age of 20. All the professors are named by Royal decree.

The original gift was 5,000,000 drachmas, and the property has greatly increased in value since 1843. The buildings are situated on the Kephissia Road in a beautiful garden in the lower corner of which is a small theater, with a natural amphitheatre closely resembling the original Stadium. Here the young priests give Antigone, Electra and other classical plays, in the ancient tongue. I had the pleasure of hearing several choruses, and the effect was most impressive, as their voices were earnest and soulful, and the spot private and wild, though but a wall divided it from Athens. It was as though one had stepped from to-day into the fourth century B. C. hearing those Greek priests sing the grand strophes of Sophocles with so much feeling and understanding. It was as though the old civilization had somehow mingled with the new, as if the old religion and the new had blended and the same God suffused it all. And the effect was by no means lessened when, as we sat there on the slopes of the Amphitheatre, the priest professor at my side, informed me in almost classic Greek that the Kephissos sometimes overflowed its banks and damaged the theater and that he feared the present protecting wall was not strong enough. Had I remained much longer I should probably have suggested a sacrifice to the river god. Unfortunately there is a weakness in the Rizaros schedule which the founders were unable to provide against. The pupils graduate at twenty, but one cannot be admitted to the orthodox priesthood before the thirtieth year. In the intervening ten years many drift into other professions. The present metropolitan, however, prefers Rizarion graduates, and of the 25 bishops, at least 12 or 15 are from this theological school. Of the subject of the orthodox religion we have no time to speak here, further than to say that the Greeks are nothing more nor less than Protestant Christians, who get their creed and their church services from the same source that we do. The superstitions that have so strong a hold upon the ignorant masses are mediaeval and pagan survivals, which doubtless the rapid spread of education will do much to eradicate. Perhaps the day will come when the business of the Ikon merchant will not be brisk as it is to-day at religious festivals.

tions, we might also mention the Voule, or House of Parliament; at any rate it contains a large and well conducted library, especially rich in books pertaining to the history of Greece. The Voule, by the way, consists of but one house, there being no Senate or House of Lords.

"Politics is the chief topic of conversation in Greece, at the houses, at the clubs, at the cafes, in the streets, and it occupies the lion's share of space in the newspapers; whenever two or three Greeks are seen talking excitedly together, it is almost certain they are discussing the merits or policy of this or that candidate or office holder. I have known Greeks to come from the ends of the earth to Athens to cast their votes. Election times are most exciting. The city of Athens, for instance, during the last mayoral election, lashed itself into a hubbub of noise and fire out of all proportion to its size, that would have done credit to the city of New York. Spiridon Mercouri, a physician, was candidate for reelection, and Mr. Pyrras, a prominent manufacturer, his opponent. There were torch-light and other processions, in which the opposing parties turned out in astonishing numerical strength, with floats, transparencies and banners.

The Pyrric Slogan was "Pyrr," "Allaghi" and the Mercouri, "Lao," "Erga" and "Erga" works. The cry of "Allaghi—let's have a change"—is frank and appealing, though no good reason exists, and will be understood by American politicians.

That of "Erga" referred to the many public improvements which Mr. Mercouri is responsible for, such as asphaltizing the streets, building a new vegetable market, etc., Mr. Mercouri won.

I visited his house the day after election. I found an immense crowd in the street, shouting themselves hoarse, "Allaghi—ch" and "Zeto Merkouraros"—"long live our big Mercouri."

Within the rooms looked as though a cyclone had wandered through them. A throng of peasants was dancing the "cyretos" in one of the salons, and others were blowing tin horns with a will. The Mayor-elect had taken to his bed, but his charming and brave wife stood in one of the rooms presenting a swollen and aching hand to bootblack and Prime Minister alike, and smiling wanly, but with unmistakable cordiality. In the matter of politics advanced ideas that often have an American flavor, and smack of the most up-to-date civilization, prevail. I once remonstrated with the garbage man as being remiss in his duty, and he informed me that his political appointment, and that he had done all his work before election. One beautiful little town by the sea which raises pork locally famous, is politically divided over the question as to whether swine shall be allowed to run in the streets or not. The parties are known as "Pig" and "No Pig." A pro-pig Mayor had just been elected when I visited the place, and like picking one's way over a well-fought battlefield, I happily this same town is also famous for its old windmills and even pigs are picturesque in the proper environment.

A feature of summer life in Athens that reminds me of old classic days is the open air theater, though fortunately for the spectators the representations are held at night, after dinner, the curtains rising as late as ten P. M. or even 10.30.

There are many of these theaters in the open air and covered stage and dressing rooms. Translations of the latest European successes are given, as well as original Greek plays. If one understands the modern Greek language sufficiently well there is no pleasanter way of passing a hot summer evening than at one of these open air theaters. Many of the actors are clever, of the French realistic type, and the plays are often surprisingly well given. A modern dramatic literature is in process of evolution, as many of the original works treat of the history of modern Greece, with the principal characters of the revolution and the nation's early days as heroes; while others deal with contemporary Athenian life, or with idealistic or comical happenings in the country villages. The serious plays are very few, and are regarded as classics, while Cassiane, a Byzantine tragedy by an Athenian newspaper man, has been playing to crowded houses at the theater in Constitution Fair during the summer. The two leading Athenian actresses of the present day are Catopoule and Kybele, the former is a cultured lady of great versatility, who never fails to draw a crowded house, whether she takes the lively and somewhat risqué rôle of the "girl from Maxim" or the tragic and more stately part of the sainted Cassiane. Kybele was absent in Paris at the time Cassiane made its great hit. She had been the leading heroine in a drama of real life, an episode which set the whole community agog, and had furnished material to the yellow press for weeks, for we have a yellow press in Greece. You see how thoroughly abreast of the age we are. It was rumormongered that she would never return to Athens; that the Athenian theater-goers would never again see that piquant and pretty face, those dainty, coquettish manners, or hear the ripple of that silvery voice. And then a happier rumor began to grow. Somebody had seen Kybele in Paris, she was enraged at the success of Kotopoule, who had taken advantage of her absence, to pose as the Athenian favorite; she would come back, if only for a night, and would give a representation, that would empty Kotopoule's theater. At this we Athenians began to divide into the two parties, Kybelites and Kotopoules, and for the time being even politics was forgotten. And at last she came. Tickets, from the opening of the box office, sold at record prices. Every inch of space in the house was soon sold out, in fact, and the box office closed and kept closed, though a noisy mob gathered without every day and demanded places. On the opening night the theater was packed to suffocation, and the whole of the Place de la Concorde was crowded by the unfortunate who had no tickets, for these two queens of the drama reign at opposite ends of Stadium Street, the one at Omnia Square, the other at the Syntagma. Of course the Kotopoules did all they could to fill their theater that night, and succeeded very well, but I am afraid many were drawn away by sheer curiosity. When I am asked which I prefer Kotopoule or Kybele, I reply frankly, "I don't know." It depends on which one is on the stage for the moment.

But the most typical spectacle that one sees in Greece, more typical than the stately residences of Athens, its universities, its library, its theatres, are the throngs of refugees. Little Greece considers herself as an asylum and defender of such of the Christian faith as flee to her for safety. I have seen large bodies of Armenians, escaped from a massacre in some neighboring land, men, women and children, led and clothed by every means, and then the streets of Athens thronged with Cretan families, who had fled for their lives from their burning villages, and I know that they were not allowed to starve. At present there are about 1,700 refugees in Greece, who have fled from their homes in Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, Roumania, and the Caucasus. The Greek government and people are undertaking to care for these, and for new arrivals by every means. Various buildings have been rented for their shelter. Clothing is given to all who are in need, and 60 centimes a day per head is allotted them for food; in addition, a committee of ladies under the direction of the energetic Madame Zlatanov, begs food and clothing for them, and milk for the infants, and labors personally among the poor, ignorant people caring for them. For their permanent relief the government has

bought a large tract of land in Thessaly, which will be assigned in the proportion of 80 to 150 stremmas to each family, according to the number of its members. Money will also be given them for building small houses and shops, for buying seeds, implements and tools, and for defraying of the expenses of the first year.

I wish I had time to speak of the women of modern Greece, their intelligence, their progress, their numerous charitable and intellectual activity, their patriotism, their courage, their devotion to family, their virtue, which is a model to all Europe. But I should not require a separate lecture, but a book, were I to take up this interesting and agreeable subject. Suffice to say, that a nation with such wives and mothers possesses an element of great strength, and a trusty anchor cast into the sea of the future.

I am often asked, why are not the modern Greeks beautiful, as were the ancient? One has only to think of Socrates to be assured that the Ancient Greeks were not so beautiful. It is unfair to suppose that ancient Greece was peopled by statues of Praxiteles and Scopos come to life, a la Galatea. I have seen throngs of Greek mountaineers, especially from the Highlands of Crete, who satisfied my idea of the men who fought at Marathon. Among the older families of Greece, and among the Greeks of Asia Minor and Egypt, the pure type persists especially, and one sees many strikingly handsome women and men.

Souris is the best satiric poet now living; an undoubted genius, a poet who is a living force in his time and nation. He is known as the modern Aristophanes, and he is, now more than any one else, the voice of the peculiar irony, that keen sarcasm, that incredulous laugh which has always been so typically Greek, which is so destructive to pompous pretensions, but which also, as I have often thought, discredits upon real worth. Souris' paper is written in rhyme, from the date to the advertisements.

Romaïos, Epheimeris,
Pouten graphi O Souris,

with a wonderful facility and a lyrical quality that makes music even out of a mayor's election. He has been mentioned frequently of late as a candidate for the Nobel Prize, and those who know his work think that he is worthy of the distinction.

If he wrote in French, German or English, he would be one of the most famous men now living.

The chief quality of Greek wit is irony and alertness—the true Attic Salt. A small rugged bootblack was once shining my shoes. As he performed his service well, I said to him as I paid him, "Bravo! where did you study your art?" "In Paris," he replied, instantly and without smiling.

On the road from Tripolitza to Sparta, I stopped at a wretched Kahn, the most desolate, hopeless and filthy place that I have ever seen. While the horses ate their hay, a very lame man brought me some black coffee in a filthy cup. As I was pretending to sip it, another very lame man entered, and began to stare at me solemnly. Being embarrassed by the scrutiny, I asked—the first thing that came into my head—"Are all the people here lame?" "Certainly," he replied, without a moment's reflection, "as many as are able to walk, leave."

They tell with great gusto in Athens of a certain Greek admiral who failed to answer the salute of an English man-of-war. The English complaining, the admiral was hauled up before the Greek Naval Board and an explanation demanded. Why had he neglected to show due courtesy to a foreign nation? He asked for time to prepare his defense, which, as the incident was considered serious and punishment contemplated, was granted. At the time appointed, he appeared before the board with a document, which, arising, he commenced to read.

"My first reason," he began, "for not replying to the salute of the English vessel was, that I had no powder." "Very good," said the President of the Board arose.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I move that the first reason be considered sufficient," and the motion was unanimously passed.

But, perhaps, some abler pen than mine will some day fitly describe this interesting and beautiful country, the mother of civilization, or, better still, perhaps, some here present will visit, or have visited the land of Pericles and Thucydides, of Themistocles and Canaris, of Leonidas and Marco Botaris, of Pindar and Solomos, of Aristophanes and Souris, of the Spartan mother who told her son to return with his shield or upon it, of Boukolina, and those Souliote maidens who leaping singing from a cliff rather than to yield to dishonor. If so, I am sure that any such will not regret a closer acquaintance with this proud, generous, and keen-witted people, the descendants from ancient Greeks.

OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS

Baltimore (Md.) Sun, Nov. 22, 1907.

TELLS OF GREEKS OF TODAY.

U.S. CONSUL-GENERAL PRAISES THEIR MANY GOOD TRAITS.

Before an audience that crowded McCoy Hall yesterday afternoon, Hon. George Horton, Consul-General of the United States at Athens, delivered an interesting lecture on "The Greeks of Today." Mr. Horton is also well known as an archaeologist, his experience at Athens during the past nine years having given him an excellent chance to investigate the remains of classical Greece.

Mr. Horton was the guest last night of Prof. Kirby Flower Smith, of the department of Latin at the university. He will leave this morning for Washington. He is now traveling through the country, and lecturing under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America.

He said:

"Many people have asked me whether the Greeks of today are the successors of that great nation of classic times, whose literature and art probably never have been surpassed and seldom equaled. My answer has universally been in the affirmative, although a German author recently declared the contrary in a new work which has aroused the greatest indignation throughout the entire peninsula. Not only are the present inhabitants of the country the direct descendants of the ancient Greeks, but in many instances this can be clearly shown."

"In marriage, perhaps, is furnished the best example of the pride of this nation, for wherever they may have emigrated seldom have they intermarried. In the United States this is generally found to be the case. In their language, too, they have preserved their individuality, for while the offshoots of the Latin tongue have been greatly varied, according to the locality and nation with which the Greek tongue of to-day bears the closest resemblance to that spoken in the streets of Athens in the days of Pericles, and the period when the empire existed in all its glory. This preservation of language has proved a unifying force to the people.

"The Greek language of to-day has developed along the lines of least resistance, for throughout the country it is the hardest thing in the world to find a good Greek grammar or dictionary. Their language is the common tongue of the Orient and figures almost entirely in the commerce of that section of the world.

"Greeks are a most liberal race and prob-

ably no other nation can be found whose liberality in the cause of education city has surpassed. The object of this liberality is the preservation and rejuvenation of the Greek intellectual supremacy of classical times. I was most astonished to find that a colony of Greeks at Cape Nome had sent a check of \$100 to the Minister of Education at Athens, requesting him to send a large number of badges bearing the picture of Homer to a society of that name just formed. The pride which the Greeks of today take in that honor is admirable.

"There is a legend among the inhabitants of the country that as soon as a princess of the name of Constance sits upon the throne of Greece the empire of long ago will be re-established. At present there is a prince of the royal blood by the name of Constantine, and the event is thought to be auspicious, although I believe that it will be many a day before such a dominion is re-established over the Mediterranean. His wife, who was ex-stantine, the time of the Emperor Constantine, with its capital at Byzantium.

"No more clever people exist to-day than the Greeks. In the United States their people have established businesses of large dimensions. Their cigarette manufacturers in New York city are among the largest and most prosperous in the world, and even in the field of art and science they are not unrepresented. For Professor Pholios, of Harvard University, attests to their intellectual ability. The king of the carnival at Coney Island last summer was a Greek, and large interests there are owned by people of that nationality.

"The greater part of the supplies to Lord Kitchener's army at the time of the Anglo-South African War was furnished by a Greek; and the large fruit concerns in this country do much of their retail business with Greek vendors. They are shrewd, clever and frugal, and almost never is one to be found in an intoxicated condition."

The lecture was illustrated with numerous views showing Greek scenery, types of people and the remains of classical times.

Denver Republican, Oct. 20, 1907.
MODERN GREECE WORTHY OF THE NAME.

HAVE MAINTAINED THE LANGUAGE IN REMARKABLE PURITY.

GREEKS MAY BE FOUND IN ALL PARTS OF THE MODERN WORLD.

Address by America's Former Consul General at the Ancient Seat of Learning.

With a thorough knowledge of his subject gained through years of study of the histories and literature of Greece and favored with the rare fortune of having been able to spend much of his time in personal inspection of the ancient structures of the land and to observe the recent excavations of historic works of Greece, George Horton, former American consul general at Athens, last evening delivered an address in the auditorium of the Wolcott school on "The Greeks of Today." While not directly connected with the archaeological institute of Athens, Mr. Horton has made the study of the land of historic interest an avocation which he has pursued most diligently for a number of years. His lecture of last evening was profusely illustrated by many modern views of modern and ancient architecture and of scenes illustrative of the life of the modern Greeks.

Consul Horton was introduced by Lieut. Gov. Harper and after congratulating America on her interest in archaeological work said:

"The archaeological institute of America is composed of the colleges and universities of the country and these support three foreign schools, one at Athens, another at Rome and a third in the Holy Land. Graduates of colleges of America who have the intention of going into archaeological work are given competitive examinations and the best are chosen for the research work in foreign fields. The Greeks of today are as interesting as those who centuries ago constructed the Parthenon and gave to Greek history the glories of romance and truth which has never been equaled. And we here in America, though seemingly distant from the land of Greece, are deeply interested in the influence of her institutions, owe much that is great in our architecture and literature.

"The modern Greeks seem to me to be deserving of the ancient race. In the middle ages, at a time when the Frankish knights were overrunning Europe, the Greeks huddled together in their country and preserved much of the ancient spirit. Greeks of today go to the ends of the earth in search of fortune, but always, when they are ready to wed their return to Greece, they find their country still free from the influence of the modern Greek language, singularly free from the introduction of foreign words and phrases and the colleges and universities are doing a great work to completely purify the language. Greek has been spoken continuously alone of all the ancient languages and today there are 18,000,000 people, not all Greeks, indeed, who are speaking the tongue.

"There is not a Greek in all the world, no matter how poor he may become, who does not feel a pride in his ancient lineage. Since the days of their freedom they have advanced marvelously fast, both morally and intellectually. They have a merchant marine on the Mediterranean sea at the present time second only to that of England. Greeks from all corners of the globe, according to their means, send home to their native towns certain sums of money to be expended in the beautifying of the town—here a statue, there a temple, a fountain, or perhaps only a drinking fountain, but all Greeks have a keen appreciation for the beautiful in their cities. Modern Greek would make a living Esperanto, and no matter in what part of the world you may be you can always find a Greek to get you into communication with the natives. Greeks are occupying positions of prominence and trust in every nation of the globe, as doctors, as warriors and as statesmen.

"As I have said the pride of the modern Greeks in their ancestry is remarkable and great cause for illustration. Not long ago the editor of a Greek newspaper in New York received a letter from an Alaskan miner telling of the formation of a Homeric club and inclosing \$100 for the payment of badges for the club members. Education in Greece has seen great strides within the last few years and now there are 4,211 schools, 270,400 pupils, and 6,036 teachers. The government has abundant means for the purpose, and most of the education is modeled as closely as possible after the methods of antiquity. Of all the structures of modern construction, the stadium is perhaps one of the most interesting. It is built of white pentelic marble, and has a seating capacity of 60,000, while in case of necessity fully 100,000 people can be crowded within it. The evolution of the stadium was similar to that of the ancient theater, first the people gathered on the bare hillside, then boards were placed on the hill for seats, and now we have the great stadium. Greece of today is fully worthy of her ancient lineage."

Washington Star, Dec. 5, 1907.

GREEKS OF PRESENT DAY.
THEME OF LECTURE BY CONSUL GENERAL HORTON.

PROGRESS OF THE RACE INTELLECTUALLY AND MATERIALLY—VIEWS OF CITY OF ATHENS.

That the present inhabitants of Greece are the descendants of the ancient race at one time dominating the then known world, and

that they are not unworthy descendants, was brought out prominently in a lecture by George Horton, consul general to Greece, given last night in Hubbard Memorial Hall to the members and guests of the Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. His topic was "The Greeks of Today." The attendance was large, many being unable to reach even the door of the auditorium.

The lecture was enlivened by the presence of a delegation of about 25 of the Greek colony of this city, headed by Rev. Joachim Alexopoulos, the pastor of the Greek Church of St. Sophia, and Constantine G. Dracopoulos, president of the Greek community in Washington. When, in the course of the lecture, Mr. Horton threw a picture of the King of Greece on the screen, the Greeks applauded, and at the recital in Greek of the Hymn of Liberty they again expressed their appreciation.

After being introduced by ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, the speaker began his lecture by declaring that the modern Greeks believe they can trace their lineage back to the ancient Greeks, and after eight years of residence in that land, the speaker said, he had become convinced that "Greeks really do inhabit Greece."

TRADERS OF THE ORIENT.
About 12,000,000 people speak Greek, the speaker declared. These people, he said, have become the traders of the orient, their stores line the Nile and the Sudan, are found in Asia, Russia, America and in all the corners of the earth.

"If I wanted a living Esperanto to use among the people in the four corners of the earth," declared Mr. Horton, "I think I should take Greek." He explained that it was not the language spoken by the largest number of people, but that it was the language which was scattered more widely than have the races using any other language.

Consul General Horton made the point that the Greeks of today are not a degenerate race. In that connection he pictured on the screen the homes, the schools, the University of Greece, the great museum, the hospitals and other similar institutions at Athens. He told of the charity of the modern Greeks, saying they have fed thousands of refugees from Crete, Armenia and other places, and have given them shelter for months at a time.

Athens has politics that resembles that of an American city, stated the speaker. He showed a bulletin of election, the posters resembling those seen in American campaigns. The incumbent was running for re-election, and his call for votes was on "this work." His opponent appealed for votes with the motto "Let us have a change." In point, also, the speaker told of an incident with his garbage collector. He remonstrated with that employee of the government regarding slowness of work, but the garbage collector replied that he had done all the work before election.

NOTES OF PROGRESS.

Since obtaining their freedom in 1821 the Greeks have made great progress intellectually as well as materially. Mr. Horton spoke at length of the spiritual and intellectual progress of the race in recent years, and showed numerous views of the many educational institutions with which the city of Athens is adorned. He also spoke of the effort which the modern Greeks are making by means of the school to Hellenize the orient. He threw upon the screen photographs of many modern Greek types, which, he compared with ancient statuary and portraits, proving that the ancient type still persists.

Prof. Carroll, the secretary, announced the following new members of the society: Mrs. Rudolph Kauffmann, Mr. William Warner Bishop, Justice Henry Billings Brown, Messrs. Robert Chapman, Frank Huntington and William R. Ridgely. Denver Post.

CIVILIZATION OF THE OCCIDENT IS MOSTLY GREEKIAN.

CONSUL GENERAL HORTON LECTURES ON MODERN GREEK INFLUENCE.

The Colorado Society of the Archaeological Institute of America entertained a large number of friends, and those interested in the subject of unearthing the past in the auditorium of the Miss Wolcott school, Saturday evening, with a course of lectures by Consul General George Horton of Athens, Greece. His subject was "The Greeks of Today."

Mr. Horton, who entered newspaper work upon leaving college, was appointed American consul at Athens in 1893, remaining there in that capacity for four years. During that period he made an exhaustive study of contemporary Greek life and customs and coupled with it a knowledge of ancient Greece that came through the mastering of the language and the study of the excavations under way by well-known archaeologists.

He was reappointed consul at Athens in 1903 and later made consul general in recognition of efficient service. The state department granted him the privilege of touring this country and delivering lectures on a subject he is well prepared to talk upon.

GREEK CULTURE IN THE PRESENT.
In opening his lecture Mr. Horton spoke of Greece being the mother of our civilization; that our literature is similar to that of Greece, our sculpture like it in many ways, though not so finished—in fact, we are all Greeks today in a wide sense. The modern university, with its athletics and elective courses, is almost identical with the ancient Athenian academy.

BETTER THAN ESPERANTO.
There are 18,000,000 people speaking Greek in Europe, and of this number 12,000,000 are pure Greeks; the other are various races, such as the Turks, Bulgarians and neighboring nationalities. Mr. Horton was emphatic in the statement that Greek is a better tongue than Esperanto as a universal tongue for the business world.

The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views.

Washington (D. C.) Star, Nov. 27, 1907.

LECTURE ON "GREEKS OF TODAY."

The Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute of America has just issued announcements of an illustrated lecture on "The Greeks of Today," to be delivered by Dr. George Horton, United States consul general to Greece, the well-known poet and author. The lecture will be given in Hubbard Memorial Hall, 16th and F streets, Wednesday evening, December 4, at 8.30 o'clock. Admission will be strictly by card, but members are given the privilege of sending cards to their friends.

Consul General Horton is a native of New York state, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1878, at the age of nineteen. After graduation he devoted himself to newspaper work; in equal recognition of his promise as a writer and his efficiency, President Cleveland appointed him United States consul at Athens in 1892. He remained in Athens four years, becoming locally distinguished for his command of the modern Greek language, in which he is perfectly fluent. Returning to the United States, he became literary editor of the Chicago Times-Herald. In 1903 the George Washington University conferred on him the degree of doctor of letters. In 1904 he was again appointed consul at Athens, and somewhat more than a year ago, in recognition of the value of his services, he was promoted to the rank of consul general.

IN SUNNY GREECE.

Hon. George Horton, consul-general of the United States at Athens, gave a charming lecture, illustrated by stereopticon views, at Normal hall yesterday morning, on the

life in Greece to-day. Mr. Horton is scholarly, entertaining and blessed with a keen sense of humor, as well as of beauty, and he brought vividly before his hearers the charm of ancient Greece, which has come down to modern times with people almost unchanged as to racial characteristics and customs and language.

The Greeks, of course, have no more great sculptors or dramatists, but the rest of the world is in a similar case. The Greeks, since they threw off Turkish rule, have come very modern—they have a system of public schools, a great university, hospitals, strawberries, and good order where brigands formerly ruled. Their capital is pretty and clean and they have all the latest English and American theatrical successes translated for their stage. But it is in the little towns along the coast or on the myriad islands that the old customs are still in vogue. Mr. Horton showed the life of the villagers and small farmers on the island of Poros, where he had a summer home. Here every house is built high enough above the one below it on the hillside so that every man can have his own view of the beautiful sea, and the frequent almond and lemon orchards that abound. Mr. Horton showed the priests and told of their curiously medieval functions of laying vampires and overcoming the evil eye by saying the proper prayers. He showed a typical cafe, where the business of the people is carried on and where the Greek story-teller holds forth. The Greeks like to hear the same old stories and are suspicious of new ones. He showed a picture of the mayor, peacefully smoking his nargileh or water pipe. Among the Greek men and women shown were cheese-sellers, the cheese being put in goat skins with the hair inside for flavor; bakers, butchers, pottery dealers—pottery is made in the same places and of similar shapes as thousands of years ago—fishermen, small farmers with their plows as described by Hesiod and their reaping and threshing as told in the Bible; gardeners, and other common folk. He showed the bride in wedding finery, scenes from the wedding, and the delivery of the baby to the groom. He showed the children, and read some beautiful translations he has made of the lullabies as well as an exquisite serenade. He also showed the funeral customs and the cemetery with its inscriptions. The Greek love terms including "my cold water" as a specially complimentary term of endearment in a sunny land. The lecture was lightened by flashes of humor and a keen eye for the delivery of the modern Greeks, saying they have fed thousands of refugees from Crete, Armenia and other places, and have given them shelter for months at a time.

Athens has politics that resembles that of an American city, stated the speaker. He showed a bulletin of election, the posters resembling those seen in American campaigns. The incumbent was running for re-election, and his call for votes was on "this work." His opponent appealed for votes with the motto "Let us have a change." In point, also, the speaker told of an incident with his garbage collector. He remonstrated with that employee of the government regarding slowness of work, but the garbage collector replied that he had done all the work before election.

STORIES ABOUT TOWN.

Greeks Wonder What Greek Letter Societies Are All About.

Cleveland Plain Dealer, Nov. 14.

"Greek students at the university in Athens are constantly being mystified by seeing young American tourists wearing college fraternity and sorority pins bearing Greek letters, for you know there are no Greek letter societies in Greece," said George Horton, American consul general to Greece, at The Hollenden yesterday. Mr. Horton, who is an author of national reputation by virtue of his novels "Like Another Helen," "The Long Straight Road" and several others, gave a lecture out at Reserve last night on "Greek Village Life," under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America.

