

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, April 16, 1931

p. 1. Monarchies and Democracies.

Alphonso's monarchy has also ended, and Spain since, yesterday, is classified among the democracies.

The falling of Kingdoms in the last few years has become such an ordinary thing that it has ceased to create any sensation whatever. Kings, now existing, may be counted on by the fingers of one's hand, and in a few years they will become a rarity. The question, however, is: By abolishing monarchies and establishing democracies, do the modern problems confronting all Nations get solved?

Democracy is as old a political system of government as monarchy, and the constitutional monarchy, or the democratic monarchy, brought such confusion between them as to make one unable to decide as to which is the more democratic: the English form of government, with its King, or the French form, with its President?

The matter, however, does not lie any longer with the form of government. The economic problem that confronts, all people of the world today, cannot be solved either by monarchy or democracy. Before long the need of some more

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timely form of government will appear through which the economic problem, as much for every State as for all the States together, will be solved.

Before this new form of government takes form, monarchies and democracies, in their present form, will go down, and the new form, the real people's Democracy will prevail, in which the opinion of the many, and not of the few, as is the case today with monarchies and democracies, will guide the destiny of the people's of the World. Both monarchy and democracy, of the present day, are oligarchic and differ only in name.

They are forms of government which serve the interests of the few and, for that reason, have created many economic problems which beset and afflict the whole world.

In any case we Greeks and American democrats have the duty to salute the new Spanish democracy and shout: "Who is next?"

(Full)



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, November 6, 1930

Anti-Christ Church.

p. 6. The anti-religious mania of the Communists has reached the zenith of its intensity. Recently the Soviet Journal Atheist, whose exclusive purpose is to uproot religious prejudices from the conscience of contemporary Russians, distributed circulars in all the provinces of the Volga urging the people to contribute their share towards the erection of a big anti-Christ.

Russia, as you see, is progressing by leaps and bounds, in their aims against Christian religion. The Bolsheviks are even clever enough to protest that all the civilized people of the world want to declare a general crusade against their barbarious and criminal methods.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Dec. 13, 1929

THEY DO IT BETTER IN ENGLAND  
(New York World)

In an Ohio court two men and a woman have been sentenced to the penitentiary for from five to ten years on the charge of criminal syndicalism. The press reports, as to the nature of their offense, are not full, but it appears that they indulged in Communistic addresses last August. It seems they were attempting to deliver an address in keeping with the platform of the Communist Party when apprehended. The woman was charged with distributing Communistic pamphlets to the crowd. The severity of the comments of the Court in passing sentence was inspired, in part at least, by the contemptuous attitude of the accused toward the bench.

Somehow it is hard to believe that the country has been saved from a serious menace. The people of Ohio are a hard-headed, sensible sort of people who probably look upon Communism with more curiosity than concern. Theoretically, we permit people to advocate any political



The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1929

system they choose. A Communist ticket can go upon the ballot. If the speeches were made to an orderly crowd and there was no danger of rioting, it would probably have been just as well to have ignored the meeting.

They do it better in England. There they have a theory that free speech is a safety valve. In Hyde Park one may hear a Communist speech almost any time. No one gets excited about it. Nothing happens. The effect is nil.

No doubt the men and the woman in Ohio could have asked nothing better than an arrest, a trial and conviction, with a heavy sentence. Publicity is what they seek. Their general attitude during the trial was such as to deprive them of any sympathy. As a matter of policy it would have been just as well to have allowed them to talk.

Our theories of government are sound enough to stand the arbitrament of debate. It serves no useful purpose to give the dignity of martyrdom to people of no consequence who are unable to do harm.



The Greek Press, July 10, 1929

THE LAW ON COMMUNISM--By K. Benizelos

Since the communistic party follows the leads of the **3rd International**, accepting inspiration and checks outside of the dominion, from Moscow and come not to reveal theoretical communistic ideas, but to organize the means needed for enforcing and **strengthening** any overthrow they are planning; it has the status quo of an infant when left alone to feed and preserve itself.

This is the substance of the situation, as someone said, and from this knowledge, the Government asks you to vote this law, believing that your votes will be of the utmost use, because up till today all governments realize that if we don't turn communistic energies away from governing bodies, business will be at a standstill.

We must prevent this! We must refer these injustices to the courts. That is the course we are pursuing. You tell me our future is not in peril. I believe that--but it isn't possible for a self-respecting duty--conscious Government to stand aside every time a strike occurs and watch the communistic factors intervene and push the workers into differences which will result in riot and bloodshed'.





The Greek Press, July 10, 1929

It is my belief that the Communistic Party is an enemy to the working class. Whenever a strike occurs, the Communists are always there doing their best to ensnare workers and employers, seeing how many victims they can add to their lists. We all know that and that is what is behind every strike.

We know very well that this party receives orders from outside and has no other purpose than to cause a split between employer and employee and their joy is unbounded if a strike fails and the workers return to their jobs, discouraged and with bitterness in their hearts. These are the reasons we want your vote on the Communistic Bill.

Saloniki, July 14, 1928, p. 1

ROYALTY AGAIN IN AMERICAN LIMELIGHT.

BY THOMAS S. HUTCHISON.

The Chicago Tribune of June 29th, tells a miserable story of another Florida real estate explosion. And to the extreme amazement of the American people and also to the Greeks here and abroad, this thing was fathered by a former King of Greece. But, fortunately, this so-called monarch has been exiled by the intelligence of the Greeks, as the brains of Greece saw that Royal men and Royal women were incapable of furnishing them the kind of government Greece demands. Hence the King and his crowd were dismissed.

A Florida land company, organized by bold and audacious Americans, but upon the idea of bringing an ex-royal king into their scheme, as they knew that one, George the Second, had been eliminated from his Royal Job by the intelligent and sane men of Greece.



Saloniki, July 14, 1928.



Believing that this ex-king needed a "meal ticket," they induced him to join them in their enterprise. The land promoters had in mind many wealthy and influential men and women of the eastern shores of the United States, and realized that some of the big rich of America still had a craving for Royalty, as some silly Americans marry into this class. These promoters understood that if George the Second were in the game, it would enable them to fleece these lovers of Royalty, thereby gaining for themselves big sums of money, etc.

Almost every human endeavor had been exhausted in selling Florida swamps, towns and what not. Happening to think of the ex-king and how his name would add to the sales, they caught little "George" in their net.

Saloniki, July 14, 1928.



The promoters understood that kings and the like are parasites doing no useful service, and they showed him where he could make money out of his titles, ranks or patents or whatever kingly folk have to sell; including "divine rights," another asset claimed by Royalty. They persuaded the king to buy lands from them, extending all the credit he might wish. They agreed to furnish him the money to build house in which he must live, and after a time he could sell the house and make piles of money.

King George fell for the suggestion, and the thing only failed of success, due to the financial panic which struck this Florida bubble like an enraged cyclone, knocking the bottom out of it.

Friends of Greece, whether here or abroad, take notice of the act of this so-called king. Thank your lucky star that the intelligent citizenship of Greece has forever ended and eliminated Royalty, of the kind headed by George, or his sort.



Saloniki, July 14, 1928.

When a so-called king is willing and ready to swap his royal robes or power for mere money in the shape of Florida real estate, it is high time for all Greeks and Americans to scorn and stigmatize the name of king, nobleman, or another name that might contribute to such financial infamy. All honor to the Hellenic Republic. All honor to the men who killed the power and influence of the worthless wretches who imposed their Royal decrees on the Greek race, affronting the decency, culture, fame and education of this great people. A people of Demosthenes, Socrates, Pericles and all of the mighty ones who have passed, but whose names will emblazon the pages of history for all time.

The ex-king George the Second should come to America and help sell the lands he caused **gullible** Americans to buy. His name caught these people and he should assist in extricating them from the financial dilemma in which they find themselves by believing in his Royalty. Long live the Hellenic Republic!



SALONIKI, October 8, 1927

Appeal to the Greeks, Against Communism.

Greeks of Chicago and America, do not entirely devote your daily efforts towards gaining the almighty dollar; devote an hour or so daily to acquaint yourselves with the destructive propaganda of the Bolshiviks, who attempt to destroy and entirely eradicate National and International principles of religion, science, philosophy, sacred ties of family life, honor, truth, education, and everything that is good and holy for the maintenance of established society. The slaughter and death from hunger of 15,000,000 Christians in Russia, should be enough to wake you up and take notice of the menace to civilization. Hundreds of thousands of children of both sexes are left to roam the streets of Russia, living a life of misery, sleeping in the streets, halls, and caves; a life much inferior than the life that the animals lead. Is not this enough to convince you that the aim of the Reds is to destroy the Ideals of the Human Race, to disintegrate the foundation of Christianity the world over and to throw the Human Race in the pits of darkness, ignorance, immorality and disintegration of Nationalism?

Oh Greeks of today! do not treat this Bolshiviki Monster with indifference but fight it with all of your power, before it is too late.

SALONIKI, September 24, 1927

The Two-Headed Monster: Appeal to the Greeks Against Communism.-

With a great chagrin I see, that not only in Greece, but here also, some of our Greek sons have communistic tendencies.

In Greece, some years ago, a group of Bolshiviks invaded our country and united themselves with that element of Greece, which advocates the change of our language, forming the two-headed monster and making ingress into the hearts of the uninformed, advocating better language, better times and the abolition of capital. While our authorities thought that as silly, the poisonous and destructive propaganda worked smoothly and swiftly, initiating members and advocating a real paradise on earth. In order that our readers of Saloniki realize what kind of Paradise the Bolshiviks have prepared for Greece, I'll print, briefly, some of the writings of Mr. Aristides Andronicos, who until recently was Greek Consul-General in Petrograd and, who for many years studied the diabolic plans of the Bolshiviks.

"The Moguls of Bolshivism in Russia are the biggest Demagogues of all history, instead of turning Russia to an earthly Paradise, they have turned it into Hades.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SALONIKI, September 21, 1927The Two-Headed Monster:

The tragic scenes of Nero and the Medieval Crusaders' were absolutely children's play in comparison to what took place under the Bolshevik yoke. The leaders of Communism in Russia applied the principle of their dogma to the extent of grabbing the wealth of the rich, which they did not distribute to the poor, as they said, but kept it for themselves." Their advocacy, that manual laborers should govern the country is contrary to the laws of Nature and God. In my future publications, I will analyze the matter thoroughly.



SALONIKI, April 9, 1927

GREEK NEWS (Athens)

It became known that agents of Communistic propaganda are active and are endeavoring to have Reds appointed in some Educational Institutions of the Nation. The aim of the Reds is, to poison the mind of the Greek youth, advocating, that the idea of Patriotism is an antiquated and that the practice of Religion is a criminal action, tending to make citizens slaves of the clergy and the Government.

The Greek government promptly ordered an extensive investigation and is determined to clean up the country of such a destructive element. In some of the suspected schools the agents of the government are feverishly working for the eradication of communistic influences.

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SALONIKI, Nov. 13, 1926

The Result of the Elections.

p. 1. The Greek royalists of Chicago and the remainder of the country are asked to heed the results of the elections in Greece. It is about time to become sane and eliminate the absurd and foolish idea of restoring royalty to govern Greece. This preposterous conception, that we must restore royalty to rule the free people of Greece, has divided the Greeks of America in two irreconcilable classes, the royalists, (who are in the minority) and the republicans. Such a division should not have taken place here in America. As American citizens we should not entertain dynastic thoughts, and those who are not American citizens, as yet, should be ashamed of abusing the friendliness, patience, and freedom of this country extended to them. It is about time to shake ourselves free from such an illusion and misconception. America does not stand for royalty. Why do the Greeks, (at least some of us), continue to go contrary to the fundamental principles of our adopted country?

The elections in Greece were held, yesterday, and the result is a final blow to the hopes, aspirations, and ambitions, of the element which has so earnestly desired royalty to govern. Evidently, Greece still maintains a few





SALONIKI, Nov. 13, 1926

voters who cling to the useless obsession of wanting Kings to run the country. But happily the intelligence of Greece has spoken decisively, indeed, by more than a two to one majority, and it is now desired that this should be the last endeavor to foist the silly idea of a worthless system of government upon the backs of a free people. Surely this misguided and mistaken crowd will now bow gracefully, to the undoubted will of the great majority, and forever stop this ridiculous nonsense and accept cheerfully, in good faith, the only sane, safe, and permanent method, which is; to bring the great Greek race back to the position it looks on as its right and has enjoyed.

The great war, just ended by the results of the elections, has shown to the statesmen and people of Greece that the parasites, termed royalty, are unfit to rule Greece. It is time for the small, annoying and troublesome minority, to bow before the inevitable, and become useful and patriotic supporters of the republican system of government, the wiser Greeks have adopted.

The Greeks of America living under a republican form of government should fondly hope that this sane republican system will teach every one (including the royalists), that freedom can only be acquired and held by the whole people,



SALONIKI, Nov. 13, 1926

and not by a king, queen, prince, or pontentate. This should be decided only by the actual voice of all the people, in their own sovereign capacity, expressed in elections periodically, where the will of the majority prevails.

The people of the land showed intelligence and did their duty in banishing royalty, and now it is up to these distinguished patriotic statesmen of Greece to do their duty, if they wish to be honored by the people, and continue to be in power.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 11, 1926

THE GREEK BOLSHEVIKIS



The monstrous scourge of Bolshevism, has begun to manifest itself amongst the Greeks. As every disease of the body, or of the soul, or a social disease, requires careful treatment, so Bolshevism requires systematic elimination, before its venomous serum contaminates society until a cure is too late.

Bolshevism, as a social contagious disease that grips and throttles the people of the world, today, must be treated with extreme care and steadfastness. All of us, who participated in the first Bolshevistic debate of the Greco-Bolshevics in Chicago, remember how the Greek apostate shamelessly and unscrupulously proclaimed, that religion, under the banner of Bolshevism, has no value and no significance, and must be destroyed, as an antiquated and rotten institution.

Such a blasphemous and impious utterance could neither be tolerated nor overlooked. The degenerate Greek leader was asked to define religion, but the woolly-tongued backslider, although semi-cultured, was utterly ignorant of the Aristotelian maxim, "An assertion is not a proof". He

Saloniki, Sept. 11, 1926



failed to give any sane and logical interpretation, but plunged into a labyrinth of depravity and continued to throw an appalling squall of vituperation on religion.

The cool-headed propounder of religion, at the debate, succeeded in lessening the scope of the apostate's influence by disabusing the mind of many of his followers, and leaving the hireling of Russia with only a small group of his paid cronies. However, the danger of contamination should not be overlooked and it is the imperative duty of every Greek society in Chicago to keep a vigilant eye over the activities of hired organizers from Moscow.

This social pestilence made its appearance recently in Greece, where it gained ground owing to the inertia of the government, but when Mr. Pangalos became Dictator, he ostracized every one of them when he began to clean his house of this contagious disease.

Whether, Gen. Kondilis would do likewise, remains to be seen, nevertheless, Bolshevism must be destroyed or Paganism will prevail. We hope that Gen. Kondilis, leaving aside the distraught political pathos of vengeance, will continue to keep free from the contamination of Bolshevism.

H. Salopoulos.

Saloniki, Aug. 28, 1926

GENERAL KONDILIS. THE SEVENTH REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

p. 1.- The Greeks of Chicago, as well as all the Greeks of America, should be thankful that we live and prosper in this great Republic where revolutions are practically unknown.

We are informed, that in Greece the seventh revolution has taken place. General Kondilis, at the head of the new revolution, in the twinkle of an eye and without a bloodshed, overthrew the government, and the Dictatorship of General Pangalos. Greece is making Mexico look like an amateur as far as revolutions are concerned. Shame on you, Greece. Shame on you, Greek Politicians.

Is Greece owned by politicians or are the politicians owned by Greece? We, the Greeks of America, remind those politicians of Greece, whom, for the sake of courtesy, we call statesmen, that the duty of a statesman is not to serve the interest and welfare of himself and his clique, but, on the contrary, his duty is to serve the country as a whole.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Saloniki, Aug. 28, 1926

The apathy of the Greek people towards the administration of state affairs, and the personal gain and egotism of those pseudo-statesmen, are potent factors of instability and of revolution. As brother-Greeks from this side of the ocean, we appeal to you, Gen. Kondilis, with the following invocation:

Dear General: In the name of our Great and Holy Country, we implore you to act wisely, rightly, and justly. We beseech you, in the name of your Military honor not to permit your authority to be swayed hither and thither by emotional folly and vengeance. We remind you, General, of the victories and glories, you have achieved, (while in exile) at the gates of Constantinople, fighting for our country. That glory and fame must be maintained by you if you can abstain from the political mud now prevalent in Greece.

If you intend to save the country, as you said in your declaration, do not mix in politics, but establish a national guard of supervision for those who govern. Call to power the excellence of statesmanship to govern wisely and justly. Assure these statesmen that the national guard of supervision stands by their side. The voice of impartial Greeks of America, in wise counsels, must be heeded by you, General, if you really intend to serve Greece, rather than your personal ambitions.

Saloniki, Aug. 28, 1926

Your further glory depends upon you and only you. And, General, do not forget that your condemnation also depends on you.

General Kondilis, bear in mind the utterance that another leader voiced, "Oh Solon! Where are you?" The counsel of the Greeks of America is very sincere.



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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, April 19, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

### COMMENTS

Communistic Russia claims that it has succeeded in drawing to the church which it has established the larger part of the Russian people. We cite these figures from Russian data, which speak for themselves. According to these the "Living Church" has attracted only twenty-five percent of the followers of the old church, while the latter holds seventy-five percent of the faithful, still as stupid and fanatical as under Czarism, if not more so. This means that talk does not change conditions, and that miracles may be written about, but they do not happen.



SALONIKI, January 9, 1926

### Dictatorship in Greece

The Greeks of America are informed that the Prime Minister of Greece, General Pangalos, proclaimed a dictatorship in Greece, making himself dictator. The declaration took place at a dinner given by himself, at which his ministers and high officers of the army were present.

He pledged himself to serve the country, and that in a short period of time he would build the army and navy to such proportions that Greece would be the most important Balkan Power at sea and on land. He announced that he would postpone indefinitely the coming elections of Congress, and sent to exile four hundred communists who conspired to overthrow the government. He also said that the expedition of 1909 put Greece at the Doors of Proussa and at the Gates of Constantinople, but the Congressional Elections of 1920 put Greece in the hands of a conniving clique, with destructive results for Greece.

The dinner was successful, and the guardians of Greek destiny swore allegiance to the Dictator. The many Divisions of the Army sent messages of allegiance to the Dictator. The majority of the populace seems to be satisfied with the declaration of the Dictatorship.

SALONIKI, January 9, 1926

Mr. Pangalos said, "the refusal of all political leaders to take part in the coming elections for Congress compelled him to take such a decision." Not a single disturbance, or disorder took place after the declaration.

Mr. Pangalos continued, "for six months I was negotiating with leaders of Pro and con Vinizelists, and to my chagrin, I discovered that they were more Individualists than Nationalists. They would not listen to reason nor to my invocation for unity to my plea to save our country from the common enemy, Communism, within and without. My appeal fell upon deaf ears. They audaciously requested my retirement. The Dictatorship was the only means to stop what would have been an inevitable chaos. My decision was reached after prolonged deliberation and consultation with sane heads."

The populace of Greece looks upon Mr. Pangalos as a liberator of Greece from the hands of the conniving clique.



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Chicago Evening American, Sept. 28, 1922. GREEK

CHICAGO GREEKS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO ATHENS REBEL CHIEFS.

Congratulations to the revolutionists of Greece for "throwing off the yoke of despotism" were cabled today by the Hellenic Liberal Democratic League of Chicago following a meeting of 300 members in its hall at 515 S. Halsted St., last night. The cable was sent to the "Chief of the Revolutionary Government," at Athens.

The league represents 30,000 people of Greek descent in Chicago," said Paul Demos, the President, with offices at 127 S. Dearborn St. "They are overwhelmingly in favor of a republican form of government for their native land. We believe Venizelos will return to take charge of the government. It is the only solution."

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GREEK

Chicago Daily Journal, Sept. 28, 1922.

CHICAGO GREEKS BACK UP REVOLUTIONISTS IN CABLE.

The Hellenic Liberal Democratic League of Chicago today cabled its encouragement to the revolutionary forces in Athens. Paul Demos, president of the league sent the message, addressing it to the "chief of the revolutionary government."



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GREEK

Chicago Daily Journal, Sept. 7, 1922

### GREEKS HERE DENOUNCE KING

Recent disastrous defeats of the Greek army in Asia Minor by the Turks were due to "the treachery of King Constantine and his family," the Hellenic Liberal Democratic League declares in resolutions adopted at a meeting in its club-rooms, 515 S. Halsted St.

The Resolutions are signed by the following officers of the league: Paul Demos, president; Dr. George Haidopoulos, vice president; A. Damianos, vice-president; Alexander Stavrou, secretary; Dr. A. Baxivanis, ass't secretary; Photis Kitriniaris, treasurer; and the following directors: N. Nomikos, A. Alexopoulos, E. M. Chirigos, N. Karafotas, A. Stathopoulos and G. Melissinos.

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GREEK

Chicago Daily News, Sept. 3, 1922.

### GREEKS HERE DENOUNCE KING.

Denouncing the reigning family of Greece and its supporters as the cause of the sudden reverses of the Greek army in Asia Minor, members of the Hellenic Liberal Democratic League, an organization composed of Greeks of Chicago, met last night and took steps to show to the world that the recent losses of the troops were not due in any way to poor fighting or low morale, but were due to the actions of King Constantine.

The league desires to aid in establishing a republic in Greece. Constantine, they brand as a traitor and betrayer of the trust of the people. The league claims that through his orders more than 50,000 troops were removed from Asia Minor and sent to Thrace, thus weakening the support of the troops, fighting the Turks in Asia Minor. Lack of efficient officers, factional and selfish interests were

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Chicago Daily News, Sept. 3, 1922.

blamed as the cause of the reverses.

The league emphatically declares its firm and unequivocal decision in the fight, while obeying with respect and devotion the Constitution of the United States as loyal American citizens, and they will endeavor by all possible and legal means to aid their countrymen in the overthrowing of the Constantine Dynasty and proclaim a republic in Greece.

Paul A Demos, a prominent Greek attorney, is president of the league. He presided at the meeting last night, which was held at 515 S. Halsted Street.

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GREEK

Chicago Daily Tribune, Nov. 15, 1920.

CHICAGO GREEKS FOR VENIZELOS

(By the Editor of the Tribune)

As President of the American Association of the Greek Community of Chicago, Attorney for the Greek Restaurant Keepers' Association and Executive Secretary of the Pan-Greek-American Political Club of Cook County, I wish to protest against the report which appeared on the front page in today's Tribune, of the so-called "Greek-American Loyalist League", condemning the elections held in Greece yesterday". I wish to state that this group is not representative and it is the same small group which is trying to bring back to Greece, Constantine and his German wife, the sister of the former Kaiser, who attempted to deliver the Greek nation hand and baggage to the Germans, the Turks and the Bulgarians.

The Greeks of Chicago have always publicly declared their sentiment in favor of Venizelos and particularly at a public meeting about two weeks ago held in this city, of representatives of all societies, associations and other Greek organizations; and have wired to the Greek government their confidence in Venizelos and his policies.

Paul Demos.

GREEK

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Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1919.

CAPITAL, LABOR, AND THE MIDDLE CLASS

(Editorial)

One thing gives rise to another, and due to the increase in cost of the basic necessities of life, the laboring class is demanding a raise in wages. In order to obtain their demands, the workers have formed unions which will protect and fight for their rights. Therefore, organized capital, which had the worker more or less at its mercy, is now finding an opponent in organized labor. Fighting between the workers and capital has resulted in many deaths. Finally it has ceased and the workers are receiving more pay and are working fewer hours.

Between the labor class and the capitalist class is the middle class, which is slowly being smothered to death.

This group includes members of the professions, professors, artists, teachers





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Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1919.

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I D 1 b small businessmen, and all the white-collar workers. A Harvard professor has said "that while a streetcar conductor earns sixty cents an hour, a professor, who directs the thought of the future, gets eighteen cents per hour". How, then, can this unorganized group combat capitalism? Can they secure justice in the same way as did the laborers? Surely not!

The capitalist prospers, and the laborer daily obtains more humane conditions; the middle class, however, pays the expenses for both of them, and does so meekly and without complaint. The increasing price of foodstuffs, which is due to exploitation, is the greatest danger to the middle class. As long as the government does not pass laws forbidding excessive prices and exploitation of the consumer, the middle class will continue to suffer.....

We hope that the lawmaking bodies of this country will recognize this sad situation and pass laws to remedy it.



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Loxias, Nov. 17, 1911.

GREEK

RESPECT IS HUMAN.



Editorial.

In the last publication of the Greek Star, the eminent doctor of our city Dr. K. Kalliontzis wrote an article titled, "The Enemies of Our Country, Greece."

We respect and appreciate the profound thoughts of our honorable doctor, regarding the political struggle which is going on in Greece. His writings to that effect are wonderful and very beneficial. But we do not agree nor approve of his theme against Free Mansory and Socialism.

The distinguished member of our community is either misinformed, prejudiced, or lacking historical knowledge some medical men and other professionals, might be a power and authority in their profession but when it comes to world affairs, their knowledge and opinions are not worth much.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, April 16, 1931

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CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, April 16, 1931

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(Full)

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Dec. 13, 1929

THEY DO IT BETTER IN ENGLAND  
(New York World)

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The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1929

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The Greek Press, July 10, 1929

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We must prevent this! We must refer these injustices to the courts. That is the course we are pursuing. You tell me our future is not in peril. I believe that--but it isn't possible for a self-respecting duty--conscious Government to stand aside every time a strike occurs and watch the communistic factors intervene and push the workers into differences which will result in riot and bloodshed.



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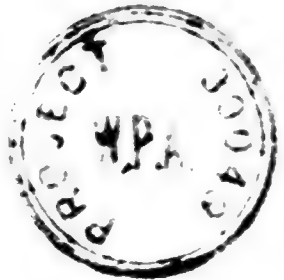


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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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Greeks of Chicago and America, do not entirely devote your daily efforts towards gaining the almighty dollar; devote an hour or so daily to acquaint yourselves with the destructive propaganda of the Bolshivikis, who attempt to destroy and entirely eradicate National and International principles of religion, science, philosophy, sacred ties of family life, honor, truth, education, and everything that is good and holy for the maintenance of established society. The slaughter and death from hunger of 15,000,000 Christians in Russia, should be enough to wake you up and take notice of the menace to civilization. Hundreds of thousands of children of both sexes are left to roam the streets of Russia, living a life of misery, sleeping in the streets, halls, and caves; a life much inferior than the life that the animals lead. Is not this enough to convince you that the aim of the Reds is to destroy the Ideals of the Human Race, to disintegrate the foundation of Christianity the world over and to throw the Human Race in the pits of darkness, ignorance, immorality and disintegration of Nationalism?

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SALONIKI, September 24, 1927

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, April 16, 1931

p. 1. Monarchies and Democracies.

Alphonso's monarchy has also ended, and Spain since, yesterday, is classified among the democracies.

The falling of Kingdoms in the last few years has become such an ordinary thing that it has ceased to create any sensation whatever. Kings, now existing, may be counted on by the fingers of one's hand, and in a few years they will become a rarity. The question, however, is: By abolishing monarchies and establishing democracies, do the modern problems confronting all Nations get solved?

Democracy is as old a political system of government as monarchy, and the constitutional monarchy, or the democratic monarchy, brought such confusion between them as to make one unable to decide as to which is the more democratic: the English form of government, with its King, or the French form, with its President?

The matter, however, does not lie any longer with the form of government. The economic problem that confronts, all people of the world today, cannot be solved either by monarchy or democracy. Before long the need of some more



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, April 16, 1931

timely form of government will appear through which the economic problem, as much for every State as for all the States together, will be solved.