There are no Greek letter societies in Greece any more than there are Scotch highballs in Scotland.

When Mr. Horton first went to Greece several years ago he wore a college fraternity pin—he is an alumnus of the University of Michigan, class of 1898—but he attracted so much curiosity from the Greeks that he doesn't wear it when he's in Athens now. The Greek students couldn't understand why an American college society should be called the Phi Eta Pi instead of some American name. They had no objections to the Americans borrowing part of their alphabets, but they wondered about it, and he would ask questions. Mr. Horton found that he hadn't time to do anything but explain fraternity life so long as he wore his "frat" pin.

"Speaking of the American colleges," says Horton, "you can find almost the same development of the human figure in the modern American college athlete that was to be found in the Greek athlete of the olden time. Our athletes come far nearer to the Greek ideal of symmetry than the present day Greeks themselves."

Mr. Horton brought with him from Greece the manuscripts for two novels dealing with Greek life that will be published shortly.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

GEORGE HORTON'S LECTURE.

The Consul General to Greece Spoke Last Night of "Modern Athens."

George Horton, consul general to Greece, gave an illustrated lecture last night at the home of Mrs. P. D. Ridgely, 1446 East Eighth Street, on the spiritual, mental and material progress of modern Greece. He was a guest yesterday at the home of Mrs. J. K. Burnham, 2117 Independence avenue.

Mr. Horton is delivering a series of forty lectures on Greece under the direction of the Archaeological Institute of America. His subjects are "Modern Greece" and "Folk Lore of the Country People." He spoke last night of "Modern Athens," illustrating his lecture with stereopticon views.

Mr. Horton is a graduate of Michigan university and has a doctor's degree from the George Washington university. He left this afternoon for St. Louis, where he will lecture to-morrow night.

LECTURER TELLS OF MODERN GREECE.

Former Consul Horton's Address Treats of Present Conditions.

"Rochester Democrat and Chronicle," Nov. 15, 1907.

Modern Greece and its manifold resemblances to the Greece of Pericles and Themistocles were lauded last night by George Horton, ex-consul general at Athens. Mr. Horton lectured before the Rochester Archaeological Society in the assembly hall of the East High School.

The lecturer was introduced by Rev. Roy Converse. Mr. Horton said, in part:

"There are many characteristics of the ancient Greek which are perpetuated in the Greek of the present day. A study of the Greek as we find him in history and in social life at present brings us to the belief that the Greek is perfectly able to cope with the American where a matter of pure business is to be considered.

"The Turkish rule has interfered with many improvements. The Parthenon and the Acropolis have been desecrated by many vandals, but the sublime beauty of those monuments has not been lessened by the assaults of succeeding ages."

The speaker called to mind the fact that more than 18,000,000 people speak the Greek language and that most of the business of the Orient is carried on by Greeks in their language. Mr. Horton presented a long list of pictures which depicted scenes along the coast of Greece and the adjacent islands of Euboea and Salamis. His conclusion was that the Greek peasant of the nineteenth century differs from the Greek of old only in being less devoted to his own country and more faithful to the world at large.

NOT ALARMED BY FINANCIAL FLURRY.

Consul, Traveling, Finds Business of Country Never Was Better.

Says Stringency Soon Will Pass. Athens Official Asserts Greeks of To-day Are Progressive.

"There is no justification for alarm over the present financial situation in the United States. I have been touring the country and have visited most of the industrial centers in the country, besides getting a view of conditions in the big agricultural regions. Business never was better. The present money stringency will soon pass and normal conditions will resume."

George Horton, United States consul at Athens, Greece, had this to say last night at the Hollenden. Mr. Horton is on a lecture tour in the interest of the Archaeological Institute of America. He spoke entertainingly last night at Adelbert College, illustrating with a stereopticon his lecture on "The Greeks of To-day."

Check Immigration.

"One immediate effect of the existing money stringency will be a marked decrease in emigration to this country," said Mr. Horton. "Statesmen and press for more than a year have viewed with some concern the armies of immigrants seeking new homes in this country. I think this financial flurry will put a prompt check on the influx of foreigners. Of course, like the financial uneasiness, the falling off in immigration will not be permanent. But the fact that thousands of foreigners who would come here if normal conditions prevailed, will delay their coming, assures those who are in this country much more chance for plenty of work."

"Business affairs throughout the country demand the services of every workman in the country to-day. This condition will continue, so that there is a certainty that no lack of work or wages confronts us at the beginning of the winter.

Many Are Puzzled.

"This money stringency seems to puzzle most people. I meet salesmen in all lines on the trains and they all tell me business is better than ever before. They travel home with full order books and they can't understand why business should look frightened at a temporary embargo on money."

"The prospect of a considerable decrease in immigration occurred to me several days ago when I was speaking about the number of Greeks that have come into this country in the past four years. Most of the Greeks come here at the solicitation of friends who have preceded them. Never one comes here without means to keep him for a short time or unless assured of immediate work by his fellow countrymen. There are more than 200,000 Greeks in this country. Those who stay here make

where a matter of pure business is to be considered.

"The Turkish rule has interfered with many improvements. The Parthenon and the Acropolis have been desecrated by many vandals, but the sublime beauty of those monuments has not been lessened by the assaults of succeeding ages."

The speaker called to mind the fact that more than 18,000,000 people speak the Greek language and that most of the business of the Orient is carried on by Greeks in their language. Mr. Horton presented a long list of pictures which depicted scenes along the coast of Greece and the adjacent islands of Euboea and Salamis. His conclusion was that the Greek peasant of the nineteenth century differs from the Greek of old only in being less devoted to his own country and more faithful to the world at large.

Detroit (Mich.) Journal, Nov. 12, 1907.

CONSUL HORTON WILL TELL ABOUT THE GREEKS. Hon. George Horton, consul general of the United States at Athens, will this evening give an illustrated lecture on "The Greeks of Today," in the Museum of Art auditorium. The lecture is under the auspices of the Detroit Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. Mr. Horton was distinguished in Athens for his command of the modern Greek language, in which he wrote a novel.

Newark (N. J.) Star, Dec. 4, 1907.

CONSUL GENERAL HORTON TO LECTURE. Consul General George Horton of Athens, Greece, has returned to the city and will lecture this evening on "The Greeks of Today," before the Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, in Hubbard Memorial Hall. Dr. Horton is the guest of Prof. Mitchell Cleveland at Park. This is the closing lecture in a tour by Mr. Horton that has extended from Seattle as far as Boston before twenty or more of the affiliated societies of the institute. Admission will be strictly by card, owing to the great demand there has been for the privilege of attending the lecture.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Leader, Nov. 16, 1907.

TO DISCUSS MODERN GREECE. CONSUL GENERAL TO THAT COUNTRY TO LECTURE BEFORE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Consul General George Horton, of Athens, Greece, will lecture before the Pittsburg Archaeological society in Carnegie lecture hall at 8:15 o'clock Monday evening, November 18. His subject is "The Greeks of Today." The lecture is amply illustrated with the stereopticon.

Mr. Horton is a native of New York state and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1878 at the age of 19. In equal recognition of his promise as a writer and his efficiency President Cleveland appointed him United States consul at Athens in 1893. He remained in Athens four years, becoming locally distinguished for his command of the modern Greek language, in which he wrote a novel. Returning to the United States he became literary editor of the Chicago Times-Herald. In 1904 he was again appointed consul at Athens and somewhat more than a year ago he was promoted to the rank of consul general.

The following is a partial list of Mr. Horton's works: "Son of the Lowly," "In Unknown Seas," "Constantine," "A Fair Brigid," "Like Another Helen," "Modern Athens," "The Long, Straight Road," "In Argolis," and "The Monk's Treasure." The lecture is open to the public. All are welcome. No card of admission is required.

Rochester (N. Y.) Herald, Nov. 15, 1907.

DESCENDING FROM ANCESTORS. Consul to Athens Thinks Present-Day Greeks Can Trace Ancestry.

It is the decided opinion of George Horton, consul general from the United States to Athens, that the modern Greeks are direct descendants of the ancient Greeks, who produced such men as Demosthenes and Homer. This decision Mr. Horton arrived at, he said last night in his lecture at East High School assembly room, from intimate associations with the present inhabitants of the land during his many years as representative of this country.

Mr. Horton last evening gave an interesting talk on the manners and customs of the present-day Greeks, especially those of the middle and lower classes, of whom such great numbers have recently come to this country. The lecture was illustrated with views, photographed by the speaker during his travels about Greece.

Besides being an admirer of the country itself, Mr. Horton has great faith in the Greeks as a people, and attributes this present drop from the civilization of their ancestors as merely temporary, and due entirely to the years of slavery they were subjected to. With the bettering of conditions, Mr. Horton expects to see them take a front place among the nations in affairs of culture.

While every member of the large audience probably enjoyed the lecture, it especially pleased a large delegation of the typical Greeks, who came in a body and presented Mr. Horton a bouquet of flowers, as some familiar view was thrown on the screen or as Mr. Horton recited some passage of poetry or repeated a proverb in the Greek language, with which he is thoroughly familiar, the chuckles and comments of appreciation were invariably heard from the former residents of the country under discussion.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Chronicle, Nov. 15, 1907.

TO SPEAK ON MODERN GREECE. CONSUL GENERAL HORTON, AT ATHENS, WILL LECTURE BEFORE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Consul General George Horton, of Athens, Greece, will lecture before the Pittsburg Archaeological Society in Carnegie Lecture Hall next Monday night. His subject is "The Greeks of Today." The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

Horton is a native of New York state and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1878, at the age of 19. In equal recognition of his promise as a writer and his efficiency President Cleveland appointed him United States consul at Athens in 1893. He remained in Athens four years, becoming locally distinguished for his command of the modern Greek language, in which he wrote a novel. Returning to the United States, he became literary editor of a Chicago newspaper. In 1904 he was again appointed consul at Athens, and more than a year ago he was promoted to the rank of consul general.

The lecture is open to the public. No card of admission is required.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch, Nov. 15, 1907.

HORTON ON "GREEKS OF TODAY." Consul General George Horton of Athens, Greece, will lecture before the Pittsburg Archaeological Society in Carnegie Lecture Hall Monday evening on "The Greeks of Today," illustrated with stereopticon views. Consul General Horton was named by President Cleveland consul at Athens in 1893, and remained at Athens four years, becoming locally distinguished for his command of the modern Greek language in which he wrote a novel. In 1904 he was again appointed consul at Athens, and somewhat more than a year ago in recognition of the value of his services, he was promoted to the rank of consul general. The lecture is open to the public.

Washington (D. C.) Times, Dec. 4, 1907.

LECTURE ON GREEKS. George Horton, United States Consul General to Greece, will give an illustrated lecture in Hubbard Memorial Hall at 8:30 o'clock to-night on "The Greeks of Today." The lecture will be under the auspices of the Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Baltimore (Md.) Sun, Nov. 16, 1907.

WILL LECTURE ON GREEKS. MR. GEORGE HORTON, CONSUL GENERAL AT ATHENS, TO TALK HERE.

Mr. George Horton, Consul General of the United States at Athens, Greece, will give a lecture on "The Greeks of Today" at the Johns Hopkins University on Thursday, Nov. 21, at 5 p.m. The lecture, which will be illustrated with views taken by the speaker, will be delivered in McCoy Hall, and will be open to the public. The lecture is the second given under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America, the first being that by Dr. D. G. Hogarth, the celebrated traveler, who spoke at Hopkins on November 7, on "Cyrænaica."

Milwaukee (Wis.) Free Press, Nov. 6, 1907.

GREECE AND ITS PEOPLE. GEORGE HORTON TELLS OF AND SHOWS PHOTOGRAPHS OF LAND WHICH HE HAS STUDIED.

Greece and Greeks of today were presented in attractive form in speech and picture Monday night in the Athenæum to an interested audience by George Horton, consul general at Athens.

Mr. Horton is distinguished, particularly in the Wisconsin Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, for his command of the classic language of Greece. By virtue of his long residence in the country and studies of Greece and her people he is enabled to point out subjects and statistical data of great educational value. Photographs taken by him shown by stereopticon were a pleasing adjunct to his entertaining and educating talk. Mr. Horton dwelt principally upon the advancing educational interests there; told of art, music and people, interspersed with just enough humor to keep his audience delighted.

He will give the same talk in a number of other cities under the auspices of the Wisconsin Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Milwaukee (Wis.) Wisconsin, Nov. 2, 1907.

LECTURES ON GREECE. GEORGE HORTON, CONSUL GENERAL AT ATHENS, WILL SPEAK AT ATHENÆUM MONDAY.

An event of interest for next week is the lecture of George Horton, consul-general at Athens, Greece, on "The Greeks of Today," which will be given Monday evening, November 4, at the Athenæum, under the direction of the Wisconsin Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. The lecture will be illustrated, and is free to all.

Mr. Horton is especially fitted, by reason of long residence in Greece, to speak on this picturesque topic. He was consul at Athens under President Cleveland, and during his four years in Athens at that time became locally distinguished for his command of the modern Greek language. Returning to the United States he became literary editor of the Chicago Times-Herald. In 1904 he was again appointed consul at Athens, and a year ago was made consul general. He is the author of several books, among them "Songs of the Lowly," "In Unknown Seas," "A Fair Brigid," "Like Another Helen," "Modern Athens," "The Tempting of Father Anthony," "In Argolis," "The Monk's Treasure."

The society under whose auspices Mr. Horton will lecture is entirely distinct from the Wisconsin Archaeological society, being an affiliated branch of the Archaeological Institute of America, which conducts extensive researches abroad, and also supports a number of schools for classical study in Europe. Mrs. James Sidney Peck is president of the Wisconsin society, Miss Alice Chapman is vice-president, and Prof. M. S. Slaughter of the University of Wisconsin is secretary.

Baltimore (Md.) American, Nov. 22, 1907.

GIVES LECTURE ON THE GREEKS OF TODAY. MR. GEORGE HORTON, UNITED STATES CONSUL GENERAL AT ATHENS, SPEAKS AT MCCOY HALL.

One of the largest crowds seen at McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, for some time, gathered last evening to hear Mr. George Horton, consul general of the United States at Athens, lecture on "The Greeks of Today." The seating capacity of the hall was taxed, and despite the fact that a mass meeting of the students was being held at the same time in Hopkins' Hall.

Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve, professor of Greek at Hopkins, introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Horton spoke, in part, as follows: "A lecture on the Greeks of today may seem at first sight somewhat out of place for a meeting of the Archaeological Society, yet they inhabit the classic land; they speak a tongue closely akin to that of the Greeks of antiquity, many of whose traits and peculiarities they possess. People say of the modern Greek, 'He is a degenerate. Where is the greatness that once distinguished the race? Where are its men, today, like Pericles, Aeschylus, Phidias, Sophocles, Leonidas?'"

"But it is unjust to call a race degenerate because it has ceased to show supremacy in some particular. In Greece finds modes of expression suitable to the age in which it lives. Genius is never behind its time. If not a prophet, it is the servant of its age. When the world needs poetry great men write epics. When it needs Edisons, they invent telephones. It is, in part, the object of this lecture, however, to show that the present inhabitants of Hellas are not entirely unworthy of their great ancestors. We have no need to look to go into the subject of why the modern Greeks are now-days if a man expresses an opinion he must write a book to defend it. One peculiarity of the Greek people, which they seem always to have possessed, may have some weight; they are, if I may be excused the term, 'clannish.' Though they are a hospitable people and very kind to foreigners, yet the stranger living among them never becomes one of them. If he lives forty years in Greece he is always an 'Euros,' who throws a little chill of restraint over any intimate gathering into which he may enter."

"The more I know and understand the Greek race, the more they impress me as a people who have preserved their identity, their characteristics, their very blood to an extent which finds no parallel in history unless we except the Hebrews."

The speaker cited many examples of Greeks living in different countries of the world. He showed lantern slides illustrating various scenes in Athens. Among these was the Stadium, an immense structure, in which the Olympic games were held.

Berkeley (Cal.) Gazette, Oct. 14, 1907.

CONSUL HORTON TELLS OF GREEKS. "The Greeks of Today" was the subject of a lecture given in California Hall on Saturday evening by Geo. Horton, United States Consul General at Athens. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America, and was open to the students of the university and to the public. Consul Horton has been American representative to Greece for fifteen years, and is considered one of the best authorities upon all subjects pertaining to the modern Greeks.

Topeka (Kas.) State Journal, Oct. 28, 1907.

HE TELLS ABOUT THE GREEKS. NO RACE HAS KEPT ITS LANGUAGE SO FREE FROM IDIOMS, SAYS MR. HORTON.

Consul General George Horton of Athens, Greece, representative of the United States government at that place, lectured at the high school auditorium Saturday night under the auspices of the local branch of the American Archaeological society on modern Greece.

Mr. Horton, who is a well known author, has written a number of novels which have been classed among the "six best sellers." He is formerly literary editor of the Chicago American as well as other Chicago papers.

One of the features of his appearance here Saturday evening was the presentation of a silver loving cup embowered in flowers by three representatives of the local Greek colony, Constantinos Chumos, D. A. Duntas and A. A. Balafas. The cup was inscribed: "Presented to Consul General George Horton by Hellenes-Americans."

The activity of the present day Greeks in spreading culture and the maintenance of the purity of the tongue of the race were some of the principal points brought out by the speaker. According to Mr. Horton, no other race has kept its tongue so free from foreign terms and idioms as that of the Greek language which today closely resembles the ancient language of that people. He also covered the activity of the present survivors of the race in their establishment of colleges and universities and other mediums of culture. The local branch of the American Archaeological society numbers at present twenty-four members and is one of the strongest organizations for culture in the city. The officers are Dr. J. C. McClintock, president; Dr. W. H. Thompson, treasurer, and Prof. F. L. Clark, secretary. Other speakers will be brought to the city this winter under the same auspices. The lecture Saturday evening was made additionally interesting to some 350 of those who attended through the stereopticon pictures illustrating Greek life.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Evening News, Oct. 15, 1907.

TALKED OF GREEKS. GEORGE HORTON, CONSUL GENERAL AT ATHENS, DELIGHTS AUDIENCE AT UNITY CHURCH.

Hope for Greatness Yet. DECLARES THAT PEOPLE BELIEVE CONSTANTINOPLE WILL BE CAPITAL IN FUTURE.

George Horton, novelist and United States consul-general at Athens, delighted an audience at Unity church, 927 South Hope street, last night by giving one of his illustrated lectures on Greek life as he found it in the villages. Consul General Horton, formerly a night police reporter in the employ of the Chicago newspapers and regarded as one of the strong young men in the diplomatic corps, is kept in Athens to see the awakening of Greece. He informed his auditors last evening that all Greeks are looking forward to the day when the capital of Greece will be Constantinople, and the Turks will be driven from Europe.

He described the superstition existing in every village in that when there is a King Constantine and a Queen Sofia on the throne of Greece, the national dream will be realized, and Constantinople will become a Greek city. The present crown prince is Constantine and his wife is Sofia, but Mr. Horton says they have come too soon; that it will have to be another Constantine and Sofia who will bring about the dream of the Greeks.

Young men of Greece, he said, especially those in the interior, are wild over America. It has become a national political problem whether to restrain emigration or to permit the people to continue going to the United States, since the Greeks here are reported to send home annually about \$15,000,000. Folk life of the Greeks, their pleasures and lullabies that the Greek mothers sing to their babies, were repeated by word and picture. Pictures of a funeral cortege, the coffin being open, were shown. The consul general explained, by this saying that the custom, historic one, was brought about by the Turks to put an end to the escape of the Greek revolutionists, who pretended to be dead and escaped from their covered coffins.

His visit to the island home of a public executioner was described in another picture. It was explained that the family of every executed criminal swears a vendetta against the executioner, and that it is necessary for the government to protect him by keeping him hidden away on a remote island. Horton said the executioner was a mild old man and had for a companion a cat.

While in Los Angeles Mr. Horton was the guest of City Librarian C. F. Lummis. He departed from Los Angeles this morning, going to Salt Lake City. From there he will go to Boston, thence to London, and then return to his post at Athens.

Berkeley (Cal.) Independent, Oct. 11, 1907.

CONSUL HORTON TO LECTURE ON GREECE. NOVELIST AND DIPLOMAT IS A VISITOR IN BERKELEY THIS EVENING.

United States Consul-General George Horton at Athens, a well-known author of novels, laid in modern Greece, arrived here last night direct from Greece, where he has been for the past three years. Consul Horton is to give an illustrated lecture on "The Greeks of Today" in California hall tomorrow night. The public has been invited to the lecture.

Horton was first appointed consul at Athens by President Cleveland. "Like Another Helen," "The Tempting of Father Anthony," "The Monk's Treasure" and "In Argolis" are some of his well known publications.

Consul Horton has brought back with him a complete manuscript of child stories of Greece, which will soon be published. In speaking of conditions in Greece he says that Greece of today has a population of about one and three-quarter millions, about what California has, but that there seems to be no exact knowledge as to what was the population of ancient Greece in the days of her greatest glory. Everywhere in Greece it seems to be the ambition of the young men to go to the United States. Wherever Mr. Horton went in the interior and it became known that he was an American, donkey boys and other youths besought him for information as to "how long does it take to get rich in America?" They were greatly impressed with the fact that relatives and friends kept sending home gold from America. It is said that at the present time the Greek parliament is divided over the problem of restraining immigration of its younger men to America or permitting them to continue going to the land of promise, since the Greeks now in the United States are reported to send home annually the amazing aggregate of about \$15,000,000.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Times, Oct. 15, 1907.

GREEKS WILD OVER AMERICA. CONSUL-GENERAL HORTON SAYS THEY ACHIEVE TO COME.

Question of Emigration One of Great Moment. AUTHOR-LECTURER ENTERTAINS WITH STORIES.

Hounded and pursued by his relentless lecture dates, George Horton, the famous novelist and United States Consul-General at Athens, hurried through Los Angeles yesterday, delivering an illustrated lecture on Greek village life at Unity Church, No. 927 South Hope street.

He leaves early this morning for Salt Lake City, whence he rushes through to the East, delivering a parting lecture in Boston; then London, then back to his post at Athens. The distinguished author of "Like Another Helen," "The Tempting of St. Anthony," and

"The Monk's Treasure," is partly in America to work up material for another novel and probably would be happy if he had a less strenuous lecture manager.

He crossed the Atlantic on an emigrant ship which brought 800 Greeks and 900 Austrians to America, his purpose being to get the finishing touches on a novel of the life of the Greek emigrant in America—particularly the clannish life of the Greeks in Chicago, in which city Gen. Horton was for many years in daily newspaper work.

While in Los Angeles yesterday he was the guest of Charles F. Lummis.

An author is never what you picture him to be. Gen. Horton is a very large, handsome man, walking with a slight limp. He reveals none of the light sparkle of his books, but is serious to the point of joylessness.

His lecture last night was stinging with wit, but he read as if he were both mentally and physically tired. It is plain that Gen. Horton hates lecturing, but loves Greece.

He is regarded as one of Roosevelt's "strong young men" in the diplomatic corps. He is kept in Athens to see the great awakening of Greece, of which he talks almost with emotion.

"All Greeks," he says, "are looking to the day when the capital of Greece will be Constantinople, and the Turks will be driven from Europe."

THEIR SUPERSTITION.

He says there is a superstition in every Greek village that when there is a King Constantine and a Queen Sofia on the throne of Greece, the national dream will be realized and Constantinople will become a Greek city. It happens that the present Crown Prince is Constantine and his wife is Sofia. "But they have come too soon," says Gen. Horton. "It will have to be some other Constantine and Sofia."

He says, however, that the people of Greece are on fire with the ambition to prove to the world that they are worthy of their ancestry. Rich Greeks are helping to endow schools to spread the Greek language; 18,000,000 now speak Greek, although the population of Greece itself is but one and three-quarter millions. Gen. Horton's supposition is that the modern Greek of the lower classes is about as near like the classic Greek as modern English is to the English of Chaucer. Demosthenes and a modern educated Greek could get along beautifully, however.

Everywhere in the interior of Greece, he says, the young men are wild over America, and crowded about him demanding to know how long it takes to become rich in America. He says that the interior of the country is a question, the Greek Parliament being divided over the problem of restraining the emigration or permitting the people to continue going to the land of promise, since the Greeks in the United States are reported to send home annually about \$15,000,000.

His present lecture tour was undertaken at the behest of the various archaeological societies of the great association with which the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles is allied. Gen. Horton says the American archaeological school is exclusively of the American type. He has discovered many interesting places and buildings mentioned in the writings of ancient scribes.

FOLK LORE OF GREEKS.

The main part of Gen. Horton's lecture last night, however, was devoted to the folk life of the Greeks in the little island village where the Paris fashions—the "great monotonizers"—have not yet penetrated.

He told the jokes they tell at the Greek cafes, and repeated the lullabies that Greek mothers sing to their babies. He told of a talk he had with the public executioner.

As the family of every executed criminal immediately proceeds to swear out the vendetta against that unhappy individual, the latter is planted by the government out in an island off the sea in a heavy fortress. Horton found him to be a mild old man with a tortoise shell cat. He asked the old fellow how he managed to screw up his nerves to use the guillotine. "I take about a pint of booze," said the old man, simply.

One of the curious customs of which Gen. Horton showed pictures was that of carrying the coffin open through the streets at funerals. The custom has a historic origin. So many Greek revolutionists used to escape from the Turks by pretending to be dead that the Turks made a law that the coffin must be left open.

Gen. Horton says they almost make butler of sheep's milk. On one occasion the butler wasn't to be had, and the dealers told him that the milk was all sold to the animals had all gone into the mountains, so there was no butter, as nothing but cows remained.

Village Greeks, like the Greeks in the cities, have a perfect mania for politics. In one village, the two parties were divided year after year on the question of allowing pigs to feed in the street. They were called the "pigs" and "no-pigs."

The alleged delights of smoking a Turkish narghile were feelingly described. The speaker said the Greeks declared the smoke is good for consumption, but he declares it takes lung power to smoke one. You have to brace yourself with a terrible strain to extract a tiny thin thread of smoke. The water starts in for you with a piece of charcoal and tremendous puffing and drawing in of his breath; when he gets it going a little, he rushes over in great excitement and transfers the mouthpiece from his lips to yours. The youth of the land are abandoning it for the less strenuous cigarette.

Salt Lake Herald, Oct. 18, 1907.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS LECTURE. PROFESSOR CUMMINGS ON CLIFF DWELLERS AND GEORGE HORTON ON MODERN GREEKS.

If the electric lights had not failed to respond to the bidding of the man at the switchboard, if the American built stereopticon had not displayed so much patriotism in refusing to take in Greek slides, and if a pernicious fly had not displayed so much activity in chasing across the screen of the machine, the lectures given last evening at the public library by Professor Byron Cummings of the University of Utah and George Horton, consul general at Athens would have been an eminent success.

All these things happened, however, to the extreme annoyance of speakers and audience. The lecture given by Professor Byron Cummings dealt with a part of the state of Utah, lying along the San Juan river. Professor Cummings has made extensive explorations among the gulches and mesas of that region and has collected much interesting data on the prehistoric race that dwelt there. He is working toward the end that the national government will take up this land and form a national park, and also aid in the dispatch of the work of excavation among the prehistoric dwellings.

Consul General Horton read an interesting paper on the modern Greeks. He says that the present day Greeks, as the direct descendants of the ancient Greek races, are the best sort of subjects for archaeologists to study. He sees a great future in store for that race. He attempted to read a description of the principal cities and institutions in Greece, but the fates, as represented by the electric lights, decreed otherwise and the meeting was brought to a close. A large audience was in attendance.

Salt Lake Tribune, Oct. 18, 1907.

DESCENDANTS OF ANCIENT GREEKS. CONSUL HORTON, OF ATHENS, SAYS THEY ARE NOT UNWORTHY OF THEIR ANCESTORS.

Their Language is a World One. LECTURE COMES TO AN UNTIMELY END THROUGH FAILURE OF LANTERN SLIDES.

The lecture of Dr. George Horton, United States consul at Athens, delivered before the Associated Societies of the Archaeological Institute at the Public Library last evening on "Modern Greece," came to an untimely end by the failure to work of the stereopticon lantern which he was using to illustrate his lecture.

The lantern in use belonged to Professor Byron Cummings of the State university, and films carried by Dr. Horton were too large for the case. It was impossible to force them into the lantern, and as the lecture was prepared for the use of the stereopticon views, Dr. Horton only made a few remarks and the audience was then dismissed.

Dr. Horton stated near the opening of his address that should the question be asked him what language would make the best European, or world language, he would say modern Greek.

"Greek," he said, "is spoken in all corners of the earth. In Russia, in Turkey, in Austria, in America, and wherever there is commerce. There is scarcely a nation that does not contain its Greek settlement."

"The modern Greek is rapidly becoming purified. I have noticed a difference in the last nine years. The Greeks believe that they are the custodians of the ancient Greek tongue."

"The Greeks of today are the descendants of the ancient Greeks and more resemble their ancestors than any other modern race with the possible exception of the Hebrews. They are clannish—clannish wherever they settle among foreign nations. They seldom intermarry, but return home for their wives."

"I have read many people ask me if the modern Greeks are the direct descendants of their famous ancestors. Why do they not more resemble them and produce such men as Pericles and Sophocles? The modern Greeks are not entirely unworthy of their ancestors. Greatness has various ways of expressing itself. After passing through a hundred years of slavery they have regained their freedom and are now making an attempt to imitate their ancestors."

"The modern Greek language was developed during the dark ages and is now being rapidly purified. Greek is spoken by eighteen millions of people, pure Greek by twelve millions."

"The ancient Odysseus, pictured by Homer as a wanderer, traveler, true to his country, crafty, loyal to his wife and to Ithaca, is the true description of the modern Greek."

He then made mention of the many Greeks that had risen to prominence in America and other nations. A Greek, he stated, was the first governor of Alaska; a Greek was captain of a ship that aided Dewey at Manila, and many Greeks had become well known in American affairs. He told that as late as 1840, Athens had been a city of hovels and ruins, but that since the liberation of Greece from Turkish rule, Athens had developed into a beautiful city.

During the lecture, Professor Byron Cummings, who is deeply interested in archaeological studies, made a short talk on the cliff dwellers' homes which are found in Utah. He said that he had made a tour of the canyons in which the cliff dwellers had built, and that an effort would be made to have that section of the State made into a national park by the government.

The lecture room was well filled by the many who were interested in hearing Dr. Horton, and regrets that he was unable to continue were made on every hand.

St. Louis (Mo.) Republic, Oct. 31, 1907.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE UNCHANGED, SAYS CONSUL GENERAL HORTON SAYS ANCIENT TONGUE IS PRESERVED.

St. Louis Republic.

In his address before the St. Louis Society of the Archaeological Institute of America at the Buckingham Club last night, George Horton, American Consul General at Athens, said that more than 18,000,000 persons, living in all parts of the world, speak the Greek language to-day. With few exceptions, the language spoken to-day was practically that of the ancient Greeks and that it had been preserved through many centuries in its original purity.

Dr. Horton's lecture was on the subject of "Modern Greece," and was illustrated by many photographs of modern Greek scenes in and about Athens.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Horton cited many instances of Greek influence and cases where a native of Greece had risen to power and influence. He said the first Governor of Alaska was a Greek, who came to this country when quite young. One of the notable characteristics of the nation was that of a man who had immigrated to this country and never lost their love for their native land. In witness of this, he said that more than \$15,000,000 was annually sent by the Greeks in America to the banks in Greece and many of its charitable institutions.

At the close of Dr. Horton's address he was presented with a floral tribute by the Greek Society of St. Louis, many of its members being present. The presentation was made by Basil P. Panas, president of the society. The lecture was followed by the annual business meeting of the society and the election of officers. Those elected last night are: W. K. Bixby, president; Doctor John Green, D. I. Bushnell, the Reverend Fayette Thompson and Mrs. Hudson E. Briggs, vice-presidents; Professor F. W. Shipley, secretary, and J. M. Wulffing, treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of: Professor F. A. Hall, Miss Sophia Roever, James A. Waterworth and F. N. Judson. The St. Louis Society's representatives in the council of the society are: Professor F. W. Shipley, W. K. Bixby, Doctor John Green, J. M. Wulffing and Professor John Pickard, of the University of Missouri.

Denver Post, Oct. 22, 1907.

GREEKS BANQUET ATHENS CONSUL. GEORGE HORTON IN ADDRESS SAYS ANCIENT RACE IS TAKING ON NEW LIFE.

Prominent members of Denver's Greek colony gave a banquet Sunday night at the Savoy in honor of George Horton, American consul general at Athens, Greece, who is visiting Denver. German, France, Italy and Greece were represented and a score of prominent Americans. With these Consul Horton talked of ancient and modern Greece.

"The Greeks nearly always intermarry," he said, "preferring to choose wives from their own race and perpetuating their line; for no matter how lowly the station of the man, he feels deep within his heart the pride of his ancestors and a great desire to live as he thinks they did. The language of these descendants of the gods has few if any foreign words in its vocabulary. Such a change has taken place in the last decade that those who are familiar with the tongue can see the influence of the modern schools there which are making every effort possible to purify the language. The fact that it has come down century after century with but few foreign words being adopted proves that they are a people who stay much to themselves, and is an effect of their marrying among themselves."

Of the wealthy merchants in Europe the majority are Greeks, and in Russia and Egypt especially are they strong as a commercial factor.

They are to be found in every country on the globe, and always industrious and frugal.

Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer, Sept. 27, 1907.

CONSUL AT ATHENS WILL LECTURE HERE. George Horton, American

Los Angeles Herald, Oct. 15, 1907.
GREECE CONQUERING, SAYS GEORGE
HORTON.

NOTED AUTHOR DESCRIBES LIFE IN LECTURE.
INHABITANTS NOT DEGENERATE, HE DECLARES—
RETURNS TO AMERICA WITH SEVERAL NEW
BOOKS READY.

George Horton, United States consul general
at Athens, famous novelist and author of
"Like Another Helen," "The Tempting of
Anthony," "The Monk's Treasure," "In Ar-
golis," and other well known novels laid in
Modern Greece, achieved a triumph before an
audience of two thousand people at the Church
of the Unity last night when he gave a stereo-
scopic lecture on "Village Life in Greece,"
under the auspices of the Southwest Society
of the American Archaeological Institute.

General Horton was born in New York, was
graduated from the University of Michigan,
followed newspaper work in Chicago for many
years and was consul at Athens during Presi-
dent Cleveland's administration. President
Roosevelt promoted him to be consul general.

Several hundred Greeks attended the lecture
last night, and were among the most attentive
and appreciative listeners, crowding around
General Horton after he had finished and de-
lightedly speaking in their native tongue to him.

He gave an interesting lecture on the ways
and mode of living of the Greeks in small
villages, far away from telephones and trol-
leys.

"Greece has a grand mission before her and
the modern Greek is carrying that mission
with him to the four ends of the earth," said
General Horton.

"Hellenic ideas and ideals are conquering
Turkey and the Orient, just as they conquered
Rome without blood long ago. The wealthy
Greek merchants, who are the richest in the
East, are giving immense sums of money to
further the spread of the Greek idea. It is a
surprising fact, but over 18,000,000 people of
the earth now speak the Greek tongue, and
it is as pure today as it was in the days of
Xenophon.

LAND MISUNDERSTOOD.

"This Hellenic idea has impelled the Greeks
to great endeavors ever since Greece obtained
her freedom in 1821. Greece is greatly mis-
understood. Her people have not degenerat-
ed."

General Horton crossed the Atlantic on an
emigrant ship, which brought 800 Greeks and
700 Austrians to America, his purpose being
to complete his studies of the Greek emigrant
so that he may put the finishing touches upon
a new novel handling the Greek emigrant in
America, particularly with reference to the in-
teresting camish life of the Greeks in Chicago.
He also brought back with him a com-
pleted manuscript of child stories of Greece,
which will soon be published.

Everywhere in Greece it seems to be the
ambition of the young men to go to the United
States. Wherever Mr. Horton went in the
interior and it became known that he was an
American, donkey boys and other youths be-
sought him for information as to "how long
does it take to get rich in America?" They
were greatly impressed with the fact that re-
latives and friends kept sending home gold
made in America. It is said that at the pres-
ent time the Greek parliament is divided over
the problem of restraining emigration of its
younger men to America or permitting them to
continue going to the land of promise, since
the Greeks now in the United States are re-
garded to send home annually the amazing ag-
gregate of about \$15,000,000.

WORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL.

Consul General Horton came west to de-
liver a series of illustrated lectures dealing
with "The Greeks of Today" and the work
being done by the various archaeological so-
cieties of France, Germany, England, the
United States and Austria in uncovering an-
cient ruins and bringing to light records of
the civilization and the physical outlines of
cities buried through the lapse of thousands of
years.

Greece of today is a rejuvenation after the
long bondage to Turkey. Patriotism and love
of the home town are remarkably strong in
the Greek nation. Everywhere wealthy Greeks
and those of humbler means send or give
funds for the creation of schools, charitable
institutions, public buildings or drinking foun-
tains to improve and beautify.

Politics is the favorite theme everywhere
and all the time. The love of the theater is
real and outdoor life is as prevalent as in the
days of ancient Greece.

General Horton will leave Salt Lake City
today.

Los Angeles Evening News, Oct. 10, 1907.
HONOR TO CONSULATE SERVICE.

George Horton, United States consul at
Athens, Greece, now visiting his parents, on
the Pacific coast, is perhaps the best-equipped
consular official in the service. As a youth,
he lived at Oakland, but is a graduate of Michi-
gan university. Returning to California, he
taught school in Alameda county for a time,
then went to Chicago to engage in newspaper
work. He was one of the corps of brilliant
writers that made the Chicago Herald famous
under the leadership of Horatio W. Seymour,
now editor-in-chief of the St. Louis Post-
Dispatch, and through whose instrumentality
Mr. Horton was appointed consul to Athens
in 1892. After serving five years, he was re-
lieved, in Mr. McKinley's second adminis-
tration, to make place for a political worker, but
was reappointed by Mr. Roosevelt, on merit.

Mr. Horton is a thorough Greek scholar,
speaking and writing the ancient and modern
Greek languages with ease. He is a poet of
high attainments with four published books
of poetry to his credit, and is the author of
eight or ten works of fiction, in which the
Greek environment largely enters, although
"The Long, Straight Road" is wholly Ameri-
can, having Chicago as its background. "A
Fair Brigand," "Like Another Helen," "The
Tempting of Father Anthony," "In Argolis,"
"The Monk's Treasure," all suggest the Ath-
enian atmosphere, while, of the poetry, "In Un-
known Seas," "Aphroessa," and "Constan-
tine" hold similar suggestion.

When Mr. Horton returned to this country,
following his recall, the nurse to his baby girl
was of the purest Greek type. Like her father,
little Miss Horton speaks and writes the Greek
language as well as she does the English, and
at Athens, the two converse entirely in the
tongue beloved of Sappho. Mr. Horton is on
his way to Southern California, and will visit
here for a week before going East. He will
be the guest of honor of the University club
while in this city.

Topeka Capital.

"The Greeks of Today" was the subject
chosen by the Consul General. The address was
given under the auspices of the Topeka branch
of the American Archaeological Society.

His subject covered the manners and cus-

toms of the Greeks; their modern institutions
of learning; their religion, literature, art, dra-
ma and wit.

He brought out an interesting point in re-
gard to the national ambition to purify the
language. "The modern Greek tongue is pure-
ly Greek," he said, "and not mixed with the
foreign words that we find in almost every
other language. The foreign words have been
almost entirely exterminated. It is now spoken
by eighteen millions of persons."

Greek wit is what we call illusive irony. The
Greek is quick witted; he is a little man of
big ideas and of quick perceptions. "Down to
the bootblacks every little fellow you meet
seems to have the gift of irony." To demon-
strate his point he told how he had compli-
mented a bootblack for his splendid shine with:
"You are an artist." He replied on the in-
stant: "Yes, I learned my trade in Paris."

Stereoscopic views were used effectively in
the description of the Greek cities, celebrities
and points of historical interest.

Just before Mr. Horton's address, he was
presented with a silver loving cup. It was
given to him by three Greek-Americans of
Topeka: Constantine Chumos, D. A. Dumas
and A. A. Baifas. On the cup was engraved
the following: "Presented to United States
Consul General George Horton by Hellenes-
Americans," with the names of the three men
below.

A reception was given Mr. Horton yesterday
afternoon at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. C.
McClintock, 1313 Filmore street, from 3 to 5
o'clock.

Register and Leader (Des Moines, Ia.), Nov.
2, 1907.

HOMER'S WRITINGS STRAIGHT HIS-
TORY.

George Horton, Consul at Athens, Visits Des
Moines.

TALKS AT DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

MODERN GREEKS HAVE ABLE POETS, SAYS MR.
HORTON.

Consul is Himself an Author of Several
Books, Among Them, "Like Another
Helen."

"Homer did not write an epic poem, he
wrote straight history," said George Horton,
consul general to Greece and noted writer and
lecturer on archaeological subjects. Mr. Hor-
ton, under the direction of the archaeological
society, was in the city yesterday and gave a
lecture last night at the Drake auditorium.
He is a representative of the American school
in Athens, and has leave from the state de-
partment at Washington to make this lecture
tour.

"Every day the students of the colleges at
Athens unearth material that verify the points
in history of which Homer wrote. Most of
the old inscriptions are there which tell the
history of the time. In the tombs of the
kings are found the most wonderful and val-
uable objects of gold where they were put
away with the king's body. This shows the
remarkable advancement reached by the an-
cient Greek. The government will not allow
anything found by the students taken from
the city. They may be photographed and
studied. In some cases where there are dupli-
cates the finder is allowed to keep it. Noth-
ing of any archaeological find is allowed to be
taken from the country. If there is the least
suspicion that anything of that nature is hid-
den in baggage, the baggage is promptly taken
and searched.

SEARCH FOR ROMAN FORUM.

"The most interesting discoveries are made
at Corinth. It is the aim of the scientists to
find the old Roman forum. Down underneath
the Roman Corinth is the ancient Greece Cor-
inth, which is deep below the present site.
When the Romans took the country the old
Corinth was gone over with a plowshare, as it
were.

"The modern Greek is nearer like his fore-
father than any other nation. I have made the
language a study for a number of years, and
I have found it more near pure and like the
ancient language than any other language.
The syntax is changed some, but the vocabu-
lary is remarkably small. This leads me to
believe that the people have lived hedged in
by themselves. If they had mingled with other
nations the language would have become cor-
rupt.

MODERN GREEK POETS.

"The modern Greek has a number of good
poets and writers, but the trouble is that few
people know it because of the difficulty of re-
ading the language. If the same writings were
in French or German the world at large would
be readers of them. It could not be possible
that after so many years of bondage and sla-
very that these people would produce such
masters as we have in their time. The refining
genius is there, they are artistic in thought
and expressions. Now that the Greek is free
he may come into a greater intellectual power."

Mr. Horton is a writer of some note. He
may be remembered best in the fiction class by
his two novels, "The Long, Straight Road"
and "Like Another Helen." Other publica-
tions have been "The Temptation of St. An-
thony" and handbooks on history of Athens
and the archaeological work. He was former-
ly literary editor on the Chicago Herald and
American, and was appointed to Greece in
1894 under President Cleveland.

News Argus (Ann Arbor, Mich.), Nov. 11,
1907.

NOT A DEAD LANGUAGE.

"I would choose Greek as the one language
with which I could get along with best—a sort
of Esperanto," said the consul general to
Greece, in his lecture of Saturday evening.
It is spoken at present by 18,000,000 people, a con-
clusive proof that Greeks have remained a
distinct race."

It is always interesting to have an old gradu-
ate come here to talk before present stud-
ents. George Horton, the consul general to
Greece, was in the class of '78 and came back
to tell of the "Life in Modern Greece," before
the Philological society and a large audience
of students in Sarah Caswell Angell hall. The
speaker gave a most delightful account of
Greek life, illustrated, and left the hearers
with the impression that life in Greece would
be anything but unpleasant.

The Greek students of the university espe-
cially enjoyed the fact of having a good re-
port given from their home country, to which
they are so loyal.

ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ

New York, Δεκεμβρίου 20, 1907.

Κύριε Διευθυντή της "Ατλαντίδος":

Τὸ Διοικητικὸν Συμβούλιον τῆς Πανε-
λληνικῆς ἑνώσεως ἐν τακτικῇ αὐτοῦ συνεδρίᾳ
τῆς 16ης Δεκεμβρίου 1907 παρήρρησε πλε-
ρὸν τὴν ἐξῆς πρότασιν, διὰ:

Δωρεὰ πρὸς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἑνώσιν,
ὁ ὁμογενὴς εἰς τρεῖς τιμητικὰς τάξεις, ὡς
ἀκόλουθος:

1η Τάξις, πρὸς τὴν δωρεὰν ἀπὸ
500 μέχρι 1,000 δολλαρίων. Ἡ τάξις αὕτη γὰρ
ἐξέρχεται ἐκ τῆς ἐπιμελείας τῆς Ἑλλη-
νικῆς ἑνώσεως.

2η Τάξις, πρὸς τὴν δωρεὰν ἀπὸ 1,000 μέχρι
3,000 δολλαρίων. Ἡ τάξις αὕτη γὰρ ἐξέρ-
χεται ἐκ τῆς ἐπιμελείας τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς
ἑνώσεως.

3η Τάξις, πρὸς τὴν δωρεὰν ἀπὸ 3,000 δολλα-
ρίων καὶ ὅσα καὶ ἂν ᾖ ἡ ἀξία αὐτῆς γὰρ ἐξέρ-
χεται ἐκ τῆς ἐπιμελείας τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς
ἑνώσεως.

Ὁ ἐν Ἀθήναις κ. Δ. Γ. Μωραΐτης εἶνε ὁ
πρῶτος τιμητικὸς ὁμωνύμος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς
ἑνώσεως.

Εἰς μὴν τὸν τάξων αὐτῶν δύνανται ν' ἀνι-
κῶν ἄλλα ἢ Σωματεία.

Ὁ Γενικὸς Γραμματεὺς
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Δ. ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ.

Εἰς τὴν ἀγαπῶμεν μὴς εἰρήν καὶ ἐξέδωκεν
κ. Παναγιώτῃ Δ. Μπορλουτίνῳ ἀναγνώσαντα
σήμερον διὰ τὴν εὐεργεσίαν ἡμῶν πατέρα Βαρ-
ετίαν τῆς Ἀκαδημαϊκῆς, εὐχόμεθα, κα-
τασκευάσει καὶ ἀξίαν ἀξίαν.—Ἐν Νέῳ Ὑόρκῃ
τῇ 21 Δεκεμβρίου 1907.—Παναγιώτης Κ.
Βουλουτίνος, Κυρίως Τσολάκης, Δημήτριος
Μουστακίδης, Πίλκας Ἀναγνωστόπουλος,
Ἀθανάσιος Κανέλλας, Ἀναστάσιος Στρίτζας.

Ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐπὶν δημοσιούμενον τακτικῶς
τὴν ἀγγέλῃν τοῦ γνωστοῦ Τραπεζίτου ὁ-
κῶν τῶν Κυρίων Guarini & Candela 23-
25 New Bowery καὶ 20 Madison Street
New York. Ὅσοι ἐπιθυμοῦν νὰ ἐκδοῦσιν
χρήματα εἰς Ἑλλάδα καὶ Ἀνατολὴν δύ-
ναι ν' ἀποσπῶσιν εἰς τὸ Τραπεζικόν
τοῦτο Γραφεῖον, τὸ ὅπου παρέχει πᾶσαν εὐ-
κολίαν καὶ ἀσφάλειαν.

Ἐπιθυμοῦντες εἰς τοὺς ἀξιοτιμῶς κ.κ.
συνδρομὰς μὴς διὰ τῆς μὴς γράφουσιν
ν' ἀλλὰ δύνανται τὴν διευθύνσιν, ἐν ἐν-
αίρεσιν ὅπου σημειώσιν ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ
τὴν παλαιάν τὴν διευθύνσιν, ἢ τὸν ἀρ-
θρὸν τῆς ἀποδείξεως τῆς συνδρομῆς τὸν ὅ-
λως ἐπὶ τῇ βραδύτητι εἰς τὴν διεκπεραιώ-
σιν.

ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΟΣ ΕΝΩΣΙΣ

Ἐνεκα τῆς προσεχέως μετακομιῆς τοῦ
Κεντρικοῦ Γραφείου τῆς Πανελληνικῆς ἑνώ-
σεως παρακαλοῦνται ἅπαντες νὰ ἐν τῷ ἑ-
σπερίῳ Σωματεῖον ὡς καὶ ὅσοι ἐπιστολὰς
πρὸς τὴν ἑνώσιν ὅπου ἐκτελεστοῦν
διευθύνσιν τὰς ἐπιστολὰς τὸν μὴν νωτέρως
εἰδοποιήσας πρὸς τὸν Γενικὸν Γραμματεῖα
κ. Γεωργίου Δ. Νικολάου, (George D.
Nicholas), 2,062, Seventh Avenue, New
York City. Ἡ διευθύνσιν τοῦ Γενικοῦ
Ταχυτοῦ τῆς ἑνώσεως εἶνε ὡς ἐξῆς: Ν. Α.
Γαλάνδιν, 32 Broadway, New York City.

ΕΙΔΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ

Τὸ Συλλογιστικὸν καὶ Ἐπιστολοποιεῖον τῶν
Ἀδελφῶν Στρατιωτικῶν καὶ Γρηγ. Σπυριδίου
μετεβάρησεν ἀπὸ τὴν ὁδὸν Roosevelt ἀρ. 31
εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν Chambers ἀρ. 53.

ΕΙΔΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ

Ἑλληνικὴ Φιλαρμονικὴ Ἑ-
ταιρεία Ἀπόλλων, Lynn,
Mass.

Τὰ ἐνεργὰ μέλη τῆς ἐνταῦθα Ἑλληνικῆς
Φιλαρμονικῆς λαδόντα ὑπ' ὅν αἰτίαις
πολλῶν νέων ὁμογενῶν τῆς ἡμετέρας πατρι-
δος ἐπιθυμοῦν ὅπως ἐγγραφεσὶ μαθητὰς
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1907.—Ὁ γραμματεὺς Γεώργιος Λαντοῦχος.

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LA FIN DE LA CRISE

Les bons esprits ne voyaient pas sans inquiétude s'éterniser la crise provoquée par le vote du 18 décembre selon notre style. Ils disaient tout haut leurs appréhensions sur l'avenir du régime représentatif et tout bas qu'il devait y avoir quelque chose de fêlé dans «le royaume constitutionnel modèle» pour qu'une pareille situation pût se prolonger pendant un long mois. Le coup de clairon du président de l'Aréopage était venu renforcer les inquiétudes que n'avaient certainement pas dissipées les discours de M. Rhallys ni les subséquentes déclarations de M. Mavromichalis.

Cet état d'âme étant donné, on devine aisément l'anxiété avec laquelle on attendait le retour de la Chambre qui, seule, pouvait dénouer la crise que son vote avait créée. Le vote du 18 décembre avait mis, on s'en souvient, M. Théotokis dans l'alternative de se soumettre aux mécontents de son parti, qui avaient fait de M. Simopoulos une espèce de victime expiatoire ou de se démettre comme l'exige le principe de la solidarité ministérielle. Mais si M. Théotokis avait défini sa conception de ce principe, M. Simopoulos, en refusant de lâcher son pote-feuille, en rendait l'application difficile. L'indécision du président du conseil, placé entre des alternatives également fâcheuses pour l'hégémonie d'un parti, laissait s'accréditer les

histoires les plus extravagantes, et, il faut bien le dire, les moins flatteuses pour le parti ministériel.

Un vote de confiance pouvait simplifier la situation et dénouer la crise. M. Théotokis n'eut rien de plus pressé que de le demander afin, dit-il, d'éclaircir sa situation devant la majorité, le dernier vote ayant pu laisser subsister des doutes sur ses intentions. M. Rhallys, son plus implacable adversaire, M. Rhallys lui répondit que ce qui s'est passé après le vote étant la négation de la solidarité ministérielle, la question de confiance ne pouvait être posée avant que le gouvernement eût exposé les mesures prises pour réparer le tort fait aux producteurs de raisins de Corinthe. M. Stratos (un des mécontents de la majorité) déclara qu'il ne s'agissait pas d'une acte comportant la solidarité ministérielle, mais de l'acte isolé du ministre des finances montrant son insuffisance ou sa maladresse. M. Stratos fut l'organe des mécontents.

M. Mavromichalis reprocha au président du conseil d'avoir nié le principe de la solidarité ministérielle, base du régime parlementaire, lorsqu'il sépara sa cause de celle du ministre des finances. MM. Dragoumis et Carapanos abondèrent, en donnant d'excellentes raisons, dans le sens de M. Rhallys, puis M. Stays présenta une motion de confiance qui fut votée par 83 voix sur 114 votants. Sept mécontents et les ministres s'étaient abstenus.

Après le vote de confiance, presque un vote de méfiance pour M. Simopoulos, celui-ci monta à la tribune et annonça qu'il avait prié le président du conseil de soumettre au roi sa démission. Il motiva sa décision en disant que le vote du 18 décembre avait laissé, dans son esprit, une impression que n'a pas effacé la discussion actuelle, sur les intentions d'une partie de la majorité. Il ajouta aussi que des raisons de santé l'auraient forcé quand même à se démettre.

LA POLITIQUE

M. Pichon au Parlement français, le baron d'Aehrenthal devant la commission des affaires étrangères de la délégation hon-

groise, le roi d'Angleterre dans le discours du trône à la rentrée des Chambres anglaises ont successivement parlé de la Macédoine. Comme de juste, ces trois augures n'ont pas été d'accord. Le baron d'Aehrenthal affirma que la situation s'améliore en Macédoine, preuve de l'excellence du programme de Muerzsteg. Le roi d'Angleterre ne manqua pas de constater une fois de plus l'inefficacité des réformes. L'Angleterre, on ne doit pas l'oublier, tient en réserve un projet de réformes, dans la certitude que le projet actuel est destiné à demeurer sans effets pratiques.