Before this new form of government takes form, monarchies and democracies, in their present form, will go down, and the new form, the real people's Democracy will prevail, in which the opinion of the many, and not of the few, as is the case today with monarchies and democracies, will guide the destiny of the people's of the World. Both monarchy and democracy, of the present day, are oligarchic and differ only in name.

They are forms of government which serve the interests of the few and, for that reason, have created many economic problems which beset and afflict the whole world.

In any case we Greeks and American democrats have the duty to salute the new Spanish democracy and shout: "Who is next?"

(Full)

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, November 6, 1930

Anti-Christ Church.

p. 6. The anti-religious mania of the Communists has reached the zenith of its intensity. Recently the Soviet Journal Atheist, whose exclusive purpose is to uproot religious prejudices from the conscience of contemporary Russians, distributed circulars in all the provinces of the Volga urging the people to contribute their share towards the erection of a big anti-Christ.

Russia, as you see, is progressing by leaps and bounds, in their aims against Christian religion. The Bolsheviks are even clever enough to protest that all the civilized people of the world want to declare a general crusade against their barbarious and criminal methods.

I E  
I J

GREEK



The Greek Press, Dec. 13, 1929

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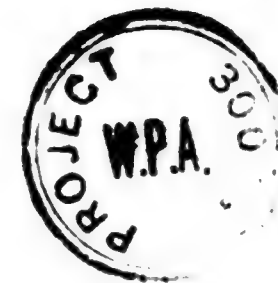
The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1929

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The Greek Press, July 10, 1929

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

1. Voting  
as Blocs

IF 1  
IF 2

GREEK



Greek-Progress, Oct. 28, 1936.

We urge you to go to the polls on November 3rd and vote for the whole straight Democratic ticket.

Sincerely yours,

Greek-American Democratic  
Voters League of Cook County.

Michael S. Krokidas,  
President

William Bouramas,  
Organizer-Secretary.

IFI

GREEK



Saloniki-Greek Press, April 9, 1936

MR. NICHOLAS KACHAVOS MAKES HIS RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

I am again taking the opportunity to stress to all Greek-American citizens in Illinois the importance of the coming primary elections, in which the voters will select the men best qualified for the most important offices in this State. I have considered the interests and welfare of my people above my personal friendship with many candidates, in order to indorse only those whom I consider the best suited and qualified.

In my judgment such a man is the Hon. Len Small, twice Governor of the sovereign State of Illinois. He has served faithfully and efficiently in fulfilling the duties of his office, and by so doing, brought our State into an era of prosperity which lasted for eight years.



Saloniki-Greek Press, April 9, 1936

To improve present conditions in our State, to free us from heavy taxation, from graft and scandal, we must nominate a man whose past record shows him to be capable of restoring prosperity to our State, and of wiping out the terrible waste and extravagance which is rapidly putting us into a still deeper hole. He is a man who has fought for you before and will fight for you again.

He stands for a program of improvement which is unquestionably second to none. In this program, he pledges himself to repeal the Sales Tax, that most rotten of all taxes ever imposed upon a state by any administration. It has encouraged graft and corruption and has failed to fulfill the purpose for which it was created.

It has forced our business people to become the collectors of this abnoxious tax, amounting to about one hundred million dollars per year, which goes only to fill the pockets of a few. It has added a heavy burden upon



Saloniki-Greek Press, April 9, 1936

every man, woman and child, and you and I know that it has given nothing but humiliation to those poor unfortunates among our people who really need relief.

Len Small further pledges himself to the equal distribution of relief or employment to the needy, regardless of party politics. He stands for the removal of politics from relief, and relief from politics. He stands for a complete and better road system in Illinois, which means more business for our people; and for the payment of a fairer old age pension, suited to each individual.

I feel that it is a duty to ourselves to go to the polls with all our friends and acquaintances and do our utmost to secure the nomination of Len Small for Governor.





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I wish to call your attention to the candidacy of William E. Hull, who is a candidate for the United States Senate. He has made for himself an enviable record as congressman, for five consecutive terms, representing the people of Illinois in Washington.

During this time he sponsored and put through some of the finest legislation. You and I know this to have been highly beneficial to this State. He sponsored the Hull Deep Water Act which opened a water route between Lake Michigan and the South.

As a business man, administrator and executive, he is unsurpassed. Until a month ago, when he became a candidate for the U. S. Senate, he headed the gigantic Hiram Walker Distillery, which recently put up a ten million dollar plant in Peoria.



Saloniki-Greek Press, April 9, 1936

While in Washington, he fought against the League of Nations, the World Court, and all foreign entanglement. He stands for protection of the American business man and the American working man, by fighting for a tariff which gives them that protection. He is openly against the terrific spending of the people's money in Washington, and favors Federal economy to reduce the cost of living. He is also against interference with business by the Government. He endorses Thomas V. Sullivan as Attorney General because of his many years good record.

In closing, I wish to call your attention again to the merits of the candidates whom I have just endorsed, and appeal to you to give them all possible support.

Before the election, I shall discuss with you certain actions of the present administration which have worked terrible hardships upon our Greek business people.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, April 9, 1936

I thank you for your support of these men in the past, and trust you will do your utmost for them at the primaries on Tuesday, April 14th.

Nicholas P. Kachavos.

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II E 3  
I F 6  
IV

GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 9, 1936.

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In order to make certain of the nomination and election of Len Small and Willian Hull, we must give our undivided support to a candidate who is pledged to fight the vote thieves.

The office of attorney general is one of the most important in the State of Illinois. It has terrific power which can be used for a good or a bad purpose, depending upon the character of the man in office.

I heartily endorse Thomas V. Sullivan for attorney general. His record as attorney for the Board of Education for many years stamps him as a man of ability and understanding. He consistently exercised his efforts in behalf of the school children and their parents. Mr. Sullivan has pledged himself to stop the stealing of votes. He is the only candidate with enough courage

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV

- 2 -

GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 9, 1936.

to come out on this platform. We all know to what extremes the Horner administration went to pass the permanent registration bill, which would have stopped ballot frauds to some extent. And we all know why it was defeated.

A crooked political machine can nullify the will of the voters by its ability to manipulate the votes. Only by nominating a man with enough backbone to use the power in his hands, can this looting be stopped. Vote scandals appear in the papers daily. The dishonest politician or machine puppet will stop at nothing to insure his being placed in office, and vote stealing is his favorite method. We must see to the safety of our vote so that it really expresses our own choice.

We can insure it only by nominating a man strong enough to use the power of his office and stop forever this flagrant nullification of our wishes. Such a man, my friends, is Thomas V. Sullivan. He is experienced, he is courageous, and his record is such that we are certain he will live up to his pledge and stop the stealing of votes.

WPA (ILL.) Phot. 30273

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 9, 1936.

In closing, I wish to call your attention again to the merits of the candidates whom I have just endorsed, and appeal to you to give them all possible support. Before the election, I shall lay before you and discuss with you certain actions of the present administration, which have worked terrible hardships upon our Greek business people. I thank you for your support of these men in the past, and trust you will do your utmost for them at the primaries on Tuesday, April 14.

Nicholas P. Kachavos

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273



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GREEK

Chicago Daily News, Feb. 3, 1936.

GREEK-AMERICAN LEADERS PLEDGE KNOX SUPPORT.

Leaders of Greek-American activities in Cook County, representing the churches, societies, business and professions of that national group, today unanimously endorsed Frank Knox, editor and publisher of the Daily News, for the Republican presidential nomination.

They took the action at a luncheon in the Hotel La Salle at which the publisher was guest of honor. Paul Demos, Chicago attorney, presided.

Mr. Demos related how the publisher, through the Carnival of Nations, which was sponsored by The Daily News, had aided all racial groups in metropolitan Chicago to raise funds for the care of their indigent and declared that, "Now we can show our appreciation to him for that help."



THE GREEK STAR, February 15, 1935

The Republicans of Chicago Have No Nominee for Mayor.

The Greek politicians opened three Democratic Headquarters at the Morrison Hotel, in order to show how much they are divided. Nevertheless, they wish to contribute to the success of Mr. Kelly as Mayor of Chicago.

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GREEK

Greek Press, Feb. 15, 1934.

GEORGE BECHARAS TRIES FOR COUNTY  
COMMISSIONER

By this time no doubt every one in Chicago, Greek and non-Greek, know that George Becharas is campaigning for the office of county commissioner.

As we all know, before one can enter a primary election he must get a certain number of signatures on a petition. This was very easy for Mr. Becharas to accomplish because he is well known by all the Greek people and a great number of influential Americans as well. He has already secured ten thousand signatures, a matter which has caused the Central Democratic Committee to give serious consideration to his candidacy.

Mr. Becharas' entrance into the campaign came as a result of a meeting of the Greek Democratic leaders, who feel that the Greek group is powerful enough to have some influence and at least one man in office.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Politicos, Hellenic Center News, (Weekly) Oct. 15, 1932.

### PHILHELLENISTS A LA CARTE.

It has been my good fortune (or my misfortune, as you choose,) for the last twenty-two years to have come in contact with many "statesmen" and to have learned something about their sentiments, about their likes and dislikes. I have known some of them in and out of politics, when they had something at stake, and when they were care-free and with no immediate objective. It is not my purpose to set out, in detail, my observations. My whole desire at this time is to speak of that species known to many of us as "Phil-hellenists."

Away back when automobiles were young, and bicycles were in style, I heard of a great philhellenist. He was a worthy son of an illustrious former mayor; I refer to the younger Carter H. Harrison. In the campaign of 1911, when he was ambitious to return to power in the city, he was seized by an overpowering love for the descendants of the men of Marathon.

About the same time his Republican opponent also became afflicted with that incurable disease; philhellenism. Since then I have met and heard of many others who were lovers of the classics and of the descendants of the creators

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Politicos, Hellenic Center News, (Weekly) Oct. 15, 1932.

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of the classics. In political campaigns these victims of the darts of Apollo's little brother Eros are most numerous.

Strange to say, recovery is as speedy and as complete as it is miraculous, and it comes immediately after the ballot-box is closed. It has often occurred to me that perhaps this affectionate relationship is of our own making. Perhaps the supposed philhellenists do not even know that there is such a word in the dictionary. We merely become enthusiastic over our new-found comrades, and in order to sell them to our compatriots, we convert them into philhellenists.

In some instances, however, the idea is encouraged by the pretended philhellenist. The condition is not peculiarly Greek.

Other national groups are similarly misled, either by their own people or by the beneficiaries of this counterfeit friendship. I have often heard that a well-known city executive was in the habit of tracing his ancestry back to Germany when associated with Germans, to Bohemia when talking to Bohemians,

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Politicos, Hellenic Center News, (Weekly) Oct. 15, 1932.

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and even to Ireland when surrounded by the Irish, while in fact he was of English extraction and probably a direct descendant of some of the passengers of the Mayflower. But for political purposes what difference does it make, so long as the deception accrues to the benefit of the pretender?

The founders of our government never contemplated that in these United States the various racial groups should act in blocs and not as a whole, but the politicians not only have tolerated the idea of national and racial groups during campaigns but have even encouraged them, and as a result among the various national groups pseudo-leaders and spokesmen have sprung up who in most instances, do not understand their groups and are not capable of speaking for them. The result of this situation is discrimination against the smaller groups and racial prejudice, to the irreparable injury of the innocent public and to the detriment of the country as a whole.

How long these leaders shall be in control, and when this condition shall end, are matters which depend on us.



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GREEK

Hellenic Center News (Weekly), Oct. 1, 1932.

THE POWER OF UNITED VOTE

By Paul Koken

With the approach of the November election one's thoughts turn to politics and to possible future civic leaders.

At this point the question arises of what Greek-Americans, as a race, can do to **contribute** to the better government of their adopted country.

Along with the benefits of naturalization the new citizen assumes certain duties and responsibilities.

Among the many benefits acquired are governmental protection of one's rights, life, and property and the right to vote.

Now the right to vote is no trifling privilege. It is a right which was obtained only after a fierce struggle, prolonged through centuries, between nobles and

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Hellenic Center News, Oct. 1, 1932.

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plebeians. It is a right acquired by much bloodshed and heavy sacrifice.

The fair sex likewise had to wage a constant and persistent struggle to gain the right to vote, a right so highly treasured and yet so widely abused in the present day.

The vote is the power which controls, directly or indirectly almost all human endeavors, institutions, activities, and even emotions. Granting this premise, one readily concludes that the right to vote is the avenue through which one can rise to loftier heights, through which one who is lost in the woods can emerge into the light and achieve power.

If, therefore, the right to vote is the avenue to success and power, Greek-American citizens should follow that avenue and succeed.

But such success, as you all know is not achieved by one vote or two votes

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GREEK

Hellenic Center News, Oct. 1, 1932.

alone, or by many scattered votes. It is achieved only through full co-operation of forces, through unity of effort, through a solid front.

During the last two years there has been a tendency among Greek-American citizens to organize. First they organized socially, trying to rise to a higher level in this bewildering society into which they have been thrust. They have succeeded to a certain extent, but not perfectly. Then, just before it was too late, they began to organize in their commercial undertakings, a commendable step indeed, which should have been taken years ago.

Finally they began to organize politically.

In taking these steps Greek-Americans did not accomplish anything new under the sun. They only followed the natural course of affairs, emulating the other foreign groups which had preceded them in their migration to the United States.

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Hellenic Center News, Oct. 1, 1932.

These other foreign groups are a step ahead of the Greek-Americans, but what of it? The Greeks can catch up with them if they so desire.

This problem of political organization faces the small Greek community as well as the large one. It is all a matter of degree.

From my brief study of the situation I have concluded that most of the Greek communities in the smaller towns are not organized politically. However, when they do organize (for there are some small communities which have organized themselves for political purposes), they co-operate better and get fuller results from their efforts than similar organizations in larger cities. For whoever surveys the Greek-American political organizations existing in large cities will readily see the lack of full co-operation among the various clubs. The difference is this: while the smaller communities have non-partisan clubs and exert the influence of a controlling minority, at least in the local elections, the dissensions of the larger communities make them appear smaller than they

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Hellenic Center News, Oct. 1, 1932.

really are, and their influence is proportionately diminished.

Why cannot each neighborhood where more than a hundred Greek-Americans reside organize a political club? Such a club can exert more influence than one at first realizes. There are plenty of such neighborhoods in Chicago and its environs, with thousands of votes still unorganized, unharnessed. An unharnessed, uncontrolled force produces no results.

Only by organizing our voting strength can we push to the front in American political life. Others have done it; the Greeks can do it as well.

This is a challenge to every man and woman, young or old who is capable of organizing a political club, to every one who is qualified to be a leader in the political field.

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GREEK

Hellenic Center News, Oct. 1, 1932.

Let us inaugurate a new era in our political life and make the way smoother for the younger generation.

Do your share! Co-operate! Become politically minded! By so doing you will not only render service to the government under which you live; you will also elevate the political status of the Greek race and benefit yourselves.

The power of the vote is ours; let us use it wisely and make it produce the best results.

It is high time for us to learn a lesson from our previous disastrous political ventures.

Let us heed the sound advice of Benjamin Franklin, who in the days of the American Revolution said in a convention:

"We must hang together, or we shall hang separately."



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GREEK

Democrat, April, 1931.

SOUTH SIDE GREEK-AMERICAN CITIZENS' CLUB OF ILLINOIS  
7437 Cottage Grove Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

A. J. CERMAK FOR MAYOR

March 31, 1931.

Friends and Fellow Chicagoans:

April 7th is the day whereby every citizen of this great city of ours shall cast their ballot in electing a mayor for the next four years to come. Our organization certainly will not remain disinterested, but shall do its duty to see that all of its members and their friends shall cast their ballots to elect as mayor, a man with a clean record and ability, sincerity, and leadership, to guide the destinies of this great city.

The constructive record of A. J. Cermak, during the many years of his public service, is convincing that he is a man best fitted by experience and training to help solve the many serious problems now confronting our city.

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GREEK

Democrat, April, 1931.

Our organization has always in the past shown strength and work, supporting our party, but we must confess that the leadership of our ward committeeman, James Sullivan, shall be praised not only in supporting the Democratic party but in giving assistance and cooperation to our club.

Thursday evening, April 2, 1931, at 8 o'clock our club extends an invitation to its members and their friends to attend a great mass meeting in honor of our next mayor, A. J. Cermak, at its clubrooms, 7445 Cottage Grove Avenue.

Sincerely yours,

George Polos, President.

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CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Apr. 6, 1931

The Greek People of Chicago As a Whole for A.J. Cermak.

Mr. Anthony A. Pantelis, secretary of the Greek Democratic Political Club of Illinois, representing various political organizations, which will support the candidacy of A. J. Cermak, as Mayor, submitted a resolution to Mr. Cermak with the slogan: "Clean up the City Hall from graft and instill Americanism in the voter's hearts."

This resolution has been endorsed also by four Greek newspaper publishers, thus making the Greek Press unanimous for Cermak. The publishers are S. Kotakis of the Chicago Greek Daily, P.S. Lampros of the Greek Star, G.A. Kyriakopoulos of the Democrat, and Nick Salopoulos of Saloniki.

As a result of this resolution there were about 12,500 signatures of Greek voters in the Greek Democratic Leagues' office.

The American citizens of Greek descent will render a service to our community if they disdain the sinister, lying, and insulting propaganda that has been circulated in the last moments of the campaign.

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Apr. 6, 1931



Twenty eight years of public service<sup>✓</sup> by Anton Cermak are there as a rock of Gibraltar to recommend him.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, April 2, 1931



p. 2.

THE CHICAGO HELLENIC POLITICAL CLUB

All Greek voters of Chicago are urged to vote for A. J. Cermak, for Mayor of Chicago, because we think that our race realizes that only by his election a business revival is possible and the restoration of prosperity.

The present administration had the opportunity to fulfill its promises but unfortunately it was not done.

Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 2, 1931.

THE GREEK DIVISION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

p. 1- In our last issue we dealt with the action of the Greek division of the Democratic party, which has its offices in the headquarters of the Democratic party in the Ashland Block, 134 North Clark Street, and is working feverishly for the election of the Democratic candidate, A. J. Cermak. This Greek division of which Mr. N. Salopoulos is president, and Mr. A. Pantelis, lawyer, is secretary-general, has issued a circular to Greek voters from which we quote the following:-

"Greek voters, Democrats and Republicans! Take your broom in hand and clean up your City Hall, now gripped in the tentacles of exploitation and greed. In the coming election there is only one issue, and that is the dethronement of exploitation and greed.

"If you desire your own good, if you seek your own happiness, if you are awaiting the return of prosperity, if you want the 1933 Fair to become a real World's Fair and to ballyhoo it properly, vote Democratic, elect the Hon. Mr. Cermak and the rest of the Democratic candidates.







Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 2, 1931.

"Greeks - if you are descendants of the ancient Greeks and of Pericles, the original author of the democratic form of government, you must go to the polls on April 7, raise your voices, and clean up the City Hall of Chicago."

We endorse this appeal to Greek voters and believe that the election of April 7 will justify the expectations of the Greek division of the Democratic party.

Greek Press, March 12, 1931

GREEK-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB

p. 6.- We, the Greek-American Republican Club members of Cook County, at a meeting assembled on the 10th day of March, 1931, having the welfare of our adopted city of Chicago at heart and realizing the vicissitudes that confront it in the forthcoming election, do, hereby, highly resolve:

1. THAT the City of Chicago shall, and of right, ought to regain its former position of prestige and power in the eyes of the world;
2. THAT the City of Chicago and its people will be best served by one whose past record is replete with hard, unrelenting work and sterling achievement;
3. THAT the present crisis demands that we discard party politics in the interest of our beloved city, and to that end we hereby further resolve:

Greek Press, March 12, 1931

THAT we unqualifiedly endorse the candidacy of the Honorable Anton J. Cermak, Democratic candidate for Mayor, the man best fitted to fill the Mayor's chair of the City of Chicago with the honor, loyalty, ability and integrity that traditionally belongs to it.

Paul Demos, President  
George W. Prassas, Secretary.

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Saloniki, Mar. 21, 1931, p. 4

GREEK



**THE GREEK AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB ENDORSES A. CERMAK  
FOR MAYOR.**

We, the Greek-American Republican Club of Cook County, at a meeting assembled on March 10th, 1931, having the welfare of our adopted city, Chicago, at heart, and realizing the vicissitudes that confront it in the forthcoming election, do hereby highly resolve:

That the city of Chicago shall, and rightly, regain its former prestige and power in the eyes of the world;

That the city of Chicago and its people will be best served by one whose past record is replete with hard work and sterling achievement;

That the present crisis demands that we discard party politics in the interest of our beloved city. To that end we hereby further resolve;

That we unqualifiedly endorse the candidacy of the Hon. Anton J. Cermak, Democratic candidate for Mayor, the man best fitted to fill the Mayor's chair of the city of Chicago with the honor, loyalty, ability and integrity that traditionally belongs to it.

Paul Demos, President; Geo W. Prassas, Sec'y.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, November 4, 1930

**[GREEK VOTERS DEMOCRATIC]**

The Greek Voters of our community have been considerably active lately. Many mass meetings have been arranged in which the Greek organizations of both parties gave voice to their political viewpoints.

If we judge from these gatherings, the political opinion of the Greek voters is decidedly, by a majority, democratic, and especially in regards to the candidate for Senator of the Democratic Party, Mr. James Hamilton Lewis.

Mr. James Hamilton Lewis has served as senator, from the State of Illinois, before and is considered to be one of the most capable orators of America, an aristocrat in appearance and manners, but very democratic in sentiment. He is a real gentleman and, furthermore, is distinguished as a Phil-Hellene.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 25, 1930.

CRETAN BROTHERHOOD HOLDS MEETING

The Cretan Brotherhood is arranging a political mass meeting to be held next Sunday at 6:30 P. M. in Germania Hall, 814 West Harrison Street, in honor of the Republican candidates. Ruth Hanna McCormick, candidate for senator, and others will speak. The chairman of the meeting will be the president of the brotherhood, Mr. D. Betines.





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GREEK

The Greek Press, Oct. 23, 1930



REPUBLICAN MEETING

p. 5 The Greek-American Republicans are having a meeting Sunday, Oct. 25, at 2:30 P.M. at Germania Hall, 814 W. Harrison St. Guest speaker will Mrs. Anna McCormick.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, Oct. 23, 1930.

DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

The Greek-American Democratic voters of the 27th ward are all voting for Joseph Burke in the coming elections for Judge of the Circuit Court. Mr. Burke is a good friend of the Greeks and has helped them in many ways.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Greek Press, April 9, 1930

RUTH HANNA MCCORMICK

p. 1.- All Illinois is glad to hear that Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican candidate, was victor yesterday in her campaign for the office of U.S. Senator. The Greeks are doubly proud because they did so much to help her. We are sure to see her in Congress soon.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, April 2, 1930.

POLITICS

As far as our knowledge goes, the only Greek on the ballot is John Psychalinos; Ward Committeeman of the 27th Ward. We know that thousands of Greeks will vote for him, but they must also tell their American friends.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, April 2, 1930.

### POLITICS

April the eighth is drawing near and our countrymen are getting more and more excited over the coming election.

Among those taking an important part are John Kaliopoulos, who is supporting Deneen and Paul Demos, who backs Miss McCormick with the aid of N. Kanellis.

With Mr. Demos' help, the secretary of the Republican Club, George Spannon, is giving a series of dinners for the Greek voters of Chicago. One such dinner took place last Monday in honor of Miss McCormick at the La Salle Hotel.

Helpers of Mr. Kaliopoulos are Messrs. J. Michalopoulos, G. Kolletin, A. Flambouras, G. Porrikos, and P. Sikokis.

Mr. Deneen will speak to the Greek voters next Sunday at Collias Hall, 748 South Halsted Street. All Republicans should be present.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, April 2, 1930

POLITICS

p. 6.- The United Greek-American Republican organization of Illinois has endorsed the following candidates:

U.S. Senator- - - -Ruth Hanna McCormick  
State Treasurer - -Clarence F. Buck  
Congressman-at-large--Justus L. Johnson  
                                  James P. Marzano  
Members Sanitary District--  
                                  William G. Tegtmeier  
                                  Walter T. Quigley  
                                  Frank J. Bilek  
                                  Joseph A. Rhein  
                                  Roland E. Wilcox  
Sheriff- -- - - - - Carlos Ames  
County Treasurer - - Walter Bacon.



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GREEK

The Greek Press, March 26, 1930



### POLITICS

p. 3.- We ask all Chicago citizens to vote for Collis Davis for Cook County Commissioner on April 8th. Mr. Davis is born and reared in Chicago and has attended the University of Illinois. He is a real estate agent with offices at Devon and Western.

Mr. Davis is a very good friend of the Greek people. He works in cooperation with John Mantas, 118 S. Dearborn Street. His election on April 8th will be a good thing for the Greeks so vote for him.



The Greek Press, March 19, 1930

**POLITICS**

p. 6.- Greek-American citizens are urged to vote for William A. Burmeister and persuade their friends to do likewise. He is a popular candidate for Cook County Sheriff.

The Greek Press, March 12, 1930

**RUTH HANNA McCORMICK**



p. 3.- Miss Ruth Hanna McCormick is opening her political campaign by an address over the radio and political speeches in the various wards in order to reach all the people in Illinois. She is waging a fierce battle in order to become a United States Senator.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams pour into Miss McCormick's offices every day from Greek-Americans who want to show their support and faith in her.

Many Greeks are showing their appreciation to her for favors she has done them by voting for her and sending her letters of encouragement and praise.

(A few excerpts of letters follow)

(Summary)

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GREEK



The Greek Press, March 12, 1930

RUTH HANNA McCORMICK

p. 4.- As the deadline of April 8th draws near, Miss Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican, who is running for United States Senator, is redoubling her energies. Her political offices take up four floors at 14 E. Monroe St.

The Greek branch is entirely organized and all Greeks interested in seeing Miss McCormick elected should visit the offices of this Greek organization. On the first floor, a large reception room furnishes space for many chats and conversations with Miss McCormick and her helpers.

The Greek Press, March 5, 1930

RUTH HANNA McCORMICK

p. 6.- The election of Ruth Hanna McCormick to the Senate is a vital question to the Greeks of Chicago. Every Greek who believes in honesty and efficiency in politics is voting for her. Thousands of Greeks are going to help get her nominated on April 8th and elected in November.

Never in the past was such interest taken in senatorial elections as now. The rotten condition of the city's and the state's government has brought this about. The people want a change. They want more honesty and progress and less corruption and greed. They want ideals and political records such as Ruth Hanna McCormick possesses.

(The story of Miss McCormick's life follows.)

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GREEK



The Greek Press, March 5, 1930

**GREEK-DEMOCRATIC MEETING**

p. 5.- This coming Friday, the Greeks of the 48th Ward of Chicago will have a meeting called by the Greek-American Political Club of Illinois to elect J. Frank Lyman as Ward Committeeman.

The meeting will take place at 4206 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, on March 8. The organization has invited several prominent men to speak. They are Mr. Lyman, Judge Horner, Ex-Governor Dunne, Ex-Consul of Greece, Dr. Salopoulos, Lawyer George Kyriakopoulos and others. All Greeks of the 48th Ward should be present at this meeting in order to determine the united strength of the Greeks in Chicago.



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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 10, 1929.

IN HONOR OF RUTH HANNA MCCORMICK.

Sunday night at the La Salle Hotel a dinner was served in honor of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, candidate for Senator, at which sixty foreign-language newspapers were represented.

Girls dressed in their national costumes were the official guests of the evening. The spectacle was enchanting. Our nationality was represented by the charming Misses Katherine Milles and Pipitsa Kotaki. Those of our countrymen present were Mrs. Kotaki and her son, Messrs.. P. Javaras, A. Georgopoulos, Paul Demos, Mr. and Mrs. Nickolson, and Mr. and Mrs. Valos.

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The Greek Press, Oct. 23, 1929.

GREEK

POLITICS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

One of the most highly recommended of the sitting judges for re-election is the Honorable John P. McGoorty, who merits the vote of every citizen in the coming elections of November the 6th.

Judge McGoorty has a long and faithful career as a public servant in the thirty six years of his public life, first as a lawyer, later as Representative in the Illinois Legislature, and still later as Judge and chief Justice of the Appellate Court.

The Greeks of Chicago, all of whom are American citizens, and the Americans of Greek descent will, in a body, vote for the Hon. Judge John P. McGoorty, who is recommended by the Chicago Bar Association.

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GREEK

Greek Star, Oct. 19, 1928.

A THOUSAND GREEK-AMERICANS TO BANQUET LOUIS EMMERSON  
AND HIS ASSOCIATES ON THE STATE TICKET  
NEXT SUNDAY

Over a thousand leading Greeks of Chicago and Cook County are expected to gather in the grand ballroom of the La Salle Hotel on Sunday evening, October 21, 1928, at a banquet to be given in honor of Louis L. Emmerson, Oscar E. Carlstrom, Otis F. Glen, William J. Stratton and Ruth Hanna McCormick, by the Greek-American Republican Club of Cook County.

Although there are only about 50,000 Greek votes in Illinois, ninety per cent of which are Republican, the Greeks are going to pledge in this campaign over 100,000 votes for Emmerson and his associates. It will be an easy task for them to reach this goal, taking into consideration the fact that there are about 20,000 Greek stores in Illinois, employing over 150,000 people, and coming in contact with great numbers of people daily.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Greek Star, Oct. 19, 1928.

A committee of leading Greek-American businessmen of this city has been organized to further the cause of Louis L. Emmerson and his associates, according to Attorney Paul Demos, president of the club, and Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star and chairman of the publicity committee; both have been authorized to take charge of the campaign. They will unite all the leading Greek-Americans in Cook County, so that all can take personal pride and interest in the support of Louis L. Emmerson and his associates on the state ticket.

Mr. Emmerson has made a number of friends among the Greek people. He has been enthusiastically supported by the descendants of Pericles and Demosthenes, who believe in his integrity, his sterling character and the principles of the Republican party, with Herbert Hoover at the helm as the undisputed bearer of the Republican banner.

Ruth Hanna McCormick, candidate for congressman-at-large, will be the speaker of the evening.

Greek Star, Oct. 19, 1928.

Many of the candidates have been invited to attend the banquet.

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GREEK

Saloniki, April 7, 1928, p. 8

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GREEK WOMEN OF CHICAGO ENDORSE RUTH HANNA MCCORMICK.

The Greek women headed by Mrs. K. Salopoulos wholeheartedly endorsed Mrs. Ruth H. McCormick for Congressman at large. Circulars and petitions are sent to men folks to support Ruth.

As women, we are happy that Mrs. McCormick chose to become a candidate, because she represents the highest type of womanhood, with all women's virtues, sweet, noble, fine, honest, and faithful. Surely the women of Illinois regardless of party must feel honored to realize what it means to them, when a woman of this type goes to Washington. We know that our men recognize the superb quality of statemanship in Ruth, and will vote for her, not only in tribute to their mothers, sisters, wives, daughters, and to all womanhood but because she will be a credit to Illinois.

The women of Greek birth and descent readily recognize the splendid qualities of Mrs. McCormick, and we know that they will do all in their power within their circles of friends, relatives and acquaintances to get all the Greek men and women to vote for Ruth Hanna McCormick.



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GREEK



Saloniki, March 31, 1928, p. 4

GREEK AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB OF COOK COUNTY

LOUIS L. EMERSON

FOR GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

We, the Greek American Republican Club of Cook County, at a meeting assembled unanimously resolve;

That we hereby endorse the candidacy of Louis L. Emerson for Governor of Illinois.

His election would place the great State of Illinois in the position it should occupy among the other states of this Great Union.

Paul Demos, President  
G. W. Prassas, Secretary.



Democrat, Feb., 1927.

### MAYOR DEVER AND THE GREEK VOTERS

p. 2.- The Democrat feels that it has the right to inform the Greek people of Chicago, and especially those who have the privilege of voting, at the coming election, to cast their votes for the Mayor of our city, W. E. Dever. During his four year term as Mayor of our city, he has cleaned up the various places where crime might breed. Included in his "clean-up" campaign were the soft-drink parlors, police politics, bootleggers, and the South Water Market. One of the biggest improvements of our city during his term is the beautiful "Wacker Drive." He has improved the parks of our city and added more to an already large list. He has made new streets, demanded more light at night, and made Chicago a safe place for a large population. Everybody benefits from what he has done so we must vote for him again to help him carry on his good work.

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GREEK



Saloniki, May 10, 1924.

A LETTER OF GENERAL THOMAS S. HUTCHISON TO THE  
HELLENIC VOTERS OF TENNESSEE

p. 1 - General L. D. Tyson of the City of Knoxville, Tennessee, is a candidate for the office of United States senator. The election will be held in August of this year.

I have known General Tyson for about twenty years. During the Spanish-American War he served as colonel in Cuba. In the last war he served in France as major general, taking part in several battles. He studied at the famous West Point Academy, and his election will be an honor to the State of Tennessee.

Those of you who served in the World War will best appreciate this man who has always fought for liberty. He is in favor of the soldiers' bonus.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas S. Hutchison,  
Major General and an officer  
in the Balkan Wars, 1912-1913.

Bulletin, Greek Division Regular Democratic Party of  
Cook County, in possession of A. A. Pantelis,  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

March 3, 1923.

Dear Sir:

On Tuesday, March 6th there will be a meeting of the Greek Division of the regular democratic party of cook county, on the second floor of 10 North Clark St., Democratic Headquarters.

At this meeting plans will be made to assist the Democratic Managing Committee in the campaign for the election of Judge William E. Dever as mayor of Chicago.

It is to your interest to attend this meeting. This is a Democratic year and Judge Dever will be the next mayor of Chicago.

While everybody concedes that judge Dever will be elected, we cannot afford to be over-confident, for that reason we must organize and do our utmost between now and election day, April 3rd in order to assure his election.

Bulletin, Mar. 3, 1923, of Mr. A. A. Pantelis.

Remember the time and place - second floor, 10 North Clark Street, Tuesday, March 6, at 7 O'clock P. M.

Greek Division of the Regular Democratic Party of Cook County.

George Karaflos, Secretary,

A. A. Pantelis, Chairman.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 2, 1922.

DECEMBER 12TH--ELECTION DAY

Elections to Ratify the New Constitution of the State of Illinois

On December 12 the voters of the State of Illinois are asked to come to the polls and declare by their votes whether they approve of the new constitution which was written and prepared by the delegates elected for this task about two years ago.

It is needless to suggest to Greek voters that they should not fail to come to the polls and vote on that day for the new constitution. We must bear in mind that the constitution, written and formulated under the present circumstances and conditions by the best political minds of the State, cannot but be, in its entirety, much superior to the one that was written fifty years ago.

And it is the duty of us Greeks to demonstrate that we are interested in the country in which we have received such hospitality, in which we progress,





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- 2 -

GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 2, 1922.

prosper, and enrich ourselves.

So, all to the polls, on December 12.



I F 1  
IV

GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 4, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TO THE GREEK PEOPLE OF CHICAGO

Dear fellow countrymen:

On Tuesday, November 7, a judicial election will take place for the election of judges and other officials for county positions.

Therefore, I take the initiative, because of my professional experience, to recommend that you vote for the following candidates to fill the two most important judicial seats:

For Probate Court Judge, the Honorable Henry Horner; for County Court Judge, vote for the Honorable Edmund Jarecki. Vote for these men not only because they respect the Greek people, but because they are also honest and impartial judges.

With affection and esteem,  
G.A. Kyriacopoulos,  
Attorney and Chairman of the Greek Democratic Club.

Bulletin, of the Greek Division of the Regular Democratic Party of Cook County, in possession of A. A. Pantelis, 221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

April 3, 1922.

Dear Sir:

About a year and a half ago, while the country was enjoying prosperity, the Republicans were shouting "turn out the Democrats".

True to form, the people turned out the party that brought prosperity and plenty.

It did not take very long after the Republicans went into office for the people to realize the mistake they made. Now the cry from one end of the country to the other is, "put back the Democrats and restore prosperity to the people."

On April 11th the Democratic party will nominate candidates for various city, county, and State offices and for Representatives in Congress. It is important that representative men be nominated to assure success at the

Bulletin, Apr. 3, 1922, of A. A. Pantelis.

polls in November. The regular Democratic organization has selected and is supporting men who are eminently fitted for the various offices, and it is the duty of every Democrat to support the ticket so selected.

We have opened up headquarters in Room 249 Hotel Sherman, and chairman A. A. Pantelis will be at headquarters every day from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. During the day, Sam Andeppas, John Lambros and Frank Dionesopoulos will be in charge of headquarters. The vice-chairman, George Kyriakopoulos, will be in headquarters every day from 2 to 3 P. M., and the secretary, Nicholas C. Ganas, will be there from 3 to 4 P. M. each day.

Please call as soon as convenient and be supplied with literature, and help restore prosperity by putting the Democrats back in office.

Very truly yours,

Executive Committee.

N. C. Ganas, Secretary,

A. A. Pantelis, chairman.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 28, 1921.

VOTE FOR JUDGE PHILIP SULLIVAN

In order to serve justice best a judge should be unbiased and should have no political leanings. Mr. Sullivan running for judge on the Independent ticket, is an honest, conscientious individual and we advise the Greek voters of Chicago to cast their vote for him on June 6.



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IV

GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 11, 1920.

**TWO CANDIDATES WHO MUST BE SUPPORTED BY THE GREEK VOTERS**

The Greeks of Chicago should be happy over the nomination of a Greek and a philhellene [friend of Greek people] for the position of Judges of the Municipal Court. They are A. Pantelis and Mr. Kent Greene. It is not necessary for us to recommend Mr. Pantelis to the Greeks. His accomplishments and character are known to every Chicagoan, and we are sure that he will win every Greek vote.

We know Mr. Greene to be a real friend of the Greek people. He respects our forefathers and their contributions to civilization so much that he learned to read and write our language. He speaks the language to such an extent that he can give an oration in Greek.

.....

All the Greeks should vote for these men.... This will be the first opportunity at which the Greeks of Chicago will be able to show their political strength.

(Signed) Andrew Vlahos, lawyer,  
127 North Dearborn Street



I F 1  
IV

GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 11, 1920.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE GREEK COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO

(2 half-tones, 1 column each)



The American Association of the Greek Community of Chicago, the president of which is the well-known lawyer, Mr. Paul Demos, recommends the above candidates (Mr. John Oglesby and Mr. William McKinley to the Greek Republican voters.

Other candidates being supported by this organization are: Fred Sterling, Lieutenant Governor; Louis Emmerson, Secretary of State; Andrew Reissel, State Auditor; George Reyes, State Treasurer; Charles Vail, Clerk of the Supreme Court.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

MEDILL McCORMICK FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR  
(3" x 4"--two-tone portrait)

We are pleased to publish the picture of the distinguished statesman, Mr. Medill McCormick, whose ability, energy, and sincerity are well known to all those who have come in contact with him.

During the war he went to Europe where he visited the Western Front. He gathered much valuable information regarding the needs of our own armies in France. He has full knowledge of the war and its consequences and is able to discuss any question relating to it.

The primaries will be held on September 11, and the Republican party will select one of three candidates for the office of United States Senator. Among those seeking election as United States Senator from Illinois is Mr. Medill McCormick, who has more qualifications for the office than any other candidate.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV

- 2 -

GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

Therefore, we urge the Greek people of Chicago, who are true friends of the Republican party, to cast their ballot in favor of this man, who is a good and sincere friend of the Greek people and a lover of Greek culture and civilization.

Mr. McCormick is and has been a persistent supporter of the program and ideals of our great President, Woodrow Wilson.

The following are candidates on the Republican ticket: For United States Senator, Medill McCormick; for Sheriff, Henry C. Beitler; for County Treasurer, Bernard W. Snow; for County Clerk, Charles O. Blake; for County Judge, Edwin A. Olson; for Probate Court Clerk, LeRoy Millner; for Criminal Court Clerk, William R. Parker; for Superintendent of Schools, Archibald O. Goddington; for County Commissioners: William McLaren, G. Seebacher, Louis H. Mack, Charles A. Griffin; R. Palendech, E. Jenisch, J. Rolnick, P. F. Schaefer, E. U. Cross, Tom Murray.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 61975

Saloniki, Aug. 3, 1918.

EX-GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES

(Half-tone, 2 by 3 inches, profile of Richard Yates)

The Honorable Richard Yates, whose picture we are publishing above, is well known in the Greek Community of Chicago. On July 4, Mr. Yates was asked to speak before the Greek people of Chicago in Grant Park. His speech caused great enthusiasm because it was full of patriotism and genuine feeling toward the Greeks and Greece.

While Mr. Yates was Governor of Illinois, he served in that high office with energy and distinction. He is a man of liberal thought; his upbringing and family traditions being purely American. His father was Governor of Illinois also. He was one of the most intimate friends and supporters of President Lincoln. During the Civil War he recruited sixteen regiments for the Union Army in two weeks' time.

I F 1

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 3, 1918.

Mr. Richard Yates is a candidate for the Congress of the United States. He is well loved by both the Republicans and the Democrats.

We urge all eligible Greek voters of Chicago and Illinois to cast their vote for an able executive, an experienced statesman, and a staunch friend of the Greek people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1  
I F 4  
IV

GREEK

Chicago Evening Post, Apr. 24, 1918,  
in the Scrapbook, p. 88, of Mr. P. S.  
Lambros, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

#### 50,000 PETITION FOR STERLING AS STATE CHAIRMAN

#### Chicago Greeks Organize in Support of Medill Mc Cornick

Fifty thousand registered Republicans, representing voters in every county of the State, have signed the petition of Fred E. Sterling, State chairman, who is candidate for the office of State treasurer.

This was made known to-day by friends of the State chairman, who are working hard for his candidacy.

The law requires that not less than 1,000 signatures shall be attached to the petition filed, and not more than 2,000 names may be on it. At the beginning of the Sterling campaign various friends secured primary petition blanks, and 2,000 of them, each containing twenty-five names, have been returned to the candidate.

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- 2 -

GREEK

Chicago Evening Post, Apr. 24, 1918.

Not more than eighty of the filled-in petition forms may be filed with the secretary.

"Approximately 1,000 of our people have signed pledge cards signifying their willingness to extend to you their enthusiastic and earnest support for the office of United States Senator from Illinois," Mr. Lambros's letter to Mr. Mc Cormick reads in part.

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 3, 1916.

GREEK VOTERS

The Greek-Republican Club of Chicago endorses Mr. Robert E. Crowe for judge of the Superior Court. Greek voters are advised to vote for this candidate because he is a philhellene.





GREEK

I F 1  
I F 2

Loxias, June 2, 1915, p. 1

GREEK DEMOCRATIC CLUB APPEALS TO ALL THE GREEKS IN CHICAGO.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN!

We appeal to you to support the foregoing candidates for judicial honors at the election to be held on June 7. Their past public records are such that they are worthy of the support of all voters and especially of your support.

They have demonstrated that they are fair-minded men and are possessed of a disposition which leads us to believe that they will do "justice" to all if elected judges of the Circuit Court. They need your support; so do not fail them in the coming election.

They have been your friends in the past and will remain your friends when elected judges. The election will be held next Monday. It is very important that you come out and vote.

Respectfully yours,

Louis Choromokos

GREEK

Loxias, June 2, 1915.

Tom Chamales  
Christ Cacheris  
James Choromocos  
Geo. Cheronis  
Peter Protopapas  
Geo. Contos  
John Cocalis  
Harry Arch  
Geo. Machines  
Geo. Gretchis



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I F 6

GREEK

Saloniki, May 1, 1915.

### CHICAGO'S NEW MAYOR

Last Monday Chicago witnessed one of the greatest victory parades in its history. The occasion was the formal induction of William Hale Thompson into the office of Mayor of the second largest city of our great adopted country.

Seventy-five thousand people took part in the parade, in which all the foreign-language groups of Chicago were well represented. Our prominent fellow countryman and successful florist, John Venizelos, had beautifully decorated the car in which Mayor Thompson was riding. A huge--and, indeed, an unexpected--number of Greeks took part in the parade.

The triumphant chorus of the parade was, "Prosperity is coming". In his address, Mayor Thompson promised the people of this city that a twenty-two-million-dollar public works program will be launched immediately. He admitted that there are one hundred and fifty thousand men unemployed in Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 1, 1915.

The new chief of police announced that, at the order of the Mayor, the city will be cleared of all robbers and criminals, and that law and order will be restored very shortly. Measures are now being taken to close the saloons on Sundays.

Chicago will thus have a new political order--an efficient and progressive municipal government, which we hope will greatly benefit and serve the people of this great metropolis of the Midwest. Incidentally, we are indeed proud to say that 25,000 Greeks do business and live happily in this great center of industry and finance.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I F 1  
I F 2  
I F 3  
IV

GREEK

Bulletin of the Achaian League, Feb. 20, 1915,  
in possession of Mr. A. A. Pantelis,  
221 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

[ACHAIAN LEAGUE ENDORSES SWEITZER]

To the Hellenes:

In 1910 soon after the Achaian League was organized, among the candidates endorsed by the League was Robert M. Sweitzer, who was then the Democratic candidate for the office of County Clerk. That endorsement was given to Mr. Sweitzer because he was a genuine friend of the people, and that it was merited is shown by the fact that Mr. Sweitzer was re-elected to the office in 1914 by the largest vote given any candidate in that election.

Carter M. Harrison was endorsed for Mayor of Chicago by this League in 1911 because he was deemed to be the best among the candidates seeking the office at that time. Subsequent to his election, and throughout his term of office, the attitude of his administration toward the Hellenes and his management of the city's affairs have been such that this league cannot endorse him for re-election, but, on the contrary, must recommend his defeat.

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I F 2  
I F 3  
IV

- 2 -

GREEK

Bulletin, Feb. 20, 1915, of Mr. A. A. Pantelis.

Robert M. Sweitzer, in this campaign for the mayoralty nomination deserves and should receive the votes of all Chicago Democrats who desire an administration of the city's affairs that will be free from inclination to injustice on grounds of race or creed.

Hellenes will receive justice at Mr. Sweitzer's hands.

Vote for Mr. Robert M. Sweitzer for Mayor.

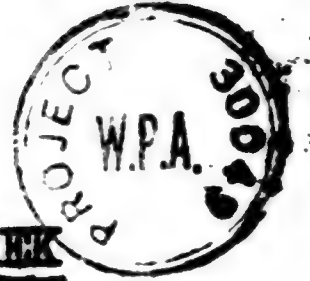
The Achaian League,

by John C. Theodorou, President  
A. C. Coorlin, Vice-President  
A. A. Pantelis, Secretary.

I F 1  
IV

Loxias, Mar. 30, 1912, p. 1

GREEK



TO THE GREEK VOTERS OF CHICAGO.

The Aldermanic Election will be held in the City of Chicago next Tuesday, April 2, 1912. It is earnestly desired that every Greek voter in Chicago, who is a true Democrat, shall support the ticket which has been selected by Mayor Carter H. Harrison and the Progressive Democratic Organization. This ticket is backed by the only Democratic papers published in this city the Hearst papers.

Every Greek voter should go to the polls next Tuesday and vote straight the Democratic ticket in order to carry out the policies of Mayor Harrison.

Thanking you in advance for your support, which we know you will give us, we are D. S. Eutaxias, Peter G. Bitakes, George Machines, Louis Choromokos, John Cocalas, Perry Hiotes.



I F 1  
I F 3

Loxias, April 1, 1911, p. 1

GREEK

THE ACHAIAN LEAGUE

HARRISON MUST WIN.



The Greek-American society Achaian League at its last meeting unanimously resolved that Carter H. Harrison must win as mayor of Chicago at the forthcoming elections.

This Greek-American political society, which is the only one in Chicago, urgently asks all the Greek voters in Chicago, for the benefit of the City and the interests of the Greek community, to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

I F 1

GREEK



Loxias, June 2, 1909

### POLITICS

Loxias recommends to all of its readers that they vote for the Honorable Julian W. Mack for re-election as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

The Honorable Judge W. Mack has been sitting on the bench for six years, and during that time has demonstrated that he is in every way fit to occupy this high office. He has always discharged his duties fairly and has given the people of Cook County his best and most conscientious efforts.

The Greek voters throughout the City of Chicago will reflect credit upon themselves and upon the Greek Community of Chicago by casting their votes for Julian W. Mack, for re-election at the poles next Monday.

Loxias, June 2, 1909

The Greek citizens, like all other citizens, are interested in having on the bench men of ability and integrity. Judge Mack has demonstrated that he is possessed of these qualities, and we therefore unqualifiedly recommend him to all Greek voters.

Don't fail to vote for Hon. Julian W. Mack on next Monday, June 7th, 1909.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Nov. 6, 1908.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HONORS THE GREEK PEOPLE OF  
CHICAGO AND THE GREEK STAR

Mr. William Howard Taft, the new President of this great country for the period 1908-1912, was given an ovation by the entire American nation, from former President Theodore Roosevelt to the humblest worker and farmer. The great majority of the people, regardless of former party allegiance, are filled with new hope for a better future and for continued progress in the administration of the affairs of the United States. The people of this country are especially hopeful at this time, because they are very eager to see some encouraging and definite improvement in the business, industrial, financial, and agricultural life of the nation. The general and severe nationwide economic crisis and depression which we have been experiencing for a year gives the people the right to have some change in government and a definite economic recovery.

The Greek people of Chicago as well as its official public organ, The Greek

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

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The Greek Star, Nov. 6, 1908.

Star, share the victorious triumph on the occasion of Mr. Taft's election to the highest public office in the land. The Republican as well as other American parties and newspapers have not failed to notice the support which The Greek Star gave in the recent presidential campaign. This newspaper is really proud of having contributed its share to the Republican party's brilliant victory in the recent election.

We now wish to inform the public, and it will undoubtedly please all Greeks to hear, that the political support rendered the Republican party by the Greek people has been promptly and very cordially acknowledged by the Republican National Committee and by its official and distinguished leader, Mr. William Howard Taft.

This official recognition of the important services and consistent support which The Greek Star and the Greeks of Chicago have given to the majority party of the United States is very encouraging indeed; because, it shows that the political leaders of America respect and think very highly of the Greek

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GREEK

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The Greek Star, Nov. 6, 1908.

immigrant group in the United States. This should be expected, however, for the simple reason that our organized Greek-American political organizations command the respect of those who are soliciting the organized support of a huge immigrant bloc of voters such as the Greeks of Chicago.

We must feel very proud to know that in his letter of acknowledgment to The Greek Star and to the Greek people of Chicago indirectly, President-elect Mr. William H. Taft pays tribute to the wonderful work which the Greek people are doing to enhance the welfare and interests of not only the Republican party, but of the United States as a whole.

Below, we publish a photocopy of Mr. Taft's letter to Mr. Peter S. Lambros, proprietor and editor of The Greek Star.

WPA (H.L.) PP01 30275

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II B 2 d (1)  
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- 4 -

GREEK

The Greek Star, Nov. 6, 1908.

"William Howard Taft  
"Cincinnati, Ohio

"Hot Springs, Virginia  
July 8, 1908

"Mr. Peter S. Lambros  
Proprietor and Editor,  
The Greek Star  
Chicago, Illinois

"My dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 3, to thank you for your kind words of congratulation, and for sending me the clipping from your paper, The Greek Star.

"I note what you say concerning the Greek vote in this country and shall take pleasure in turning your letter over to the Chairman of the National

WPA (H.L.) PR01 30275



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- 5 -

GREEK

The Greek Star, Nov. 6, 1908.

Committee.

"Very sincerely yours,

"William Howard Taft."

In a later issue The Greek Star will have the opportunity to publish a few more letters which were received from Mr. Taft and from the Republican National Committee acknowledging the contributions and support which the Greek people of the United States as well as of Chicago gave the Republican party.

WPA (ILL) 9991 20275

I F 1

GREEK

Loxias, Oct. 28, 1908



VOTE FOR HON. HENRY C. BEITLER

o. 1.- Every Greek voter in the City of Chicago should vote for the Honorable Henry C. Beitler, Republican candidate for re-election as Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago. He is more Greek than American. Give him an extra vote.

Wm. Georgipoulos.

I F 1

GREEK



Loxias, Aug. 19, 1908

WILLIAM H. TAFT

p. 2.- The Greek community of Chicago, as a whole, is going to vote for William H. Taft next November for the position of the President of the United States. The Greeks who wish our country to be under better management will vote for the Republican nominee because they think he is the best man to be elected as President.

IF1

GREEK

Loxias, Aug. 5, 1908



VOTE FOR THE HONORABLE RICHARD YATES

p. 2.- Next Saturday, August 8, all Greeks are asked to vote for the honorable Philhellene Richard Yates, who is the Republican candidate for the nomination for Governor of the State of Illinois.

Star, Mar. 22, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GREEK REPUBLICAN RALLY FOR FRED A BUSSE

p. 4- Last Thursday night a Pan-Hellenic meeting took place with the object of marshaling all the Greek voters in Chicago in support of Fred A. Busse, the Republican candidate for mayor.

Edward J. Brundage, the chief speaker at the meeting and chief of the Republican forces behind Mr. Busse, opened the meeting with these words:

"If all the Greeks in this gathering are voters, and they all go to the polls and vote for Fred Busse, then Fred Busse will be the next mayor of Chicago."

Other speakers at the meeting were Dr. A. I. Sanitsas, Dem. Manousopoulos, General Edward C. Young, candidate for the office of city treasurer, Conloumos, William H. McSurely, candidate for the office of judge of the superior court, G. Kyriakopoulos, D. Mazarakos, A. Manousos, and Anast. Manousos.

Star, Mar. 22, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The Greeks, who know how to accomplish things, made a good job of it, and after serving the **usual refreshments** to stimulate the meeting they unanimously resolved that Mr. Busse must be elected the next mayor of Chicago. Committees were appointed to inform all Greeks that for the benefit of Chicago and the Greek community the Republican candidate for the office of mayor must be supported.



Star, Oct. 12, 1906.

THE COMING ELECTION

p. 4.- It is the duty of this paper as guardian of the interest of Greeks to inform the numerous Greek voters in Chicago, Cook County and the State of Illinois, that the welfare of this ~~commonwealth~~ is at stake in this coming election which will be held on November 6th. In consequence the interests and the welfare of Greeks will be affected one way or the other by the results of the election.

In watching the two political parties in this great country, Republican and Democratic, the Star has clearly observed the retrogression of the Democratic party in recent years and the forward march and the progressive program of the popular and well-liked Republican party which has become the choice of the people and for years has wisely piloted the ship of State.

The esteem, the hope, and the trust which the Republican party inspires in the American people are the result of its efficiency on the one hand and the hardships which the people have experienced under Democratic administration.





Star, Oct. 12, 1906.

For example let us turn to Cleveland's administration from 1893 to 1897 and remember the panic and the fears which the country and American commerce endured.

The privation which the people experienced, the numerous bank failures, the strikes, the closing of factories and the unemployment of thousands of people were directly attributable to the Democratic administration.

And while these terrifying conditions prevailed, under the Democratic administration we see that the country began to breathe easily when the ever-memorable McKinley took control of the affairs of State. The unemployed went back to work, commerce began to function properly, prosperity returned and progress resumed the creation of the wonderful things that we now enjoy.