Entre l'optimisme du baron d'Aehrenthal et le pessimisme du roi d'Angleterre, il y a peut-être place pour le scepticisme de M. Pichon. Pour quiconque sait lire entre les lignes les déclarations du ministre français des affaires étrangères, un peu moins rassurantes que celles du grand chancelier austro-hongrois, laissent entrevoir que l'amélioration sera l'œuvre du temps. Les deux ministres pensent d'ailleurs, avec le roi d'Angleterre, que l'antagonisme des nationalités et la lutte armée des bandes sont le plus grand obstacle à l'amélioration de la situation et à l'œuvre des réformes.

L'Autriche et la Russie avaient déjà tenu le même langage dans la fameuse note identique qu'elles avaient, avec l'assentiment des autres puissances, adressée aux gouvernements des Etats balkaniques. Elles attribuaient l'inutilité de leurs efforts aux rivalités de ces Etats et à ces rivalités l'échec du programme de Muerzsteg. Elles faisaient entendre, en guise de conclusion, la menace que l'Angleterre vient de rappeler aux puissances et à la Porte, la nécessité d'une action radicale contre les auteurs des troubles. Elles achevaient de forger le cercle vicieux où selon le baron d'Aehrenthal se trouve enfermée l'Europe.

Elle l'est en effet. Mais elle l'est parce qu'il lui plaît de l'être, parce qu'elle a intérêt à ne pas prendre les mesures décisives qui rendraient la paix à la Macédoine. Si les puissances avaient voulu faire œuvre utile elles auraient commencé par rechercher les auteurs de cette situation. Elles auraient alors appris que les chefs

des comités, de concert avec le gouvernement bulgare, avaient adopté la propagande par le fait après s'être convaincus de l'impuissance de la propagande par l'école et par l'église. Elles auraient appris aussi qu'à partir du jour où cette idée fut admise, la Bulgarie, vidée de ses bagnes sur la Macédoine et que des instituteurs, des prêtres, des notables hellènes, et parfois leurs femmes et leurs enfants, tombèrent sous le poignard ou sous les balles des bandits. Elles auraient appris également que les Grecs patientèrent pendant des années se bornant à signaler à l'Europe les crimes des bandes bulgares. Elles auraient appris enfin que l'apparition des Armatolés est de trois ou quatre ans postérieure à celle des bandes de Sarafof, Sandanski et autres scélérats que l'on a eu le triste courage de comparer à Canaris et aux palikares.

Cela constaté, elles auraient frappé les Bulgares, elles auraient obtenu, par cet acte d'élémentaire de justice, la disparition des bandes grecques et serbes dont le rôle purement défensif est subordonné à l'action des bandes bulgares.

Mais il ne convenait pas à l'Europe d'établir ces faits. Pour différentes raisons elle tenait à laisser le champ libre aux organes du slavisme. La Russie avait nettement manifesté qu'elle était derrière les Bulgares en faisant coïncider une croisière de sa flotte sur les rivages occidentaux de la mer Noire avec l'invasion des comitadjis dans le vilayet d'Andrinople ; et l'Europe jugeait légitime l'action russe dans le proche Orient ! Mais après cela elle ne pouvait interdire à l'Autriche, craignant la prépondérance de la Russie dans les Balkans, d'emboîter le pas à cette dernière. De là l'accord de Muerzsteg auquel s'associa l'Europe et dont le premier résultat fut d'introduire officiellement en Macédoine, sous le nom d'agents civils, des agents de la propagande autrichienne et slave.

Qui donc a formé le cercle vicieux dont parle le baron d'Aehrenthal ? Qui, sinon les deux puissances constituées par l'Europe gardiennes des territoires qu'elles convoitent le plus ? La situation lamentable qui s'éternise en Macédoine est le fruit naturel de cette étrange aberration. L'action « prépondérante » de la Russie et de l'Autriche s'est traduite par une scandaleuse partialité en faveur des comitadjis. Elle ont fait amnistier deux fois ceux qui avaient été pris et condamnés par les Turcs. Cet encouragement au crime a multiplié les bandes bulgares. L'impunité des bandes bulgares a suscité la tentative désespérée des andartes grecs. Cercle vicieux ou enchaînement fatal de la logique des faits ?

L'Orient est à peu près dans la situation d'un homme qui se trouverait sous un roc branlant devant une fondrière. A chaque instant le rocher peut tomber sur sa tête. Au moindre faux pas, les sables vont le happer, l'engluer, l'anéantir avec moins de bruit que la pierre meurtrière mais avec autant d'infailibilité. Canons russes ou action économique autrichienne les deux dangers sont également redoutables pour la péninsule balkanique. D'un côté, c'est la contrainte violente. De l'autre la sujétion économique, autre forme d'ine-

xorable despotisme, dont on a pu voir les premiers effets dans la guerre de tarifs entre la Serbie l'Autriche. Dans tous les cas, c'est, pour une période dont on ne saurait prévoir la durée, la culture intensive parmi les populations balkaniques de la discorde des haines sanglantes qui servent de texte aux interventions les moins légitimes.

Les observations du baron d'Aehrenthal sur le raccourcissement des chemins de fer grecs avec les chemins de fer ottomans ont été vivement relevées par la presse italienne russe. Les Italiens reprochent à l'Autriche d'attenter aux intérêts de l'Italie. Les Russes l'accusent de vouloir porter coup droit aux intérêts slaves. Que ces intérêts de la Grèce et de la Macédoine existent, imposent cette jonction, nul n'en cure. Les intérêts des Etats balkaniques n'existent que dans la mesure où ils peuvent servir ceux des grandes puissances.

C'est une vérité depuis longtemps familière aux Hellènes. Aussi devant cette nouvelle preuve réprouvent-ils ni étonnement ni affliction. Ils en prennent d'autant plus philosophiquement leur parti que la jonction du Pire-Larissa avec les chemins de fer ottomans est un de ces faits qui, par la force des choses, doivent fatalement arriver un jour ou l'autre. La Grèce ne peut pas rester indéfiniment privée de communications par terre avec l'Europe, parce que l'Italie redoute de voir l'Autriche ouvrir une porte loin de sa surveillance ou parce qu'elle craint pour Brindisi la concurrence du Pirée ; ni parce qu'il plaît à la Russie d'interdire à la Macédoine de trop fréquentes relations avec le royaume hellénique. La jonction intéresse toutes les communications de l'Europe centrale avec l'Orient proche et l'Orient extrême. Et le commerce à coup sûr, montrera envers les volontés du slavisme moins de faiblesse que la diplomatie.

L'histoire est curieuse. Elle achève de montrer sous leur jour véritable les Samaritains compatissants penchés sur les plaies de la Macédoine !

De tristes nouvelles nous arrivent du Portugal où la dictature de M. Franco avait exaspéré les esprits. C'est, malheureusement, sur la famille royale et non sur le dictateur que s'est portée la colère des ennemis de la dynastie. En revenant d'une excursion, le roi don Carlos, la reine Marie-Amélie, le Prince Royal et le prince Manuel, qui se trouvaient dans la même voiture, ont été « fusillés » à bout portant par des scélérats embusqués sur leur passage. Don Carlos et le Prince-Royal ont été tués sur le coup, le prince Manuel, qui vient d'être proclamé roi a été légèrement blessé, et par le plus extraordinaire des hasards, la reine Marie-Amélie n'a pas été touchée par les balles dont quelques unes s'étaient logées dans ses fourrures.

Tous les souverains, tous les Parlements, le roi Georges et la Chambre hellénique ont envoyé leurs condoléances à la maison royale si cruellement éprouvée et exprimé leur indignation pour l'attentat, qui n'a, dans l'histoire de nos jours, de pendant que dans le massacre de Belgrade.

Au milieu de l'horreur et de la réprobation universelles soulevées par le drame de Lisbonne, il n'est pas hors de propos de signaler le langage d'une partie de la presse athénienne. Les socialistes de France ou d'Allemagne n'ont pas trouvé d'expressions plus vives pour justifier la boucherie, pour flétrir le règne de Carlos. Mais pardonnez, Seigneur,

aux journaux athéniens, car ils n'ont pas des intentions sanguinaires. Le même mal, disent quelques esprits un peu trop chagrins, qui empoisonnait le Portugal ronge la Grèce. Cela suffit à donner à nos confrères d'effrayantes hallucinations.

Le favoritisme, qui n'est pas d'ailleurs un mal particulier au Portugal et à la Grèce, crée une situation malade que tout le monde dénonce et à laquelle cependant tout le monde contribue, crée la situation propice aux pires aventures, celle qui « prépare les voies aux sauveurs ». Quelle angoisse pour les timides et quel beau jeu pour les courtisans du peuple — car le peuple a plus de courtisans que le roi Georges ! Le spectre blanc du « sauveur » surgit à tout bout de champ.

Ces jours derniers, il paraissait dans les bureaux de rédaction évoqué par M. Simandiras, président de l'Aréopage. Les journaux virent trouble. Don Carlos supprimant les garanties constitutionnelles leur apparut un moment sous la forme et apparence du roi Georges Premier. Le dictateur Franco se confondit avec M. Simandiras, et ils firent l'apologie du régicide à ce magistrat qui a passé l'âge des « faiseurs de tyrans » et à un roi philosophe, ennemi par tempérament de ce que Talleyrand appelait le zèle, instruit par l'expérience que le meilleur moyen de gouverner les Hellènes est le respect des libres institutions qui les régissent.

Ægri somnia ! Le symptôme est pourtant significatif.

LES DÉCLARATIONS DU BARON D'ÆHRENTHAL

A titre de document nous remettons sous les yeux de nos lecteurs un résumé des déclarations du baron d'Aehrenthal sur la Macédoine, données déjà in extenso par les agences télégraphiques et les journaux autrichiens.

La partie du programme des réformes relative, à la protection des chrétiens contre les Turcs est près d'être réalisée. L'administration des trois vilayets commence à s'améliorer. Les plaintes des chrétiens contre l'arbitraire des autorités ottomanes diminuent. Mais, par contre, la guerre d'extermination entre les populations chrétiennes a pris au cours de ces derniers mois des proportions inquiétantes et cela par suite de la mauvaise interprétation donnée au programme de Muerzsteg par les nationalités rivales.

Le chancelier rappelle la note austro-russe aux Etats balkaniques sur l'art. 3 du programme de Muerzsteg puis il ajoute : Le mouvement révolutionnaire n'aurait pu prendre de pareilles proportions si les autorités ottomanes protégeaient de façon plus active les populations chrétiennes. Elles se bornent à quelques actions isolées pour retomber dans leur nonchalance orientale. Elles estiment peut-être contribuer ainsi au maintien de la souveraineté ottomane. Mais la Porte certainement ne partage pas cette manière de penser aussi répréhensible que peu clairvoyante.

L'entente des puissances s'efforce d'introduire en Macédoine le contrôle judiciaire sans porter atteinte à la souveraineté du Sultan. Elles ne sauraient réussir sans l'appui sincère de la Turquie et des Etats balkaniques. Les cabinets de Belgrade, de Sophia et d'Athènes font aux puissances des déclarations très-correctes. Ils assurent qu'ils empêcheront la formation de bandes sur leur territoire mais avec la restriction mentale que leurs rivaux désarmeront les premiers leurs bandes. Nous pouvons ainsi nous engager facilement dans un cercle vicieux si nous n'y sommes déjà entrés.

Les puissances néanmoins persévèrent dans la voie qu'elles se sont tracées dans la conviction qu'à elle seule est dû le maintien de la paix pendant les cinq dernières années. Quant à l'Autriche elle s'inspire des mêmes sentiments de bienveillance pour tous les Etats balkaniques. C'est le rôle du reste que lui donne sa situation géographique d'être le trait d'union entre ces pays et les nations occidentales.

Fidèle à sa politique l'Autriche ne poursuit aucune extension territoriale dans les Balkans. Sa mission est d'ordre purement économique. La jonction des chemins de fer autrichiens avec les chemins de fer serbes par Varditza est facilement réalisable. On peut espérer aussi que le Sultan ne tardera pas à permettre la jonction par Mitrovitza ainsi que la jonction des chemins de fer turcs avec la ligne grecque Pirée-Larissa. On aura ainsi une communication directe entre Vienne et la Grèce à travers les vilayets macédoniens, dont le développement économique prendra ainsi un nouvel essor. Il est aussi nécessaire de construire une voie ferrée entre l'Autriche et le Monténégro.

LES ÉCOLES FRANÇAISES EN ORIENT

Les journaux de Paris complètent les renseignements fournis par le télégraphe sur la subvention accordée à la « Mission laïque » par les Chambres françaises. A un zéro près le chiffre de cent trente-mille francs est exact.

C'est donc, pour le moment, treize mille francs par an que recevra la Mission laïque. Mais ceci pour commencer seulement et la Mission ne désespère pas de tenir à bref délai la somme entière que se partageaient jusqu'ici les établissements congréganistes. Son but d'ailleurs, comme son nom l'indique, est de substituer graduellement des écoles laïques à celles des congrégations pour l'enseignement du français en Orient. A côté de ses établissements ou en attendant leur fondation, elle patronnera des écoles existantes de toute nationalité, pourvu qu'elles soient laïques.

C'est là une condition *sine qua non*. M. Brisson, président de la Chambre française, en a expliqué les motifs, avec une grande élévation de pensée et de langage, à l'assemblée générale des membres de la Mission laïque française tenue à la Sorbonne :

« Oui, la religion, là-bas en Orient, c'est en quelque manière la nationalité... Mais qui ne voit que plus cette formule sera vraie de l'Orient plus il sera dangereux de faire du prosélytisme au nom d'une autre religion ?... Les tentatives de conversion ne heurteront pas seulement les masses, elles heurteront l'homme, l'individu, dans sa manière de concevoir la famille, la cité, la société.

« L'œuvre que vous avez fondée, messieurs, s'inspire de ces considérations irréfutables. Précisément parce que l'Orient est habité par un peuple profondément religieux vous vous êtes dit qu'il importait de respecter ses croyances, de ne pas le froisser par les démonstrations zélées d'une religion différente et hostile, que la neutralité scientifique la plus scrupuleuse devrait être votre règle ».

Et en effet, le zèle maladroît de quelques religieux a parfois desservi l'influence française. Pour les apôtres de Rome, le Musulman n'est pas plus l'« infidèle » que le Chrétien orthodoxe dont la raison refuse de reconnaître un pouvoir fondé sur un calembour. L'Orthodoxe plus souvent que le Turc a été offensé dans ses croyances. Aussi une partie de ses soupçons contre les moines catholiques les a-t-il reportés sur la France, protectrice des catholiques d'Orient, sur la France pourtant innocente des intrigues puériles que l'orthodoxe ne tolère pas, précisément parce qu'il ne s'est jamais permis d'intervenir dans les convictions religieuses d'autrui.

Mais que Dieu préserve la France de tomber de ce mal dans un pire, des mis-

sionnaires catholiques missionnaires de l'athéisme ! Un usage du discours de M. Aulard, l'émît président de la Mission laïque, auto toutes les craintes. Les congréganistes est-il dit, peuvent enseigner notre langue, mais non notre culture moderne, notre génie moderne, l'esprit de nos institutions.

Moderne, ce mot à frémir. On en a tellement abusé en France ! Et qui nous garantit que de jeunes instituteurs « modernes » résisteront à tentation d'essayer l'effet sur les enfants des conceptions « modernes » ? Dieu, de la religion, de la patrie ? (est encore très arriéré dans cet Orient à demi-barbare où l'on voit des pays illettrés affronter les pires supplices infligés par les comitadjis pour ne pas rendre la patrie hellénique, où l'on voit des crèches de village mourir plutôt que de laisser leur église tomber entre les mains des schismatiques bulgares. Un Prêtre Patriarche, est chef de nation, le « Gégarque », et ses évêques partagent le pouvoir temporel avec les fonctionnaires du Sultan. Les « modernes » de la mission laïque respectent-ils ces choses et ces hommes auxquels les circonstances donnent un caractère sacré ?

Qu'on nous ramène plutôt alors aux galères de l'enseignement congréganiste. Insuffisant parfois, incomplet, surtout dans les écoles de jeunes filles, souvent maladroît, il ne fait guère de prosélytes au Pape et, malgré ses défauts, fait beaucoup d'amis à la langue française. L'enseignement « moderne » ne convertirait personne. Il blesserait cruellement en revanche les âmes dévouées de la France. Car — cette réflexion dévouée de la France — les populations orientales s'expliquent mieux l'existence d'une religion différente de la leur que l'absence complète de religion.

Elles comprendront moins encore l'athéisme militant. Prenez garde ! Tous ceux qui défendent à priori les privilèges de l'Eglise, tous ceux qui se passionnent pour un détail du costume religieux ou pour un mot interpolé dans les livres du culte ne sont pas, comme vous dites souvent dans vos journaux d'Occident, des byzantins de la décadence ou des victimes de l'obscurantisme. Beaucoup d'entre eux ne vont jamais à l'église. Mais vivant dans un milieu différent du vôtre ils savent l'immense valeur de la plus insignifiante chose dans l'affirmation des nationalités orientales. Ceux-là deviendront les adversaires les plus résolus des écoles laïques si par ignorance des besoins de l'Orient et avec la meilleure foi du monde, leurs maîtres se laissent entraîner par un excès d'ardeur. Ceux-là surtout qui sont Français.

Car elle sera un coup définitif pour l'influence française chaque allusion contre le culte ou ses ministres quels qu'ils soient, chaque allusion aux idées dites humanitaires dont le corps enseignant français subit la contagion. Elle offenserait les croyants. Elle irriterait les non-croyants. Elle éloignerait tout le monde.

Aux vieilles choses, fussent-elles ridicules, il ne faut toucher qu'avec d'infinies précautions. Le temps leur a créé des

liens qu'il n'est pas toujours possible de rompre. Or le mot *Franc* est une très-vieille chose. Depuis Godefroy de Bouillon les Levantins de toutes races y confondent les catholiques et les Français. Prenez garde de ne pas trop brusquement séparer les Francs d'avec la France ! L'influence française serait en péril.

Du reste est-il nécessaire de faire cette séparation complète ? Les écoles congréganistes ne sont pas toutes mauvaises. Il y en a de parfaites, au dire des hommes compétents, et les plus mauvaises enseignent à parler français. M. Aulard, au cours de sa visite dans les établissements français du Levant, a été frappé du nombre prodigieux d'Orientaux qui parlent notre langue. Plus de la moitié l'ont apprise dans les écoles congréganistes. Et combien ont-ils été convertis au catholicisme ? M. Aulard a eu l'esprit de ne pas pousser son enquête dans cette direction.

JEANNE Z. STÉPHANOPOULI

LE CRISE MACÉDONIENNE

M. Stéphane Dragoumis n'aurait pas été un *Gnasios Makednos*, un pur Macédonien, s'il ne consacrait à son pays d'origine le meilleur de son esprit et de son activité. Il n'aurait pas été l'homme politique hellène le mieux averti sur les affaires d'Orient s'il conservait la moindre illusion au sujet de l'intervention des puissances dans la question macédonienne. Ce n'est point qu'il faiblisse. Il n'aurait pas été Hellène et Macédonien s'il ne partageait la foi des hommes de sa race dans le courage vigilant pour conjurer les mauvais destins. Mais il étudie les événements et les textes. Et, tout en claironnant le *sursum corda*, il constate :

1) Les puissances ont établi à l'avance une carte de la Macédoine.

2) Dans cette Macédoine conventionnelle les vues des puissances ont déjà établi, à leur gré et convenances, un projet pour la formation de nouvelles divisions administratives.

3) Après une enquête sur les lieux, enquête unilatérale où sera infailliblement rejetée toute réclamation des populations macédoniennes contraire aux projets des puissances, la délimitation des nouvelles divisions administratives se fera selon les libres inspirations de la conscience des puissances.

4) Base de la nouvelle délimitation sera le *statu quo ante*. Il ne sera pas tenu compte des modifications obtenues par la terreur.

Et il est, en vérité, impossible d'interpréter autrement la note austro-russe aux Etats balkaniques et la note de la Porte au gouvernement grec (juillet 1907) qui en fut le préliminaire. L'intérêt de la Macédoine voudrait faire croire qu'il se cache moins de mauvais desseins derrière la sollicitude de l'Europe pour les chrétiens des trois vilayets. Mais les documents au langage cynique déclarent : Laissez tout espoir. L'enfer macédonien est l'œuvre des puissances, ou pour

1) *La Crise macédonienne*. La note turque et la note des deux 1904-1907 par *Gnasios Makednos*. Athènes chez P. D. Sakellarios, 1907.

mieux dire de trois puissances: de la Russie, de l'Autriche et de l'Angleterre. Si vous avez des doutes, les *Blue Books* viendront vous tirer d'embarras.

Voici d'abord une appréciation (en 1901), de M. Zinovief, ambassadeur de Russie à Constantinople, sur le rôle des agents commerciaux de Bulgarie: «Il estimait que les comités révolutionnaires bulgares étaient en grande partie responsables des troubles et des crimes commis en Macédoine. Ils avaient installé de soi-disants agents commerciaux de la Bulgarie qui n'étaient guère autre chose que des agents révolutionnaires et dont la principale occupation consistait, semble-t-il, à établir des liens entre les comités révolutionnaires en les mettant en communication avec les Comités macédoniens de la principauté, à leur procurer des armes et généralement à organiser un mouvement insurrectionnel» (Blue Book 1-1903 N° 17).

Voici ensuite la preuve de la complicité du gouvernement bulgare: Un rapport de M. Mac-Gregor, consul d'Angleterre à Monastir, sur l'arrestation du lieutenant Stoïkof, de l'armée bulgare, porteur d'instructions formelles qui engagent sérieusement la responsabilité du gouvernement princier «seriously implicating the Bulgarian government» (Bl. B. 2. 1904-100).

Suivent deux documents bulgares tombés entre les mains des autorités turques vers la même époque (octobre 1903), *Instructions à l'intérieur et Organisation des bandes dans les villages* dont le titre dispense d'allonger les citations.

Du 10 février 1904, rapport du consul d'Angleterre à Monastir: «J'ai les meilleures raisons (the best reasons) de croire que dans un centre au moins—celui d'Ochrida—l'esprit dirigeant (the leading spirit) est le métropolite bulgare, qui s'exprima très-librement là-dessus en causant avec quelques agents pour la distribution des secours (1). Son secrétaire eut dernièrement un entretien avec un de ces agents. Celui-ci en rapporta la conclusion positive qu'il fallait attendre «quelque chose» (something) pour la fin de mars, lorsque l'existence de tous les Européens se trouverait en danger». —Ce «something» dont on faisait la confiance à ces amis sûrs étaient les attentats à la dynamite contre la Banque ottomane, le *Guadalquivir* des Messageries Maritimes, le train conventionnel.

Du 3 mars 1903 rapport de sir Alfred Biliotti, consul général d'Angleterre à Salonique, sur l'amnistie prévue par l'accord de Mueztég comme un élément essentiel pour la pacification de la Macédoine: «Lâcher 2,000 hommes ruinés et sans travail sur cette province serait toujours un mal. Mais devant des troubles en perspective et au moment où des bandes ravagent le pays... il en résultera une adjonction importante de forces aux Comités et un grave danger pour la paix générale. L'agent commercial bulgare partage mon opinion. Il est manifeste que les détenus —et le public en général—considéreront cette mise en liberté sans châtiment pré-

alable s'il y a lieu comme un encouragement à recommencer les mêmes actes».

Du 11 mars rapport de l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Constantinople. Il a trouvé les observations de sir Alfred Biliotti tellement justes qu'il a communiqué à ses collègues de Rie et d'Autriche. Elles sont corroborées par les rapports du vice-consul d'Uskub de M. Pisourika de Monastir «où les cédadjis ne cessent de déployer la plus grande activité». (Bl. B. 1-1904. N° 5).

A la même date nouveau rapport du consul de Salonique: «L'amnistie fut une faute déplorable. Si premier résultat, sans conteste, a été d'accroître l'audace des comitadjis... Qu'à moi, je suis persuadé que les bandes feront tout ce qui est en leur pouvoir pour s'opposer aux réformes et entretenir la situation actuelle qui est leur œuvre».

A retenir bien les dates. Le 31 juillet 1903 le consul d'Angleterre à Monastir annonce l'apparition «d'un nouveau facteur (new factor) dans la situation, sous les espèces de deux bandes patriarchistes de vingt-cinq hommes chacune». Ces deux bandes, celles de Caïtan Vanghéli et de Kote—un bulgarophile, autre détail à retenir—furent bientôt exterminées. Aussi en décembre 1903, le comte Goluchowski, alors grand chancelier de l'empire austro-hongrois, put déclarer aux délégations: «Tandis que les Grecs, les Roumains, les Serbes... acceptaient notre œuvre avec confiance, ceux qu'on appelle les Bulgares macédoniens s'y opposèrent de la façon la plus violente... Grâce à la coupable tolérance du gouvernement princier qu'il a encouragée, la situation a continué à participer active...».

L'attitude de la Roumanie et de la Grèce a tous les signes distinctifs de la maturité politique et de la tranquille sagesse. Toutes deux par leur attitude ont corroboré aux yeux de l'Europe le bon renom dont elles sont dignes... La Grèce... a par conséquent le droit d'émettre toute prétention à ce que l'on reconnaisse son attitude irréprochable».

Le mouvement défensif des Hellènes commença réellement en 1904, après des réunions publiques dont les protestations demeurèrent sans effet. Et il est curieux de constater que l'idée d'une défense locale vient d'un représentant de S. M. britannique, de sir Alfred Biliotti, qui conseillait au gouvernement turc d'armer les populations macédoniennes contre les comitadjis. Les consuls trouvent, du reste ce mouvement fort naturel. Si l'on considère la situation désespérée des populations patriarchistes on ne s'étonne pas de les voir adopter des mesures de «self defence». (Rapport du consul d'Angleterre à Monastir).

Pourquoi alors, puisque l'Angleterre est si exactement renseignée par ses agents, sir Edward Grey a-t-il osé dire au ministre de Grèce à Londres à propos de la persécution des Grecs en Bulgarie, au lendemain de la destruction d'Ankara: «Aussi longtemps que cela durera je ne vois pas comment les puissances pourront intervenir en faveur de la Grèce. Elles ne peuvent parler des violences commises contre les Grecs en Bulgarie sans que leur attention ne soit véhémentement

attirée sur les violences plus grandes commises par les bandes grecques. Tant que durera l'action des bandes grecques, il est certain que les Grecs ne trouveront que mauvais sentiments tant en Bulgarie qu'en Roumanie».

Pourquoi le chœur des puissances déclare, avec l'Angleterre, que la présence des bandes grecques en Macédoine *is undoubtedly the principal obstacle to the success of the reforms*? Pourquoi la note comminatoire envoyée au gouvernement hellénique par la Porte sur l'ordre des puissances? Pourquoi la note austro-russe? Pourquoi la volonté manifeste d'ignorer l'unique coupable et d'entraîner la Grèce et la Serbie dans des responsabilités qui appartiennent, sans partage, aux agitateurs bulgares?

Ayant feuilleté tous les *Blue Books* où, pour la mieux outrager, on dévoile la vérité, Gnassios Makednos en tire la seule conclusion logique: Les intérêts de la Macédoine sont la moindre préoccupation des puissances.