Star, Oct. 12, 1906.

Who among right-thinking Americans would venture to dispute or try to confute these facts? And who can deny that the administration of Mr. Roosevelt will surpass those of his predecessors, and be recalled as a brilliant period in the promotion of commerce, public welfare and good statesmanship? No one indeed!

Under these circumstances the Chicago and Illinois Republicans who are conducting Mr. Roosevelt's campaign have a right to ask the people to vote Republican in the coming election so that prosperity may continue.

When the country as a whole is prosperous and progressive under the leadership of a real hundred-per-cent wise and intrepid American statesman like Theodore Roosevelt, naturally all the elements which compose this immense commonwealth, including the Greeks, are affected by the nation's prosperity and progress.

The Star urges all Greek voters in Chicago and in the State of Illinois, to vote for the party in which the country has faith and trust.



Star, Oct. 12, 1906.

Register Tuesday, October 16th, and put an X at the top of the Republican, ticket on election-day, November 6th. Vote straight Republican ticket.

When you go to the polls to vote you will notice the distinguished names on the Republican ticket. They are the best that we have in the country. Vote the straight Republican ticket from top to bottom.

I F 1

IV (Jewish)

IV (Polish)

GREEK

Star, Mar. 31, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

VOTE THE STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN TICKET

(Editorial)

True to our tradition of guiding, instructing, and enlightening the Greeks of Chicago and elsewhere, we come forward again in regard to the mayoralty election and urge our fellow-Greeks to vote the straight Republican ticket.

The Republican candidates, who adhere to the program of that great American, our President Theodore Roosevelt, are as follows: Mr. J. M. Harlan is the candidate for the office of mayor. Mr. Harlan among other things is distinguished for being a true American who loves his country, for his reverence for what is right and just, for his belief in the equality of all citizens, and for his irreconcilable opposition to the enemies of the country. Others on the ticket are A. L. Greenebaum, candidate for the office of city treasurer, J. F. Smulski, candidate for the office of city attorney, and Francis P. Brady, candidate for the office of city clerk. The integrity and honesty of these four Republican personages and their capacity to fill the offices for which they have been named are vouched for by hundreds of

Star, Mar. 31, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

thousands of people, regardless of party, who know them well.

The Greeks of Chicago, for the interest of the city and for our own welfare, are requested to heed our advice and vote the straight Republican ticket.

Star, Oct. 7, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT--THE GREEKS OF CHICAGO AND ELSEWHERE MUST VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT, IN SPITE OF PARTY AFFILIATIONS--THE STAR ADVOCATES HIS ELECTION.**

p. 1--The American people and all naturalized foreigners will be called upon a month from now to elect a new President to govern this land of liberty and plenty.

Nominees for the high position are Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Parker, Republican and Democratic candidates respectively. Both these distinguished men are beyond reproach. But facts speak louder than arguments, and we find that America is proud and honored to have as President Mr. Roosevelt, who is a noted statesman, soldier, historian, author, and orator, a true American in soul and a universalist in spirit. In his administration he has revealed to the world the tremendous power of the United States and the greatness of American liberty and justice, and he commands the respect of all nations.

Star, Oct. 7, 1904.

The Democratic party, advancing as its candidate the eminent jurist, Mr. Parker, may contend that his experienced judicial mind is better capable of governing the country than Mr. Roosevelt is, but a judicial mind alone is not sufficient to govern and administer the internal affairs of the whole country and maintain the dignity and the prestige of the country abroad.

The prosperity, welfare, and vital existence of a nation depend not only on its internal administration but also on its foreign relations. This country, before McKinley came into power, was in spite of its greatness and its brilliancy practically unknown, unnoticed, and unrecognized as a great Republic.

The Star of Chicago, as the teacher and the property of the Greeks in America, urgently presents to them the importance of electing Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and requests them to cast their votes for the greatest man among contemporary Americans.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**F. Politics**

**2. Part Played by Social and  
Political Societies**

The Greek Star, Feb. 5, 1937



THE DANCE OF THE GREEK-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

p. 1.-The entertainment and dance given at the enchanting Aragon, by the Greek-American Regular Democratic Organization, for the benefit of the victims of infantile paralysis, was a Greek-American feast. It was the occasion of the birthday anniversary of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and it was an unprecedented success in the annals of our community.

The Greek-American Regular Democratic Organization reached its peak on that night. It did so, not only because of its material success, but because of the presence of representatives of the Mayor, the Governor, the Prosecuting Attorney, and other City and State authorities. They have seen and confessed, that the Greeks really can accomplish things worth while. Whenever men of ability, will power and determination undertake to carry through an affair, it is a success. They are men who compose this Democratic organization, which has been recognized as a Greek factor by the authorities, and has obtained, in addition, the appointments of Greeks to political positions.



The Greek Star, Feb. 5, 1937

We would not miss this opportunity to emphasize the fact that, along with the Executive Council of the organization, the Star has contributed to the success of this benevolent purpose, and to the support of our compatriots. It has left no stone unturned, spared no effort, and it went as far as to secure the written endorsement of our Honorable Mayor, Edward J. Kelly, who expressed his hope for the success of the affair, and congratulated the organization for its philanthropic gesture.

On this point we wish to remind you that we are not forgetful of the response the organization has made by thanking us over the radio, and by a resolution in a public meeting to thank the Star. This resolution was published, with pleasure, in the last issue.

Thus, this political organization, and the Star, have proved without any doubt that, regardless of political beliefs, we must be united, in order to make our strength felt to greater purpose. So we attain good results for good causes, and the recognition of our race.

The Greek Star, Feb. 5, 1937



On this subject, in particular, the Star wishes to state, and this for the sake of truth, that when within an organization, there is even one individual with will power, vigor, and courage, who wants to accomplish something it can be done, when the rest of the members recognize him, follow him, and ask him to "Let us go".

This Democratic organization must consider itself fortunate in, having as its spokesman and main lever, the diligent and energetic young man, Mr. James A. Geroulis, Secretary. Mr. Geroulis graduated from the Greek school, Socrates, went to high school, and University. At the University he studied law. After graduating he passed his Bar examination successfully and in a short time became Assistant Corporation Counsel in the City Hall.

This brilliant young man is enjoying fully the universal esteem of the Greeks, and those of the organization in particular, and he has a first class record as legal Counselor, being respected by the Americans also.

Judging from signs all around the horizon, we see that the star of Mr. James A. Geroulis is destined to shine brightly and that he is to raise himself to eminence for the benefit of this Greek Community, where he first saw the sunlight, and gradually will take his place as an important factor in the Greek community of Chicago.

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GREEK



Greek Progress, Oct. 28, 1936.

AN OPEN LETTER TO VOTERS OF GREEK NATIONALITY  
IN THE STATE OF ILLIONIS, COUNTY OF COOK, AND CITY OF CHICAGO

p. 8.- This letter is addressed to our people directly by the Greek-American Democratic Voters' League of Cook County.

On Tuesday, Nov. 3rd, an election will be held for the offices of President of the United States, Governor of Illinois, and United States senator and also for other offices, national, state and local, as well as for judicial positions.

Our organization since its inception three years ago has been very active in city, county, and state, and it endorses all the Democratic candidates. We are particularly interested in the re-election of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Governor Henry Horner, Thomas J. Courtney, state's attorney, Horace G. Lindheimer, county treasurer, Albert J. Horan, bailiff of the Municipal Court of Chicago, Joseph L. Gill, clerk of the Municipal



Greek Progress, Oct. 28, 1936.

Court, John J. Sonstebly, chief justice of the Municipal Court, and all the Democratic judges of the Municipal Court.

Not only have they proved themselves friends of our people during their term of public service, but they have also made a splendid record as public officials in their respective offices.

Among other things they have made it possible for us to carry on the activities of this organization by encouraging its officers and members and by co-operating with them to the fullest extent.

The candidates of the Democratic ticket deserve the support of every right-thinking Greek citizen of Chicago.



Greek Progress, Oct. 28, 1936

PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT

p. 8.- Most of the people in reading this newspaper are wondering, no doubt, why I am devoting this and the former issue of "Proodos", (Progress) to the cause of the Democratic Party.

For the last eighteen years, since this paper has been in existence, I have, to a certain extent, devoted my time more or less to the Democratic Party during the national and local campaigns.

In this particular campaign, I am devoting all space available to the Democratic Party with the greatest of pleasure in cognizance of the work done by the present administration for the reconstruction of this country and the general welfare of the masses of the people and particularly to our people of Grecian descent.





Greek Progress, Oct. 28, 1936

I also take the opportunity to express my sincere cooperation and confidence in the cause of the Democratic Voters League of Cook County, that so ably uplifted the political situation of our race in this great city.

This real Greek political organization, which so sincerely and unselfishly serves the Greek voters of Cook County, is under the leadership and guidance of Commissioner Michael S. Krokidas, its President and his Secretary, William Bouramas.



Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 22, 1956

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Greek division of the Democratic Party, will present a grand political program with entertainment, Tuesday night, Oct. 27th, at the Morrison Hotel.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 22, 1936.



POLITICAL CLUB TO HOLD MEETING

One of the few localities of Chicago where a great number of our Nationals, now American citizens reside, is that where St. Demetrios church is located, **it** is known as Ward 47.

The Greeks of Ward 47 keep up one of the best political organizations, recognized by local political parsons, and quietly obtain many favors and concessions from political parsons and municipal authorities.

The majority of them being Democrats their political organization is known as the Greek-American Political Club of the 47th Ward. President of the Club is the beloved lawyer and prosecuting attorney, Mr. Demetrios Chelos, of our community.

Now, on the approaching of the election, the Club has decided to arrange a great political gathering, in which all voters of the locality are to be present and impress with their members the Americans who will be there. This great political rally will take place, Thursday, Oct. 29th, in the Club's regular headquarters, 2115 Lawrence avenue. Refreshments will be served following the program. It seems needless to recommend that all of our Nationals be there.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 22, 1936



**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

The Cook County United Hellenic Political Club will hold, Sunday night, Nov. 1st, a grand political entertainment at Perez Club, 6700 S. May St.



Wednesday night, Oct. 28th, the Greek Section of the Knights of Pythias, No. 745, will have a gathering at the 1564 N. Damen Avenue hall.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 4, 1935.

DINNER DANCE

Given by Greek Division of Democratic Party

On Sunday, March 31, members of the Greek Community of Chicago dined and danced in the most aristocratic setting in all America--the Bal Tabarin of the Sherman Hotel. The Greek Division of the Democratic party had Edward Kelly, the candidate for mayor, as its guest of honor at this dinner dance.....

As a means of expressing its appreciation to the organization which has recognized the people of Hellenic descent more than ever before, the leaders of the Greek Democrats presented Mayor Kelly in his last appearance before the election. Bringing the present campaign to a finish, party leaders joined in the gala occasion, and gave such an election atmosphere to the affair as our people have never before witnessed.

The Bal Tabarin, scene of so many of Chicago's gay social affairs, is generally accepted as being the smartest social rendezvous in the city.....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 4, 1935.

As the guests dined, they enjoyed hearing lovely organ music. The organ was so cleverly concealed that the audience found it very difficult to believe that the music which originated in the room in which they sat.....

The dinner was novel in many respects. A minimum number of speeches was delivered, the main speaker being Mayor Kelly. Preceded by a dinner in which the maitre d'hotel outdid himself, the address of the evening was followed by dancing. At no other time has such an occasion presented itself. At the ridiculously low price of two dollars per person the guests were given the opportunity of being present when the Greek Democrats honored the chief executive of the city, and of dining and dancing in palatial splendor.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

St. Constantine's Parish News, Mar. 31, 1935.

GREEK-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC VOTERS LEAGUE

On Wednesday, March 27, a political dance was given by the Greek-American Voters' League in celebration of the Greek Independence and in honor of Mayor Edward Kelly. The dance was given in the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel and among the speakers were the guest of honor, Mayor Kelly, who said that we should re-elect him as Mayor. Mr. Stammon, who spoke in Greek, urged the Greeks to support the Mayor. The large crowd was entertained by Eddie Varzos' Orchestra and the vocal selections of Mr. and Mrs. Minas Booras.





CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Nov. 11, 1934



The Demosthenes Political Club News and Views.  
By Christ Sarlas, Organizer.

The Demosthenes Political Organization was founded, four years ago, by a few thoughtful and conscientious voters, with the express purpose of bringing together citizens who were willing to exercise their privilege of voting for the welfare of society irrespective of political party affiliations. The Demosthenes Political Organization during its first year of its existence has expanded until it now covers the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 17th, and 18th wards of Chicago. Its membership consists, to a large extent, of business men and women who are vitally interested in the political and economic conditions of their respective communities.

Thus, the fundamental purpose of this Organization is to acquaint its members with the different candidates seeking public offices, to analyze their qualifications, and promote the election of those candidates who are capable of performing the duties of their respective offices, economically, efficiently, and for the best interests of the public at large.

Once again the Demosthenes Political Club has supported the policies of Presi-

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Nov. 11, 1934



dent Franklin D. Roosevelt, hoping that he will give a strong hand at this time to bring to an end the so-called depression, without, of course, misusing the powers entrusted to him and to his administration.

The D.P.C. has been organized since 1931 and it consists of business men and women of the South Side of Chicago. Headquarters: 120 N. La Salle St. Room 6, 6700 Stoney Island Ave. Room 206.

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IV (German)

GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 1, 1934.

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT  
BY GREEK DEMOCRATS  
(Advertisement)

The Greek Democrats of Chicago will give a dance and entertainment in the ballroom of the Auditorium Hotel, Sunday, November 1, 1934, at 8:00 P.M., in honor of Robert M. Sweitzer, the "friend of the Greeks," Democratic candidate for County Treasurer. They will also honor all the other Democratic candidates.

Greek-American Democratic Voters' League of Cook County:

Eddie Varzos, orchestra;  
Michael L. Krokidas, president  
William Bouramas, secretary



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 21, 1934

The Democratic Headquarters.

The closer we get to election, the more the activities of different groups increase and the Greek Section of the Democratic Party at the Morrison Hotel from day to day, becomes the center for the Greek Democrats, who watch the pre-election activities with much interest. This section, under the presidency of the well known lawyer and old follower of the Democratic Party, Mr. A. Pantelis, and with the cooperation of Mr. Paul Kerr, and Mr. Agriostathis, is organizing a big mass meeting of Greek Democrats, next Wednesday, Oct. 31, 8 P.M., in the large Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel.

No Greek Democrat must miss this gathering, because it will be the expression of the sentiment of the Greek voters for the Democratic Party, and a demonstration of their power to the American candidates who will be present that evening, in order to come in direct contact with the Greek voters, present the principles of the Party, and their views regarding the political situation.



IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish)

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 14, 1934

[GREEKS ACTIVE IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN]

The Greek Democrats of Chicago have secured headquarters for the political campaign at the Morrison Hotel, Room 637. Representatives, A. J. Sabath, is leader for the different nationalities and it was decided, by the Greek American Democrats, to have political Mass Meetings arranged in the different wards of Chicago, and a large one in the loop on the night before the election.

The lawyer, Mr. Pantelis, was elected President of the Greek Democratic League, and will manage the political activities through the campaign.



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Proodos (Progress), Sept. 30, 1933.

SPLENDID PICNIC OF THE GREEK-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB AT PRASSINOS'S  
VILLA--MAYOR KELLY AMONG THE GUESTS.

p.1. On Sunday, September 24th, the much-advertised picnic of the Greek-American Democratic Club was held at Prassinos's Villa in Arlington Heights. More than a hundred and fifty automobiles delivered the crowd.

As had been announced, Mayor Kelly was present as guest of honor. He criticized the opposition newspapers for their attacks on his policies.

George Prassinos, everywhere present to serve his guests, George Becharas, who acted as chairman, George Kyriakopoulos, the toastmaster, and all the others in charge tried to please the crowd and to make all enjoy a wonderful time, as they did.

Proodos (Progress), Sept. 30, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

George Graechis's Band played American and Greek dances to the delight of those in attendance, who stayed beyond midnight to enjoy the beautiful scenery, the savory food, and the pleasant companionship of agreeable people.

Mr. Donahue, who spoke after Mayor Kelly, praised the Greeks for their spirit and their industry and congratulated them on the splendid crowd assembled at the picnic.

Other speakers were Judges Joseph Burke, Grabler, and Schwaba of Chicago and Judges Klehm and Kaplan of Arlington Heights, who greeted the guests on behalf of the city of Arlington Heights.



Proodos (Progress), Sept. 30, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Among those who attended this wonderful outing were Demetrios Geroules, one of the organizers of the affair, Nick Kokinis, Andrew Anastasakis, William Bouramas, Athan. Mapoudas, Nick Tsoulos, who conveyed the writer in his car, and John Economou of New York.

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GREEK

Greek Press, Sept. 28, 1933.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY GREEK-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

Whereas, The Greek-American Regular Democratic Organization is one composed of citizens of Greek descent who are ardent followers of the principles and ideals of democracy, as such democracy is personified at the present time nationally by the great administration of our president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and locally by our esteemed mayor, Edward J. Kelly; and

Whereas, The Greek-American Regular Democratic Organization has long been actively engaged--particularly during the administrations of our ex-mayor, Anton J. Cermak, and our present mayor--in spreading the doctrine of democracy, inculcating in our Greek citizenry the principles adopted by the founders of this country, and in upholding the traditions of the Democratic party; and

Whereas, Our honorable mayor, Edward J. Kelly, in pursuing the policies

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Greek Press, Sept. 28, 1933.

and principles of the Democratic party, and thus effecting great and beneficial economies in the administration of our local government, has become the target of unfair and unjust publicity on the part of a minority element; and

Whereas, The Greek-American Regular Democratic Organization, guided by a sense of duty to the local administration and to the element which it represents, feels that a great injustice and injury has been done to our honorable mayor and to the administration of democracy in this community in general; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Greek-American Regular Democratic Organization, as the representative of the Greek Democratic element of this community and in the interest of its prosperity and wishes, go on record as faithfully upholding our esteemed mayor, E. J. Kelly of Chicago, in his conduct and his administration of our local government, and approving wholeheartedly

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Greek Press, Sept. 28, 1933.

his program and his policies. Be it further

Resolved, That the Greek Regular Democratic Organization will be at his command any time it may be called upon to render its support.

George Becharas, chairman;  
William Bouramas, secretary;  
James A. Geroulis, recording secretary;  
L. Choromokos, treasurer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Greek Press, Aug. 3, 1933.

GREEK POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

The Greek voters who live in the Fourteenth Ward are intensely aware of their civic and social duties and privileges. This civic awareness inspired them to form a club, called the Regular Greek-American Democratic Organization of the Fourteenth Ward.

Over forty members were added at the last meeting of the Club, which is still in the embryo stage. D. Bouzane, an attorney, was elected president; G. Georgopoulos, vice-president.....

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GREEK

Proodos (Progress), Nov. 2, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THOMAS J. COURTNEY SPEAKS BEFORE THE GREEKS

p. 2. Last Monday, Senator Thomas J. Courtney, candidate for the office of State's Attorney, met the representatives of the Greek-American regular Democratic organization at a special meeting held for that purpose in the Sherman Hotel and congratulated them on the splendid work of their organization.

Messrs. Becharas, Choromokos, Kyriakopoulos, and Psalidas explained to Mr. Courtney the scope of the organization and pledged the support of all Greek-American votes for his candidacy.

They assured Mr. Courtney that all voters of Greek extraction would vote for him and for the rest of the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Courtney said that he needs the cooperation of every good citizen to put an end to crime in Chicago and drive gangsters and racketeers out of the city.

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Proodos (Progress), Nov. 2, 1932.

FROM CHICAGO'S SOCIAL COLUMN

Because of the proximity of the date set for the election all political centers have been active in winding up the campaign.

At the offices of the Greek-American regular Democratic organization, workers were busily rushing through the final details of the campaign. Everybody has been working very late to finish the pre-election business. Among the many victims of overwork in this most important political crisis, in which the future of the country is at stake, is the "flier" of Mr. George Laskaris, publisher-editor of Proodos, that is, his dilapidated automobile, which after many year's use and abuse will soon go for a one way ride to the junk-shop.

Two or three days ago Messrs. George Kyriakopoulos, John Prassas, Demetrios Geroules, George Laskaris, and others were trying to arrive on time at a political meeting in this vehicle and Mr. Kyriakopoulos became so much disgusted that he offered to bet that he could reach the destination sooner by





Proodos (Progress), Nov. 2, 1932.

walking. So he got out and walked to the meeting. Needless to say, he won the bet, arriving before the others.

We beg to announce, and we ask you to keep it secret, that the large sign, one of the remains of the Proodos contest, which was hanging over the door of the office has fallen down, luckily not on the publisher-editor's head. So no damage resulted from the accident.



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Proodos (Progress), Oct. 26, 1932. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE GREEK-AMERICAN LADIES' REGULAR DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

p. 1. The Greek-American ladies' organization, affiliated with the Greek American regular Democratic organization, is doing splendid work. They are planning to have a tea before the election.

The officers are Mrs. C. Christakos, chairman; Mrs. G. Becharas and Mrs. A. G. Psalidas, vice-chairman; Mrs. L. Choromokos, treasurer, and Mrs. Stella Bouramas, secretary. The members of the committee are Mrs. Evangloukas, Mrs. Lula Saridan, Mrs. Lola Giannoulis, Mrs. Anna Rebus, Mrs. Christina Skountzos, Mrs. Mabel Prassas, Mrs. Francis Gabriel, Mrs. Angeline Papademetriou, Mrs. Geo. Kyriakopoulos, Mrs. Mary Masouras, Miss Suzanne Kelavos, and Miss Demetra Kezios.

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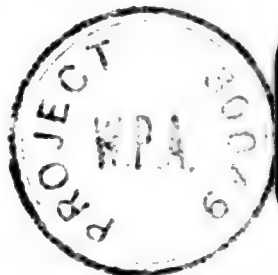
Proodos (Progress), Oct. 19, 1932.

### THE ORGANIZATION

The Greek-American regular Democratic organization, which has been active since last June, and which has been very successful in its work, culminated its activities in a banquet given by the chairman, Mr. George Becharas, at the Sherman Hotel, on October 5.

At this banquet Mr. Thomas Bowler, Mr. John Touhy and Mr. Denis A. Horan, trustees of the Sanitary District and candidates for re-election, were present. They congratulated the Greeks for forming this organization, which has been recommended to the various leaders in past years.

In this organization, the Greeks of Chicago are represented by fifty representatives, one in each ward, who is to work for, and receive instructions from the Ward Committeeman. This system, recommended by the leaders of the Democratic Party, is intended to consolidate the Greek Democratic voters.



Proodos (Progress), Oct. 19, 1932.

In the past, it has been the custom of a few self-appointed leaders among the Greek voters to present themselves as the leaders of the Greeks a few weeks before the elections, in order to gain personal benefits, and forget about the Greek voters after the election. This has been going on until the present campaign when the Greek voters have realized that they have been misled and forgotten after each election. For this reason they decided to form a permanent organization which is going to be a part of and affiliated with the regular Democratic Party of the City of Chicago and Cook County.

The fifty Greek Ward representatives have been selected from among the most popular persons of the Greek voters, and are the proper individuals to handle the work in each Ward. They are persons of good character, and enjoy the friendship and popularity of the Greek electorate in their Wards.

All these representatives have been instructed to present themselves to their Ward Committeeman, and offer their services and cooperation to all Democratic



Proodos (Progress, Oct. 19, 1932.)

officials in their respective Wards, in order that the Democratic Party will emerge victorious in the coming elections.

The purpose of this organization is to cooperate permanently with the Democratic Party, of which it is a part, and to function continuously and permanently, even after the election.



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GREEK

Proodos (Progress), Oct. 5, and 12, 1932.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GREEK DEMOCRATS OF CHICAGO  
OPINIONS AND COMMENTS AT THE BANQUET

At the Old Town Tea Room of the Sherman Hotel, the first meeting of the Greek Democrats was held on October 5. Almost all the Greek Democratic leaders, old and new, were present to exchange ideas for the better organization of the Greek Democrats.

The meeting was preceded by a banquet, given on this occasion by the newly elected president of the organization, Mr. George Becharas.

About seventy of the old timers and new politicians were present. Three members of the Sanitary District, Mr. Thomas Bowler, Mr. John Touhy, and Mr. Denis A. Horan spoke and expressed their satisfaction for this attempt at real political organization on the part of the Greek voters of Chicago.

Mr. Becharas, president of the new Club, said the organization was the result of advices from our American political friends, who insisted on organizing the Greek Democrats along the lines of the regular Democratic



Proodos (Progress), Oct. 5, and 12, 1932.

party of Illinois. It was also an attempt to rectify the mistakes of the past.

In our new political organization, the Greeks will be represented by fifty representatives, one in each Ward, who will cooperate with the Democratic Ward Committeeman. They will receive instructions and orders from him, and will take care of the various political needs of our countrymen in the Ward.

Mr. Becharas expressed his opinion and confidence that in so acting the Greek Democrats of Chicago will get recognition and more attention from the political leaders of the party, as well as more benefit. They will not be pushed aside, as in the time when Mr. Panteles was a candidate for judge, and was rejected because no committeeman was there to support him for a place on the Democratic ticket for Judges in Cook County.

John Touhy, a veteran politician, and very well-known to the Greeks for over twenty years, congratulated the Greeks when he saw them for the first time show signs of understanding the political game. He said that if he





Proodos (Progress), Oct. 5, and 12, 1932.

had had such an organization at the time when Mr. Panteles was an aspirant for the judgeship, he was sure that Mr. Panteles would have had the support of the organization, and would have been elected along with the ticket.

Mr. Bowler also commended the idea of the systematic organization of the Greeks, along the lines of the Democratic party, and assured them of their proper place with such an organization.

Mr. Horan also praised this sign of understanding of the political game, and expressed his confidence in the ability of the Greeks that by this new organization, they will take their share of the benefits.

After these candidates for trustees of the Sanitary District left the meeting, and the Greeks were left alone, Mr. Becharas asked every one to express his opinion about the organization.

Mr. Panteles protested because he was not invited at the time when the first meeting was held. He said he was "left in the dark," and was informed about it only when he read the Proodos, the newspaper published



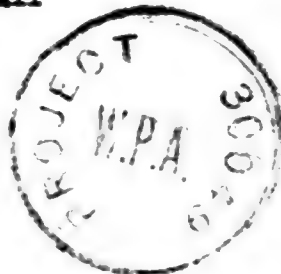
Proodos (Progress), Oct. 5, and 12, 1932.

in Chicago, by a lawyer from Detroit, Mr. Laskaris. Mr. Panteles also protested the rumors that he sold the Greek voters to Sabath, who is the recognized organizer of the foreign groups, and explained that he received his appointment through the influence and support of the Legionaires. He said Sabath called on him because several Greeks were asking for money to deliver the Greek votes, like George Vournas from Washington, D.C., who had asked \$10,000 to deliver the Greek votes.

Mr. Becharas explained that Mr. Panteles was not invited because he was already affiliated with the foreign groups, and the Greeks did not like to have a repetition of the past experiences from that group.

When Mr. Panteles interrupted to protest, Mr. Becharas reminded him that he was not interrupted while speaking, and continued his talk about his services to the Greeks, stating that these services and the services of all others, including those of Mr. Panteles, were useless, and lost, because most of the so-called political leaders did not know their Ward Committeeman only by sight.

Finally, Mr. Becharas recommended that it was time to forget the past and



Proodos (Progress), Oct. 5, and 12, 1932.

bury the hatchet, make up, and organize on the plan as suggested by the Democratic leader. He suggested that the Greeks recognize only one representative in each Ward.

Mr. George Prassinis suggested the two factions name two committees to work out a plan for cooperation.

Mr. Babakapes said it is time for the Greeks to realize that it is not to their interest to depend on Mr. Sabath of the Democratic Party, and Mr. Romano of the Republican Party.

At the request of Mr. Becharas, Mr. George Polos explained the task of trying to put Mr. Panteles on the Democratic ticket as candidate for judge. Mr. Becharas told how he had five hundred dollars ready as a deposit, and everything failed because no Ward Committeeman was there to support Mr. Panteles. Some others made different suggestions, but approved of the political work of a young Greek who was elected City Clerk of Roger's Park.

Mr. B. Bovramas declared that only through this organization of the Ward



Proodos (Progress), Oct. 5, and 12, 1932.

representatives, and unity of all the Greek politicians, would Hellenism find its proper place, instead of being left aside as usual.

The venerable old man, Mr. Salopoulos, requested permission to voice his opinion, reminded us of our national characteristics and racial faiths, and plead for unity and cooperation among all the Greek Democrats.

Finally, Mr. John Prassas suggested that the committee of the old organization be admitted to the new organization. To this, Mr. Panteles was opposed, and declared that all the present organization would be absorbed by the old organization, and the subject of the Ward representatives to be elected by the Greek voters in each ward, would be defeated.

This was an unacceptable proposition, and the president closed the meeting. The organization was left as originally created, with the various Ward representatives to be approved by the Ward Committeemen, and in case of disagreement, to be selected by them.



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Proodos (Progress), Oct. 5-12, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AUXILIARY OF THE GREEK-AMERICAN REGULAR DEMOCRATIC  
ORGANIZATION

At the offices of the Greek-American regular Democratic organization there is also the office of the Women's Auxiliary organized by, Mrs. Christ Christakos, Mrs. Athena Psalidas, Mrs. Lila Giannoules, Mrs. George Polos, Mrs. Mabel Prassas, Mrs. Francis Gabriel, Mrs. Evangeline Papademetrioy, Mrs. Christine Skountzos, Mrs. Helen Becharas, Mrs. Joan Choromokos and the Misses Anna Orphanos, Zoe Kllavos and Maria Kezios.

Proodos (Progress), Oct. 5-12, 1932.

REORGANIZATION OF THE GREEK-DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The group of political workers who have been working for the reorganization of the Greek-Democrats in Chicago, have accomplished the selection of the Ward representatives with a very pleasant result.

In the following list are the names of the various representatives at the Wards: A. Stemas, 1st; Tom Ninids, 2nd; Gust Christ, 3rd; Harry Costas, 4th; Wm. Duramas, 5th; Harry Balafutes, 6th; John S. Giannoulis, 7th; George Poplos, 8th; S. Tsalapatas, 9th; Efth Templis, 10th; J. Tsarpalis, 11th; G. Tsiros, 12th; P. Mouzouris, 13th; David Buzanis, 14th; J. Drousius, 15th; Peter Makres, 16th; J. Vasilopoulos, 17th; J. Carouso, 18th; P. Stavropoulos, 19th; G. Becharas, 20th; W. Marcoutsas, 21st; Peter Delos, 22nd; Gust Notis, 23rd; Nich Papas, 24th; Peter Collias, 25th; W. Copias, 26th; James King, 27th; H.





Proodos (Progress), Oct. 5-12, 1932.

Babanikolas, 28th; S. Saripan, 29th; Peter Anason, 30th; Geo. Katehos, 31st; Jam. Calds, 32nd; John Paris 33rd; Charles Rentas, 34th; J. Costopoulos, 35th; Tom Mantas, 36th; Nick Fiflis, 37th; G. Psalidas, 38th; Gust Papas, 39th; Geo. Laskaris, 40th; G. Kyriakopoulos, 41st; L. Choronikos, 42nd; John Lapas, 43rd; Demetr. Geroulis, 44th; Steve Katen, 45th; M. Joannides, 46th; G. Vamvakaris, 47th; L. Collins, 48th; G. Prasinds, 49th; J. W. Prassas, 50th.



The Greek Press, Sept. 29, 1932.

STATES ATTORNEY IS VERY POPULAR WITH THE GREEKS.

Of all the candidates of different offices, for the coming elections, the one who seems to have captured the hearts of the voters is our indomitable states' attorney, the honorable John A. Swanson.

Our own Greek-American citizens have more than once in the past shown their fidelity to Mr. Swanson. Independently of political sentiments they are in strict approval of the way he has been managing his office and are ready in the present campaign to assist him to the utmost. They have seen him in so many of our social affairs that they begin to consider him as one of our own. Each one will not simply vote for him, but will see to it that some of his friends do likewise.

I F 2  
IV

GREEK

Proodos (Progress), Aug. 31, 1932.

REORGANIZATION OF THE GREEK DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Some time ago an attempt was made to reorganize the regular Greek-American Democratic organization so that all the Wards be represented in the organization with influential individuals who will take care of the members of their Ward cooperating with the regular Democratic Headquarters.

The following Wards have been organized and are represented by Mr. George Polos, of the Eighth Ward; Mr. Bill Buramas, of the Fifth Ward; Mr. George Prasinis of Forty-Ninth Ward; Mr. Gust Psalidas, of the Thirty-eighth Ward; Mr. John Lapas [Ladas], of Forty-Fifth Ward and Pete Aneson, of the Thirtieth Ward.

In a few days we will have the names of the organizers of the representatives of the other Wards so all will be represented in the central organization of the regular Greek-American Democratic organization.



Proodos (Progress), Aug. 31, 1932.

Mr. Gust Psalidas is the organizer of this political center who is trying to perfect this reorganization, to avoid the mistakes of the past when the political discord in the Greek Community held back the organization.



Proodos (Progress), July 27, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**ELECTION OF CICERO GREEK POLITICAL CLUB.**

p. 3--Last week the Greek Political Club of Cicero held its regular election, and the following officers were elected: Demetrios Betines, president; Dem. Fotakis, vice-president; Nickolas Karambellas, treasurer; John Dariotes, secretary; George Kokines, Constantine Lebasis, and Pet. Constantopoulos, members of the board, and Nickolaos Berkos, legal counsellor.

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I F 3

GREEK

Greek Press, April 21, 1932.

GREEK DEMOCRATS OF THE FIFTH WARD CELEBRATED THEIR  
VICTORY.

The Greek Democratic voters of the Fifth Ward celebrated the victory of Horace G. Lindheimer as ward committeeman in the elections of April 12, by giving a banquet and dance at the Piccadilly Hotel, last Tuesday evening, where over one hundred people were gathered.

Mr. Bouramas, President of the Pericles Greek Democratic Club and its Secretary, Peter Vassilos, saw to it that enough roast lamb was furnished to the guests as well as considerable Greek grape juice, of which everybody partook in a large measure. During the banquet a fine orchestra was playing the tunes of the day as well as a number of classical pieces. There were present besides Mr. Lindheimer a number of prominent Greek citizens.

Mr. Vassilos acted as chairman, Messrs. Pantelis, Paul Javaras, and Bouramas delivered short speeches, and a feeling of satisfaction ran high among those present, because of the successful results of the election.

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II A 2

GREEK



Greek Press, March 10, 1932.

GREEK POLITICAL CLUB OF THE 5TH WARD.

p. 4. With the coming of another presidential election the Greeks of Chicago are re-awakening their interests in politics. In all parts of the city, clubs are being organized and plans and aims are being formed.

The 5th Ward of our city has organized the Pericles Business Men's Political Club. The members are all democratic. Wm. Bouramas is president, and the president of the Woodlawn chapter of Ahepa, Peter Vasilos, is secretary. Headquarters of the club are at 1209 E. 55th, Midway 5062.

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GREEK

Chicago Herald and Examiner, Mar. 20, 1931, in the  
Scrapbook, p. 59, of Mr. P. S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells  
St., Chicago, Ill.

#### POLITICAL NOTES

Thompson and Cermak are fighting for the Greek vote. Daniel P. King last night organized the Greek-American unit for the mayor, and claims a thousand members. Peter Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, and George S. Perikes, former president of the Greek Professional Men's Club and commander of the American Legion, head the group supporting Cermak.



Greek Star, Mar. 13, 1931.

OPEN GREEK HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters for Greek-Americans for the interest of Cermak were opened yesterday at 134 N. La Salle Street. George S. Porikos, a Republican, was elected chairman; Peter S. Lambros of the Greek Star, former treasurer of the forty-ninth ward Republican organization, was made treasurer. Arthur Peponis, an active member of Bernard W. Snow's sixth ward Republican organization, was chosen first vice-chairman; and Aristotle Damianos, president of the Messinia Brotherhood of Chicago, was made second vice-chairman.

The new club, its announcement says, will co-operate with the Hellenic Democratic League of Illinois, whose president is Nicholas Salopoulos, former Greek consul in Chicago and now editor of the weekly newspaper, Salonica, George Kyriakopoulos, A. A. Pantelis, George Batsaras, Geo. Polos, and A. A. Mantelos are the other officials of the League.

(Chicago Daily News, Mar. 11, 1931.)

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1930.

42ND WARD.

The Greek voters of the 42nd Ward are having a mass meeting tomorrow evening at 753 N. Clark Street, second floor.

Nicholas Kanellis is organizing this meeting. He is the leader of the North Side Greek-American Republican Club.

Another meeting is being arranged for Thursday, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock, at the same place. Every Greek voter of the North Side should be present.



I F 2  
IV

GREEK

The Greek Press, Aug. 28, 1930.

WARD PICNIC.

Last Sunday many Greeks attended the 42nd Ward picnic. The Greeks were invited by N. Kanellis. There were Greek dances and Greek songs by Koula, famous actress, and her neice, Mary Saunders (Siountri). The Greeks were asked to support Mr. Pearce as 42nd Ward committeeman for the Republican party in Illinois.

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IV



Saloniki, April 5, 1930.

UNITED GREEK AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

The United Greek-American Republican Clubs, comprising the Greek-American Republicans of Cook County, the North Side Greek-American Republican Club, the South Side Hellenic Republican Club, the West Side Greek-American Club, and the Greek-American Women's Republican Club of Cook County, unanimously endorse the candidacy of the Hon. Ruth Hanna McCormick, for United States Senator.

Mr. Ruth McCormick, as a public official and civic leader, has demonstrated that she is a real statesman and not a political demagogue.

Paul Demos, chairman.

A.G.N. Spannon, secretary.



GREEK

I F 2  
IV

Saloniki, April 5, 1930.

GREEK-AMERICAN REPUBLICANS FETE MRS. MCCORMICK.

The United Greek-American Clubs represented by three hundred delegates gave a symposium last Monday in honor of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, nominee for United States Senator, at the Hotel La Salle.

Seated at the speakers' table were the popular personages: Attorney Paul Demos, George Prassas, R. Tzovanis, William Karzas, Ch. Rekkas, G. Spanon, J. Raklios, Mr. Johnson, K. Theodorou, and the Rev. M. Petrakis, and the Rev. E. Tsourounakis.

Mr. Demos, Master of Ceremonies, in a very eloquent speech presented the guest of honor, Mrs. McCormick, who brought out the reasons why she should stay in politics, pointing to her experience as secretary to her father, Mark Hanna, and the knowledge of politics she acquired through her husband, Medill McCormick.

The elite of the Greek-American Republican women was well represented at the symposium.



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Saloniki, April 5, 1930.

Mr. Demos said that the three hundred delegates represented ninety-five per cent of the Greek-American Republican voters.



Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 3, 1930.

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[GREEK REPUBLICANS HOLD MEETING]

The Greek branch of the Republican party invites all Greek voters to a public mass-meeting to hear the Honorable Senator Deneen at Colias Brothers' Hall, 748 S. Halsted Street, next Sunday, April 6, at 2 P.M.

J. Koliopoulos, President.



Chicago Greek Daily, March 27, 1930



THE PRIMARY ELECTION AND THE GREEKS OF CHICAGO

p. 1- For a number of days now the political activities and fervor in the County, and the whole State as well, for the coming primaries on April 8th, began to manifest themselves in earnest.

That which the Greek Daily announces, with particular joy to its reading public, however, is the interest manifested by and the political activities of, a considerable portion of the Greeks in our city. They have unequivocally declared themselves wholly for that group of the Republican party whose leading figure is the Hon. Charles E. Deneen. An article dealing with this event will appear in the next issue of the Greek Daily.

The Greek Daily does not think that it can add much to the situation as the Press Committee has clearly and distinctly demonstrated events as they are. The only thing to be added is our unreserved support towards this group which has shown good results in the past.

Greeks of Chicago, we are lacking in neither spirit, nor in economic means, nor votes. What we fall behind in is politics. Show, therefore, the political interest that is due. Let us merge into a political group, which



Chicago Greek Daily, March 27, 1930

regardless of the results of the coming election, will remain an organized group and will put us on the map.

As individuals you can be sure that you accomplish nothing. As an organized group, however, much could be attained.

(Summary)



I F 2  
IV

The Greek Press, Oct. 30, 1929.

GREEK

GREEKS TO VOTE DEMOCRATIC.

The elction of Democratic judges will take place Sunday, the 3rd of November at 8:00 P. M. at the Greek-American Citizens Club of Illinois at the Sherman Hotel.

This organization has been in progress since 1926 and has done much good since then. Among the speakers of the evening will be Louis Collins, president of the organization, Dr. N. Salopoulus, and lawyers, G. Kyriakopoulus and A. Pantelis. There will also be dancing.

I F 2  
IV



GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 27, 1928, p. 1

GREEK SYMPOSIUM FOR A. E. SMITH.

Last Wednesday evening the Sherman Hotel was reverberating with Greek. Even the distinguished Americans present were exchanging pleasantries in Greek. The Greek-American Democratic Club held a sumptuous symposium for Alfred E. Smith. The halls of Loudoric XVI and the Crystal hall were packed by the throngs who came to fete the distinguished American. Over 1400 participated in the symposiums.

Among the prominent men who spoke at the gala event were Thomas Donovan, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Edward F. Dunn, former governor of Illinois, Floyd E. Thompson, candidate for governor of Illinois, Peter E. Waller, candidate for lieutenant governor; congressman A. J. Sabath, organizer of the foreign-language voters league of the Western states, George W. Alschuler, Dr. Herman Bundesen, Thomas D. Nash, A. J. Cermak, etc.



GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 27, 1928.

Among the Greeks, Dr. N. Salopoulos, president, of the club, spoke in English, and Attorney Geo. Kyriakopoulos, George Becharas, Nick Katsavos and others spoke in Greek.

Never before in Greek political gatherings was so much enthusiasm displayed. Many Greek republicans aligned with the Democrats, were present at the symposium.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 27, 1928, p. 1

POLITICS GREEKS FOR A. E. SMITH.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A delegation of the Alfred E. Smith for President Greek-American National Club, consisting of Dr. N. Salopoulos, G. A. Kyriakopoulos, S. G. Johnson, G. Becharas, P. D. Agriostathis, A. A. Pantelis, Louis Collins, G. Pantelis, G. Lembesis, C. Salopoulos, Paul Kare, Geo. Polos, Gust Kalesis, Louis Georgacopoulos, S. Georgiopoulos, met Governor Smith at the Congress Hotel and pledged to him the support of 80% of the Greek-American voters of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

Governor Smith in receiving the delegation said, "Gentlemen, I appreciate your call and I am deeply grateful for your sincere support. Be assured that I will, as president, be at all times mindful of the needs and interests of all people of our country. I am very much interested in the Greek people who have come to this country in recent years. The progress which they have made within the short space of time that they have been in the United States is marvelous. They are very industrious and law-abiding citizens. We are proud to have them among us.

Chicago Greek Daily, October 24, 1928.



POLITICAL CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES AMONG THE GREEKS.

P. 1. - The Greek political leaders are feverishly active these days due to approaching election.

Republicans and Democrats are arranging for Mass meetings and giving sumptuous banquets in honor of their friends who are candidates on either ticket, respectively, in order to give them a chance to place their political program before the Greek voters and show them their political strength.

The Republican Greek leaders have given two political dinners already are preparing a third one.

Next Sunday's dinner by the Greek American National Republican Club, at the Sherman Hotel, is expected to be a grand one. The president of the organization is Mr. A. Koliias and the treasurer is Mr. John Koliopoulos. The South Side Hellenic American Republican Club, whose president is Mr. C. Rekas is sharing the expenses.





Chicago Greek Daily, October 24, 1928.

Both these organizations have exhausted every effort to make this gathering a success. The following will be present to take part in the program, the Honorable Charles E. Deneen, State Senator; Lewis E. Emerson, candidate for governor; Martin Glen, candidate for Senator; and John A. Swanson, Prosecuting Attorney; and others.

For tonight, the Greek Democrats, composing the Greek American National Club whose president is Dr. N. Salopoulos and whose secretary is Mr. A. Pantelis, are arranging a political dinner, at the Sherman Hotel. Mr. Floyd E. Thomson, candidate for governor; Anton F. Cermak, for Senator and Mr. Linzi, Prosecuting Attorney will speak.

(Summary)



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Saloniki, Oct. 20, 1928, p. 2

GREEK

27TH WARD GREEK RALLY.

Last Sunday the Greek-American Democratic Club of the 27th ward, which is considered the biggest Greek ward in Chicago, held a political gathering at which many political personages spoke.

Noted among the speakers were Judge Paden, Judge Allegretti, Judge Finegan, Judge Hartigan, Mr. Nash, nominee for the Board of Revere, Judge Lindsay and John Touhy, committeeman of the 27th ward.

Chicago Greek Daily, October 16, 1928.



PRE-ELECTION ACTIVITIES.

Political activities are getting more lively as we approach election and the political parties and it is difficult to foresee the results.

The Greeks are also playing their role in this pre-election activity.

Day before yesterday, they gave their first political dinner which will be followed by another. Two Republican dinners and one Democratic will be given. Following these dinners there will be a grand ball, at the Aragon, held by the United Republican Clubs, October 29th.

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 4, 1928



**THE GREEK DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION OF CHICAGO**

p. 1.- Immediately following the Greek Republicans we have the Democrats whose organization we announce today.

The Greek section of the Democratic Party has inaugurated its headquarters at the Sherman Hotel, Room 418, where our national Democrats receive their information and instruction.

There were elected, the following officers: the prominent doctor of our community and former Consul General from Greece, Mr. N. Salopoulos, president; G. Kyriakopoulos, vice-president; G. Becharas, treasurer; and Mr. A. Pantelis, secretary.

All officers are sincere adherents of the Democratic party and their aim is to organize Greek Democrats to support the party's candidates in the coming election.

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 1, 1928

CHICAGO'S UNITED REPUBLICAN CLUBS

p. 2.- The United Republican Clubs of Chicago wish to announce that, immediately following the voting on the constitution, Mr. N. Kanellis was elected president and Mr. K. Augerinos, Secretary.



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IV

GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 22, 1928, p. 2

UNITED GREEK-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS OF COOK  
COUNTY, ILLINOIS.



The members of the executive council of the United Greek-American Republican Organizations of cook county, at their last meeting Sept. 19th in the headquarters of the central committee, 123 West Madison street, elected the following officers: Nick G. Canellis, president; C. N. Avgerin, secretary; Peter Koffman and Geo. Geanakouras, vice-presidents; Peter Hoseas, treasurer and John Paris assistant secretary. Directors: Peter Zambos, Louis Bougas, Gus Silas, Gust Hones, John Dekazos.

The newly elected president of the central committee, Mr. N. G. Canellis, is very popular among the Greeks of Chicago, president of the Rich Laundry Company and member of many American clubs. As chairman of the central committee he will support Mr. Emmerson for governor.

From the Office.



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 29, 1928.

## THE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE GREEKS IN AMERICA

P.1. The political activities for the coming election are gaining momentum and Greeks are showing interest in the candidates of their party.

The Greek-American Organization of the Republican Party will start its pre-election campaign activities with a splendid banquet in honor of Robert E. Crowe, States Attorney, to be given at the Palmer House, March 11th. All Greek Republicans are expected to be there to show their political strength.

We have often called attention in these columns to the fact that participation of Greeks in politics in America is imperative, because failure to participate results not only in indifference, but also in ignorance regarding their interests.

To participate in politics means to support one's general and private interests. Besides general interests, everyone has his own private interests which need political support; and in order to have political support, we must participate in the activities of the country and come in contact with the political personages who are seeking our help in the political struggle.

One of these political personages, Robert E. Crowe, States Attorney, has held his office for many years. The idea of a political banquet in his honor is a





GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 29, 1928.

happy one, and we have no doubt that all Greeks belonging to the Republican Party will be present to demonstrate their political strength.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Jan. 28, 1928.

THE SONS OF HELLAS CLUB

838 West Grand Avenue



p.2... We have learned with pleasure that another organization of Greek-American citizens has recently been launched under the title of Sons of Hellas Club. Its aim is to promote political action among Greeks for the coming election, an activity which has been very much neglected. It is about time for drastic measures to be taken to raise the prestige of Greeks to the same level as that of other nationalities which enjoy the esteem of the local authorities. These other nationalities are even taken into account by authorities outside the local boundary limits and are recognized as important factors in the political life of their adopted country.

I F 2  
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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Jan. 6, 1963

GREEK-AMERICAN POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE WEST SIDE

The meeting announced by the Central Committee of the United Greek-American Republic Organizations took place, last night, at Olympia Hall. There the political section of the 27th ward was launched with 500 present.

The meeting was conducted very efficiently under the chairmanship of Mr. Michalopoulos, lawyer, who explained the purpose of the gathering and introduced the speakers.

Among the speakers there was Judge John, known to the Greeks of the West Side, who fluently tolled the virtues of the Greeks; Judge Max Onster; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney George Levine; Mr. Em. Koliopoulos, lawyer, who spoke in English emphasizing the need of organization and Mr. Constantine Augerinos who spoke in Greek.

The manager of the Greek Daily, Mr. S. Kotakis, was also invited to speak.. "All Greeks," he said, "have an interest in participating in politics in this country as all other nationalities do."



Chicago Greek Daily, Jan. 6, 1928

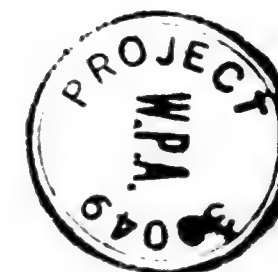
He did not confuse the question of naturalization with that of nationality. From the Central Committee there were present Mrs. A. Lazaratos, president; N. Kanellis, vice-president; A. Galariotis, secretary, and many eminent members of our community.

Officers of the 57th and Republican Organization were Mr. P. Mousas, president; S. Karanitsos, secretary, and Mr. Bill Sakelliaropoulos. Offices of the committee are located at 477 S. Halsted St.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Jan. 5, 1928



### GREEK-AMERICAN POLITICAL MEETING

All Greeks of Chicago, especially those living on the West Side, are invited to be present, today, Jan. 5, 8 P.M., at Olympia Hall, 748 S. Halsted street, where a Greek-American meeting will take place. This meeting is held under the auspices of the Greek-American Republican Political League of the 27th Ward.

It is the duty of every Greek to be present at this meeting because it concerns the problem of the political unification of the Greeks of Chicago. Various orators will speak in Greek and English. The main speaker of the evening will be the hon. Charles Slater, general representative of the Hon. Homer W. Jeloin, Chairman of Cook County Republican Central Committee and Ward Committeeman of the 27th Ward.

I F 2  
IV (Italian)



GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 19, 1927.

**GREEK AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB**

Last Thursday, Turner Hall was crowded with members of the Greek Republican Club. The president of the Club, introduced both the American and Greek speakers. Noted amongst them was Honorable Judge Barassa, who, in a brilliant speech, brought out the necessity of naturalization and organization, extolling the Greeks for their obedience and devotion to the laws of our adopted country.

SALONIKI, July 30, 1927

The Chicago Grecian Circle.-

Last week, at the Sherman Hotel, the regular meeting of the Chicago Grecian Circle took place, and the hall as usual was crowded. The Greeks of Chicago have become political minded and sooner or later their power will be recognized.

Judge Wm. Helander, as a speaker of the night, outlined the service and usefulness of the Grecian Circle. Senator Charles Deneen, who is honorary president of the Greek Club, brought out the future potentialities of the Greeks in the political arena, and eulogized them for being law abiding.



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IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish)

Chicago Greek Daily, March 25, 1927.

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A DINNER IN HONOR OF MAYOR W. E. DEVER

p. 1- The Greek voters of the Democratic party are making arrangements for a great dinner tomorrow, March 26, in honor of the mayor, Mr. Dever. It will take place at 8:30 P.M. in the large and sumptuous Louis XVI Hall of the Sherman Hotel.

The guest of honor will be Mayor W. E. Dever, and others who will be present are Congressman A. J. Sabath, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. G. Brennan, Judge H. Horner, Mr. Jeracki, Mr. Fairbairn, and many outstanding members of the Democratic party who will come from Washington.

This dinner is being given by the united Greek political associations of the Democratic party. These associations are as follows: the Achaean League, of which A. Pantelis is president; the Greek Democratic Club of Cook County, George Kiriakopoulos, president; the Greek-American Citizens' Club of Illinois, P. Agriostasis, president; the Greek Democratic League, Louin Kollink, president; the Hellenic-American Citizens' Club, I. Kamouzis, president, and the Northwest Side Democratic Club, P. Kourlas, president.

Chicago Greek Daily, March 25, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

This Greek-American Democratic array will make its official appearance tomorrow, Saturday, and invites the Greek voters of the Democratic party to come en masse in order to show their strength at this dinner in honor of Mayor W. E. Dever as well as to hear him talk on his program and on his attitude toward the Greek people.

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GREEK

Greek Star, Jan. 28, 1927.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GREEK-AMERICANS OF CHICAGO

I have never been unmindful of the tribute America and the entire world owe glorious Greece. My love for Greece has been warm since my school days, when I learned about the marvelous victories of Salamis and Marathon and the Golden Era of Pericles, in the days of "the glory that was Greece."

My personal contact with numerous Greeks has instilled me with greater admiration for their motherland, as well as greater respect for the seventy-five thousand Greeks of this city who have contributed their share toward Greater Chicago and Greater America.

I deeply appreciate the support given me politically by the Greek-Americans during the past, and now I am extremely pleased that the Greek-American Litsinger Club has been organized to further my campaign as Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Greek Star, Jan. 28, 1927.

Moreover, I am happy to learn of the banquet and rally to be given in my honor by that splendid organization on Sunday evening, February 6, at the La Salle Hotel.

Such an enthusiastic demonstration in my behalf by thousands of my Greek friends and friends and fellow Americans is indeed great encouragement to me in this campaign and leads me to believe that, with your assistance and co-operation we will be victorious at the polls on February 22.

If I am nominated and elected Mayor of Chicago, it will be my duty to give a square deal to peoples of all races, regardless of nationality, religion or creed. I shall treat the people of Chicago as Americans, and equals, for the good of the commonwealth. If I am elected Mayor, I shall do my best to help make Chicago a safe place in which to live and do business, and the center of progress and of every idealistic thought and action.

Respectfully,  
E. R. Litsinger

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Saloniki, July 17, 1926, p. 3

THE FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE NORTH WEST GREEK CITIZENS POLITICAL CLUB

On July 25th the "Northwest Greek Citizens Political Club" will give its first annual picnic at Plagakis Grove, Irving Park Blvd.

Those who are hilariously inclined shall have the opportunity of enjoying this country frolic.

Barbecued milk fed lambs, roasts, and an abundance of appetizers shall be on hand for the participants. Ancient Greek and American dances will take place during the frolic. Music, with its tantalizing reverberations will change any gloomy mood into joy and hilarity. The price for admission to this extraordinary entertainment, is fifty cents for men, women and children free.