JEANNE Z. STÉPHANOPOLI

NOUVELLE TOURNÉE POLITIQUE DE M. RHALLYS

M. Rhallys vient de rentrer de sa tournée politique au Péloponnèse où de nombreux députés l'accompagnaient pour lui faire les honneurs de leurs circonscriptions respectives. Partout où il s'est arrêté, l'hégète du plus grand parti de l'opposition a été l'objet d'ovations flatteuses. Il a été harangué selon les rites et il a répondu selon les formes.

Nous ne pouvons, étant donné le cadre restreint de notre publicité, reproduire ici les discours, les conversations, les interviews de M. Rhallys. Qu'il nous suffise de dire que l'âge n'a pas refroidi la fougue de l'ancien premier ministre et qu'il a montré, dans ces discours, ces interviews et ses propos son vieux talent de polémiste. Il a été aussi vif, aussi alerte, aussi mordant qu'autrefois et, comme autrefois, fort peu soucieux de la forme.

Inutile de dire que M. Rhallys a répété, en y apportant de légères variantes, aux Péloponnésiens ce qu'il avait dit aux Thésaliens, avec cette différence toutefois qu'il a parlé aussi aux uns de la question viticole et aux autres de dessèchement de marais, de travaux d'irrigation et des villes que l'on bâtit pour installer les réfugiés de la Roumélie-Orientale.

Au Péloponnèse, comme en Thessalie, M. Rhallys a parlé de la situation politique actuelle qu'il trouve tout à fait déplorable. Il a dit l'insécurité des campagnes, le péril créé par l'attitude incorrecte du ministère. Et toujours, après avoir broyé du noir avec une énergie toute juvénile, il s'est montré plein de confiance dans l'avenir de la Grèce. Il a déclaré, à diverses reprises, que l'opposition ne failira pas à sa tâche, qu'elle doit renverser, qu'elle renversera le ministère, malgré l'appui latent des Mavromichalistes, qu'il a qualifié «d'opposition de l'opposition».

L'opposition ne peut avoir, à l'heure actuelle d'autre préoccupation—c'est toujours M. Rhallys qui parle—que le ren-

(1) Agents de la «Macedonian relief Society» dont la mission avait pour prétexte la distribution de secours aux victimes de la cruauté turque. (N. de la R.)

versement du ministère qui a érigé l'anarchie en système. A l'anarchie, à l'insécurité doit succéder l'ordre et le règne des lois. Il a failli, dire aussi, comme Délyannis, que l'attitude incorrecte du gouvernement mettait les institutions en péril.

A Patras et à Pyrgos M. Rhallys s'est étendu longuement sur la question viticole et les services que la Société privilégiée a rendu aux producteurs de raisins de Corinthe et qu'elle leur rendra encore à condition que les contrats soient scrupuleusement observés. Et ils ne l'ont pas été dans les mesures prises, le mois dernier, à la suite de l'accord survenu entre le gouvernement et la dite société.

En parlant de la préparation navale, M. Rhallys a dit à peu près ceci : Je ne sais du programme de préparation navale que ce qu'en on dit les journaux. Ce serait une insigne folie que de soumettre un pareil programme à l'approbation de la Chambre. Nous devons avoir en vue l'ennemi contre lequel nous devons probablement nous battre un jour. Aussi devons-nous, avant tout, fortifier la frontière, veiller à sa défense. Il serait plaisant de construire des scouts et des sous-marins, alors que notre arsenal maritime n'a qu'une valeur archéologique. Ce programme nous le combattons de toutes nos forces.

Le retour de M. Rhallys à Athènes, a eu lieu dans la soirée de dimanche, sous les feux multicolores des flammes de Bengale. Tricoupis et Délyannis, ces deux grands metteurs en scène, avaient ainsi réglé le cérémonial, devenu tradition, chez les hégètes. M. Rhallys, d'ailleurs, possède à Athènes et dans l'Attique une nombreuse et solide clientèle électorale. Aussi sa réception a pris facilement l'allure d'une de ces apothéoses de féerie qui égayent les rues d'Athènes en temps d'élections, étonnent les étrangers et répondent exactement à la définition d'un homme d'Etat anglais sur les discours parlementaires : Elles n'ont jamais modifié une opinion, ni changé un vote.

Grosses caisses, cornemuses, cuivres discordants et faux, couronnes, drapeaux, fusées, rien ne manqua au triomphe. On vit même apparaître un symbole nouveau appelé peut-être aux destinées du Cordon. Une poêle à frire, copieusement barbouillée de suie, passa, portée comme une bannière par un groupe de manifestants. « Nous vous noircirons ⁽¹⁾ avec la suie de la poêle » avait crié un de ces jours derniers à ses adversaires M. Rhallys qui préfère, pour parler au peuple, les envolées du Roi des Halles à l'éloquence de Cicéron. Et les intelligents électeurs avaient aussitôt compris.

Devant la maison de M. Rhallys, M. Anghélopoulos, ancien député, du haut d'un fiacre, harangua l'hégète au nom de la ville d'Athènes « cœur et intelligence de la Grèce libre et de la Grèce irrédimée ». Il fit une sombre peinture des gouvernants de la Grèce, de ces ministres qui fraterniseront devant la Chambre après s'être mutuellement accusés des plus louches actions.

(1) Pour nos lecteurs étrangers nous rappellerons qu'il noircir en argot électoral grec est synonyme de blackboul.

Du haut de son balcon, où il se trouvait en compagnie de nombreux députés, M. Rhallys répondit sur le même ton :

— Il n'y a pas une violation des lois écrites, pas une violation des lois morales, dit-il en substance, qui n'ait été, depuis deux ans, commise par le gouvernement actuel. Rien n'a été laissé intact par le parti qui est arrivé au pouvoir par la falsification du suffrage universel et qui ne représente pas le sentiment du peuple hellène. L'armée, la société civile, rien n'a été épargné. Ils ont même osé porter une main impie sur la sueur des populations viticoles qui se sont levées pour protester.

Mais il est temps encore qu'ils prennent conscience du péril où ils courent. Ils doivent céder dans la question viticole car la faim (j'ai entendu ce mot dans le Péloponnèse), la faim est mauvaise conseillère.

L'anarchie est arrivée à un tel point que nous avons vu un magistrat à la Cour suprême donner des recettes politiques, indignes du dernier greffier de juge de paix. Je suis convaincu que le peuple ne permettra pas l'exécution de ces recettes et j'ai l'espoir que le sentiment de sa propre conservation ramènera le parti gouvernemental dans les voies de la légalité.

Quant à vous, concitoyens, veillez, contrôlez les idées et les actes de vos représentants comme c'est votre droit et votre devoir. Vous ramèneriez ainsi l'ordre dans l'Etat, vous imposeriez le respect de vos droits.

Des acclamations chaleureuses ont converti les dernières paroles de M. Rhallys.

DÉCLARATIONS DE M. K. MAVROMICHALIS

M. Kyriacoulis Mavromichalis, hégète du second parti de l'opposition par ordre d'importance numérique, ne pouvait laisser passer sans le relever, les allusions de M. Rhallys qui l'a qualifié d'opposition de l'opposition. Il se devait en outre à lui-même de faire connaître ses opinions sur les questions d'ordre du jour que son antagoniste avait abordées pendant ses excursions en Thessalie et au Péloponnèse. Il l'a fait avec la modération et la sobriété de langage qui le distinguent tout en jetant de jolies pierres dans le jardin de M. Rhallys. C'est ce que l'on peut voir en jetant les yeux sur le résumé des déclarations qu'il a faites par la voie de la presse :

— Je vois bien que le pays met sa confiance et son espoir dans l'entente des partis d'opposition. On doit reconnaître que notre parti n'a laissé passer aucune occasion de contrôler les actes du gouvernement. Je crois d'ailleurs superflu de dire ici que c'est à l'initiative de notre parti qu'est due la crise qui a éclaté vers le milieu du mois dernier.

N'attendez cependant pas de nous les récriminations, la passion, les gestes d'un antagonisme féroce. Cela n'intéresse pas trop le pays. Ce qui l'intéresse, c'est la discussion sincère et raisonnée. Et n'est-ce pas aux hommes politiques qui ont la prétention de diriger les autres à donner l'exemple de la bienséance ? Pouvons-nous avoir la prétention de diriger les autres quand nous ne pouvons nous guider nous-mêmes ? On sait d'ailleurs notre action tant à la Chambre qu'en dehors de la Chambre. Et l'éloquence des faits l'emporte toujours sur celle des mots.

Nous pensons que pendant la session nous ne devons pas chercher de force au dehors du Parlement mais attendre de lui la solution de toutes les questions. N'avons-nous pas montré que nous connaissions mieux que les autres les devoirs de l'opposition lors de la

lutte pour l'élection du démarque d'Athènes et pour le complément de la députation de l'Attique ?

Le parti que j'ai l'honneur de diriger n'est pas, il l'a montré d'ailleurs en maintes circonstances, hostile à l'entente des partis d'opposition. Et il souhaite cette entente afin d'amener un changement ministériel devenu nécessaire.

Nombreuses sont les questions qui imposent à l'opposition une action commune. Tout d'abord, il faudra demander des explications sur la crise qui, à notre sens, est en même temps qu'une atteinte au principe de la solidarité ministérielle, une question de dignité pour les ministres et même pour la majorité.

Une autre question sérieuse est l'agrément donné par le gouvernement à la nomination de M. Rizof comme agent diplomatique bulgare à Athènes. Nous ne pouvons tolérer que cet archicomitadjienne ici, sous le couvert de l'immunité diplomatique avec son frère continuer l'œuvre meurtrière commencée en Macédoine.

M. Mavromichalis parle ensuite de la question du raisin de Corinthe. L'incident doit avoir une fin. Le gouvernement ne doit plus longtemps ajourner le dépôt de son projet de solution, ajournement contraire à ce qui se fait dans tous les pays soumis au régime représentatif.

— Reste le programme de la préparation navale. Tout le monde désire une bonne organisation sur terre et sur mer de la défense nationale. C'est une nécessité reconnue par tous les Hellènes, conseillée par tous les amis de la Grèce qui est prête à tous les sacrifices pour la rendre efficace.

Mais, pour réussir, il ne faudrait pas aller plus loin que ne le permettent les forces économiques du pays. La préparation navale attribuée au ministère combinée avec le projet attribué à l'amiral Fournier remplit-elle les conditions nécessaires à la défense ? Nous ne pouvons rien en dire avant que la Chambre en soit saisie. C'est pourquoi nous avons gardé le silence, nous gardant bien de toutes allusions diffamantes. Nos opinions nous les ferons connaître en temps utile. Aussi le bruit qui se fait autour de la préparation navale ne nous inquiète-t-il guère. Nous sommes convaincus qu'à la Chambre tout le monde se montrera à la hauteur des circonstances.

LE SYLLOGUE DES LIVRES UTILES

On peut dire que, chez lui, la valeur n'attend pas le nombre des années. La semaine dernière, il publiait son quatre-vingt-dixième petit livre rouge, étude substantielle sur les religions d'un jeune agrégé, M. Démétrios S. Balanos, attiré par une irrésistible vocation vers les études théologiques.

Quatre-vingt-dix petits volumes en sept ans, — l'œuvre des Livres utiles ne comptant que sept années d'existence. N'est-ce pas admirable ? Et ne doit-on pas de chaleureuses félicitations à son fondateur M. Bikélas et à ses collaborateurs, à commencer par le gracieux poète Georges Drossinis ?

On a dit déjà où vont les petits livres rouges écrits dans un pur langage exempt de pédantisme et d'expressions triviales. Ils vont initier le peuple au beau langage des classes cultivées, lui inculquer, en même temps que des connaissances utiles et pratiques, la foi, l'espérance et la charité : la foi dans les destinées de l'Hellénisme, l'espérance en la complète rédemption, la charité qui porte à soulager les souffrances des frères irrédimés.

Le Syllogue a, d'ailleurs, considérablement élargi son cercle d'action. La vente, par centaines de milliers, des petits livres rouges lui a créé des ressources qu'il a su utiliser, avec les belles donations qui lui sont venues de divers côtés. C'est ce que nous a dit le président de l'œuvre, M. Bikélas, dans l'assemblée générale de dimanche à laquelle assistaient S. A. la Princesse Royale, sous le haut patronage de laquelle le Syllogue est placé, l'archevêque-primate d'Athènes, des notabilités du monde des lettres, des arts et de la politique.

Le Musée Scolaire, fondation du Syllogue, qui compte à peine trois ans d'existence, fait sentir sa bienfaisante influence sur toutes les écoles des pays de langue grecque auxquelles il fournit du matériel scolaire, des instruments d'enseignement

etc. Le Sylloge a collaboré, non sans succès, avec le Comité des Jeux Olympiques, pour l'introduction et l'enseignement de la gymnastique dans les écoles. M. Bikélas a parlé du legs Sévastopoulos (nos lecteurs savent ce qu'est ce legs) destiné à la fondation et à la dotation d'une école pratique ouvrière sous la surveillance du Sylloge et a conclu, aux applaudissements de l'auditoire, en constatant la prospérité financière du Sylloge des Livres utiles.

BULLETIN

Une nouvelle calomnie.—Le correspondant byzantin de la Roumanie affirme que «des officiers et des soldats grecs en uniforme ont été capturés par les Turcs dans le village de Darda, dans le district de Castoria. On a trouvé sur eux des livrets militaires et on a saisi sur eux une correspondance chiffrée».

Le dit correspondant demande au *Messenger d'Athènes* si, par hasard, il ne connaîtrait pas le nom de ces officiers et comment il se fait que le gouvernement grec qui a vivement protesté en Europe au sujet de l'envoi des insurgés grecs en Macédoine, ne dise mot sur cet incident. «Tous les officiers grecs, capturés, ont été envoyés à Castoria sous forte escorte».

Nous sommes vraiment désolés de ne pouvoir satisfaire la légitime curiosité de notre confrère. Cela pour plusieurs raisons. La première—et elle nous dispense de citer les autres, comme aurait dit le maire légendaire de nous ne savons plus quelle ville de France—c'est que les Turcs n'ont capturé ni officiers, ni soldats hellènes en uniforme ou en costume d'armatoles. S'il n'y a pas eu de prisonniers, on n'a pu saisir, aurait dit M. de la Galisse—et non de Lapalice comme on a coutume de dire par erreur—une correspondance chiffrée. Aussi défions-nous le véridique correspondant de la Roumanie de nous donner le nom des officiers et soldats hellènes capturés par les Turcs ou—c'est le moins qu'on puisse lui demander—une déclaration quelconque des autorités de Castoria attestant cette capture.

M. Rhallys et l'Amiral Fournier.—D'après les dépêches de Volo, au cours de sa tournée en Thessalie M. Rhallys, chef de la majeure partie de l'opposition, avait dit en parlant de la préparation navale que l'amiral Fournier est un spéculateur désireux de procurer des bénéfices à ses associés. La nouvelle nous avait paru incroyable et nous ne l'avions reproduite que sous toutes réserves.

Elle est fautive, en effet, ainsi présentée. M. Rhallys a tenu à la rectifier lui-même : «Je n'ai point dit, a-t-il déclaré aux journalistes athéniens, que l'amiral Fournier est un spéculateur. J'ai dit que l'opinion et la presse ont tiré cette conclusion du programme attribué à l'amiral Fournier, dont les spécialistes du reste ont démontré l'imperfection. J'ai ajouté encore que le gouvernement ne peut encourir aucun blâme tant qu'il n'aura pas officiellement soumis son programme naval au Parlement. Les communications faites par le président de la Chambre, ne peuvent être portées à la charge du gouvernement».

M. Rhallys estime que la préparation navale doit être subordonnée aux besoins de la défense générale. Tant que la frontière reste à découvert c'est une utopie de parler d'une flotte de luxe composée de scouts et d'autres navires également inutiles. Si «un pareil danger ne peut être conjuré», M. Rhallys proposera à l'opposition de se démettre en masse. Et si l'opposition reste sourde à ses conseils, il résignera son mandat de député.

Et s'il n'en reste qu'un, il sera celui-là.

Le programme naval.—Le programme naval a été soumis à l'état-major de la flotte, qui devra le formuler en un projet de loi que le gouvernement a l'intention de soumettre aux délibérations de la Chambre.

Deux projets sont en présence : celui du prince Georges et celui de l'amiral Fournier. L'un et l'autre ont trouvé des défenseurs dans la presse et chez les spécialistes. D'aucuns pensent, et c'est l'idée dominante, qu'on peut emprunter à l'un ce qui manque à l'autre pour en faire un troisième approprié au temps et aux circonstances.

Le programme du prince Georges a pour base les gros cuirassés ; celui de l'amiral Fournier les destroyers et les sous-marins. Le prince Georges propose l'acquisition de trois grands cuirassés, le changement de l'armement de cuirassés existants, le complément de la flottille des torpilleurs, l'acquisition de six destroyers (sur les six destroyers, quatre sont déjà arrivés à Salamine, les deux autres sont attendus prochainement).

L'amiral Fournier propose l'adjonction de trois croiseurs de 4000 tonnes à la flotte cuirassée actuelle, la construction d'une flottille de sous-marins et de contre-torpilleurs.

Aux délégations austro-hongroises.—Il n'y a pas, décidément, d'alliés plus acariâtres que les Italiens et les austro-hongrois. M. d'Aehrenthal parle-il de la jonction, chose juste et légitime en soi des chemins de fer grecs avec les chemins de fer ottomans, la presse italienne, à commencer par la grave *Perseveranza*, voit cette jonction de mauvais œil et conjure le gouvernement italien d'avoir les yeux fixés sur les agissements de la monarchie austro-hongroise dans les Balkans. *Le Secolo* reproche vivement à l'Autriche-Hongrie de nourrir des arrière-pensées sur la Macédoine et de s'armer pour avancer, à la première occasion, dans l'intérieur de ce pays. La *Stampa* montre le préjudice que ne peut manquer de causer à l'Italie le raccordement des chemins de fer helléniques avec ceux de la Turquie et par conséquent, l'établissement d'un service direct entre les grandes villes d'Europe et le Pirée. Et, brochant sur le tout, la presse de Vienne répond que l'Autriche-Hongrie ne se départira pas de sa ligne de conduite pour faire les affaires de l'Italie.

Aux Délégations, lors de la discussion du budget du ministère des affaires étrangères, on n'a été guère plus tendre pour l'Italie. Des députés, tenus à moins de réserve que le baron d'Aehrenthal, ont recommandé, mais impérieusement recommandé, au gouvernement d'empêcher toute tentative de la part de l'Italie contre les intérêts de la monarchie en Albanie et en Macédoine. Ils estiment que l'ordre ne peut être rétabli en Macédoine que par l'installation d'une administration européenne avec un gouverneur général européen. Pour qui sait lire entre les lignes cela veut dire une administration autrichienne «secondant» un gouverneur chrétien quelconque.

Pour en finir avec la question du raccordement des chemins de fer, nous dirons, comme la *Gazette de Voss*, que la Grèce principalement intéressée, favorisera toutes les combinaisons tendant à la jonction de ses voies ferrées avec celles de la Turquie, qui la mettront en relations directes, par terre, avec le reste de l'Europe.

Le nouveau ministère bulgare.—Nous avons annoncé—la nouvelle avait été transmise par le télégraphe—que M. Danef avait été chargé de former le nouveau cabinet bulgare. On le croyait d'autant plus que des feuilles étrangères autorisées avaient attribué au prince Ferdinand la pensée de donner une autre orientation à la politique macédonienne de la Bulgarie. Dans ce cas, M. Danef était indiqué pour la formation du nouveau cabinet, puisqu'il avait condamné comme préjudiciable aux intérêts de la principauté la politique suivie jusqu'ici.

Il paraît qu'au dernier moment d'autres idées ont prévalu dans l'entourage du prince Ferdinand, et ce n'est pas M. Danef, mais M. Malinof qu'il chargea de former un ministère. M. Malinof est un partisan de la propagande par le fait. Il avait déclaré, avant d'arriver au pouvoir, que la Bulgarie ne devait pas modifier sa politique macédonienne. Il se peut d'ailleurs que la décision du prince Ferdinand soit l'effet de menaces formulées par les chefs des comités macédoniens qui, au dire de notabilités bulgares, se font des rentes avec les «troubles macédoniens».

M. Malinof, chef du parti démocratique a pris tous ses collègues dans son parti. Mais sait-on bien ce qu'est un démocrate bulgare ? Si les démocrates de la Bulgarie étaient ce que sont les démocrates des autres pays, le prince Ferdinand se serait jeté comme on dit vulgairement dans la gueule du loup. Il ne lui resterait qu'à abdiquer pour s'épargner les affres du détronement.

Il n'y a donc en Bulgarie qu'un changement de personnes dans les conseils du gouvernement et non, comme on l'avait supposé, un changement de politique.

Voici les noms des nouveaux ministres bulgares : M. M. Malinof, président du Conseil, ministre des travaux publics ; Takef, de l'intérieur ; général Papricof, des affaires étrangères ; Salabbatchef, des finances ; Mouschanof, de l'instruction publique ; Krestef, de la justice ; Liaptchef, de l'agriculture, et général Nicolaiéf, de la guerre.

NOUVELLES

Démission du ministre des finances.—L'*Officiel* a publié, hier, un décret royal par lequel le Roi accepte (en faisant les compliments d'usage) la démission de M. Simopoulos, ministre des finances. Le même décret charge M. Calogéropoulos, ministre de l'intérieur, de l'intérim du ministère des finances.

La reine d'Angleterre à Corfou.—La nouvelle que S.M. la reine d'Angleterre avait acheté le beau domaine de Pélékas à Corfou se confirme. On dit même que les plans du château que la reine se propose de faire bâtir à Pélékas sont prêts et que les travaux commenceront dans le courant de l'année.

La reine Alexandra a été charmée par la beauté du site et par la douceur et la régularité du climat qui fait de Corfou un des plus agréables séjours des rives de la Méditerranée et par le superbe coup d'œil que l'on a du haut de la colline de Pélékas.

Ce charme qu'exerce Corfou sur les étrangers avait séduit l'impératrice d'Autriche dont la somptueuse résidence est devenue, on le sait, la propriété de l'empereur d'Allemagne.

Guillaume II à Corfou.—La hâte apportée à l'aménagement de l'Achilleion fait supposer que S. M. l'empereur Guillaume ne tardera pas à venir à Corfou. De nombreux ouvriers embauchés dans l'île travaillent sous la direction de l'architecte M. Ziller, connu par les nombreuses constructions, dont quelques unes fort réussies, qu'il a fait à Athènes. On estime que l'aménagement sera fini dans trois ou quatre semaines. Il se confirme que la famille royale ira passer quelques jours à Corfou dans la villa *Mon-Repos* dès que les souverains allemands s'installeront à l'Achilleion.

Mort de deux députés. — M. Halkiopoulos, qui représentait depuis longtemps la Locride au Parlement Hellénique a succombé, samedi, à la maladie nerveuse qui le minait depuis des années. M. Halkiopoulos se distinguait surtout par sa droiture et son inaltérable fidélité à l'hégète qu'il s'était donné.

Le lendemain, nous apprenions avec regret la mort de M. Manetta, député de Tripolitza, ancien ministre de l'instruction publique. Caractère droit et d'une honnêteté exemplaire, il s'était attiré l'estime et la considération de ses collègues et de tous ceux qui l'avaient approché. C'était, en outre, le plus doux, le plus serviable des hommes, l'ami sûr et dévoué sur lequel on pouvait compter. Nous nous associons à la douleur de sa famille à laquelle le *Messageur d'Athènes* envoie ses plus sincères condoléances.

Les fouilles de Sparte. — Au début de la réunion de dimanche, M. Dawkins, le savant directeur de l'Institut, a fait l'éloge de l'archéologue hellène Philios, décédé la semaine dernière. Il a dit son dévouement à la science, ses découvertes à Eleusis sur les célèbres Mystères anglais sur lesquels il a publié, en français, une intéressante monographie.

Ce tribut payé à la mémoire d'un confrère, M. Dawkins a parlé des fouilles qui se font à Sparte sous la direction de l'Institut anglais. Les quatre autels du temple d'Artemis Orthia ont été déblayés, ainsi que l'amphithéâtre, construction plus récente que couronnaient les propylées du monument. C'est autour du plus ancien de ces autels, de forme archaïque, que l'on a fait les plus intéressantes trouvailles : de l'ambre indiquant qu'à cette époque reculée, Sparte entretenait des rapports avec les barbares du Nord, des vases, des ex-voto, dont plusieurs en ivoire, semblables à ceux d'Ephèse indiquent l'influence de l'art asiatique des Scarabées égyptiens, des sceaux surmontés de figures d'animaux de forme égyptienne etc.

Après M. Dawkins, M. Droop, membre de l'Institut anglais, a parlé des ex-voto en bronze découverts dans le même temple d'Artemis Orthia. On peut déterminer l'âge des épingles et des agrafes au moyen des vases trouvés dans les diverses couches et des agrafes en bronze qui ont servi de modèle aux agrafes en ivoire vers la fin de l'âge géométrique. M. Droop s'arrêta avec complaisance sur une agrafe à deux faces, en bronze, d'un travail exquis : sur l'une est une tête de femme conduisant un poulain, sur l'autre une tête de lion. M. Droop a parlé ensuite de la céramique de ces temps reculés sur l'origine et le développement de laquelle il s'est exprimé avec la réserve qui caractérise les vrais savants.

L'« Almanach macédonien ». — Nous venons de recevoir l'« Almanach macédonien », publié par les soins du « Syllogue Alexandre-le-Grand ». Ce beau volume grand in octavo, de près de 400 pages, orné de nombreuses et intéressantes illustrations, renferme d'utiles renseignements sur la Macédoine qui a conservé à travers les âges et en dépit des invasions sa physionomie hellénique. Nous reviendrons sur cette publication. En attendant, nous lui emprunterons un fait qui vaut d'être retenu.

On a dit que les Turcs épargnaient les bandes grecques qui les secondaient dans leur œuvre de destruction contre les Bulgares. Or, d'après l'« Almanach Macédonien », plus de 270 armatoles dont il donne les noms ainsi que ceux des localités où ils sont tombés, ont péri en des rencontres avec les Bulgares et surtout avec les troupes turques. Ce chiffre suffit à montrer le peu de cas que l'on peut faire des informations de provenance bulgare.

Les Grecs en Afrique. — Nous avons déjà signalé à nos lecteurs l'émigration d'Hellènes à Madagascar, au Cap, au Transvaal et dans l'Afrique allemande. Ils ont été partout bien accueillis, parcequ'ils font partout œuvre utile. Des colons allemands, on ne doit pas l'avoir sans doute oublié, avaient constaté l'aptitude particulière des Hellènes

à la culture du coton. Ils avaient même déclaré que cette culture a des chances de prospérer dans l'Afrique allemande grâce aux Hellènes. Les premiers essais ont donné d'excellents résultats. Un feddan donne trois quintaux d'excellent coton. Un seul suffit à couvrir les cultures.