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GREEK

Chicago Daily Journal, April 25, 1926

#### GREEK-AMERICAN REPUBLICANS ARRANGE FEAST

The Greek-American Republican Club of Cook County announced that more than a thousand Greek business men in Chicago will tender Senator McKinley a banquet in the Hotel La Salle on Sunday evening. Attorney Paul Demos, president of the club, and Peter S. Lambros are arranging the banquet. United States Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin will be the principal speaker. Mr. Demos will be toastmaster.

Other speakers will be Miss Harriet Vittum, Peter S. Lambros, Felix J. Streychmans, Edward J. Hess, John R. Palondech.

Among those on the committee are George W. Prassas, T. K. Valos, Andrew Karzas, John Raklios, John T. Askounis, George J. Alex, E. M. Chirigos, William Papas and George Spiro.

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I F 3

GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, April 9, 1926

NORTHWEST GREEK CITIZENS' POLITICAL CLUB

Office 3147 Logan Blvd. A. Mazarakos, president; Galariotis, Secretary;  
S. Giannopoulos, treasurer.

This new club of Greek-American citizens has the purpose of serving the interests of a nationals in the community for their various needs. We are informed, and it is a pleasure, that there are over 120 members, already, and more applications are turned in every day.

Hasten to join in order to make our club powerful.



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I F 5  
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IV

GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

April 7, 1926

To the Members of the Achaian League:

The Executive Committee of The Achaian League has endorsed and recommends to its members Mr. George F. Mulligan, Democratic Candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court.

Mr. Mulligan was one of the founders of The Achaian League and has been one of its strongest supporters since its inception in 1910.

We believe that the Hellenes of Chicago owe to Mr. Mulligan their loyal support as he has at all times been our friend.

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IV

- 2 -

GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Apr. 7, 1926.

The Primary Election will be held on next Tuesday, April 13th, and it is suggested that you ask for a Democratic ballot and vote for George F. Mulligan, whose name will be found under the heading "Associate Judges of the Municipal Court." It is also suggested that you ask your friends to do the same.

Sincerely,

The Achaian League,  
A. A. Pantelis,  
President.

Attest:

George Ligdas,  
Secretary.

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IV

GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

April 4, 1931

To the Citizens of Chicago:

A pamphlet issued by an unnamed organization has followed the plan of a pamphlet issued by the Greek-American Division of the Democratic party. In the Republican pamphlet on one side it is stated that "Thompson recognizes the Greeks", on the other side of it "contended that Chicago has a real and true American for mayor in the person of William Hale Thompson."

I wonder how these misguided Americans of Greek birth can explain Thompson's attitude towards the naturalized citizen when he says "I am a native born American citizen. My opponent is a big bohunk who came from Bohemia and ought to be returned to where he came from."

I F 2  
I F 3  
I F 5  
IV

- 2 -

GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Apr. 4, 1931.

Do these misguided "Greeks" know that if one of their number was running for Mayor, Thompson would have called him a big fruit-peddling Greek who should be returned to where he came from? Do they know that most of the business men of the Greek-Americans are being daily compelled to pay "Tribute to the City Hall Machine and to the racketeers affiliated with the City Hall?"

If these misguided Greeks have a selfish interest we can forgive them on the theory that self-preservation is the first law of nature, but if they were interested in the city of their adoption, the land which recognizes neither race nor creed, where all are welcome, and where Americanism bids all to prosper, their conduct is unexcusable and all we can do is ask that they be forgiven "for they know not what they are doing."

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IV

- 3 -

GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis , Apr. 4, 1931.

Civic pride, the good name of Chicago, the interests of its people, are crying out loud, "Do away with Thompsonism, racketeers, and all that those evils stand for and redeem Chicago, make the coming World's Fair a success, and reward efficient, conscientious, public service by electing Anton J. Cermak Mayor of Chicago."

The Achaian League recommends to its friends Anton J. Cermak.

The Achaian League.

A. A. Pantelis  
President.



SALONIKI, March 27, 1926

Banquet For Senator William B. McKinley.

p. 8. The Greek American Republican Club, tomorrow, Sunday, March 28, gives a banquet at the LaSalle Hotel, in honor of the United States Senator Hon. William McKinley.

The popular and well-liked attorney, Mr. Paul Demos, was chosen Master of Ceremonies.

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IV

GREEK

Chicago Daily News, March 25, 1926.

LENROOT SENT HERE TO BOOST Mc KINLEY.  
SENATOR TO ADDRESS GREEK CLUB AS COOLIDGE EMISSARY TO  
HELP CANDIDATE.

Senator Irving L. Lenroot of Wisconsin is the next representative of the Coolidge administration to come to Chicago and speak for Senator William B. McKinley's re-nomination by the Republicans of Illinois as a friend and supporter of President Coolidge. Senator Lenroot is announced as the principal speaker at a banquet at the Hotel La Salle Sunday night in honor of Senator McKinley. The Greek-American Republican Club of Cook County is giving the banquet. Senator McKinley is expected to reach Chicago from Washington with Senator Lenroot, Sunday morning.

Attorney Paul Demos, president of the club, is chairman of the committee on arrangements and Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, is actively interested. Mr. Lambros said today there were 20,000 Greek stores in Illinois and upward of 50,000 Greek votes. Most of the Greek leaders are behind Senator McKinley, and they predict he will get the votes of practically all the Greeks in Illinois. More than 1,000



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IV

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GREEK

Chicago Daily News, March 25, 1926.

plates will be laid at Sunday night's banquet, at which Mr. Demos will be toastmaster and, in addition to Senators Lenroot and McKinley, Miss Harriet Vittum, Mr. Lambros, Felix J. Streyckmans, Edward J. Hess, and John R. Palandech will speak.



SALONIKI, March 20, 1926

North West Greek Citizens Political Club.  
Office: 3147 Logan Boulevard.

Under the determined activities of Mr. Apost. Mazarakos the above mentioned political club was organized.

Brave! The Greeks of Chicago need many more political clubs, so we can be recognized as a political unity and power. Brave! More clubs we need, let us follow the example of Mr. Mazarakos.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, March 12, 1926.

NORTHWEST GREEK CITIZENS' POLITICAL CLUB.

Offices: 3147 Logan Blvd. A. Mazarakos, President, S. Giannopoulos, Treasurer.

The purpose of this new club is to serve the needs of all the Greeks of our community.

Already 120 have joined, and new applications come in everyday.

Join now! Let us make this club a valuable factor in our community life.

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IV

GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

Saloniki, Nov. 29, 1924.

**THE SPLENDID WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN POLITICS BY GREEK AMERICANS.**

p. 1.--In the last presidential election campaign the Greeks displayed great interest in politics. From the Atlantic to the Pacific voters of Grecian descent formed political organizations in both the major parties.

This shows that the Greek immigrant is beginning to understand the importance of naturalization and of taking part in the politics of the country with the object of electing honest officials for the country's welfare and the public safety.

In Chicago the center of Greek activity in the Republican party was the Coolidge-Dawes Greek-American Club which organized to direct all the other Greek Republican organizations in this country. The offices of this club were in the Wrigley Building with the other central offices of the Republican party.

Saloniki, Nov. 29, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 500

The following influential Greeks served as officers and members of the executive committee of this political club: Constantine A. Paleologos Mamon, chairman, Dr. N. Salopoulos, P. S. Lambros, and Paul Demos, vice-chairmen, John Askounis, secretary, A. G. Stavrou, assistant secretary, G. Chiagouris, treasurer, Xenophon Alafouzos, John Alex, C. Avgerinos, Alex Balaskas, E. M. Chirigos, A. Chronis, John Cocalis, Nick Kolovos, James S. Costom, B. Cotsonis, A. Damianos, A. Deliyannes, Dr. L. Diamessis, Christ T. Dollas, B. Boukas, P. Eftaxias, S. Fasseas, J. Gallanis, J. Gavaris, Angelos Giokaris, C. Granias, N. Karafotias, G. S. Koletis, G. Kontos, Basil Lambros, G. Lazaropoulos, P. Manoussos, J. Mangel, P. Matsoukas, M. Meletiadis, Ger. Melissinos, S. Mitchell, J. D. Morton, J. Mouzakiotes, Ch. Nickolson, N. Nomikos, C. Paleologos, C. Papatheodorou, D. Papantony, J. Papas, Pet. Poulos, G. Prassas, H. Reckas, C. Salopoulos, G. B. Soorlis, D. Stamos, Geo. Stavropoulos, G. Tangalakis, Dr. C. Theodorou, A. Tsikouras, A. Vacalos, A. Vlachos and N. Vlachos.

Saloniki, Nov. 29, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

After the triumph of the Republican party in the election the club congratulated the leaders of the party, the President and the Vice-president-elect, who replied promptly to the chairman of the club.

The President's reply follows:

The White House, Washington,  
November 6, 1924.

My dear Mr. Mammon,

The President was greatly pleased to receive your message of congratulation. He asks me to communicate to you the assurance of his deep appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

C. B. Scubb,

Secretary to the President.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon, 208 S. La Salle St.  
Chicago, Illinois, November 21, 1924.

My dear Mammon:

I have your letter and telegram, and wish to thank you for your congratulations and good wishes, and also to express, through you, to the members of the Coolidge-Dawes Greek-American Republican Club, my sincere appreciation of the handsome pipe.

Please, convey my best wishes and appreciation to the members of the club.

With best regards,

Your friend,

Charles Dawes.



GREEK

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IV

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon, 208 S. La Salle St.,  
Chicago, Illinois, November 8, 1924.

Dear Mr. Mammon:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant,  
commenting upon the great victory of the Republican party.

It is gratifying indeed to state that it has been my privilege and  
pleasure to participate in this campaign as vice-chairman, under your  
able leadership as the chairman of the Coolidge-Dawes Greek-American  
Republican Club.

Though the victory is ours, yet, I feel there is much work before us,  
even after the election, and I feel that the good work already done  
must not stop at any time, but we must continue our efforts in behalf  
of the administration, under our excellent president, Coolidge, with  
hopes in view of electing General Dawes the next President of the United  
States.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,  
P. S. Lambros.

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GREEK

IV            Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon, 208 S. La Salle St.,  
Chicago, Illinois, November 7, 1924.

(Letter, Dated Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1924, Sent by Mr. C. A. Palaeologos Mammon, Chairman of the Greek-American Republican Club, to Mr. Paul Demos, Vice-Chairman of the Coolidge-Dawes Greek-American Republican Club, 160 N. La Salle Street.)

Dear Mr. Demos:

I wish to thank you and congratulate you by letter for your precious services rendered in the last presidential and other campaigns.

The result of the election of our friends and the glorious victory of our Party, proves that we did not make a mistake in advising our countrymen to vote and work for the candidates of our Party.

Congratulations for your success in every way in our victory, and thanking you for all your help to me as Chairman of the "Coolidge-Dawes Greek-American Republican Club," I remain

Yours friendly,  
C. A. Palaeologos Mammon,  
Chairman.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon,  
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
Nov. 6, 1924.

(Letter sent by Mr. C. A. Paleologos Mammon, Chairman  
of the Coolidge-Dawes Greek-American Republican Club,  
to Dr. N. A. Salopoulos, Vice-Chairman of the Coolidge-  
Dawes Greek-American Republican Club, 66 W. Randolph St.)

My dear Doctor:

I feel very proud as Chairman of the Coolidge-Dawes Greek-American Republican Club, to thank and congratulate you for all the precious and great services rendered by you personally, as well as through the Greek newspaper, Saloniki, in the last Presidential Campaign.

The victory and the election of our candidates is the best reward for our work, and proof that the advice we gave our countrymen to vote for the Republican candidates, was the successful interpretation of the opinion and the confidence of our Country.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mannon, Nov. 6, 1924.

Let us try to be, as always, united and interested in the good of our Country.

Many congratulations for your glorious victory, I remain,

Yours friendly,

C. A. Paleologos Mannon,  
Chairman.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon,  
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
Nov. 3, 1924.

(Letter sent by C. B. Scuff, Secretary to the President of the United States, to Mr. Paleologos Mammon, Chairman of the Coolidge-Dawes Greek-American Republican Club, 120 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.)

My dear Mr. Mammon:

The President has been greatly pleased to receive your message of congratulations. He asks me to communicate to you the assurance of his deep appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

C. B. Scuff,  
Secretary to the President.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon  
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
Nov. 6, 1924.

(Telegram sent to the President of the U. S.,  
Calvin Coolid e by Paleologos Mammonas)

In the name of Coolidge-Dawes Greek American Republican Club I have the honor to congratulate your Excellency on your re-election as President of the United States and to wish you health for the prosperity and glory of our beloved country.

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IV

GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mannon,  
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 5, 1924.

(Letter sent by the Chairman of the Republican-Greek-American Party and the Committee to the Hon. Charles Gates Dawes, Vice President of the United States.)

Our Dear Mr. Dawes:

We, the Greek-American Republicans of the United States, your admirers and political friends, are indeed very happy because you have been elected as Vice-President of our glorious Country, and by our Committee respectfully express to you our cordial congratulations, with the wish that we may one day see you as the President of the United States for the prosperity of our Country and the good of humanity.

Permit us to present to you a little pipe of your style, made by a Greek of the former capitol of the Grecian Empire, Constantinople, and to wish the Almighty God to keep you in perfect health so that you may smoke it in the White House.

In the name of the Republican-Greek American Party and Committee,  
C. A. Paleologos Mannon, Chairman.



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**I F 1**  
**IV**

**GREEK**

**Saloniki, Nov. 1, 1924.**

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 502/5

**COOLIDGE-DAWES GREEK-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB.**

**An Appeal to Greek Voters.**

**p. 5. On November 4, 1924, you are bound to perform your duty as a citizen by casting your vote for President and Vice-president of the United States and the other elective officers.**

**We ask you to vote for the Republican candidates Coolidge and Dawes, and for the other Republican candidates so that they will be able to carry out their economic program in support of the Constitution.**

**All business, big and small, and the laboring classes as well will benefit equally by the election of Republicans.**

Saloniki, Nov. 1, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Messrs. Coolidge and Dawes will apply the program of the party, which is to support national industry and the products of this country by cutting taxes and imposing a heavy tariff on imported products.

The application of this principle will keep industry in operation, will give workers continuous employment, and will maintain the demand for American products with the result that wages will go up in all fields.

Commerce and industry are the arteries of the peoples life, and they are protected by the Republican party the creator of our prosperity. Besides this these candidates are friends of our native country which is now badly need of such protectors.

Therefore we must not only vote for the Republican candidates, but we must work to persuade others to vote for them. If they lose, and we trust that they will not, "chaos will ensue," as Mr. Dawes has said.

For the Committee, K. Paleologos.

Saloniki, Oct. 25, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE GREEK-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB TO GIVE A  
DINNER IN HONOR OF ROBERT E. CROWE AND OTHER  
CANDIDATES.

p. 3.. On Sunday, October 26th, at 6:30 p. m., the Greek-American Republican Club will serve a dinner in honor of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe and the other Republican candidates. Our compatriots and their ladies are invited to attend this dinner and to demonstrate by their presence that they are interested in the political affairs of the country, and that they support honest officials.

The Committee.

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IV

GREEK



Saloniki, March 22, 1924, p. 6

GREEK-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN BANQUET FOR ROBERT F. CROWE AT LA SALLE  
HOTEL.

The organization committee of the Greek American Republicans gave a sumptuous banquet, last Sunday, at the La Salle Hotel in honor of Robert F. Crow candidate for State Attorney. Over 1400 people participated in the gala event.

Many political personages were distinguished among the diners and many speakers praised the character and qualifications of Mr. Crow.

Master of ceremonies was Mr. Paul Demos, attorney, who played his role as a veteran of such gatherings.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 3, 1923

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TOMORROW ALL ARE INVITED  
TO THE DANCE OF THE GREEK  
DEMOCRATS OF CHICAGO

The annual dance of the Greek Democratic Organization of Chicago is being given tomorrow in the Cameo Room of the well known Morrison Hotel, which is located on the north east corner of Madison and Clark Streets.

The progressive and very active Executive Committee of the above mentioned Organization has wholeheartedly given its best efforts so that the dance may take place with the proper order and success.

We hope, that the whole Greek Colony will honor with their presence this Organization, which is composed of the most eminent people of our Greek Colony and it has offered many services of a nationalistic character.

Chicago Evening Post, Mar. 16, 1923, in the  
Scrapbook, p. 127, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

GREEKS ORGANIZE TO SUPPORT LUEDER'S CANDIDACY

Greeks of Chicago have organized the American-Greek Republican League to support the candidacy of Mr. Lueder. A banquet is to be tendered to him by the organization on Friday, March 23, at the Hotel LaSalle.

Among the speakers will be Sheriff Hoffman, Congressman Henry R. Rathbone, Judge Barasa, and Judge John Haas. Peter Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, will be toastmaster.

Mr. Lambros has issued the following statement: I advocate the election of Mr. Lueder because I believe that for the good of Chicago we must have a businessman for mayor.

Scrapbook, P. 127, of Mr. P. S. Lambros., Mar. 16, 1923.

Mr. Lueder is a man of high standing, who measures up not only to the requirements of the hour but to the demands of the future. Mr. Lueder is a successful businessman who knows the value of every inch of ground in Chicago; he is a man of magnificent physical strength and of clear thought and vision, whose executive ability has been demonstrated by his conduct as postmaster. Undoubtedly he will prove his administrative capacity as mayor of Chicago.



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois  
March 14, 1928.

(Letter sent to Mr. Peter S. Lambros (Editor of the Greek Star),  
by Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Chairman of the Greek Division of the  
Regular Democratic Party, City.)

Dear Mr. Lambros:

On behalf of the Greek Division of the Regular Democratic Party I want to  
extend my appreciation for the article which appeared in your paper on  
Saturday, March 10.

The members of this organization realize that the time has come for the  
Greek people to take an active part in the selection of those who are  
to govern this community, state and nation.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis , Mar. 14, 1923.

Heretofore our people did not give any attention to political matters and a few self-styled leaders held themselves out as "kings of the Greeks" and did a great deal of harm to the interests of our people.

We are very sorry that the editorials of your paper will not be in favor of our candidate, but since there are two parties we do not expect to make all of the Greeks Democrats. However, I am going to ask you to give our organization as much publicity as you consistently can and I assure you that we will not abuse the privilege which you have so generously given us.

Of course we feel that the news columns of any newspaper should be devoted to news, but unfortunately many editors do not permit their columns to be used by the opposition.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Mar. 14, 1923.

We are very glad to see that you were able to drive out the extortionists and the false leaders from the Republican Party and we want to assure you that the same thing will be accomplished in the Democratic Party. We are going to demonstrate that truth and honesty of purpose will conquer in the end and all mushroom organizations springing up just before each election will forever be put out of the political map in this community and we feel sure that with your help and with the help of the other Greek papers we will be able to accomplish that very easily.

Sincerely yours,

A. A. Pantelis,  
Chairman,

Greek Division of the Regular Democratic Party.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 23, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROL 30275

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD GREEK POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB.

p. 5-To the Greek voters of the twenty-seventh (formerly nineteenth) ward:

We hereby notify all Greek voters of this ward with reference to the primary election of February 27, 1923, that the twenty-seventh ward Greek Political and Educational Club has seen the candidates who are listed on the ballots and has decided to support with all its power, these Democratic candidates: William Denver, for the office of mayor of the great city of Chicago and John Touhy for the office of alderman of the twenty-seventh ward.

As you know, what was formerly the nineteenth ward has been divided among other wards, and since the twenty-seventh ward now includes the Greek colony of the West Side, and since among the candidates for the office of alderman Mr. Touhy is the only friend of the philhellenic politicians, Messrs. John Powers and James Bowler, we deem it best for all Greek voters of the twenty-seventh ward to vote for Mr. Touhy in this election.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 23, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Touhy is at all times willing to serve the interests of Greeks as individuals and as a community.

Any one who desires to meet Mr. Touhy and to be assured of his philhellenism may come in the evening to our Club, which is located above the candy-store of Mr. K. Livanos, Madison and Paulina street.

We hope that we shall receive your kind approval, and we remain sincerely yours,

C. Leyanos

P. Agriostathis

G. Nielson.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon  
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
Feb. 17, 1928.

(Typewritten letter sent by A. A. Pantelis to the Chicago Greek Daily)

I read with a great deal of interest your article in the February 16 issue of the Greek Daily entitled, "American Politics and the Greeks."

While, in the main, your article is justified, I beg leave to disagree with you in that you state: there has been no political activity on the part of the Greek people. You evidently have overlooked the fact that since September 9, 1910, there has been in existence an organization which has been very active, not only during campaigns, but every day, in assisting our people to become naturalized and urging them to take a more active part in all political questions. The first open meeting of this organization was held in Hull House on October 6, 1910, at which meeting appeared, among others, Michael Zimer, then a candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic

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Correspondence of Mr. C. Mamon, Feb. 17, 1923.

ticket; Robert H. Sweitzer, candidate for County Clerk; Peter Bartzen, candidate for President of the County Board and John E. Owens, candidate for County Judge, all of whom were successful at the election. Carter H. Harrison was also present at that meeting, as was George F. Mulligan, a prominent Democrat of this city.

In 1912, during the mayoralty campaign, several meetings were held under the auspices of this organization which had then espoused the cause of Carter H. Harrison. In 1912, this organization endorsed and supported the entire Democratic ticket from the President down to the candidates for Municipal Court judges.



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Correspondence of Mr. C. Marmon, Feb. 17, 1923.

In 1914, this organization supported Roger C. Sullivan, then Democratic candidate for United States Senator and helped in a material measure during the primary campaign and was of immense value on election day.

In 1915, Robert M. Sweitzer was endorsed in preference to Carter H. Harrison at the primary and this organization was very active during the campaign preceding the election.

The same is true of 1916, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. The members have always been active and faithful to the principles of the organization and have been great advocates of the rights of the people, the "Hellenes."

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Correspondence of Mr. C. Hammon, Feb. 17, 1923.

In 1920, the Achaian League was successful in securing a place on the Democratic slate for one of its members for Judge of the Municipal Court, and at the primary this candidate received more votes than all of his five opponents put together, but unfortunately it was a Republican year and he was beaten along with the rest of the Democratic ticket.

All of these facts are supported by written documents in the archives of this organization, conclusively proving that we have been active and that we have been a factor not only in politics, but during other times of stress, such as the attempt of the Bulgarians in 1914 to besmirch the character of the Greek army and the attempt of certain selfseekers to keep the young Greeks out of the United States Army during the World War.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon, Feb. 17, 1923.

So, when you state that we have achieved nothing politically, you are overlooking the facts hereinabove mentioned. This same organization, the Achaian League, is now active in the campaign and is supporting, in conjunction with other prominent Democrats of Hellenic descent, Judge William E. Dever for Mayor of Chicago and is a factor not only in the local political situation, but has been of great assistance to the Greek voters during every election since its organization by advising them as to the qualifications of the different candidates seeking office.

This organization is gratified to learn of the proposed organization of a Republican Club by American citizens of Greek descent, but we desire to have you remember that we are and have been in the field for a long time and intend to **remain** just as active as we have been in the past.

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Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon , Feb. 17, 1923.

The war has increased the number of American citizens through induction or enlistment of a large number of our people into the army of the United States and those citizens, above all others have the right, by reason of their service to be the political leaders of our people instead of those who, though healthy and able-bodied, remained at home. The attempt on the part of professional politicians, who form, or claim to form, political organizations immediately preceding elections to gain recognition, will fail as any mushroom organization should fail. But the Achaian League, which is the only real and substantial political organization, made up entirely of citizens of Hellenic descent, will continue to render service to our people, to the Democratic party and to the Government of the United States of America as it has in the past thirteen years. . . . .

GREEK

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Saloniki, May 24, 1919.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE GREEK COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO

The American Association of the Greek Community of Chicago was founded a year ago by the well-known Greek lawyer, Paul Demos. This is a fine example of a noteworthy organization, because without doubt it surpasses all other Greek clubs in achievement and development. Unlike most clubs, this one has a program and this program is followed. Some of its progress should be credited to the fine work of its president and council members, who are well chosen.

Although this organization is primarily a political one, it worked very hard through the American press to aid the Greek cause. . . . To belong to this organization is worthy of praise because it is one that honors the Greek name. And so we advise everyone to join this fine association, and thus help both himself and our Fatherland.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 29, 1919.

MAYORALTY CANDIDATE



Honorable Robert M. Sweitzer,

Dear Sir:--

We, the undersigned American citizens of Greek birth, parentage and ideals, representing many and various Greek civic organizations, and speaking for the majority of the Hellenes of Chicago, hereby voluntarily pledge our complete and loyal support of your candidacy; and we further promise to do our utmost among our fellow-citizens, friends and relatives, in the hope of redeeming the fair name of our city and of placing you at the head of the municipal government as its Mayor.

Very truly,

Paul Demos  
George Becharas

Dr. K. Theodore  
T. K. Valos

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 29, 1919.

[Editors note:-- Translator has evidently omitted names of other members of the committee.] [Translators note:-- Committee representing the United Greek Clubs for Robert M. Sweitzer for Mayor.]



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IV. (Swedish)

GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 22, 1919.

BANQUET GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
OF THE GREEK COMMUNITY IN CHICAGO

(Summary)

The above-mentioned organization gave a banquet in honor of Harry Olson, Republican candidate for mayor, and ex-Governor Charles Deneen. Mr. Greene, a philhellene, gave a speech in Greek urging the election of Olson.



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

October 28th, 1916

Dear Sir:

After giving to the candidates of the two leading parties an opportunity to present their respective qualifications for office, and after having duly weighed and considered their respective claims for election, the Achaian League presents to its members and their friends the following recommendations:

For President of the United States we strongly urge the re-election of Woodrow Wilson.

During the past nearly four years, President Wilson has demonstrated conclusively that he is the friend of the people who have to work to live.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis. Oct. 28, 1916.

He gave to all of the Government employees an eight-hour day; he gave to the railroad men an eight hour day; he increased the pensions of the old soldiers; he created an income tax law to compel the rich to pay a tax on their large incomes and thus bear their share of the cost of government, thereby relieving the poorer people from an unjust burden; he put an end to child labor by making it unlawful to make little children, both boys and girls, work in mines and mills and factories, thus giving them an opportunity to grow up healthy and to go to school. He established Federal Reserve Banks so that the moneyed interests could no longer corner all the money and bring on panics and hard times; he established Farmers Loan Banks, so that the farmer could borrow money at home to move his crops without being dependent on the big bankers in New York. He guided his country skillfully through all the complications caused by the war in Europe and the revolution in Mexico, and by his patience and wisdom has kept this country from the bloodshed, cost and horrors of War, so that the men of America are today at work instead of dying in the trenches and the American homes are happy and prosperous.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Oct. 28, 1916.

We find the Republican candidate, Mr. Hughes, while he was Governor of New York State, opposed an income tax law, vetoed a bill giving to women school teachers equal pay with the men school teachers, vetoed a two cent railroad fare bill, vetoed a five cent street car bill to Coney Island (the Company was charging 10 cents each way, and he let them continue to charge it) and generally indicated very clearly that he was not in sympathy with the working classes; we feel that Mr. Hughes would be a dangerous man to place in the White House, particularly as he has in his public speeches stated that had he been President instead of Wilson he would have gone to War.

In order that President Wilson may continue in his work for the people, it is necessary that he have a Democratic Congress. Hence, we urge you to vote for the Democratic candidate for Congress in your District.

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Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Oct. 28, 1916.

James McAndrews, Congressman for the Sixth District, should be re-elected, as he is the type of man America needs in Congress. The work of Congressman McAndrews shows the caliber of men the Democrats send to Washington to help the President. Vote for the Democrat in your District.

For Governor of the State of Illinois, we endorse the present Governor, Edward F. Dunne. His opponent on the Republican ticket represents the money interests and would be an unsafe man to place in power, unsafe for the best interests of the laboring and toiling masses of the people.

We also endorse Attorney General P. J. Lucey, for re-election because of his excellent management of his department during the past four years.

For State's Attorney we recommend Maclay Hoyne, who has in the past four years fearlessly attacked crime and criminals, not only the common burglars

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Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Oct. 28, 1916.

and highwaymen, but grafters and crooks in all walks of life, even daring to expose the police and the City Hall.

Mr. Hoyne should be returned to office so that he can complete the work he has begun.

Those of you who may have had to "give up" to policemen, "inspectors" and other grafters appreciate what it means to have a State's Attorney who can and does prosecute these crooks. Vote for Hoyne.

For the Sanitary District we unhesitatingly recommend Thomas M. Sullivan for President and Trustee. During six years of service as Trustee of the Sanitary District, Mr. Sullivan has done much for the public good, personally and officially. Vote for him.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Oct. 28, 1916.

Most of the Democratic candidates for State, County and Judicial positions have already served the public, have made excellent records, and we can conscientiously recommend them for re-election.

We suggest that you place an "X" in the circle at the top of the Democratic column, and thus insure having your vote counted for the men we have endorsed.

Respectfully,

Attest:

A. A. Pantelis  
Sec'y

The Achaian League.



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III G

GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 26, 1916.

NEW POLITICAL CLUB FORMED BY CHICAGO GREEKS

Evidently the Greek-Americans of Chicago are beginning to take a more active interest in the political campaigns of their city. Such an interest is indicative of the rapid assimilation of our race with the other American citizens.

All Greeks who are American citizens should join this organization [political club]. Those who are not yet citizens are urged to apply for their citizenship papers immediately.

This organization is the result of the zealous and untiring efforts of one Greek-American citizen, Mr. Nick Katsavos. Over three hundred men attended the first meeting. A charter for the club was obtained and a definite program showing the aims and purposes of the club was laid out. The headquarters will be located at 161 West Madison Street.

The Club will encourage and aid people who seek to become American citizens.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 26, 1916.

It will be Republican in its sympathies.

The charter members and Mr. Katsavos deserve hearty congratulations for their good work in organizing this club. We need political organization to protect our interests, and these men have shown much foresight by forming such a club.

Officers of the Club were chosen, and various committees were established. The officers elected were Mr. James N. Manousopoulos, president, and Mr. John Gerasimos, vice-president....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.,  
April 13, 1915.

(Letter sent by George E. Gorman, Representative of Illinois,  
to Mr. A. A. Pantelis.)

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of April 2nd. I am enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to the Hellenes of Chicago, on behalf of the Democratic candidates and hasten to assure you of my thanks and appreciation of your kind assistance.

Yours very truly,

George E. Gorman.

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GREEK

Chicago Herald, Oct. 24, 1914.

SAYS PROGRESSIVES STOLE THEIR PROGRAM

DENEEN ASSERTS THIRD PARTY DRAFTED DEMANDS  
FROM LAWS G.O.P. PUT ON BOOKS

Charles S. Deneen, former governor, charged the progressives last night with plagiarism. He said the party got its "social justice" planks in its platform two years ago from laws already placed in the statute books of Illinois by the Republicans.

"The Republican party," said Mr. Deneen at the West Side Coliseum, 1213 Blue Island avenue, "has been the true progressive party of the nation and of the state. Its record is a sufficient evidence of this fact. Take, for illustration, the so called laws for social justice that are being agitated as part of the progressive program.

"The record of the Republican party is full, clear and satisfactory on all phases of this class of legislation. It is only necessary to cite the laws of this character enacted in our own state.

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GREEK

Chicago Herald, Oct. 24, 1914.

"In every department of state work Illinois has taken an advanced position and already has enacted into law or had in process of enactment twenty-six of the twenty-eight planks of the Progressive platforms of 1912.

"The platform of the Progressives might well have been taken from the statute books of this state."

Three new clubs were organized yesterday in the interests of Senator L. Y. Sherman. The Greek-American L. Y. Sherman Club has the following officers: John Stephanou, president, Gust Stavrakos, treasurer, Peter S. Lambros, secretary.

Another organization among the Italian-Americans has Ciro Bambini as president and J. Nikolai as secretary. The Engineers' Sherman Club has for president Samuel T. Jones; for secretary, Walter S. Caldwell.

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GREEK

Chicago Herald, Oct. 24, 1914.

Officers of the state committee conferred with some of the candidates yesterday over financial plans. Funds are running low, due largely to the expense of the special train that took the state nominees on a nine days' tour of Illinois, and to furnish the sinews of war for the final week of the campaign the candidates will be invited to "dig-down."

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 10, 1914.

### GREEK POLITICAL CLUB

The general meeting of the Greek Political Club of Chicago was a great success. It was held last Sunday in the Athenian Hall at Blue Island Avenue and Polk Street. Greeks are obviously anxious to acquaint themselves with their political rights.

Dr. C. Kaliontzis gave a very fine speech, in which he clearly pointed out the program and purposes of this club. He aroused the enthusiasm of his audience to such an extent that many persons applied for membership at the close of the meeting.

It is planned to have many American lawyers and judges present at the next meeting, which will be held next Sunday afternoon. Mr. Thomas Hutchison, the president, has received many letters from all parts of America asking how similar organizations may be formed in other cities.





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- 2 -

GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 10, 1914.

This is a good sign; it indicates that Greek people are awakening to their privileges and duties as American citizens.



Saloniki, Sept. 5, 1914.

POLITICAL CLUB

The Greeks of Chicago should be proud of the Greek-American Political Club of Chicago. It is presided over by the philhellene, Thomas Hutchison, who has contributed many English articles to the Saloniki. The well-known Dr. Constantine Kalliontzis is vice-president.....

Many political candidates on the Democratic ticket were present at the meeting held last Sunday. They praised the Greek people and promised to help them in every possible way.

The Athenian Hall was packed with eager listeners who were thrilled at hearing the American men tell of the glories of Marathon and Salamis. All who attended will never forget the pleasure they received from hearing their fatherland praised so highly.

Another meeting will be held next Sunday.....It is unnecessary for us to urge every true Greek to attend. We must all join this fine, outstanding organization.

Saloniki, Jan. 24, 1914.

A NEW POLITICAL CLUB

The newly organized Greek-American Club, whose chairman is General Thomas Hutchison, held an election of officers last week. Dr. Constantine Kallionzis was elected vice-president; Constantine Salopoulos (pharmacist), secretary; Mr. Lindas (attorney), treasurer; Messrs. Christ Damaskos (publisher), Constantine Mazarakis, and Thomas Mouzakiotis, advisers.

The purpose of this organization is to serve the political interests of our people. We hope that the membership will increase rapidly.

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Speech Delivered Sunday Nov. 6, 1910 by George F. Mulligan,  
At the Meeting of the Achaian League of Chicago.  
(Typewritten copy of this Speech is in possession of  
Mr. A. A. Pantelis, 221 N. La Salle Street.)

Mr. Chairman and Gentleman:

I have come here today not to talk politics, but to talk to you about yourselves.

There was a time when the Greek people were the wonder and the admiration of the world, when science, art, literature and government yielded mastery to you. Today you have drifted away from the high ideals of your forefathers and hold no place of high repute among the people of this great country.

Today when the name of one of you appears in the public press of this country it is followed by the words: "A Greek," as though you were some strange and unknown factor in modern civilization. You have only your-

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GREEK

Speech Delivered Sunday, Nov. 6, 1910.

selves to blame for the conditions that now exist, because your own disunion, your own lack of organization lies at the bottom of the public's lack of respect for you.

Why does the public press say "George Dontopoulos, a Greek" was injured or arrested, as the case may be? You never see them say "Mike O'Brien, an Irishman," or "Herman Meyersberger, a German!" I will tell you why; it is because the Irish are organized and influential, and because the Germans are organized and influential, while you are without organization and therefore without influence.

I can remember some twenty, or twenty-five years ago when advertisements for clerks, laborers and other help would appear in the newspapers and on sign-boards with the expression "No Irish need apply" at the end of the advertisement. You don't see such advertisements now. And why? Because the Irish began to organize. In the East they organized "The Sons

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GREEK

Speech Déivered Sunday, Nov. 6, 1910.

of St. Patrick;" in the West "The Ancient Order of the Hibernians." They got their people into these organizations, got them naturalized so that they could vote and they voted! They became a power in the affairs of government and in the elections. Soon their members were on the Police Force, Fire Department, then in the Town and City Councils, then in the City Offices, the County Offices, the State Legislature, the State Offices, in Congress, in the Senate - everywhere the Irishman began to force his way in public affairs and always through organization. It was the same with the Germans. They formed their Turnvereins, their Saengerbunds, and their various other organizations, and today the German is found everywhere in our American public life, from the Police Force up to the Halls of Congress.

You Greeks can do the same. You have behind you the sentiment and traditions of Ages; all you lack for success is organization and united effort. You all know how easy it is to take one slender stick in the hands and

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GREEK

Speech Delivered Sunday, Nov. 6, 1910.

break it with little effort; but take a hundred sticks bound together tightly and no man can break them.

It is the same with yourselves; singly and alone, it is easy to ignore you and defeat you; but if you were all united into one organization your power and influence would be so great, no man nor set of men, would dare to ignore you or your rights.

There has been formed in Chicago an organization called The Achaian League. Its purpose is to promote American citizenship among people of Hellenic descent and to enforce and protect the rights of such citizens. Join this League, and get your friends to join! Its officers will see that you become naturalized, that your Citizenship papers are issued to you, that you are registered as voters, and that you are kept informed on matters of public interest and of interest to you.



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GREEK

Speech Delivered Sunday, Nov. 6, 1910.

The Achaian League is non-partisan; its purpose is not to favor any one particular party, but to enable the people of Hellenic descent to demand and secure representation in American Government and in Public affairs by means of organized and united effort on the part of the Greek people themselves.

By your being organized and being interested in public affairs, you will soon become familiar with the customs and the language of the Country, and as the Irish and the Germans and the Poles, the Greeks will soon be found in the Police Department, the Fire Department, the City Council, in City and County offices, in the State Legislature and in Congress. Then will you aid in making Chicago the Athens of America, and, in the upbuilding of yourselves, will secure for the Greek people in America a return of the glory they once had in Greece.

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GREEK

Speech Delivered Sunday, Nov. 6, 1910.

You can gain recognition in no other way. Your voting strength alone will gauge the position that will be accorded you in the affairs and the life of America. You can win advancement just as the Irish and the others have done. There is much in common between the Irish and the Greeks. I don't know whether the Greeks came originally from Ireland or the Irish came from Greece, but somewhere, sometime, someplace in the fog and gloom of forgotten Ages, they seem to have had a common origin. The pictures and statues of the ancient Greeks look like pictures or statues of Irish statesmen.

If you do not avail yourselves of the opportunities this country gives you, and of the traits of character you have inherited from the past, you will be false to your own History and a shame to your posterity. Organize, then join the Achaian League, see that all your people are naturalized and, with your united and organized voting strength, demand and secure your rightful place in public affairs and in the future history of American Government.

George F. Mulligan, 816 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

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GREEK



Loxias, Nov. 5, 1910.

### A GREEK STUDENT

Among the young Greek students of our city we find A. A. Pantelis of Kastri, Kynouria. He is enrolled in the School of Law at our city University and will receive his degree this coming June. Although a young man he does not lack courage and initiative. Some time ago he organized the only Greek-American Political Club, The Achaian League, and is president of it. The club will hold its first general meeting on Sunday, 2 o'clock at Hull House Bowen Hall. There will be Greek and American speakers.

Among the American speakers we have such men as Carter H. Harrison, Robert M. Sweitzer, Michael Gimmer, John Owens, Peter Bartzen, and George F. Mulligan. All Greeks should attend this special meeting which is a rare opportunity for them.

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GREEK



Loxias, Sept. 10, 1910.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Last Saturday was held the first meeting of the Greek-American Political organization known as the Achaian League. Officers were elected at this meeting. They are: A. A. Pantelis, president; G. K. Lembesis, 1st vice-president; K. Spiridakis, 2nd vice-president and G. Kaoranos, 3rd vice-president; A. Kourlimpinis, secretary; J. Leodoros, recording secretary; and J. Thermogiannis, general secretary; A. Kavouras, treasurer; and trustees: D. Chronis, J. Limperis and B. Konstantakis.

This is the first such organization in our city and we ask all Greek citizens to come and join us.

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GREEK

Loxias, Sept. 3, 1910.

[GREEKS FORM POLITICAL CLUB]



All Greeks who have their first and second papers are invited to come to the Masonic Temple, Randolph and State at two o'clock to form the first Greek political club. The meeting will be held on the 6th floor, Room 912.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs and Purposes

I B 3

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III B 4

GREEK

Miscellaneous Material (Manuscript)  
In Possession of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, 221 . . La Salle St.  
Chicago, Illinois.

### THE ACHAIAN LEAGUE

#### MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXTRAORDINARY MATTERS

The first meeting of the Committee on Extraordinary Matters of the Achaian League was held at its office, at 151 N. Clark St., Room 316 Ashland Block, Chicago, Illinois, on the 2nd day of January, A.D., 1914, at 6:30 P. . . , pursuant to a written notice as provided by Section F. of Article 3 of the By-Laws of the Achaian League.

Mr. A. A. Pantelis, the President of the Achaian League and Chairman ex-officio of the Committee on Extraordinary Matters called the meeting to order and Mr. A. C. Coorlin, the Recording Secretary of the League acted as secretary of the meeting.



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GREEK

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Miscellaneous Material (Manuscript)

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to consider a proposition for combining or uniting with a certain other organization recently created and known as the Greek-American Political Club of the United States.

After a full statement of the proceedings of a meeting of the Greek-American Political Club of the United States held at Blue Island Ave., and Polk street, on the 28th day of December, A.D., 1913, at which meeting a Committee had been appointed to meet with a similar Committee from the Achaian League to be thereafter appointed for the purpose of arranging the details of the proposed union of the Achaian League and the Greek-American Political Club of America, the Chairman called for expressions of opinion from the members present.

After a full and free discussion of the proposition the President on motion was empowered to name a Committee to consist of the President, Secretary and Historian of the Achaian League to meet with the Committee

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GREEK

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III B 4

Miscellaneous Material (Manuscript)

from the Greek-American Political Club of America with full power to act and with full power to bind the Achaian League in any manner, and on any matter agreed upon by the two Committees aforesaid, in joint meeting assembled.

The majority of this Committee being empowered to bind the full Committee, provided, however, that the Committee from the Greek-American Political Club possesses power and authority from the Greek-American Political Club of America equal and similar to the power and authority possessed by the Committee from the Achaian League.

There being no further extraordinary matter for discussion the meeting was adjourned.

A. A. Pantelis,  
President.

Attest:  
A. C. Coorlin,  
Sec'y.

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Greek American News, April 11, 1936.

GREEK

OPEN LETTER TO THE GREEK AMERICAN REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE  
TWENTY-NINTH WARD.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dear Friends:

On Tuesday, April the 14th the primary election will be held.

I take the liberty of addressing this open letter to all of my good friends of the twenty-ninth ward on behalf of a Candidate, the finest friend of the Hellenic people in Chicago. He is a candidate for Ward Committeeman of the twenty-ninth Ward on the Republican ticket, and he is Mr. A. E. Golan.

Mr. Golan a lawyer of distinction, a former assistant states' attorney, and former Chief assistant City attorney of Chicago. He graduated from De Paul University with honors.

The Greek-American citizens of the Ward will find Mr. Golan an able representative of the twenty-ninth Ward.

Remember on April 14th ask for Republican ballot and vote for A. E. Golan  
Ward Committeeman of the twenty-ninth Ward.                      Andrea Fasseas.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 4, 1935.

DEMOCRACY IN PERIL

Surely one must concede that a change is taking place in American life, judging by the spectacle of the mayoralty election in a city of over three million people. Bad as has been the manner of American elections, in the past, the complete lack of an opposition party in the elections of April 2, is an omen of worse things to come. Mayor Kelly may have deserved re-election for what he has done or for what he promises to accomplish in the next four years. The point at issue is not the eligibility of Mayor Kelly, but the state of affairs which permitted such an election--unparalleled in the annals of American history or in those of any other free country.

The regimentation that some people are talking of and fear...has been effected in Chicago to a degree unthought of but yesterday. It is not the kind of regimentation which is practiced in Germany, where there is absolutely no freedom of the individual; but it is similar to it....The difference consists in this: in one case the people are forced to do things; in the other, they are persuaded to

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 4, 1935.

do them. If a machine functions in the elections of 1936 similar to that which functioned in the elections of Chicago on April 2, then we may as well bid good-bye to a democratic form of government. Such a state of affairs can easily come about with hardly a murmur of protest on the part of the citizens of a once truly independent and free people. But then, perhaps, it is not always pleasant or even profitable for man to be free.

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GREEK

Hellenic Center News, (Weekly) Oct. 15, 1932.

GREEK-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOLDS MEETING.

Plans Strenuous Campaign between Now and Election.

The Greek-American Democratic Club of Chicago convened at the chambers of National Democratic Headquarters, 134 North La Salle Street, on October 10, at 5:00 p. m., to decide upon its plans towards the coming National, State and City elections.

There were more than fifty of the leaders from the various Wards of Chicago and vicinity present.

The greatly esteemed chairman of the Democratic Club, Hon. Dr. Salopoulos, presided.

He spoke briefly on the Democratic campaign that is going on throughout the States and stressed the duty of the Greek-American citizens towards the Government of their adopted country, America. He also elaborated on the duty of every Greek-American citizen to unite and vote for every National, State and city Democratic candidate for office.



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GREEK

Hellenic Center News, Oct. 15, 1932.

Mr. A. A. Pantelis, a prominent attorney of Chicago, Secretary of the Club, and active member of the Democratic party for the last quarter of a century, eloquently elaborated on a new plan whereby the Greek-American Democrats can achieve the best results on the incoming elections. Mr. Pantelis' plan is a commendable one and is certain to accomplish greater results than at first anticipated, by elevating the Greek-American Democratic Club to an enviable position among political organizations.

Thereafter, many informal speeches were delivered. Some of the speakers were: Mr. Paul Kare, the fearless leader of the 27th Ward, whose enthusiasm towards the Greek-Democratic Club was once again displayed by his speech in this meeting, Dr. Joannides, the man of many talents, spoke lengthily on various phases of the organization and assured the Club that "success is ours."

Mr. Peter Agriostathes, another aggressive leader of the 20th Ward, spoke highly of the spirit shown by the Greek-American citizens in the coming elections.

Others who spoke in brief were: Mr. George Poulos, Mr. Paul Koken, Mr. Pantelis Rangos, and others.



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GREEK

Hellenic Center News, Oct. 15, 1932.

Last, but not least, spoke Hon. A. T. Sabath, Congressman from Illinois, and also the chairman of the National Groups throughout the States as well as in the State of Illinois, County of Cook and City of Chicago.

Hon. A. T. Sabath, the "Dean of Congress" was the guest speaker of the meeting. He mentioned the various methods used by other National Groups in achieving the best results in the coming elections. He praised very highly the Democratic candidates for office and especially Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the next President. He expressed his high regard for the Greeks and his confidence that the Greek-Democratic Club will do more than its share in electing all the Democratic candidates.

Hellenic Center News, (Weekly), Oct. 1, 1932.

GREEKS ORGANIZE POWERFUL VOTERS CLUB

West Side to be Benefited. 20th and 27th Wards  
Backbone of New Organization.  
Thousands of New Voters Registered  
What the Leaders Say

By Political Observer

What promises to become the most comprehensive movement in re-aligning the voting power of the numerically superior Greek element in the 27th and 20th Wards, has been under way for quite a while now by the "Hellenic Center" an organization aiming at all of the above, and more widespread educational program on behalf of the voters of Greek extraction.

The leaders of this movement are Mr. A. A. Pantelis, and Mr. Peter Agriostathes in the 20th Ward, and Mr. Paul Kare in the 27th; all three of them having been associated with local politics for a number of years, and each one known to be in close contact with the political problems affecting the aforementioned near West Side territories.

Hellenic Center News, Oct. 1, 1932.

Already this movement has won the approval and cooperation of practically all the important factors in the Greek community around Halsted Street, Blue Island avenue, and Harrison Streets; so that it is presumed that in the coming election the "Hellenic Center" adherents will play a most important role in both the 20th and 27th Wards.

Mr. Paul Kare, who is active mostly in the 27th Ward has assured the writer that through his end of activities in the "Hellenic Center" movement, many Greek-American Voters who formerly were lost through ineffective channels or who never cared to vote before, are now gaining a new understanding of their suffrage privileges and duties, and that from now on they will use their ballot to the benefit to the city and their own individual Ward.

Mr. Pantelis on the other hand has marshalled his forces in the 20th Ward, and he too is confident that the Greek-American voter is getting a "new deal" and that from now on the thousands of Greek voters in Chicago will count in all elections.

Mr. Pantelis is a Veteran in the game of politics, and his knowledge of the problems affecting city administration affairs make him well qualified to

Hellenic Center News, Oct. 1, 1932.

speak in an authoritative manner on this subject.

The "Hellenic Center" movement is fast spreading to other parts of the city and the county. Its main purpose as we hinted above is educational and as we all know how impressive it is for the people to know and digest the real issues of this and subsequent campaigns, one cannot but feel that the sponsors of this organization are doing a notable service to the city and nation as well.

Judging from the hundreds of new members who are enrolling under the flag of the "Hellenic Center" there is no question that in the next few weeks the twelve hundred members already in the books will be doubled.

As part of its program for arousing the interest of the voters, "Hellenic Center" contemplates organizing a series of mass meetings, banquets and rallies on behalf of the Democratic candidates, both national and local, all of whom have been endorsed by this great Organization.

Readers of this newspaper should watch these columns for further announcements relative to the great work of re-organization under food by the "Hellenic Center" in the center of things Hellenic.

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The Greek Press, Apr. 14, 1932.

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ALL CITIZENS SHOULD VOTE

The electorate again spoke on last Tuesday's elections, not perhaps in unmistakable terms; but, at least, according to the terms laid down by the bosses of the two major parties. For in the last analysis, politics as played today is nothing more than a business - and a good business at that. And the main trouble in this lucrative business is that, generally speaking, the unfit are always placed at the top of the ladder.

Still, human beings would rather keep on electing those least fit for the job than forego the right to cast their vote, to lose that prerogative of self-assertion. And it is, after all, too much to ask the people, who but acquired their right to vote during the last one hundred years, to always use that privilege justly and intelligently. In the due course of time, when average intelligence of the masses reaches a higher level, man will perform his civil duties with the prime thought in mind of serving society, instead of a handful of politicians.

Meanwhile, the duty of every citizen is to take an interest in the affairs of society, and to use his vote to the best of his knowledge for the election of those who will make fewer mistakes and fill their position with honor. Especially, during the present crisis the citizenry in exercising its rights, should use reason and judgment to elevate men of sterling qualities, men who place the interests of the whole above party or class interests.

Chicago Evening American, March 25, 1932

GREEK CLUB IN SMALL RALLY

The Greek Republican Club of Cook County of which James Limberis is president, has indorsed Len Small for governor and requests its members to attend a small meeting which will be held in the Cameo room of the Morrison Hotel Monday night.

Len Small will speak over station W.M.A.Q. at 9:15 P.M. tomorrow night.



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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, April 6, 1931



p. 1. TO THE GREEK VOTERS OF CHICAGO

A leaflet, issued by an organization whose name we omit, has been arranged in a similar way to the one issued by the Greek-American Division of the Democratic Party.

In the Republican leaflet we find, on one side, the statement that Thompson recognizes, The Greeks; and on the other side, the contention that Chicago has a real and sincere American Mayor in the person of William Hale Thompson. I am wondering how these deceived Greek-Americans can explain this stand of Thompson before the naturalized citizens, when he says, "I am a native American citizen. My rival is a big Bohemian, who came from Bohemia, and ought to be sent back where he came from."

Do these deceived Greeks know that if one from among them was to put up as candidate for Mayor, he would be called by Thompson, a Greek peddler, who ought to have been sent back where he came from? Do they know that the majority of Greek-American merchants are compelled to pay, everyday, tax to the City Hall machine, and the exploiters that are connected with it?





Chicago Greek Daily, April 6, 1931

If those deceived Greeks have selfish interests to serve, we can forgive them presupposing that self-preservation is the first law of nature, but, if they are interested in their adopted city, the country that recognizes neither race nor creed, where all are welcomed, and where Americanism invites all to prosper, their conduct is inexcusable, and the only thing we can do is to forgive them, "For they know not what they do."

Our social dignity, the good name of Chicago, the people's interests, cry out stentoriously: "Get rid of Thompsonism, the Exploiters, and all evils that go with them. Save Chicago." Make the World's Fair a success, and reward the conscientious and capable public servants by electing Anton Cermak, Mayor of Chicago.

The Achaeans Association recommends to its friends, A.J. Cermak.

The Achaeans Association  
A.A. Pantelis, President.

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GREEK

Greek Star, Mar. 13, 1931.

GREEK-REPUBLICANS ENDORSE CERMAK.

We, the Greek-American Republican Club of Cook County, at a meeting assembled on the 10th day of March 1931, having the welfare of our adopted city of Chicago at heart and realizing the vicissitudes that confront it in the forthcoming election, do hereby resolve: 1. That the city of Chicago shall, and of right ought to, regain its former position of prestige and power in the eyes of the world. 2. That the city of Chicago and its people will be best served by one whose past record is replete with hard, unrelenting work and sterling achievement. 3. That the present crisis demands that we discard party politics in the interest of our beloved city. And to that end we hereby further resolve: That we unqualifiedly endorse the candidacy of the Honorable Anton J. Cermak, Democratic candidate for Mayor, the man best fitted to fill the Mayor's chair of the city of Chicago with the honor, loyalty, ability and integrity that traditionally belongs to it.

Paul Demos, **President**

Attest: George W. Prassas  
Secretary

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Loxias, Nov. 17, 1911.

GREEK

RESPECT IS HUMAN.



Editorial.

In the last publication of the Greek Star, the eminent doctor of our city Dr. K. Kalliontzis wrote an article titled, "The Enemies of Our Country, Greece."

We respect and appreciate the profound thoughts of our honorable doctor, regarding the political struggle which is going on in Greece. His writings to that effect are wonderful and very beneficial. But we do not agree nor approve of his theme against Free Mansory and Socialism.

The distinguished member of our community is either misinformed, prejudiced, or lacking historical knowledge some medical men and other professionals, might be a power and authority in their profession but when it comes to world affairs, their knowledge and opinions are not worth much.

Loxias, Nov. 17, 1911.

GREEK



Our doctor would do good to his profession and to our race, if he would write something on how mothers should take care of their babies, or on general hygiene. Dr. Kalliontzis is not a Free Mason, consequently he knows little or nothing of Masonic principles. However he may be excused for his disrespectful article against Masonry, and it will do him honor if he retracts his statement.

Below is what Dr. Kalliontzis said in his article on "Free Masonry."

"Another plague to our Country is Masonry. The Masons of Free Tectons are elevated in degrees of Masonry, the more they become irreligious and anti-nationalists, adopting Xenolatry and Cosmopolitanism. Masonry was first founded by Cosmopolitan Jews, who were against Christianity. Anti-christianity and Cosmopolitanism are two opposites of Greek Nationalism."

The above paragraph should be corrected by our doctor in the next publication we hope.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Star, Oct. 19, 1906.

COSMOPOLITANS

(Editorial)

Two Greeks attracted attention in Lincoln Park a few days ago because they were carrying on a debate on cosmopolitanism. Both these compatriots of ours are highly educated, and their English was not only fluent but correct. Why they selected Lincoln Park for their debate is not clear, nor why they held the debate in English. They are both widely known in the Greek community, and both are respected and esteemed. For this reason we refrain from publishing their names, but nevertheless the Star, as guardian of the Greeks and of the reputation of Greeks in this country, will give to these two wise and enlightened Greeks a piece of its mind.