A la suite de ces encourageants essais, M. Cangos acheta de vastes espaces de terres dans l'Afrique allemande et fit part du résultat des essais, qui avaient été faits sous sa direction à M. Benaki, président de la communauté grecque d'Alexandrie. M. Benaki fit connaître à la Banque Nationale de Grèce les travaux de M. Cangos. Il fut résolu que la Banque Nationale, la Banque d'Athènes, M. Benaki et quelques autres enverraient sur les lieux des représentants qui étudieront avec ceux de M. Cangos la question du développement de la culture du coton et son amélioration dans l'Afrique allemande.

L'affaire Zevgolis. — L'occasion qui fait les larrons a amené devant la Cour d'assises Lycurgue Zevgolis. Vieil employé du ministère des finances, il avait toujours scrupuleusement rempli ses fonctions lorsque la loterie de la flotte fut créée et attachée au service dont il faisait partie. M. Zevgolis mania les petits papiers qui contiennent une fortune pour imprimer les chiffres fatidiques. Et, toujours, en plus du nombre réglementaire il eut devant lui une petite quantité de billets pour les erreurs inévitables. Quelle tentation ! Zevgolis finit par se dire qu'il serait bien bête, jouissant de pareils privilèges, de ne point tirer un peu la fortune de son côté. Il suffisait de soustraire un billet parmi les billets surnuméraires et d'y imprimer un numéro gagnant. En conséquence, au mois de juin dernier le fils de Zevgolis gagna le gros lot de cent mille drachmes.

Or, par malheur, il arriva la seule chose que l'ingénieur spéculateur avait oubliée dans ses calculs. Le billet, dont son billet était le double et dont le numéro était sorti premier au tirage, n'avait pas été vendu. Il se trouvait avec tous les autres de la même série enfermés dans un coffre-fort du chef de section. M. Cofinas, selon sa prudente habitude, avait jugé inutile d'en informer ses subordonnés.

La fraude était indéniable. M. Zevgolis cependant nia. Il ne put convaincre ni ses chefs, ni le parquet, ni le jury. Lycurgue Zevgolis, coupable d'avoir altéré un document public a été condamné à 10 ans et six mois de prison. Le verdict a été négatif pour Georges Zevgolis son fils et son complice.

La nouvelle convention pour le raisin de Corinthe. — Les négociations engagées entre le gouvernement et la Société privilégiée, et qui ont été la cause de la démission de M. Simopoulos, ont abouti à un accord signé dimanche par le ministre des finances et le directeur de la Société. La nouvelle convention qui a été soumise à la Chambre se rapporte aux garanties en numéraire, source de tous les incidents.

Ces garanties atteignent le chiffre de 2,492,306 dr., représentant, au taux de 140 dr. par millier de livres vénitiennes, une contribution de 17,801,991 dr., plus 89,010 dr. montant de l'intérêt de 5 o/o convenu pour les garanties. Le tout sera déposé à la Banque d'Athènes, au lendemain de la promulgation de la loi ratifiant la convention pour être utilisé comme suit :

Les dépositaires de garanties auront un délai de 30 jours pour reprendre les garanties. Passé ce délai les sommes non réclamées seront employées à l'achat :

- 1o) Des cédules de dépôt restées en circulation.
- 2o) De raisin sec de toutes catégories.

Le prix des cédules de dépôt et du raisin sec est fixé à 145 dr. par millier de livres vénitiennes.

Les nouvelles prisons pour femmes. — Jeudi ont été inaugurées, avec une grande solennité, les nouvelles prisons pour femmes, construites aux frais de S. M. la reine sur le boulevard Alexandras. S. M. la reine, les princesses Hélène et

Alice, le ministre de la justice et autres fonctionnaires assistaient à la cérémonie.

Après les prières d'usage dites par l'aumônier, S. M. la reine a remis les clés des nouvelles prisons à M. Vocotopoulos, ministre de la justice, qui, en quelques paroles émues, a remercié la reine du don qu'elle venait de faire à la nation.

L'assistance. S. M. la reine et L. L. A. A. R. R. les princesses ont visité ensuite les différents compartiments des nouvelles prisons aménagées comme le sont les modèles du genre. Aux cuisines, les princesses ont goûté du pain et des mets des prisonnières qu'elles ont trouvé excellents.

Le choléra. — Le cri d'alarme du docteur Chantemesse à l'Académie de médecine de Paris a trouvé de l'écho en Grèce, surtout dans les journaux et le conseil supérieur d'hygiène. Il en est résulté un redoublement de rigueur dans les quarantaines et de vigilance dans les visites sanitaires qui, nous l'espérons fermement, préserveront la Grèce de la dangereuse épidémie.

C'est à la Grèce que revient l'honneur du rétablissement des quarantaines. En réponse aux Etats qui avaient aboli les quarantaines, à la suite d'une décision du Congrès sanitaire international de Venise où l'on reprocha à la Grèce de maintenir des coutumes barbares, le choléra se mit à faire de nombreuses victimes en France, en Italie, en Allemagne, en Espagne etc. Le régime des quarantaines avait préservé la Grèce. Les Etats qui l'avaient aboli furent les premiers à les rétablir et, aujourd'hui, elles existent un peu partout comme aux temps jadis.

On invoqua, pour les abolir, les nécessités du commerce et de l'industrie comme si la première de toutes les nécessités n'était pas la protection de la vie humaine.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE DE GRÈCE FAIT SAVOIR QUE

Conformément à l'article 6 de la convention du 28 Février 1903 entre l'Etat et la Banque Nationale, ratifiée par la loi BQE et par décret royal du 16 mars de la même année, sont retirés de la circulation et remplacés successivement par de nouveaux modèles les billets tant de la Banque d'Epiro - Thessalie que ceux de la Banque Nationale dont les émissions et catégories sont ci après désignées.

Les porteurs des Billets de Banque des émissions à retirer sont priés de les produire dans le délai d'un an à partir d'aujourd'hui pour être échangés aux caisses de l'Etablissement central et des succursales de la Banque Nationale.

Ce délai d'un an passé les Billets de Banque des catégories à retirer de la circulation seront recevables seulement dans toutes les Caisses de l'Etablissement central en paiement et pour être échangés.

Les billets de banque à retirer de la circulation sont les suivants.

A. Les billets de banque de la Banque d'Epiro-Thessalie de toutes émissions et catégories.

B. Ceux de l'émission Z' de drachmes 25.

Les billets de Banque de cette émission sont facilement reconnaissables ; au recto à gauche se trouve l'image de Minerve et au milieu, le portrait de M. Georges Stavros, premier gouverneur de la Banque et au milieu du verso la figure de l'Hermès de Praxitèle.

C. Ceux de l'émission A' de drachmes 5 nouveaux.

Les billets de banque de cette émission et catégorie sont reconnaissables par le portrait du premier gouverneur Georges Stavros qui se trouve au milieu du recto dans un encadrement tandis que dans la deuxième et dernière émission le portrait est à gauche.

Athènes, le 5 Janvier 1908.

LE GOUVERNEUR
ETIENNE STREIT



LOTÉRIE EN FAVEUR DE LA FLOTTE
NATIONALE
ET DES ANTIQUITÉS DE GRÈCE
ANNÉE 1908

DRACHMES 900,000 LOTS
4 DRACHMES CHAQUE BILLET VALABLE
POUR LES QUATRE TIRAGES

Une drachme chaque billet valable pour un de trois
derniers tirages

4 Gros Lots.	de 100,000	400,000 Drachmes
4 Lots.....	de 25,000	100,000 Drachmes
4 Lots.....	de 10,000	40,000 Drachmes
12 Lots.....	de 5,000	60,000 Drachmes
20 Lots.....	de 1,000	20,000 Drachmes
1644 Lots.....	de 100	164,400 Drachmes
2312 Lots.....	de 50	115,600 Drachmes
4000 au total Lots de.....	900,000	Drachmes

Jusqu'au premier tirage (27)10 Avril) 1908 seront
émis seulement 300,000 billets à quatre drachmes,
sous Nos 1 à 300,000, lesquels participeront seuls à
ce premier tirage. Ensuite, on mettra en circulation,
au prix d'une drachme, les billets sous Nos 300,000 à
1,000,000, valables pour un de trois tirages suivants,
concurrentement avec les 300,000 numéros.

Les billets sont mis en vente dans les bureaux des
caissiers de l'Etat et des autres fonctionnaires publics,
dans les Banques Grecques, dans les gares et stations
des chemins de fer Héliéniques, dans les agences des
monopoles et de celle des journaux: Quatre drachmes
le billet valable pour les quatre tirages et Une drachme
le billet valable pour un des trois derniers tirages.

Pour toute demande de renseignements ou de bil-
lets s'adresser: Bureau de la flotte nationale et des
antiquités, ministère des finances, Athènes.

Vente des billets à partir du 1)14 Janvier 1908.

Le Chef de Section
G. N. COFINAS

COMPAGNIE
DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME AU CAPITAL
DE 45,000,000 DE FRANCS

Paquebots-Poste Français

Départs du Pirée:

pour Naples et Marseille

23)5, 6)19 Janvier—20)2, 6)19 Février
17)1, 2)15, 16)27 Mars
30)12, 13)26 Avril—27)10, 11)24 Mai—25)7, 8)21 Juin
22)5, 6)29 Juillet—20)2, 3)16 Août
17)30, 31)13 14)27 Septembre
28)11, 12)25 Octobre—26)8, 9)22 Novembre
23)6, 7)20 Décembre

Pour Smyrne, Constantinople, Beyrouth et
la Côte de Syrie

24)6, 7)20 Janvier — 21)3 4)17 Février
18)2, 3)16 17)30. Mars.
31)13 14)27 Avril— 28)11 12)25 Mai—26)8, 9)22 Juin
23)6, 7)20 Juillet—5)13, 4)17 Août
18)21, 1)14, 15)28 Septembre.
29)12, 13)25 Octobre—27)9. 10)23 Novembre
24)7, 8)20 Décembre

Ligne facultative pour Marseille

28)10, 11)24 Janvier—25)7, 8)21 Février
21)6, 7)20 Mars
21)3, 4)17 Avril — 19)1, 2)15, 16)29 Mai
30)12, 13)26 Juin
27)10, 11)24 Juillet— 25)7, 8)21 Août
22)4, 6)19 Septembre
19)2, 3)16 Octobre—17)30. 30)13, 14)27 Novembre
28)11, 12)25 Décembre

Pour Smyrne, Constantinople, Samsoun,
Trébizonde et Batoum.

20)2, 3)16, 17)30 Janvier—31)13. 14)27 Février
27)12, 13)26 Mars
27)9, 10)23 Avril—24)9, 9)21 Mai—22)4. 5)19 Juin
19)2, 3)16 Juillet—17)30, 31)13, 13)27 Août
28)10, 11)24 Septembre
25)9, 9)22 Octobre— 23)5, 6)19 Novembre
20)3, 4)17 Décembre.

SOCIÉTÉ

DE RÉGIE DES REVENUS AFFECTÉS AU SERVICE DE LA DETTE
PUBLIQUE HELLENIQUE

BILAN DU 1er JUILLET AU 31 DECEMBRE 1907 (v. s.)

ACTIF

Valeurs helléniques en or déposées à la Banque d'Angleterre :			
L.S. 90,000 Oblig. 4.500 Empr. 4 o/o Monop. fr.	988,537.50		
" » 49,500 " 2.475 " 5 o/o 1881 " 506,199.35			
" » 10,000 " 506 " 5 o/o 1884 " 101,315.65			
" » 41,560 " 2.078 " 5 o/o 1890 " 404,000.—			
En Portefeuille		2,000,052	50
L. S. 1,440 Oblig. 72 Empr. 5 o/o 1890	Fr. 12,951	25	
Emprunt Hellénique 5 o/o unifié			
Déposées à la Banque Nationale de Grèce Oblig.	28,000 Dr.	2,800	000 —
En Portefeuille	16,255 "	1,633,300	35
Emprunt National 5 o/o 1900.	1,690 "	167,702	50
Débiteurs à l'étranger	Fr. 11,467	85	
Dépôts pour compte de la Commiss.	Dr. 2,026,076.57		
Financ. Internationale.	Fr. 219,545.21—	Dr. 2,245,621	78
Comptes Divers avec le Trésor	Dr. 753,243.26 "		
	Fr. 3,460.44 "	756,703	70
Agents des Dépôts de vente	Dr. 2,925,823	16	
Contrevaleur des articles timbrés	Dr. 8,438,622.66 "		
a livrer	Fr. 720,231.— "	9,158,853	16
Articles des Monopoles en cours d'expédition		298,781	20
Comptes provisoires		301,808	25
Comptes divers	Dr. 357,250.29 "		
	Fr. 73,330.65 "	430,580	94
Frais d'installation		19,185	75
Caisse) en or	Fr. 3,183.18 "		
Caisse) en billets de Banque etc.	Dr. 1,598,217.35 "	1,601,400	53
		Dr. 24,364,233	42

PASSIF

Capital Social	Fr. 4,000,000	—
Réserve pour différence monétaire des valeurs helléniques en drachmes	Dr. 1,000,000	—
Réserve statutaire	" 309,504	79
Fonds de Réserve provenant de la prime des nouvelles actions	Fr. 450,581	40
Fonds d'assurances	Dr. 197,656	60
Réserve extraordinaire	" 550,500	—
Comptes avec l'étranger	Fr. 3,406	85
Comptes divers des revenus affe- ctés	Dr. 16,187,161.78	
	Fr. 944,560.94	Dr. 17,131,722
Comptes provisoires	" 47,622	32
Comptes divers	Dr. 267,980.62	
	Fr. 62,500.— "	330,480
Dividendes de semestres précé- dents non réclamés	Fr. 1,358	50
Dividende à répartir	Dr. 322,560	—
Solde à nouveau	" 18,839	62
		Dr. 24,364,233
		42

PROFITS ET PERTES

DOIT			AVOIR		
Frais de transport des articles du Monopole	Dr.	328,156	10	Solde du Bilan précédent	Dr. 18,453
Frais " " " timbrés	"	42,268	15	Intérêts etc. acquis sur le Ca- pital Social	" 168,139
Appointements et rémunération du personnel de la Direction Centrale, des Agents des Dépôts, des Inspecteurs, loyers etc.	"	285,772	50	Commissions et indemnités sur les articles du Monopole.	" 818,994
Frais de transport du numéraire	"	5,784	53	Commissions et indemnités sur les recettes des articles timbrés	" 87,532
Amortissement des comptes en souffrance	"	12,625	55		
Retenues pour de procès pendants	"	20,000	—		
Patente	"	5,673	05		
Impôt sur le produit du 2e semestre 1906	"	13,381	32		
Solde disponible	"	379,459	12		
	Dr.	1,093,126	32		Dr. 1,093,126
					32

RÉPARTITION DES BÉNÉFICES DR. 379,459.12

Intérêts du capital Social aux Actionnaires	Dr. 168,139.20	
Prélèvement de 5 o/o pour réserve statutaire sur Dr. 181,671.30 du bénéfice industriel	" 9,083.50	
Idem de 10 o/o " 181,671.30 attribué au Conseil d'administration	" 18,167.—	
Dividende de 85 o/o " 181,671.30 réparti aux Actionnaires	" 154,420.80	
Impôt de 5 o/o sur Dr. 154,420.80 du bénéfice industriel	" 7,721.—	
Droit de timbre 2 o/o " 154,420.80 du " "	" 3,088.—	
Solde à nouveau	" 18,839.62	
	Dr. 379,459.12	

A répartir aux Actionnaires

Intérêts du Capital Social	Dr. 168,139	20
Bénéfice de la régie et de la perception des revenus affectés	154,420.80	
Total	Dr. 322,560.—	
		Soit : francs 9 — or, pour dividende du Coupon No 19.

ATHÈNES, le 10)23 Janvier 1908

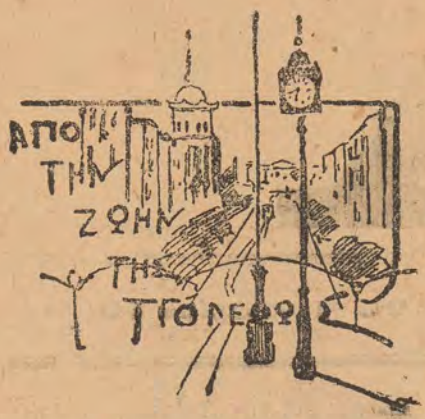
Le Président du conseil d'Administration
G. ATHÉNOGÈNES

L'Administrateur chargé de la Direction
AS. TH. ZAÏMIS

Le dividende à fr. 9.—or par Action est payable sur présentation du coupon No 19 à partir du 15)28 Janvier 1908

A ATHÈNES à la Caisse de la Société.
» LONDRES chez Messieurs C. J. Hambro et Fils
» BERLIN à la Nationalbank für Deutschland et chez Monsieur S. Bleichröder
» CONSTANTINOPLE chez Monsieur L. Zarifi.

ἡ ἀνεκίνητος χάρις εἰς τὴν Βουλὴν
 εἰς ἀφῃρησὶν τοῦ ὑπομνήματος τοῦ Ἐκπαί-
 δευτικοῦ Σπυρίδωνος—νεοῦ καὶ ἀνώστου
 σοματοεῖου—τὸ ἥτημα τῶν διδασκόντων βε-
 βελίον. Ἀλλὰ δὲν ἀρκεῖ ἡ ἀνακίνησις
 μόνη. Ἡ Βουλὴ ἔχει καθήκον πρὸς τῆς 31
 Ἰαννουαρίου, ὅτε λήγει ἡ προθεσμία πρὸς
 ὑποβολὴν τῶν χειρογράφων διὰ τὸν διαγω-
 νισμὸν νὰ μεριμνήσῃ περὶ ἀναβολῆς τῆς



ΜΕ ΔΙΓΑ ΛΟΓΙΑ

Ἡ γθερινή μας πρόβλεψις περὶ καλοκαιρίας ἐνηλθίθει.

— Σήμερον θαυμαστὰ Ἀθηναϊκὴ λιανὰ ἐξημέρωσεν.

— Ὁ οὐρανὸς αἰθρώτατος φωτοπλημμυρισμένος, μὴ δὲ γλυκερὰ πνοὴ προὐρούς ἀνοίξας εἰς σκορπισμένην εἰς τὴν φύσιν.

— Ἡ θερμοκρασία τὸ πρωὶ πολὺ χαμηλὴ 14)2—2 ὑπὲρ τὸ μηδέν, ἀλλ' ὁ ἥλιος θαλπερώτατος.

— Τὸ βαρόμετρον σταθερὸν, ὑπὲρ τὸ μετὰ 6 λ. τ. ο. ν., πρὸς τὴν διαρκὴ καλοκαιρίαν.

— Ἡμερῶν αἱ προκαταρκτικαὶ ἐργασίαι διὰ τὴν ἀσφαλτοστρώσιν τῶν ὁδῶν Ἀγ. Μάρκου καὶ Εὐαγγελιστρίας.

— Ἡ ὁδὸς Πειραιῶς ἐξακολουθεῖ νὰ εἴναι ἀδιάβατος διὰ τοὺς ἀμαξολάτους καὶ καραγωγεῖς.

— Οἱ... μὴ ἐπιτηρώντες ἐργολάβοι τοῦ Δημοσίου κατ'ὀρθωσάν νὰ μαζέψουν τὴν λάσπην εἰς σωροὺς.

— Τοὺς ἀφίκαν ὅμως ἐκεῖ μέχρις οὗ ἀπεξηράνθησαν εἰς σωροὺς σκόνης τῶρα.

— Οἱ λαῖκοι δὲ τοῦ δρόμου εἴναι ἀπελπιστικοί.

— Καὶ κατασκευάζονται οἱ δυστυχεῖς ἀμαξολάται καὶ καραγωγεῖς.

— Καὶ ἕνας ἄλλος δρόμος πολὺ περαστικὸς, ἡ ὁδὸς Πατησίων κατεστῆ ἀδιάβατος ἰδίως ἀπὸ τοῦ Δεδιδ ὡ καὶ πέραν.

— Μόχρις ἐκεῖ ὁ ἐργολάβος ἐστρώσεν αὐτὸν μὲ χαλίκια.

— Ἀπ' ἐκεῖ καὶ πέραν μόνον σκόνην μὴ πύθνην τούλχιτον συναντᾷ κανεῖς, ἡ λάσπη ἀναλόγως τοῦ καιροῦ.

— Καὶ ὅλος ὁ γραμμὴς τῶν τραμ δίκην ἀπόχης σπάζουν ῥόδες καὶ τσακίζουν τοὺς ἐπιβάτας τῶν ἀμαξῶν.

— Ἐνεκα μεταβολῆς τῶν ἐξ Ἀλεξανδρείας ἀφίξεων, ἡ παραστασις τοῦ θιάσου Φουρῶ ἀναβάλλεται διὰ τὴν μεταπροσέχῃ Τετάρτῃ 6 Φεβρουαρίου.

— Ὡς δὴ εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν μόνον ἐσπερίδα ἦς τὸ πρόγραμμα περιλαμβάνει μίαν ὑπερέτατον μονόπρακτον, δύο κωμωδίας καὶ σείσαν σατυρικοῦ ἀνταγωνισμοῦ καὶ μονολόγων.

— Ὡς δὴ εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν μόνον ἐσπερίδα ἦς τὸ πρόγραμμα περιλαμβάνει μίαν ὑπερέτατον μονόπρακτον, δύο κωμωδίας καὶ σείσαν σατυρικοῦ ἀνταγωνισμοῦ καὶ μονολόγων.

— Τὴν πρώτην ἐβδομάδα τῆς Τεσσαρακοστῆς μὴς ἐργεῖται ὁ Παντοπούλος.

— Πιθανὸν δὲ νὰ μεταβῇ εἰς τὸ Θέατρον Σόφου.

— Οἱ Συριανοὶ ἐξήτησαν καὶ τὴν Κυβέλην διὰ τὴν περίοδον τῆς Τεσσαρακοστῆς.

— Χθὲς ἐκινουμένησαν αἱ παραγωγικαὶ καὶ ἄλλαι τινὲς μεταβολαὶ τῶν ὑπαλλήλων τοῦ ἡλεκτρικοῦ, αἱ γενόμεναι κατὰ τὴν προχθερινῇ συνεδρίᾳ τοῦ Συμβουλίου.

— Τὴν 11ην. π. μ. τῆς προσεχέως Κυριακῆς θὰ γείνη εἰς τὴν Ἀρχαιολογικὴν Ἐταιρίαν ἡ ἐτήσια τελετὴ τῆς λογοδοσίας τοῦ Συμβουλίου.

— Εἰς αὐτὴν θὰ παραστοῦν ἡ Α. Υ. ὁ Διὰδοχος, ὁ ὑπουργὸς τῆς Παιδείας καὶ πολλοὶ ἐκ τῶν καθηγητῶν τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου.

— Χθὲς διεβιάσθη εἰς τὴν ἱερᾷ Συνόδον ἡ γνωμοδότησις τοῦ Πατρισταυρίου διὰ τὴν κεκαλυμμένην ἐκφορὰν νεκρῶν.

— Ἡ γνωμοδότησις θὰ συζητηθῇ εἰς τὴν προσεχῇ συνεδρίᾳ τῆς Συνόδου πρὸς ἐπιχώριον.

— Οἱ νέοι δικαστικοὶ πάρεδροι ἤρχισαν νὰ ἀναχωροῦν μεταβαίνοντες εἰς τὰς θέσεις των.

— Ὁ δεύτερος διαγωνισμὸς, δι' ὃν ὡσαύτως θέσεις, θέλει προκηρυχθῇ βραδύτερον.

— Μία περιτομή τῆς ἀναφοράς περιεφερότο χθὲς εἰς τὰ διάφορα καταστήματα τοῦ Πειραιῶς.

— Κάποιος ἐργολάβος, εἰς ἐνὸς ἀστυνομίου, περιήρχετο τὰ καταστήματα καὶ παρεκάλει τοὺς καταστηματαρχὰς νὰ ὑπογράψουν ἀναφοράν πρὸς τὸν Ἀρχηγὸν τῆς Χωροφυλακῆς.

— Δι' αὐτῆς παρεκαλεῖτο ὁ κ. Πατριάρχης νὰ μὴ μεταβῇ ἀπὸ τὸν Πειραιᾶ τὸν φίλον τοῦ ἐργολάβου ἀστυνόμον.

— Καθ' ἐβδομάδα νέα ἀποστολὴ θαυμασίων γραβатурῶν ἐκ Λονδίνου στοῦ Χρυσικοπούλου πρὸς δρ. 3.50 ἑκάστη.

Τὸ Λαγωνικὸ

Ἀνακοτικὰ

Ἡ Α. Μ. ὁ Βασιλεὺς ἐδέχθη σήμερον εἰς μακρὰν συνεργασίαν τὸν ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν καὶ Οἰκονομικῶν ὑπουργὸν κ. Καλογερόπουλον.

Παρασημοφορία ἀξιωματικῶν

Ἡ Γαλλικὴ Κυβέρνησις ἀπένευμε τὸ παράσημον τῆς Λεγεώνας τῆς Τιμῆς εἰς ὅλους τοὺς ἀξιωματικούς, οἱ ὅποιοι εἶχον ἀποτελέσει τὴν Ἑπιτροπὴν τῶν δοκιμῶν τῶν πυροβόλων.

Δωρεὰ τοῦ κ. Κοργιαλένιου

Ὁ ἐν Λονδίῳ ὁμογενὴς κ. Κοργιαλένιος ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὸν Ἀρχηγὸν τοῦ Στρατιωτικοῦ Οἴκου τοῦ Βασιλέως κ. Παπαδιαμαντοπούλου ἀντιπροσωπεύοντα τὴν πρὶν ἡμερῶν Ἀλβανίαν, ὃς ἤρξατο πρὸς τὸν Σταθμὸν τῶν Πρωτῶν Βοηθειῶν, 1.500 φράγκα ὡς δωρεὰν αὐτοῦ πρὸς ἐνίσχυσιν τοῦ φιλανθρωπικοῦ ἔργου.

Τὸ Συμβούλιον τοῦ Συνδέσμου, συνερχόμενον θέλει ἀναγράψῃ τὸν κ. Κοργιαλένιον μέγα ἐυεργέτην, ὡς ὅριξε τὸ Καταστατικὸν καὶ θὰ διαδιδῇ ταυτοχρόνως πρὸς τὸν δωρητὴν τὰς εὐχαριστίας αὐτοῦ.

Ἐν τῷ «Παρνασσῷ»

Ἀφ' ὧν ὦραν 6 μ. π. ἐν τῷ «Παρνασσῷ» θὰ γείνη ἡ δευτέρα διάλεξις τοῦ κ. Παντιὰ Καράλη.

Τὴν αὐτὴν ὦραν θὰ γείνη τακτικὴ συνεδρίασις τοῦ Συλλόγου «Παρνασσῷ».

Αἱ δυνάμεις τοῦ «Παρνασσῷ»

Τὸ πρόγραμμα τῆς τρίτης μουσικῆς συναυλίας τοῦ Συλλόγου «Παρνασσῷ» τῇ συμπράξει καὶ τῶν καθηγητῶν οὗ Ὁδείου Λότνερ ἔχει ὡς ἑξῆς:

1ον) Trio Mozart, 2ον) Trio Mendel-hon καὶ 3ον) Σονάτα τοῦ Grieg, καὶ θὰ ἐκτελεστοῦν ὑπὸ τῶν καθηγητῶν δεσποινίδος Von Herschelmann καὶ τῶν κ. κ. Bemmmer, Schulze καὶ Fischer.

Αἱ ἐπόμεναι συναυλίαι θὰ διδῶνται κατὰ Κυριακὴν ἀντὶ τῆς Παρασκευῆς. Τὴν εἰσόδου δραχμὴ μία.

Ἀρραβάνες

Ὁ κ. Ἀδαμάντιος Πολυζωίδης, συντάκτης τῆς «Πατρίδος», καὶ ὁ δεσποινὶς Ἀργαία Ἀρμυρίου ἐμνηστεύθησαν.

Ἡ συγκλήσις μας

ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ 26 Ἰανουαρίου.—Εἰς Αἴγυπτον καὶ Κύπρον (Ρωσικὴν) 9 π. μ. Εἰς Μιτυλήνην, Σάμον καὶ Ρόδον (Αἰὼν) 9 π. μ. Εἰς Χίον καὶ Σμύρνην (Παναγιώτου) 9 π. μ. Εἰς Βουλγαρίαν (Τζών) 10 π. μ. Εἰς Εὐρώπην ἐν γένει καὶ Ἀμερικὴν (Φλόρι) μεσημβρινῶν. Εἰς Θεσσαλονικίαν καὶ Σερβίαν (Φλόρι) 11 π. μ. Εἰς Ἑλβερίαν (Φλόρι) μεσημβρινῶν. Εἰς Δουβλίον, Κωνσταντινίαν, Ὁσάναν, Βουλγαρίαν, Ρουμανίαν καὶ Ρωσίαν (Αἰὼν) 4 π. μ. Εἰς Θεσσαλονικίαν καὶ Σερβίαν (Γουδ) 5 π. μ. Εἰς Κρήτην (Ρωσικὴν) 11 π. μ.

ΓΡΑΒΑΤΕΣ

Ἀληθῶς χάρις ὀφθαλμῶν ὑπὸ ἐποψὴν χρωματισμῶν καὶ γούστου εἴνε αἱ τελευταῖες ἀφιερώσεις ἐκ Λονδίνου γραβатурῶν, αἰοποῖται φρουράρουν σκανδαλιστικῶς τῆς βετρίνης τοῦ Χρυσικοπούλου.

Τὸ νεώτερον δὲ εἶνε, ὅτι καθ' ἐβδομάδα θὰ ἀνακοινῶνται δι' ἐνὸς ἀποστολῶν ταχυδρομικῶς ἐκ Λονδίνου.

ΕΠΙΧΟΡΗΓΗΣΕΙΣ

ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΤΣΑΡΟΥ ΕΠΙΧΟΡΗΓΗΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΠΟΡΤΟΓΑΛΛΙΑΝ

ΠΩΣ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΖΟΝΤΑΙ

ΙΔΙΑΙΤΕΡΟΝ ΘΛΗΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ

ΡΩΜΗ, Παρασκευὴ, 10, 30 π. μ. (ἂν' εὐθείας).—Τὴν λεγροφῆματ' ἐκ Κωνσταντινῶν ἀγγέλλουν ὅτι ὁ νέος Βασιλεὺς ἀπερρίθη πρὸς τὸν πρωθυπουργόν του Ναύρχον Φερρέρα ἐπιστολὴν, ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ δηλοῖ ὅτι παρατείνεται τῆς ὀρισμένης ἐτήσιας Βασιλικῆς ἐπιχορηγήσεως, ἀνερχομένης εἰς δέκα εκατομμύρια (Σημ. Ἡ ἐπιχορηγήσεις αὐτὴ κατεκρέθη κατ' ἐπαλάλησιν ὑποτῶν δημοκρατικῶν ὡς ὑπερβολικὴ διὰ τὴν κατάσταση τῆς Πορτογαλλίας). Ἀλλοὶ δὲ ὁ Βασιλεὺς ὅτι ἀφίνει τὰς Βουλὰς ἐλευθέρως εὐθὺς ὡς συγκληθῶσιν νὰ καθορίσωσιν ἐκ νέου αὐτὴν τὸ ποσὸν τῆς Βασιλικῆς ἐπιχορηγήσεως.

ΑΙ ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ ΡΩΣΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΡΚΙΑΣ ΠΕΡΙΕΡΓΟΙ ΕΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ

ΙΔΙΑΙΤΕΡΟΝ ΘΛΗΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ

ΡΩΜΗ, Παρασκευὴ 10, 30 π. μ. (ἂν' εὐθείας).—Περὶ ἐργασίαι ἐκ Λονδίνου σημεριναὶ εἰδήσεις περὶ τῶν σχέσεων μεταξὺ Ρωσίας καὶ Τουρκίας.

Καθ' ὃ τηλεγραφουὺν ἐκ Πετροπόλεως πρὸς τὸν «Ἡμερησίον Τηλέγραφον», αἱ σχέσεις μεταξὺ τῶν δύο Αἰχμητικῶν ὡς ἐξήρτησαν ἐπ' ἐσχάτων εἰς βελόν, ὥστε Ρωσιστοὺς καὶ Τούρκους νὰ θεωρῶνται οὐχὶ ἀπέναντις. Καὶ ἡ Δούρα ἰσχυρὰ φέρεται εὐνοϊκῶς δεκτικὴ πρὸς τὸν τοιοῦτον πόλεμον.

Ἡ «Νοδόγι-Βρέμια» ἐξ Ἀλβανίας ἀγγέλλει, ὅτι καὶ οἱ Τούρκοι τοῦ Κανκῆς ἐτοιμάζονται διὰ τὸν πόλεμον.

Ο ΔΟΝ ΜΙΓΚΟΥΕΛ

Διαψεύδεται ἐπισήμως ὅτι ὁ ἀνταπαιτήτης τοῦ Πορτογαλλικοῦ Θρόνου δὸν Μιγκουέλ, ὅστις ἔλειπεν ἐκ Πορτογαλλίας ἀνέκτο εἰς Ὀρόντον μὲ σκοπὸς ἐπαναστατικῶς.

Ο ΦΡΑΝΚΟ ΕΙΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΑΝ

ΜΑΔΡΙΤΗ, 25 Ἰανουαρίου.—[Τηλεγράφημα Πρακτορείου Ἀθηνῶν].—Ὁ δεκάτωρ Φράνκο, περὶ τὸν ὅσον εἰρήνην, ἀφίκετο χθὲς τὴν ἐσπέραν καὶ ἀνεχώρησεν ἀμέσως κατευθυνόμενος εἰς Γερμανίαν διὰ Περσίων.

Η ΘΕΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΙΚΩΝ

ΠΩΣ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΤΑ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΑ

Ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὰ γραφόμενα περὶ τῆς στάσεως καὶ τῆς μεταστάσεως τοῦ κ. Α. Σιμοπούλου καὶ τῶν φίλων του, τίποτε δὲν δύναται ἀκόμη νὰ θεωρηθῇ γεγονός.

Αἱ δι' ἐχθροῦς βεβαίως τοῦ κ. Σιμοπούλου δυνάμεις νὰ κλινῶν πρὸς τὸ μέρος τοῦ κ. Ράλλου, πρέπει ὅμως νὰ ληφθῇ ὑπ' ὄψιν, ὅτι, προεκτείνοντες αὐτὸν νὰ ἀποχωρήσων καὶ οἱ φίλοι του, ἐπιβάλλεται προηγου-

Η ΘΕΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΙΚΩΝ

ΠΩΣ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΤΑ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΑ

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Αἱ δι' ἐχθροῦς βεβαίως τοῦ κ. Σιμοπούλου δυνάμεις νὰ κλινῶν πρὸς τὸ μέρος τοῦ κ. Ράλλου, πρέπει ὅμως νὰ ληφθῇ ὑπ' ὄψιν, ὅτι, προεκτείνοντες αὐτὸν νὰ ἀποχωρήσων καὶ οἱ φίλοι του, ἐπιβάλλεται προηγου-

Η ΘΕΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΙΚΩΝ

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Η ΘΕΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΙΚΩΝ

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Η ΘΕΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΙΚΩΝ

ΠΩΣ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΤΑ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΑ

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Αἱ δι' ἐχθροῦς βεβαίως τοῦ κ. Σιμοπούλου δυνάμεις νὰ κλινῶν πρὸς τὸ μέρος τοῦ κ. Ράλλου, πρέπει ὅμως νὰ ληφθῇ ὑπ' ὄψιν, ὅτι, προεκτείνοντες αὐτὸν νὰ ἀποχωρήσων καὶ οἱ φίλοι του, ἐπιβάλλεται προηγου-

Η ΘΕΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΙΚΩΝ

ΠΩΣ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΤΑ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΑ

Ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὰ γραφόμενα περὶ τῆς στάσεως καὶ τῆς μεταστάσεως τοῦ κ. Α. Σιμοπούλου καὶ τῶν φίλων του, τίποτε δὲν δύναται ἀκόμη νὰ θεωρηθῇ γεγονός.

Αἱ δι' ἐχθροῦς βεβαίως τοῦ κ. Σιμοπούλου δυνάμεις νὰ κλινῶν πρὸς τὸ μέρος τοῦ κ. Ράλλου, πρέπει ὅμως νὰ ληφθῇ ὑπ' ὄψιν, ὅτι, προεκτείνοντες αὐτὸν νὰ ἀποχωρήσων καὶ οἱ φίλοι του, ἐπιβάλλεται προηγου-

Η ΘΕΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΙΚΩΝ

ΠΩΣ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΤΑ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΑ

Ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὰ γραφόμενα περὶ τῆς στάσεως καὶ τῆς μεταστάσεως τοῦ κ. Α. Σιμοπούλου καὶ τῶν φίλων του, τίποτε δὲν δύναται ἀκόμη νὰ θεωρηθῇ γεγονός.

μένως νὰ κανονισθῇ ἡ θέσις αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ νέῳ κόμματι—τὸ ὁποῖον δὲν δύναται νὰ γείνη τόσον ταχέως καὶ εὐκόλως.

Ἀνεξαρτήτως ὅμως καὶ τοῦτου, δὲν πρέπει νὰ λησμονῇ τις, ὅτι θὰ συζητηθῇ ἐν τῇ Βουλῇ ἡ σταθερὴ σύμβασις, ἥτις ὡς ἐργον καὶ τοῦ κ. Σιμοπούλου, δὲν εἶνε δυνατόν πρὸς νὰ ἔχῃ αὐτὸν συνήγορον καὶ ὅτι ἀκόμη θὰ ἐλθῇ εἰς συζήτησιν ὁ Προϋπολογισμὸς, τὸν ὁποῖος αὐτὸς ὁ κ. Σιμοπούλος συνέταξε καὶ τὸν ὁποῖον δὲν δύναται βέβαια νὰ... πολεμήτῃ.

Δι' ὅλους αὐτοὺς τοὺς λόγους αἱ διαδόσεις περὶ ἀμέσιν μεταστάσεως τοῦ κ. Σιμοπούλου καὶ τῶν φίλων του εἰς τὸν Πάλλικον κόμμα δὲν εἶνε δυνατόν νὰ παραγματοποιηθῶν ἐντὸς τοῦλάχιστον τῆς παρούσης Συνόδου.

ΟΙ ΣΤΑΦΙΔΟΚΤΗΜΟΝΕΣ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΑΣΕΩΣ

ΙΔΙΑΙΤΕΡΟΝ ΘΛΗΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ

ΠΑΤΡΑΙ, Παρασκευὴ μεσημβρία (ἂν' εὐθείας).—Τὸ Ἀστυνομικὸν Συμβούλιον τῆς Ἑνώσεως τῶν ἐν Πάτραις σταφιδόκτητων συνελθόντων σήμερον εἰς ἐκτακτὸν συνεδρίαν καὶ συσχεθῆν ἐπὶ τοῦ ζητήματος τῶν ἐργασιῶν ἀποδέχεται εὐνοϊκῶς τὴν ἐνέργειαν τῆς Κυβερνήσεως παρὰ τῇ ἑνιάδι καὶ παρακαλεῖ ὅπως ψηφισθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς Βουλῆς ἡ ὑποβληθεῖσα σύμβασις, καθ' ὅσον δι' αὐτῆς ἐξυπηρετοῦνται ἐπικρινῶς τὰ συμφέροντα τῆς παραγωγῆς. Συγχρόνως δὲ τὸ Συμβούλιον τῆς ἑνώσεως ὑπέβαλε πρὸς τὴν ἑνιάδι καὶ εὐχὴν, ὅπως εἰ δυνατόν αὐτὴ ἀναλάβῃ ἐφεξῆς τὴν προμήθειαν τοῦ δεξιοῦ χαλκοῦ εἰς τοὺς παραγωγούς.

Ο ΔΙΑΔΟΧΟΣ ΤΟΥ Δ' ΑΙΡΕΝΤΑΛ

ΒΙΕΝΝΗ, 25 Ἰανουαρίου.—[Τηλεγράφημα Πρακτορείου Ἀθηνῶν].—Ἐφημερίδες τινὲς ἐπιμένουν εἰς τὰς πληροφορίες, καθ' ὅτι ἡ θέσις τοῦ βαρὸν δ' Αἰρεντάλ ἐκλονίσθη ὡς ἀντικεινὸς καὶ ὑποδουλῶντος δὲ διὰ τὸν τὸν μαρκήσιον Παλλοδινίαν, ἥδη προεδρεύον ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει, ὅστις ἐσχάτως ἐπέτυχε παρὰ τοῦ Σουλτάνου ἱκανὴν ἐπιτρέποντα τὴν μετέπειτα διὰ τὴν κατασκευὴν τῆς γραμμῆς τῆς ἐνοῦσης τῆς Τουρκίας πρὸς τὴν Βοσνίαν καὶ Ἑρζεγοβίνην.

ΑΠΟΛΥΣΙΣ ΜΑΥΡΟΒΟΥΝΙΩΝ

ΒΕΛΙΓΡΑΔΙΟΝ, 25 Ἰανουαρίου.—[Τηλεγράφημα Πρακτορείου Ἀθηνῶν].—Οἱ Μαυροβούνιοι φοβητὰι, ὅτι νυνὶ εἰσὶν ἀπολυθῆναι ἐκ τῆς Βελιγραδίας ὡς ἐνεχόμενοι εἰς τὴν δυναμικὴν ἀποπείραν τῆς Κεττινῆς, ἀπελθόντων.

ΑΠΩΛΕΣΤΗ ΜΕΓΑΣ (ΜΑΥΡΟΒΟΥΝΙΩΝ) ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΥ

Παρακαλεῖται ὁ εὐρὺς νὰ ἐξοπλήσῃ τὴν ἀπολύσειν τῆς Ἀστυνομίας καὶ ἀμεταφθέσκει.

ΑΠΩΛΕΣΤΗ ΜΕΓΑΣ (ΜΑΥΡΟΒΟΥΝΙΩΝ) ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΥ

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ΑΠΩΛΕΣΤΗ ΜΕΓΑΣ (ΜΑΥΡΟΒΟΥΝΙΩΝ) ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΥ

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ΑΠΩΛΕΣΤΗ ΜΕΓΑΣ (ΜΑΥΡΟΒΟΥΝΙΩΝ) ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΥ

Παρακαλεῖται ὁ εὐρὺς νὰ ἐξοπλήσῃ τὴν ἀπολύσειν τῆς Ἀστυνομίας καὶ ἀμεταφθέσκει.

ΑΠΩΛΕΣΤΗ ΜΕΓΑΣ (ΜΑΥΡΟΒΟΥΝΙΩΝ) ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΥ

Παρακαλεῖται ὁ εὐρὺς νὰ ἐξοπλήσῃ τὴν ἀπολύσειν τῆς Ἀστυνομίας καὶ ἀμεταφθέσκει.

ΑΠΩΛΕΣΤΗ ΜΕΓΑΣ (ΜΑΥΡΟΒΟΥΝΙΩΝ) ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΥ

Παρακαλεῖται ὁ εὐρὺς νὰ ἐξοπλήσῃ τὴν ἀπολύσειν τῆς Ἀστυνομίας

ΤΑ ΣΗΜΕΡΙΝΑ

ΤΑ ΜΑΡΟΚΙΝΑ

ΔΗΛΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ Κ. ΠΙΣΣΩΝ ΨΕΥΔΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΔΟΣΕΙΣ

ΠΑΡΙΣΙΟΙ, 25 Ιανουαρίου, (Τηλεγράφημα Πρακτορείου Αθηνών). Η κυκλοφορήσασα εκ δευτέρου φήμη, καθ' ην αιματηρά μάχη συνήρθη εις τὸ Μαρόκον, ἐπενεγκόμην σημαντικὰς ἀπωλείας εἰς τοὺς Γάλλους, διαφεύδεται ἐπισήμως καὶ κατηγορηματικῶς. Ἐπίσης εἶνε ἀπολύτως ἀνακριβές, ὅτι γίνεται σκέψις περὶ κινητοποίησης ἐνδὸς σώματος ἀποικιακοῦ στρατοῦ.

Ὁ κ. Πισσών, Ὑπουργὸς τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν, ἀνήγγειλεν εἰς τὸ χθὲς συγκροτηθὲν Ὑπουργικὸν Συμβούλιον, ὅτι ἡ κατάστασις εἰς τὸ Μαρόκον παραμένει ἀμετάβλητος ἀπὸ τῆς τελευταίας συζητήσεως εἰς τὴν Βουλὴν. Αἱ ἐπιθέσεις τῶν φυλῶν κατὰ τῶν Γαλλικῶν προφυλακῶν ἐκεῖ ὅπου ἔλαβε χώραν ἡ μάχη τῆς 2 Φεβρουαρίου (v) ἀπεκρούσθησαν εὐχερῶς.

ΔΙΠΛΟΥΣ ΦΟΝΟΥΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΑ ΜΕΣΟΓΕΙΑ ΠΟΙΑ ΤΑ ΑΙΤΙΑ

Κατὰ τηλεγράφημα τοῦ ἀστυνόμου Κρωτίας, εἰς θέτιν Πόρτο-Ράφτη ἀγρία συμπλοκή, δι' ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ὁποίας ὑπῆρξεν αἰματηρότατον συνέθη ἡθὲς ἐσπέραν ὑπὸ τὰς ἐξῆς περιστάσεις:

Εἰς τὸ παντοπωλεῖον τοῦ Δ. Μαρτὰ ἀπὸ ἐνωρί, εἰσῆλθεν ὁμάς χωρικῶν καὶ ἤρξατο νὰ πίνῃ ἀφόνως. Μετὰ πᾶρον δὲ δύο ὥρας ἐφθασεν εἰς κατὰστασιν κραιπάλης.

Εἰς τότε ἐκ τῆς ὁμάδος, τοῦ ὁποίου τὸ ὄνομα παραμένει ἀγνωστον, εὐρισχόμενος σπῆδον ἐν ἀναισθησίᾳ ἐξεστῶμισε κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων βαρείας πληρητικὰς φράσεις, ἐκεκα τῶν ὁποίων ἐπὶ πᾶσι συμπλοκή.

Ἀποτέλεσμα αὐτῆς ὑπῆρξεν ὁ φόνος ἐκ τῶν διακεκολλημένων τοῦ Μ. Ἀθανασίου καὶ τοῦ Βασιλείου Γωλίου καὶ ὁ τραυματισμὸς τοῦ παντοπώλου Δ. Μαρτὰ, ὅστις παρενέβη ἵνα διαχωρίσῃ τοὺς συμπλεκόμενους.

Οἱ δράσται μετὰ τοῦτο ἐτράπησαν εἰς φυγήν. Ἡ Ἀστυνομικὴ Διεύθυνσις ἀπέστειλεν ἐπὶ τόπου δύναμιν ἐφιππεύων χωροφυλάκων μετὰ τοῦ ἀστυνόμου κ. Μωράκη πρὸς συλλήψιν τῶν πρωταιτιῶν καὶ κολλητῶν τῶν χωρικῶν.

ΤΟ Ζήτημα ΤΩΝ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΩΝ ΒΙΒΛΙΩΝ

Σήμερον τὴν πρωίαν μετέβησαν παρὰ τοῦ κ. Ὑπουργοῦ τῆς Παιδείας οἱ καθηγηταὶ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου κ.κ. Γ. Μηστρίδης καὶ Γ. Χατζιδάκης καὶ συνεζήτησαν μετ' αὐτοῦ διὰ τὸ ζήτημα τῶν διδακτικῶν βιβλίων, ὑποβαλόντες γνώμην, καθ' ἣν δέον νὰ ἀναελθῇ ἡ ἐνέργεια τοῦ διαγωνισμοῦ καὶ ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ νὰ διαρρυθμίσῃ τὸ πρόγραμμα καλλίτερον.

Ὁ κ. Ὑπουργὸς ἀπήντησεν, ὅτι θὰ ἐφήσῃ τὴν γνώμην τοῦ Νομικοῦ Συμβουλίου περὶ τοῦ τρόπου, διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου εἶνε δυνατόν νὰ ἀναελθῇ ὁ διαγωνισμός.

ΧΡΗΜΑΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΑΙΤΙΜΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΜΕΣΗΜΒΡΙΑΣ

Γραφεῖον	Ἰω. Μινέτα
Μετ. Τραπεζῶν	Λογ. ἴσων
Τράπ. Ἑθν. 3.880.—	Consols..... 27.25
» Ἀθηνῶν 132.75	Hellénique..... 45.—
» Ἀνατολ. 135.50	Monopole..... 49.50
» Κρήτης 134.50	Rente..... 39.—
» Ἰπποκρίτων 105.75	Παρίσιον
» Δελφ. 103.75	Rente Française 96.52
» Ἰων. 458.50	Banq. d' Athén 118.—
» Νέας Ἀλφειοῦ 100.75	» Thessal 114.—
» Μετ. Διὰ ὁδοῦ	Chem. de Fer 93.25
» Πειραιῶς 363.—	Electricité..... 90.—
» Θεσσαλ. 128.75	Laurium..... 61.50
» Πελοπ. 103.75	Chances sur Lond 25.15
» Διὰ Δ. Περσ. 823.—	Συνάλλαγμα
» Ἡλεκτρικῆς 106.15	Λογ. ἴσων 28.25
» Μετ. Ἀνατολ. 70.—	Παρ. ἴσων 112.25
» Πρωτοδικείου 83.50	» τῆς τρ. 112.7/8
» Διὰ Δ. Περσ. 85.75	» Δελφ. 112.7/8
» Μεταλλεία 62.25	» Εἰσοδορ. 22.25
» Πρωτ. Στ. 287.—	» Μάρκας 138.25
» Τραπεζ. 53.—	» Κρ. 117.50

ΝΑΥΑΓΙΟΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΥ ΦΟΡΤΗΓΟΥ

Εἰς τοὺς ναυτικούς κύκλους τοῦ Πειραιῶς διεδόθη σήμερον μετ' ἐπιτάσεως, ὅτι μετὰ Νεαπόλεως (Βάτικα) καὶ Ἐλ-ληνικὸν φορτηγὸν ἀνὰ πλοῦν «Μετὰ».

Ἀπετομέρειται περὶ τῆς τύχης τοῦ σκάφους καὶ τοῦ πληρώματος τοῦ ἑλλείποντος.

Τὸ μόνον γνωστὸν εἶνε ὅτι σήμερον τὴν πρωίαν οἱ ἐν Πειραιῶν ἀντιπρόσωποι τῆς ἑταιρείας Γκρέκ κ. κ. Δεκαβίλλας καὶ Θεοχάρης ἀπέστειλαν εἰς τὸν τόπον τοῦ ναυαγίου ναυαγοσωστικὸν πρὸς ἀνέλκυσιν αὐτοῦ.

ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ΠΥΡΚΑΓΙΑ ΔΑΣΟΥΣ

Καθ' ἃ τηλεγραφῶν ἐκ Βόλου πρὸς τὸ Ὑπουργεῖον τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν, εἰς τὰ δημοτικὰ δάση τῆς Σκιάθου ἐξεργάγη μεγάλη πυρκαϊά, ἐκ τῆς ὁποίας κατεστράφησαν περὶ τὰς 20 χιλιάδας πεῦκα.

Καθ' ἃ ἐκ τῶν ἀνακρίσεων ἐξηκριβώθη, πρόκειται περὶ ἐμπρησμοῦ, ἐγνωστὴ δὲ καὶ ὁ δράστης, ἀλλὰ μέχρι τοῦδε δὲν κατωρθώθη νὰ συλληθῇ.

ΤΟ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΟΝ ΣΕΡΒΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ ΔΥΟ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΑΙ

Τὸ προεδρεῖον τοῦ Ἐμπορικοῦ Συλλόγου Ἀθηνῶν ἀπερῶνεν πρὸς τινος διὰ τοῦ προέδρου τοῦ κ. Στρατοῦλη πρὸς τὸν Ἐμπορικὸν Σύλλογον τοῦ Βελιγραδίου ὡραίαν ἐπιστολήν, δι' ἣς βεβαίω, ὅτι οἱ ἐν Ἑλλάδι μετ' ἐνδιαφέροντος παρακολουθοῦμεν τοὺς ἀγῶνας καὶ τὴν ἐξέλιξιν τοῦ Σερβικοῦ ἐμπορίου καὶ εὐχόμεθα ὅπως ἡ Σερβικὴ Κυβέρνησις κατὰ τὴν προσεχῆ ἐπανάληψιν τῶν μετὰ τῆς Ὑψηλῆς Πύλης διαπραγματεύσεων διὰ τὴν Σερβοτουρκικὴν Ἐμπορικὴν Σύμβασιν προνοήσῃ νὰ ἤρῃ τὰ ὑριστάμενα προσκόμματα πρὸς ἀνάπτυξιν καὶ εὐημερίαν τοῦ Σερβικοῦ ἐμπορίου.

«Οἱ συμπολιταὶ μου—ἐξακολουθεῖ τὸ ἔγγραφο—τοῦ Προέδρου τοῦ Ἐμπορικοῦ Συλλόγου Ἀθηνῶν—οἱ τὸ εἰσαγωγικὸν ἐμπόριον μετεργόμενοι ἐπιθυμοῦντες νὰ ἐκδηλώσωνται τὰ φιλικὰ αἰσθήματα, ἅτινα τρέφουσιν πρὸς τὸ φίλον καὶ ὁμόδοξον Σερβικὸν ἔθνος, ὁμοφώνως ἐδήλωσαν ὅτι θὰ προτιμῶσιν ἐφεξῆς τὰ ἐκ Σερβίας ἐξαγόμενα προϊόντα, ὅσα δύναται νὰ καταναλίσκωνται ἐν Ἑλλάδι».

Καὶ ὁ πρόεδρος καταλήγει εὐχόμενος ἀπὸ καρδίας «τὴν σύσφιγξιν καὶ ἀνάπτυξιν τῶν ἐμπορικῶν σχέσεων τῶν δύο λαῶν, τὸν ποσούτων στενὴν συνδεσμένην διὰ τοῦ παρελθόντος καὶ τῶν ὁποίων τὰ συμφέροντα ταυτίζονται».

Εἰς τὴν ἐπιστολήν ταύτην ἐσπευσε ν' ἀπαντήσῃ τὸ Προεδρεῖον τοῦ Ἐμπορικοῦ Συλλόγου Βελιγραδίου διὰ τοῦ ἐξῆς ἔγγραφο:

Ἐντιμότατε Κύριε Πρόεδρε,

Τὴν ὑμετέραν ἐντιμὴν ἐπιστολήν ἐλάβομεν καὶ μετὰ ζωηρῶ ἐνδιαφέροντος ἐγνωμεν τὸ περιεχόμενον αὐτῆς. Εὐχαριστοῦντες διὰ τῆς φιλικῆς διαθέσεως καὶ τῆς ἐκπαινεμένης συμπάθειας, ἐπωφελομένης τῆς εὐκαιρίας ταύτης, ἵνα ἐναρμονισθῇ ὑμῶν τὴν ἡμετέραν ἐπιθυμίαν, ὅπως αἱ μεταξὺ Σερβίας καὶ τῆς ἀδελφῆς ἡμῶν Ἑλλάδος σχέσεις ἀναπτύσσωνται καὶ ὁλοκρῶ ἐνισχυθῶσιν.

Ἀπὸ τῶν ἀμφιβόων ἀναπτύσσωνται ἐμπόρικων ἐξέσεων, εὐμεθὰ βέβαιον, ὅτι θὰ ἐπιτύχωμεν πραγματικὴν χάριν διὰ τὴν συνεννόησιν εἰς πάντα τὰ ζήματα, ἅτινα ἀφορῶσιν εἰς ἀμφοτέρους τὰς χώρας.

Ἐξ ἡμῶν πᾶσα προσπαθεῖα θέλει κατεβληθῇ ὅπως ἐπιτευχθῇ ὁ σκοπὸς οὗτος. Ἐπειδὴ ὁμοῦ φρονούμεν ὅτι ἡ ἀπὸ ἐκμύνην ἡμῶν ἐνέργεια διὰ τῆς συν-ἀφύσεως νέας εὐρυτέρας, τὸ δια-μφοτέρων ἀφορώσας ἐμπορικῆς συμπελάσεως μεταξὺ Σερβίας

καὶ Ἑλλάδος θέλει ἐνισχυθῇ, παρακαλοῦμεν ὑμᾶς ὅπως εὐαρεστούμενοι ἐνεργήσῃτε ἵνα ἡ ἰδέα αὐτῆς ταχέως πραγματοποιηθῇ. Ἐφ' ὅσον εἶνε ἡμῶν γνωστὸν, ἡ ἡμετέρα Κυβέρνησις πρὸς τῶν μηχανῶν προέβη εἰς πούτασιν ἐν τῇ ἐννοίᾳ ταύτῃ παρὰ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ Ὑψηλῇ Κυβερνήσει. Ἀλλὰ τὸ ζήτημα τοῦτο οὐτενὸς ἢ λύσεως ἐκ τῆς ἡμετέρας Ὑψηλῆς Κυβερνήσεως ἐξαρτάται, εἰσέτι πᾶν ἐλπίδι.

Εὐχαριστοῦμεν Ὑμᾶς καὶ πάλιν διὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν φιλοφροσύνην καὶ φιλικότητα ἀσπασίμεθα. Μετ' ἐξαιρετικῶς ὑπολήψεως

Ὁ Πρόεδρος Ὁ Γραμματεὺς
Κώστας Δ. Ριδνίτζ Δρ. Μάρκοβιτς

Η ΣΥΝΕΛΕΥΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΓΑΛΛΙΚΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΣΜΟΥ ΠΡΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛ. ΔΙΚΑΙΩΝ

Τὴν 13ην Ιανουαρίου ἐν Παρίσις ἐγένετο ἡ Γεν. Συνέλευσις τῆς «Γαλλικῆς Ἐνώσεως πρὸς ἀμυναν τῶν δικαίων τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ» ὑπὸ τὴν Προεδρίαν τοῦ τακτικοῦ Προέδρου κ. Ὤμλλ, διευθυντοῦ τοῦ Ἑθνικοῦ Μουσείου τῆς Γαλλίας.

Ὁ κ. Ἐδ. Τερν, ταμίας τοῦ Συλλόγου, ἐκάμεν ἀνάλυσιν τῆς οικονομικῆς καταστάσεως αὐτοῦ, λίαν εὐχαρίστου καὶ ὑπέβαλε πρὸς ἐγκρίσιν τὴν λογιστικὴν τοῦ λήξαντος ἔτους. Ὁ κ. Ὤμλλ ἐξέφρασεν ἀπὸ μέρους τῆς Γεν. Συνελεύσεως τὰς εὐχαριστίας του πρὸς αὐτὸν, εἰς τὰς ἐνεργείας τοῦ ὁποίου ὁ Σύλλογος ὀφείλει κυρίως τὴν οικονομικὴν του εὐεξίαν.

Μετὰ τοῦτο ὁ κ. Π. Γκριμανέλλη ἀνέγνωσε τὴν ἐκθεσίν του περὶ τῶν ἐργασιῶν τῆς Ἐνώσεως τῆς αἰτίας τῆς ἐντύπωσιν, ἣν ἐλάτταν ἀπὸ τὴν αἰδέα αὐτῆς διαλέξεως τῶν κ. κ. Ὤμλλ, Διλ. Δεσάν, Φουζέρ, Τερν, Παγιαρὲς, Μπερλ, Ψυχάρη, Ουαί καὶ Ρεϊνάχ. Ἐξέφρασε δὲ εὐχαριστίας πρὸς τὸν Γαλλικὸν Τύπον, τὸν «Φιγαρό», τὴν «Ἐρμεῖδα τῶν Συζητήσεων», τὸ Πρακτορεῖον Χαβάς, τὸν «Γαλάττην», τὴν «Ἀυγὴν», τὸν «Φανὸν» τὴν «Ἠχώ τῶν Παρισίων» καὶ τὸν «Ἑλληνιστὸν», αἵτινες ἐδημοσίευσαν περιλήψεις τῶν διαλέξεων τούτων εἰς τὰς στήλας των.

Ἀνεκοίνωσε δὲ κατόπιν ὅτι χάρις εἰς τὴν γενναίαν προπορῶν ἐνδὸς ἐκτῶν μελῶν ὁ Σύλλογος ἠδυνήθη νὰ ἔχη ἀπὸ 1ης Ὀκτωβρίου 1907 οἰκίαν χρησιμεύον ὡς ἐδρα αὐτοῦ, ὅπου κατὰ πᾶν Σάββατον 3—5 μ. μ. ἡ γραμματεία δέχεται διδούσα πληροφορίας καὶ δεχομένη προφορικὰς ἀνακοινώσεις.

Ὁ Πρόεδρος κ. Ὤμλλ ἀνεκοίνωσε κατόπιν τὸ πρόγραμμα ἐργασιῶν τὸ κατάρτισθαι ὑπὸ τῆς διοικήσεως ἐπιτροπῆς διὰ τὸ 1908.

Τὸ πρόγραμμα περιλαμβάνει διαλέξεις, αἵτινες θὰ γείνουν ἐν Παρίσις, Μασσαλίᾳ, Βορδῶ, Λυὼν, Λίλ, Νανσύ καὶ εἰς ἄλλας πόλεις ὑπὸ τὴν προεδρίαν ἐνδὸς μελῶν τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς. Ἡ ἐκλογὴ τῶν μελλόντων νὰ ὁμιλήσωσιν ἀνήκει εἰς τὴν Ἐπιτροπὴν, ἥτις παρεχώρησε τὸ δικαίωμα τῆς τοῦτο εἰς τὴν πρεσβείαν τῆς.

Τελευταίος ὁ δεύτερος γραμματεὺς κ. Τριανταφυλλίδης ἐξέθηκε τὰς συμφωνίας πρὸς ἐκδοσιν τῶν διαλέξεων τοῦ Συλλόγου, αἵτινες θὰ ἐκδοθῶσι μετὰ ἑνα μῆνα ὑπὸ τῆς «Γαλλικῆς Ὑπογραφικῆς καὶ Βιβλιοπωλικῆς ἑταιρείας». Ἐπίσης ἀνεκοίνωσε τὰ διαβήματα, εἰς ἃ πρέσβη ἐν ὀνόματι τοῦ Προέδρου πλησίον ἐπιφανῶν προσώπων ἐκτελέσωντων διὰ τὰς διαλέξεις τοῦ 1908.

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ΤΑ ΕΓΚΑΙΝΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΣΚΟΠΕΥΤΗΡΙΟΥ Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ Κ. ΣΤΑΝ

[Κατὰ τὰ χθεσινὰ ἐγκαίνια τοῦ παρὰ τὸν Ἰλιστὸν Σκοπευτήριον, πολλὰς σημασίας λόγον ἐξέφρασεν ὁ βουλευτὴς Κυθήρων καὶ πρῶτον Ὑπουργὸς κ. Σ. Στάης, παραδίδων τοῦτο ἐκ μέρους τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς πρὸς τὴν Α. Ὑ. τὸν Διάδοχον. Τὸν λόγον τοῦτον δημοσιεύομεν ἀμέσως κατωτέρω].

Ἐνθὺν ὅτι, ἡ εὐλογητὴ εἶνε ἡ πανηγυρικὴ αὕτη ὥρα, καθ' ἣν τελοῦμεν ὑπὸ τὴν σκεπὴν τοῦ Διάδοχου τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἔθνους, τοῦ περιβόλου τοῦ ἐν τῇ ἡγεμονικῇ αὐτοῦ καρδίᾳ τοῦ εὐγενεστάτου πόθους καὶ τὰς τιμαλφαστάς ἐλπίδας τοῦ Πανελληνίου, τὰ ἐγκαίνια τῆς Προτύπου Σκοπευτικῆς Σχολῆς, τῆς ἀνεγερθείσης πρωτοβουλίας μὲν τῆς ὑπὸ τὴν προεδρίαν τῆς ὑμετέρας Ὑψηλότητος ἐπιτροπῆς τῶν Ὀλυμπιακῶν Ἀγώνων καὶ τοῦ ὑπὸ τὴν προστασίαν τῆς Α. Β. Ὑ. τῆς προηγουμένης Σοσίας Συλλόγου πρὸς διάδοσιν ὠφελίμων διδόντων, τῇ φιλοτιμίᾳ δὲ χρηρηγία τοῦ φιλοστόργου τῆς Πατρίδος τέκνου τοῦ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἐλληνικωτάτου κ. Παρίση Μπελ-λῆν.

Ἡ Σχολὴ αὕτη, Ὑψηλότητε, μέλλει νὰ εἶνε ἡ ἀφῆρη καὶ ὁ πόρος τῆς καθολικῆς ἀκρίσεως τῶν ἐλλήνων εἰς τὴν ἐπὶ σκοπῶν βολήν.

Ἡ ἀσκήσις αὕτη εἶνε ὁλογομένως ἐκ τῶν πρώτων κεραλαίων τῆς καθόλου ἐθνικῆς παιδείας καὶ ἐκ τῶν θεμελιωδῶν καθήκοντων παντὸς πολίτου ἐλευτέρου, ἔχοντος συνείδησιν τῆς ὑψηλῆς εὐθύνης πρὸς τὴν χώραν αὐτοῦ.

Αἱ Σκοπευτικαὶ Σχολαί, Ὑψηλότητε, αἵτινες ὡς ἐκ φυσικοῦ προέκυψαν νὰ βλαστήσωσιν ἐκ τῆς σήμερον ἐπ' αἰσίοις οἰωνοῖς ἐγκαινισθῶσιν, ὁ ἀποδοῖναι οἰωνοὶ γόνιμοι ἀποστολῶν καὶ διαπαιρέσεων τοῦ πρὸς τὴν πατρίδα μεγάλου καθήκοντος.

Θὰ διδάσκωσι τὰ τέκνα τῶν ἐλευθέρων Ἑλλήνων, πρὶν ἢ ταῦτα εἰσέλθωσιν εἰς τὴν ἀνδρικήν παλαίστραν τοῦ στρατιώτου, ὅτι ἡ τῆς πατρίδος ἀμύνα δὲν εἶνε καθήκον καὶ βάρος ἐκ τῶν κοινῶν, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἱερώτερον καὶ τὸ εὐγενέστερον τῶν καθήκοντων.

Θὰ ἐκπαινεῖ τὴν πεποιθήσιν ὅτι τὸ πρὸς τὴν πατρίδα καθήκον τοῦτο εἶνε οὐσια εὐφρόνης καὶ εὐχαρῆς ὀρεξιμένη οὐ μόνον εἰς τοὺς σπουδαίους τῶν προγόνων ἡμῶν, ἐξ ὧν ἀνδράσις αἰώνια ζωὴ καὶ δόξα, οὐ μόνον εἰς τὸ ὑπέρτατον τοῦτο ἔδαφος τῆς εὐκλείας καὶ τῆς εὐγενείας τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐνδελεχῶς ζωοπορευμένην φυγὴν τῆς παρακευαζομένης μεγάλης Ἑλλάδος, τῆς θρησκείας ταύτης τῶν φωτῶν, τῆς λαοφύσεως συνηθέως τὴν προνομίαν νὰ ζῇ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀθάνατος.

Οἱ καιροὶ ἐνάλιασσονται, καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν ἀλλοτὰ κατὰ περιόδους ἐπιβάλλονται ἐφόδια καὶ μέσα πρὸς τὸν τελικὸν σκοπὸν τῆς ἀμύνης τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἔδαφους τῆς Πατρίδος καὶ τῆς σωτηρίας τοῦ ἔθνους ἀποστολῆς.

Οἱ πάλαι ποτὲ ἀγῶνες περὶ τὸ Κρόνιον καὶ τὴν Ἀλκίην τὴν ἱερὰν καὶ τὴν ὅλην Ἑλληνικὴν Γῆν, πρὸς παρασκευὴν ἀνδρῶν φυγῆς καὶ σωματικῶν, δὲν ἐπαυροῦσιν ὑπὸ τὰς συγκρούσεις συνθήκας πρὸς ἐπίτευξιν τοῦ τελικοῦ ἡμῶν σκοποῦ.

Πρὸς τὴν καλλιέργειαν αὐτῶν δέον νὰ ἐπιβλεπῇ, ὡς ἐπιβάλλουσιν αἱ πρόδοι τῆς ἐπιστήμης, καὶ ἡ στρατιωτικὴ προπαιδείσις τῶν Ἑλλήνων παιδῶν.

Ἡ βραχυτάτη στρατιωτικὴ θητεία, ἥτις ὑπαγορεύεται σήμερον ἀναγκαῖον ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκονομικῶν συμφερόντων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κοινωνικῶν περιστάσεων, ἐπιβάλλει, μάλιστα παρ' ἡμῶν, τὴν ἐν τοῖς Σχολαῖς στρατιωτικὴν προπαιδεύσιν, ἐπεὶ σήμερον οὐκ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀδαιρέτην τριάδα τῆς πειθαρχίας, τῆς γυμναστικῆς καὶ τῆς σκοποβολῆς, ὡς ἐπὶ θεμελίον καὶ ἐπιστημονικῶς ἐκτελέσῃ τὸ ἐθνικὸν ἡμῶν οἰκεδωτικόν.

Ἐνεκα τῶν μακροχρόνιων ἐθνικῶν ἡμῶν πεποιτήσεων καὶ τῆς ἀναποδορίτου διαπορῆς τοῦ ἡμετέρου γένους, ὀλίγοι δύνανται συγκριτικῶς τὸν ἀριθμὸν, ἔχοντες ἡμεῖς ἰδίᾳ, εἰπερ τις καὶ ἄλλος, τὴν ἀναγκὴν καὶ τὸ συμφέρον νὰ ἀντικεισώμεθα τὸ ἡμετέρον τοῦτο μειονέκτημα καὶ νὰ ἀναπληρώσωμεν τὴν κινδυνώδη ταύτην ἐλλείψιν διὰ τῆς αὐστηρικῆς ἀσκήσεως συμπαγῆς τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς νεότητος εἰς τὴν στρατιωτικὴν δεξιότητα, ὃ ἡ μόνον δύναται νὰ γίνῃ ἐμπρακτος ἀλήθεια ἡ παροπαρδομένη ὑπόληξις: Ἡδὲ πολιτικῶς Ἑλλήνων ἐστὶν ἀποδοτικὸς ἡμᾶ καὶ ἡ ἀποδοτικὸς σκοπευτικῆς.

Δὲν εἶνε μόνον, Ὑψηλότητε, τῆς μεγάλης ἡμῶν ιστορίας διδάγμα ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐν Μαράθῳ τροπαίου ἐως τῶν ἐν Κρήτῃ προσφώνων ἡρώων ἀγώνων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἀπαιτήσεως τοῦ κόσμου τῶν ὡμῶν ἀναγκαιότητος τῶν στρατιωτικῶν πραγμάτων φαιτῶν μύθου, ὅτι ἡ περὶ τὸ βάλλειν ἐμπειρία εἶνε ἐκ τῶν κυριωτάτων στοιχείων τοῦ νίκης ἐν ἐκδοτικῶν στρατιωτικῶν, εἰς οὐσιαστάτων ἐφεδρῶν αὐτοῦ, αἱ περὶ τὴν θάρρους καὶ πίστεως, ἐπιτόνους δὲ συνηθῶς καὶ τῶν νεύρων καὶ τῆς φυγῆς αὐτοῦ.

Διὰ τῆς μεθοδικῆς ταύτης ἀσκήσεως καὶ τῆς ἐν τῇ εὐστοχίᾳ ὑπερβολῇ οἱ ὀλίγοι γίνονται ἀκρίβως πάλαι, ἡ ὁρὰς αὐτῶν εἰς ἀμύνην, ἡ χεὶρ μεταβάλλεται εἰς πολυχέρειον καὶ ἡ μοχλὸς εἰς διὰ μαγείας θαύματος, καὶ εἰς πᾶσιν καὶ εἰς νέφος πολέμου, κατὰ τὸν ποιητὴν.

Εἰς τοὺς ἀγῶνας τῆς ἀπολυτρώσεως τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν πολλὰς τὴν ὑπεροχὴν προσέδωκεν ἡ σκοπευτικὴ δεξιότης, διότι σπανίως ἤτολμον αἱ πρῶτοι, ὡ

αὐτὴ ὁ ἱατρός ἐλάλῃων τὴν φόβαν αὐτὴν ἐ- | Τέχν. Διευθυντής ΤΣ ΣΠΥΡ. ΟΙΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

”ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ“

ΟΡΟΙ ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΗΣ

ΟΡΟΙ ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΗΣ

ΑΘΗΝΩΝ-ΠΕΙΡΑΙΩΣ — ΕΠΑΡΧΙΩΝ

Ἐργοτάξ. Δρ. 18.—	Ἐργο. Δρ. 19.80
Ἐξάμ. » 9.—	Ἐξάμ. » 9.90*
Μηνιαία » 1.50	Μηνιαία » 1.60

ΓΡΗΓΟΡΙΟΣ ΣΥΝΤΑΚΤΗΣ
ΣΠΥΡ. ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝΙΔΗΣ

ΗΜΕΡΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ
ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ 9 ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ

ΧΡΗΜΑΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ

I. I. MINETTAS
1 Σεπτεμβρίου 1906

Τράπεζα Ἀνατολῆς	»	142.50
Προσπονημένοι	Δε	105.50

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Πανελλήνιος.....	94.25
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Consolidés	Δρ. 86.75
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Larissa	"	
PARIS		
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Banq. Athènes.....	"	143.—
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Chem. de Fer Thessal.....	"	167.—
Electricité.....	"	83.50

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Change sur Londres.....	»	25.19
ΣΥΝΑΛΛΑΓΜΑΤΑ		
Εισοδήματα.....	Δρ.	21.70

Δουδίνου	»	27.40
Παρισίων ὅψεως	»	109.)—
Τέλος τρέχ.	»	108 1)2
Μάρχα	»	134.1)2
Κορώνα:	»	115.5)8

ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗ ΚΙΝΗΣΙΣ

Ὁ κ. Α. Σιδεράς
Ἐπαγγέλθεν ἐν τοῦ ἀναγκαστικοῦ
του ταξιδίου εἰς τὴν Τήνον ὁ διευ-
θυντὴς τοῦ ταχυδρομείου Ἀθηρῶν
κ. Δουκᾶς Σιδεράς.
Οἱ ἀλληλογραφούντες δυνάμεθα νὰ

εἰμεθα τῶς αἰσχυρότεροι διὰ τὴν τυ-
χὴν τῶν ἐπιστολῶν μας:

Φρησκευτικὴ ὁμιλία.
Ὁμιλήσει αὐτοῖς ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ναῷ

τὴν Ἀγίαν Εὐφροσύνην καὶ τῆς ἀσθενείας
 τῶν ἀνοσούντων καὶ αὐτὴν ἐν πνεύματι λαλοῦσαν
 γιὰ τὸ ἀρχιμανδουίτης κ. Πανάρετος
 Δουληγένης.

ΑΣΤΕΡΟΣΚΟΠΕΙΟΝ

Περὶ τῆς ἀστέρος ἀποκάλυψεως ἱκανὸν

Βαρομετρίῃ ὑψεῖς ἀρκούντως ἰσχυρὰ
ἀνεφάνη ἐν τῇ ΒΔ βαίνουσα πρὸς ΝΑ. Αἱ
δὲ ὑψηλαί πίεσεις αἱ κατέχουσαι γῶες τῇ
Εὐρώπῃ σινοδὴν ἐξέλιπον. Ἐν Ἑλλάδι ἡ

Ἡ θεοκρατία ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς παρέμεινε
σιεδὸν ἡ αὐτή. Θεοκραταὶ σήμερον τὴν

8 π. κ. ἐν Ἀθήναις 22,2, Κερκύρα 20,0,
Πάτρας 21,5, Σπάρτη 20,2, Ἄνδρα
24,1, Αἰγίω 20,9, Χαλκίδι 23,2, Με-
σολογγίω 20,9, Σύρω 25,0, Ναυπλίω

22,0, Ἀρσίνη 18,5, Τριχκαλλοίς 19,4, Κων)πόλει 19,7, Ἀλεξανδρεία 25,0, Βι-
έννη 16,9, Ρώμη 15,0, Παρίσιος 14,0.
Ἡ μεγίστη ἐν Ἀθήναις 28,6, ἡ αὐτὴ με

1,2 υπό την κανονικήν.
Ούρανός τὸ πλείστον αἴθριος.
"Άνεμοι μετ' ἀσπλητοὶ ἀσθενεῖς.

Θάλασσα σχεδὸν γαληνιαία.
Υγρασία ἐν Ἀθήναις μετρία (48).

TAXYΔΡΟΜΕΙΟΝ

ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ, 2 Σεπτεμβρίου.—Εἰς
 Ἀγρυπτον, Κύπρον (Διακόνη) 8 π. μ.—
 Εἰς Μιτυλήνην, Σάμον καὶ Ρόδον (Λούδ)

9 π.μ. Εἰς Βουλγαρίαν (Τζών) 10 π. μ.
Εἰς Καβάλλαν, Πόρτο-Λαγὼ καὶ Δεδεαγάτς.
(Δούδ) 10 π.μ. Εἰς Εὐρώπην ἐν γένει καὶ
Ἀμερικὴν (Φλώριε) μεσημβρίαν. — Εἰς

Θεσσαλονίκην καὶ Σερβίαν (Φλώριο) 11
π. μ.—Εἰς Χίον (Φλώριο) 11 π. μ.—Εἰς
Ἥπειρον (Φλώριο) 11 π. μ.—Εἰς Δαρ-
δανέον. Κωνσταντινούπολιν. Ὁλόκληρον

Βουλγαρίαν, Ρουμανίαν καὶ Ρωσσίαν
(Λόυδ) 1 μ. μ.—Εἰς Θεσσαλονίκην καὶ
Σερβίαν (Γουδῆ) 5 μ. μ.—Εἰς Σμύρνην,

Μιτυλήνην (Κεδίσιοι) μεσημβριαν.
 ΘΕΑΜΑΤΑ
 ΝΕΑ ΣΚΥΝΗ — Δ.δ. Πύργου, 1880

«Οἱ ἔφεδροι τοῦ 87». Τὴν Δευτέραν θὲ

Εὐχαριστίας ἐνέσκηψε χιονοθύελλα. Ἡρ-
χισε τὸ ἀπόγευμα· τὸ βράδυ, ἡ χιών ἦτο
δύο δακτύλους στρωμένη εἰς τοὺς δρόμους,
Ὁ Ζωιανῆς ἐδοκίμασε νὰ περυνῇ τὰς

γοναίκας· ἀλλ' ἐπῆγε εἰς ἓν καφφορεῖον
διὰ τὰ ζεσταθῆ καὶ ἐπιε δύο ποτὰ, ὕστε-
ρον ἔφυγε δρομαῖος διὰ τὰ διαφύγη τὸν

περισσόν. Επιστρέφεν εἰς τὸ σπίτι,
στοχασθεὶς νὰ τὰς περιμένῃ πλαγιαστμένος·
εὐθὺς τὸν ἐπῆρεν ὁ ὕπνος. Ὅταν ἤνοιξε
πάλιν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς του, κατεῖχeto

ἀπὸ τριμερον ἐφιαλτην ἡ Ἑλβετία τὸν
ἔσειε διὰ τὸν ἐξυπνήση. Κατ' ἀρχὰς δὲν
ἐνόησε τί τοῦ ἔλεγον ἡ Ὄνα δὲν ἐγύρισε
στὸ σπίτι ! Ἠρώτησε τί ὥρα εἶνε Ἦσαν

ἐξημερώματα. Ἡ Ὄνα δὲν ἐπέστρεψε εἰς τὸ σπίτι· καθ' ὅλην τὴν νύκτα. Ἐκαμνε ψυχρὸς δριμύ· τὸ χιόνι ἦτο ἕνα πόδα σταυμμένο εἰς τὸ ἔδαφος.

Ὁ Ζουργκῆς, μὲ ἐν σκίρτημα, εὐρέθη
ὄρθιος. Ἡ Μαρίτσα ἔλλαιεν ἀπὸ τρόμον,
καθὼς καὶ τὰ παῖδια, κατὰ συμπάθειαν.

εις επιμετρῶν, ὁ μικρὸς Στανισλαβας ἐγχα-
 λικεν, ὁ φόβος τῶν χιόνων τῷ ἐπανῆλθεν.
 Ὁ Ζουργκὴς ἐφόρεσε τὰ παπούτσια καὶ
 τὸ πάλτόν του· εἰς διάστημα στιγμῆς, εἰ-

γενεξέλθει. Ὑστερον ἐν τούτοις ἐνόησεν
ὅτι δὲν εἶχεν ἀνάγκην καὶ νὰ σπεύδῃ
διότι δὲν ἤξευρε ποῦ πηγαίνει. Ἦτο σκά-
τος βαλὺ ὅπως τὰ μεσάνυχτα, τὸ γινώ-

ἐπιπτεν πυκνόν; Τα πάντα ἦσαν τόσον σι-
πηλά ὥστε ἤκουε τὸν θροῦν τῶν πιπτα-
σῶν νιφάδων. (Ἀκολουθεῖ)