Our sauntering reporter, who has an eye for all Greek activities, was passing through Lincoln Park when he noticed a group of more than a hundred people surrounding the two intellectuals. Curiosity and an eye to

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business - you know what reporters are - drew him closer. Before he recognized the two well-known Greeks, he thought that they might be a couple of radicals or a pair of inmates escaped from Wankakee, for common sense told him that people with brains do not hold serious intellectual debates in places of amusement and recreation. But when he had elbowed his way through the crowd and had reached the inner-circle, he became aware that a profound discussion was in progress, and he recognized the debaters. The reporter therefore put away all irreverent thought and with pencil and paper jotted down the arguments of the two cosmopolitans.

Undoubtedly their philosophy, in the light of man's evolution, is true and correct, and the Star really admires the sound and clever reasoning of the two exponents of man's future development, but we regret to say that the two Greeks lack practicality, discrimination, and the ability to appreciate the slowness of the evolution of mankind under the cosmic law.



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We are not against ideas and theories which are adopted as tentative hypotheses in inquiries regarding man's liberation from ignorance, fanaticism, dogmatism, and misconception of his infinite destiny, but we are strongly against the procedure of some idealists who try to realize the utmost possible in the evolution of the human race at the present stage of mankind's gradual metamorphosis.

There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of enlightened people that man will eventually become cosmopolitan, that is to say, a citizen of the world; but before he reaches that stage in his evolution, he must go through all the preliminary stages.

The world of yesterday and of today is not a homogeneous world; it is composed of many small worlds, and until it becomes one, it is necessary for these many worlds to continue to exist. These many worlds which form our cosmos on this planet are the many nations and their respective peoples. All are included under the name mankind. Greeks, barbarians, semi-civilized, civilized, and anthropomorphic savages are all embraced under this appellation. Theists and atheists, Christians and infidels,



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learned and illiterate, wise men and fools, saints and assassins, progressives and reactionaries, builders and destroyers, just and unjust, compose our cosmos.

Where and with what class of people would our two wise Greeks and those of their kind like to live?

Naturally persons so far advanced intellectually would not choose to associate with murderers, destroyers, reactionaries, or unjust people, but because of their wisdom they would prefer to live in some part of the world where liberty, justice, and enlightenment prevail, and where they could use to advantage their superior mental equipment.

Living in that particular section of the cosmos and under the protection of its powerful flag, could they rightfully claim that they were cosmopolitans? By no means! If they did, they would show that they lacked practicality, discrimination, and comprehension of what cosmopolitan really means.

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The child, who is the potential man, cannot claim manhood in its present stage of development. It is absurd and illogical. We cannot wish an apple into ripeness without letting it go through its prescribed stages of development. And the advocates of cosmopolitanism (many of them sincere but deficient in sound common sense), whether they know it or not, are dangerous factors in the evolution of the human intellect.

The time is not yet ripe, so uneven has been the development of the various branches of the human race, to give up our borders and our boundaries, which are the protecting barriers of our particular world, or to leave them unguarded. Human actions are governed by the movements of the mind. If the minds of our neighbors are not sufficiently well developed to appreciate what has been accomplished and built up by slow degrees in the history of human progress, it is the duty of all wise people to protect the treasures of civilization at the risk of their lives. That protective resistance has formed nations and races and of necessity has divided the world into various types of humanity, into peoples in various stages of intellectual development.

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Where would our intellectually advanced cosmopolitans like to live? In the wilderness of South Africa or in a state where insurrection, anarchy, and vandalism prevail?

Come, Messrs. Cosmopolitan, come to your senses and see the destructive folly of what you advocate! You cannot tell a savage what is right or wrong, what is just or unjust, or make him understand and appreciate the achievements of civilization! No indeed! For he belongs to a lower stage of evolution.

Would cosmopolitans living here in our great America take up arms to fight invasion by a barbarian state or by a nation of which the people and the government are not up to our standard of civilization? Being cosmopolitans and devoid of patriotism, they would not do so, according to their own admission.

Patriotism, the fundamental strength of a nation, does not blend with cosmopolitanism. And in our present stage of intellectual development patriotism is sacred and divine and the corner-stone of the slowly-rising edifice of our evolution.

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Patriotism is like the shell of the egg which for a time protects and nourishes a potential entity. When that entity is fully developed, it no longer needs the protective wall and rejects it. It is true, spiritually and physiologically, that man possesses unlimited and undreamed-of potentialities, but in his present stage he needs that protective wall of patriotism, and he will continue to require it until his cosmic conception and understanding shall elevate him far beyond his actual state.

Cosmopolitans, pacifists, and other paranoiacs, who are known by various names but are birds of the same feather, have not yet learned that there is no short cut in the operation of cosmic laws, even as the wise Greek justly remarked that there is no royal road to geometry.

Such opinions are very dangerous. They tend to poison the minds of our youth, who are the bulwark of our nation, and they threaten our existence as civilized and enlightened people. They lead to the disintegration of the nation and invite retrogression.

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You, O foolish pseudo-cosmopolitans, are descendants of a glorious past of which the splendor has never yet been equalled, and you now live in the greatest Republic of the world, where tolerance, justice, liberty, progressiveness, and equality are more highly developed than anywhere else on this planet. Why do you darken the glory of your native land and pollute the pure air of this glorious Republic with your unwise and impracticable theories and ideas of cosmopolitanism?

You were taught by your native country, the mother of all that is good and beautiful in the world today, that the law of the land must be respected and obeyed. If the law needs amendment, we must work in accordance with the law to accomplish that end. We must under no consideration work against the law, for working against the law will result in anarchy and chaos, and everything good will be destroyed by mob-violence.

Why should you, O fellow-Greeks, imbued with the changeless and widespread teachings of your native Greece, endeavor to contaminate the purity and the holiness of our adopted country with your destructive fallacies?



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The fact that you held your private debate in English demonstrates that your object was to spread your preposterous, absurd, and unlawful propaganda. Fie upon you! And how pitifully inadequate are your education and your culture!

Now let us not, fellow-Greeks, sons of the divinely-gifted race, abuse the hospitality, the tolerance, the freedom, and the justice accorded to us by this great, glorious, and humanitarian country!

Be your real selves. Do not try to be your future and potential selves, and cease to disseminate your unwise propaganda.

As members of the Chicago Greek community and as citizens of this free and progressive country, you are requested to refrain from holding debates of this kind, especially in public places. And bear in mind that if your propensities are not checked, and you persist in battering your foolish heads against a stone wall, it may be advisable to take measures to deprive you of the opportunity to make a prosperous living under the protection of this country and you may be requested as enemies of our social and civic laws to go forth and find a land which will satisfy your fanciful desires.

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Then and there, wherever in the world it may be, you will be free to diffuse your foolish and injurious cosmopolitanism in its raw state.

Greece will certainly not receive with open arms people deported from America for working either directly or indirectly against this country's fundamental laws. We have said enough. You are sufficiently well educated to apprehend so broad a hint.



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GREEK



Star, Oct. 7, 1904.

THE GREEK STAR OF CHICAGO CORRECTS SOME INACCURACIES

ATHENS IN THE ERA OF PERICLES--THE MOST

SOCIALISTIC CITY IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD

(Editorial)

Because one of its fundamental purposes is to instruct and enlighten uninformed Greeks and others, to correct the misinformed or half-educated, and to preserve the accuracy of Greek history, this Chicago Greek newspaper, the Star, which has a circulation all over the United States wherever Greeks have settled, takes exception to an article, "Socialism Is the Product of the Present Era," by Mr. Barley, published in a Minnesota paper, and corrects the learned American.

Were he interested in the truth about historical events, Mr. Barley would have found in the archives of history what race before Christ created, promoted, and realized in practice the solidary, just, and glorious form of



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society which is known as socialism. For his information and to correct an inaccuracy, the Chicago Star exhibits the unquestionable record of a past era which produced the most excellent and the wisest social minds that have ever existed, those of the present day included.

It is asserted that socialism is identical with solidarity, and the object of this article is to reveal the magnificence and the glory of Athens, which produced and nourished a society of which the solidarity was more complete and more distinguished than could be obtained by combining the socialistic elements of many cities, chosen both from the contemporaries of Athens and from the present era. And therefore Athens was rightly called the only socialistic city in the world, and to speak impartially, no city in the world of to-day could equal the Athens of Pericles's time.

In saying this we do not wish to infer that Athens possessed full and complete socialism, for in that particular period slavery was at its highest peak; but we wish to present facts as proof that the Athens of the "golden century" stands higher in socialism than any capital in the world to-day.



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Coming down to facts, we find Mr. Francis Galton, distinguished professor of anthropology, saying in one of his lectures: "Athens with its population of ninety thousand produced Socrates and Phidias, whose like all Europe did not and could not produce, and fourteen other intellectual giants whom the Anglo-Saxon race, for centuries, could not equal."

The same authority, as well as Mr. Simond, another noteworthy anthropologist says: "In comparing the ancient Athenian with the present-day Englishman, the present-day Englishman is to the Athenian what the lately civilized African is to the Englishman."

In order to show how true the above statements are, let us investigate the era of Pericles, and we shall find a thickly clustered galaxy of intellects whose splendor divinely beautified and illumined the horizon of Athens and of the world.

In philosophy and ethics Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle shine as luminaries of unparalleled brilliancy. Beyond a doubt, in the entire history of the world we find none to equal these three. In the drama we have Aeschylus,



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Sophocles, and Euripides, the pre-eminent models of tragedy, while the unrivalled Aristophanes is the puissant father of classical comedy. In history we have Thucydides, who has no peer, and Xenophon, who up to this day has been equalled by few. In sculpture Phidias and Praxiteles are still unrivalled, and Myron stands very high. In architecture Ictinus and Callicrates produced in the immortal Parthenon the loveliest building in the world. In painting we find Polygnotus, whose works were akin to the refined architecture which they adorned. In oratory we have Demosthenes, whose speeches are the mother's milk on which students of eloquence are nourished, and Aeschines, besides Isocrates and Lycias, who stand as disciples of the other two. In military command and strategy we find Miltiades, the hero of Marathon and savior of Europe, and Nicias, the generalissimo of the Spartan wars; these two will be saved immortal in the annals of time. In politics we have Pericles, Cimon, and Themistocles, whose profound statesmanship astounds the human mind.

These names which I have enumerated are twenty-four in all. Where in the history of the world outside this period can we find the same number of immortal intellectual giants? And all these men were produced by Athens



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within the short period of one hundred fifty-two years, that is, between the battle of Marathon (490 B. C.) and the battle of Chaeronea.

Now let us investigate the cause of so unusual and so incomparable an outburst of genius.

Modern philosophers often attribute it to the Grecian race. But if this is true, and the race alone was the cause, why then did this superhuman philosophical mind flourish for only one hundred fifty-two years?

The Athenian race maintained the purity of its blood about fifteen hundred years, a period which includes Pericles's golden century.

Therefore the credit for making Athens famous the world over cannot be assigned to the race. The same Ionian race settled all eastern Greece and Asia Minor, colonizing the Aegean Sea from Sinopis to the upper Euxine and westward as far as Hesperia or Spain. Nowhere else do we find minds so puissant and imposing as we find in Athens.





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Other philosophers have attributed this phenomenon to the climate. But the climate has remained unchanged to this day, and only for the duration of these one hundred fifty-two years was all this grandeur of mind and of action displayed. Lord Byron says:

"The isles of Greece! The isles of Greece!  
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,  
Where grew the arts of war and peace--  
Where Delos rose, and Phoebus sprung!  
Eternal summer gilds them yet,  
. But all, except their sun, is set."

And again:

"The mountains look on Marathon,  
And Marathon looks on the sea."

But Marathon has no Miltiades to-day, and the modern Greeks have not the Academy of Plato nor the Parthenon of Phidias nor the politics of Pericles.



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The cause of this manifestation of grandeur of mind and of soul in so many men was the socialistic spirit which ruled Athens from the time of the battle of Marathon to the time of the battle of Chaeronea, and which neither before nor after that period ever appeared so clearly and so powerfully.

Now let us consider the aims of socialism, which were simply to administer wisely and justly the affairs of this capital and this state of solidary society. This term is applicable to the free citizens of Athens, for as we have already stated, Athens had slaves, and brilliant minds were not found among slaves but among the free citizens of Athens.

What socialistic Athens was during the era of Pericles we may see from what follows.

The Athenian system was very simple and practical. Each free citizen was supported by the State for services rendered to the State. The money for support was handed out daily by the so-called Dicasts. Each Athenian who served on the immense juries of Athens received originally one drachma and later three drachmas. This was a sum quite sufficient to support a poor



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free citizen in comfort. For twenty-five drachmas he might rent a small house for a year, and for two hundred fifty drachmas he might buy a good-sized house. The furnishings of the house were very simple but artistic. The chiton, the man's garment, could be bought for ten drachmas. The food was simple, cheap, very clean, and wholesome. One third of a drachma was more than sufficient for daily expenditures. This distribution of money continued throughout the year so that every free citizen could enjoy life.

Besides the above-mentioned compensation for services rendered each and every Athenian was also paid for participating in the assemblies, that is, the public gatherings. How democratic and socialistic these gatherings were is revealed by Plato, who says: "When a topic of public interest was to be debated, the citizens came together, one and all, and one and all, from the highest to the lowest, expressed their opinions--the carpenter, the blacksmith, the cobbler, and the other artisans." Each and every assemblyman received three drachmas for his attendance. Thus each citizen of this socialistic city was free of worry about his maintenance, and consequently the grand solidary society of socialism flourished.

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On holidays, which were magnificently celebrated in Athens, poor citizens received half a drachma so that they and their families might attend the performances of the immortal tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides or of the comedies of Aristophanes. And besides all this the citizens received other small gratuities. And so by all these allowances the state took care of its citizens individually and collectively. Here we see that care for the individual gave rise to that solidarity which contained the true socialistic idea.

Since the state made such arrangements for the welfare of the citizen, we find that life did not depend upon wealth, and that gold had no excessive value. The poorest Athenian could enter Plato's Academy or Aristotle's Lyceum. The same citizen could also devote his life to the study of philosophy, philology, and art without worrying about support or security, for the state assisted and encouraged him. The wealthy Athenians under compulsion of law and also of their own free will gave public prizes to those who competed in music, in rhetoric, in the drama, in other arts, and in athletics. Athens thus fostered among her citizens competition in the fine arts but no competition in commerce or in business. No Athenian had the



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desire to purchase anything at a low price and to sell it at a higher price. Trade of this sort was not characteristic of Greeks; it was the custom and the preoccupation of Jews. The State not only encouraged but even compelled the Athenian to compete in the arts. Commerce and the business of the market, with very few exceptions, were left in the hands of the slaves.

What conclusions may we draw from such solidarity and from such contempt of wealth? Here we find the lofty idea of socialism in operation, although it contained within itself slavery, as to which the best minds among the Athenians said that the slaves would eventually be admitted as equals among them. Philemon, discussing the socialization of the slave, said: "In the future the slave will be of our own flesh and blood. No one is a slave by nature or by birth; it is fate which has enslaved him."

The polity of Athens was paternal. All the allowances mentioned above were granted to the citizens not as favors nor as charity, as allowances were afterwards granted to Romans, but for service rendered to the State, that solidary State which was composed of those who, receiving grants, repaid the State by participating in its function. How democratic Athens was is revealed in one of Pericles's immortal speeches: "We consider ourselves

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happy that we have such an administration, the first in Athens, designed to govern not for the benefit of the few but for the good of all, and that it is called 'democracy'."

The Athenian citizen of that period was undoubtedly the freest citizen in the world--freer, in fact, than any citizen of a civilized state ever was before that time or after.

The famous city of Athens supported this socialistic system with all its power and all its resources. The public treasury, of which the funds were augmented by the mines of Laurium and by tribute paid by allies, served no other purpose than to develop a higher type of citizen for this famous city.

In conclusion let us say that we have brought out the historical fact that socialism is not the product of the present era but a product of Athens, the enlightener of the world. At the same time we have pointed out and corrected the misconception or the inaccuracy of the distinguished American, Mr. Barley, who wrote that article, and we have upheld the true account of the historical events of Greece. Doubtless our readers all over the coun-

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try, because of the instructiveness of the article, will be benefited.

If there is a country in the world that eventually will perfect socialism in its highest manifestation, and lead the rest of the world to it, that country is the United States of America. The reason for this is that America is the only democratic country of the world to-day in which democratic doctrines are deeply rooted in the minds and souls of its people. And socialism in its true form is the perfection of democracy.





WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, April 16, 1931

p. 1. Monarchies and Democracies.

Alphonso's monarchy has also ended, and Spain since, yesterday, is classified among the democracies.

The falling of Kingdoms in the last few years has become such an ordinary thing that it has ceased to create any sensation whatever. Kings, now existing, may be counted on by the fingers of one's hand, and in a few years they will become a rarity. The question, however, is: By abolishing monarchies and establishing democracies, do the modern problems confronting all Nations get solved?

Democracy is as old a political system of government as monarchy, and the constitutional monarchy, or the democratic monarchy, brought such confusion between them as to make one unable to decide as to which is the more democratic: the English form of government, with its King, or the French form, with its President?

The matter, however, does not lie any longer with the form of government. The economic problem that confronts, all people of the world today, cannot be solved either by monarchy or democracy. Before long the need of some more

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, April 16, 1931

timely form of government will appear through which the economic problem, as much for every State as for all the States together, will be solved.

Before this new form of government takes form, monarchies and democracies, in their present form, will go down, and the new form, the real people's Democracy will prevail, in which the opinion of the many, and not of the few, as is the case today with monarchies and democracies, will guide the destiny of the people's of the World. Both monarchy and democracy, of the present day, are oligarchic and differ only in name.

They are forms of government which serve the interests of the few and, for that reason, have created many economic problems which beset and afflict the whole world.

In any case we Greeks and American democrats have the duty to salute the new Spanish democracy and shout: "Who is next?"

(Full)



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, November 6, 1930

Anti-Christ Church.

p. 6. The anti-religious mania of the Communists has reached the zenith of its intensity. Recently the Soviet Journal Atheist, whose exclusive purpose is to uproot religious prejudices from the conscience of contemporary Russians, distributed circulars in all the provinces of the Volga urging the people to contribute their share towards the erection of a big anti-Christ.

Russia, as you see, is progressing by leaps and bounds, in their aims against Christian religion. The Bolsheviks are even clever enough to protest that all the civilized people of the world want to declare a general crusade against their barbarious and criminal methods.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Dec. 13, 1929

THEY DO IT BETTER IN ENGLAND  
(New York World)

In an Ohio court two men and a woman have been sentenced to the penitentiary for from five to ten years on the charge of criminal syndicalism. The press reports, as to the nature of their offense, are not full, but it appears that they indulged in Communistic addresses last August. It seems they were attempting to deliver an address in keeping with the platform of the Communist Party when apprehended. The woman was charged with distributing Communistic pamphlets to the crowd. The severity of the comments of the Court in passing sentence was inspired, in part at least, by the contemptuous attitude of the accused toward the bench.

Somehow it is hard to believe that the country has been saved from a serious menace. The people of Ohio are a hard-headed, sensible sort of people who probably look upon Communism with more curiosity than concern. Theoretically, we permit people to advocate any political



The Greek Press, Dec. 13, 1929

system they choose. A Communist ticket can go upon the ballot. If the speeches were made to an orderly crowd and there was no danger of rioting, it would probably have been just as well to have ignored the meeting.

They do it better in England. There they have a theory that free speech is a safety valve. In Hyde Park one may hear a Communist speech almost any time. No one gets excited about it. Nothing happens. The effect is nil.

No doubt the men and the woman in Ohio could have asked nothing better than an arrest, a trial and conviction, with a heavy sentence. Publicity is what they seek. Their general attitude during the trial was such as to deprive them of any sympathy. As a matter of policy it would have been just as well to have allowed them to talk.

Our theories of government are sound enough to stand the arbitrament of debate. It serves no useful purpose to give the dignity of martyrdom to people of no consequence who are unable to do harm.



The Greek Press, July 10, 1929

THE LAW ON COMMUNISM--By K. Benizelos

Since the communistic party follows the leads of the **3rd International**, accepting inspiration and checks outside of the dominion, from Moscow and come not to reveal theoretical communistic ideas, but to organize the means needed for enforcing and **strengthening** any overthrow they are planning; it has the status quo of an infant when left alone to feed and preserve itself.

This is the substance of the situation, as someone said, and from this knowledge, the Government asks you to vote this law, believing that your votes will be of the utmost use, because up till today all governments realize that if we don't turn communistic energies away from governing bodies, business will be at a standstill.

We must prevent this! We must refer these injustices to the courts. That is the course we are pursuing. You tell me our future is not in peril. I believe that--but it isn't possible for a self-respecting duty--conscious Government to stand aside every time a strike occurs and watch the communistic factors intervene and push the workers into differences which will result in riot and bloodshed.

The Greek Press, July 10, 1929



It is my belief that the Communistic Party is an enemy to the working class. Whenever a strike occurs, the Communists are always there doing their best to ensnare workers and employers, seeing how many victims they can add to their lists. We all know that and that is what is behind every strike.

We know very well that this party receives orders from outside and has no other purpose than to cause a split between employer and employee and their joy is unbounded if a strike fails and the workers return to their jobs, discouraged and with bitterness in their hearts. These are the reasons we want your vote on the Communistic Bill.

Saloniki, July 14, 1928, p. 1

ROYALTY AGAIN IN AMERICAN LIMELIGHT.

BY THOMAS S. HUTCHISON.



The Chicago Tribune of June 29th, tells a miserable story of another Florida real estate explosion. And to the extreme amazement of the American people and also to the Greeks here and abroad, this thing was fathered by a former King of Greece. But, fortunately, this so-called monarch has been exiled by the intelligence of the Greeks, as the brains of Greece saw that Royal men and Royal women were incapable of furnishing them the kind of government Greece demands. Hence the King and his crowd were dismissed.

A Florida land company, organized by bold and audacious Americans, but upon the idea of bringing an ex-royal king into their scheme, as they knew that one, George the Second, had been eliminated from his Royal Job by the intelligent and sane men of Greece.

Saloniki, July 14, 1928.



Believing that this ex-king needed a "meal ticket," they induced him to join them in their enterprise. The land promoters had in mind many wealthy and influential men and women of the eastern shores of the United States, and realized that some of the big rich of America still had a craving for Royalty, as some silly Americans marry into this class. These promoters understood that if George the Second were in the game, it would enable them to fleece these lovers of Royalty, thereby gaining for themselves big sums of money, etc.

Almost every human endeavor had been exhausted in selling Florida swamps, towns and what not. Happening to think of the ex-king and how his name would add to the sales, they caught little "George" in their net.



Saloniki, July 14, 1928.



The promoters understood that kings and the like are parasites doing no useful service, and they showed him where he could make money out of his titles, ranks or patents or whatever kingly folk have to sell; including "divine rights," another asset claimed by Royalty. They persuaded the king to buy lands from them, extending all the credit he might wish. They agreed to furnish him the money to build house in which he must live, and after a time he could sell the house and make piles of money.

King George fell for the suggestion, and the thing only failed of success, due to the financial panic which struck this Florida bubble like an enraged cyclone, knocking the bottom out of it.

Friends of Greece, whether here or abroad, take notice of the act of this so-called king. Thank your lucky star that the intelligent citizenship of Greece has forever ended and eliminated Royalty, of the kind headed by George, or his sort.

Saloniki, July 14, 1928.

When a so-called king is willing and ready to swap his royal robes or power for mere money in the shape of Florida real estate, it is high time for all Greeks and Americans to scorn and stigmatize the name of king, nobleman, or another name that might contribute to such financial infamy. All honor to the Hellenic Republic. All honor to the men who killed the power and influence of the worthless wretches who imposed their Royal decrees on the Greek race, affronting the decency, culture, fame and education of this great people. A people of Demosthenes, Socrates, Pericles and all of the mighty ones who have passed, but whose names will emblazon the pages of history for all time.

The ex-king George the Second should come to America and help sell the lands he caused gullible Americans to buy. His name caught these people and he should assist in extricating them from the financial dilemma in which they find themselves by believing in his Royalty. Long live the Hellenic Republic!



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SALONIKI, October 8, 1927

Appeal to the Greeks, Against Communism.

Greeks of Chicago and America, do not entirely devote your daily efforts towards gaining the almighty dollar; devote an hour or so daily to acquaint yourselves with the destructive propaganda of the Bolshivikis, who attempt to destroy and entirely eradicate National and International principles of religion, science, philosophy, sacred ties of family life, honor, truth, education, and everything that is good and holy for the maintenance of established society. The slaughter and death from hunger of 15,000,000 Christians in Russia, should be enough to wake you up and take notice of the menace to civilization. Hundreds of thousands of children of both sexes are left to roam the streets of Russia, living a life of misery, sleeping in the streets, halls, and caves; a life much inferior than the life that the animals lead. Is not this enough to convince you that the aim of the Reds is to destroy the Ideals of the Human Race, to disintegrate the foundation of Christianity the world over and to throw the Human Race in the pits of darkness, ignorance, immorality and disintegration of Nationalism?

Oh Greeks of today! do not treat this Bolshiviki Monster with indifference but fight it with all of your power, before it is too late.

SALONIKI, September 24, 1927

The Two-Headed Monster: Appeal to the Greeks Against Communism.-

With a great chagrin I see, that not only in Greece, but here also, some of our Greek sons have communistic tendencies.

In Greece, some years ago, a group of Bolshiviks invaded our country and united themselves with that element of Greece, which advocates the change of our language, forming the two-headed monster and making ingress into the hearts of the uninformed, advocating better language, better times and the abolition of capital. While our authorities thought that as silly, the poisonous and destructive propoganda worked smoothly and swiftly, initiating members and advocating a real paradise on earth. In order that our readers of Saloniki realize what kind of Paradise the Bolshiviks have prepared for Greece, I'll print, briefly, some of the writings of Mr. Aristides Andronicos, who until recently was Greek Consul-General in Petrograd and, who for many years studied the diabolic plans of the Bolshiviks.

"The Moguls of Bolshivism in Russia are the biggest Demagogues of all history, instead of turning Russia to an earthly Paradise, they have turned it into Hades.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SALONIKI, September 24, 1927The Two-Headed Monster:

The tragic scenes of Nero and the Medieval Crusaders' were absolutely children's play in comparison to what took place under the Bolshivik yoke. The leaders of Communism in Russia applied the principle of their dogma to the extent of grabbing the wealth of the rich, which they did not distribute to the poor, as they said, but kept it for themselves." Their advocacy, that manual laborers should govern the country is contrary to the laws of Nature and God. In my future publications, I will analyze the matter thoroughly.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

1. Voting  
as Blocs

Greek Press, Feb. 5, 1931

MAYOR THOMPSON'S GREEK-AMERICAN FRIENDS PLEDGE THEIR SUPPORT  
IN THE CAMPAIGN - HUNDREDS WERE PRESENT

p. 6.- The Greek-Americans of Chicago, upholding the present Mayor of Chicago, have formed an organization to be known as The Greek-American Thompson Organization.

In a meeting held last week they formed a regular Club and elected their permanent officers. Those elected are: Nick Canellis, President; Christ Smirlin, Nicholas Spiro, Constantine Licouris, P.K. Simades and George Primpas, Vice-presidents; Louis Nigal, Secretary and Spiros Campas, treasurer. The advisory board consists of Daniel King, G. Patris, G. Canellis and Harry Broumas.

After the formation of the club the committee arranged for a meeting, where the Mayor was to be asked to address his Greek followers in the city.



Greek Press, Feb. 5, 1931

Mayor Thompson honored the Greeks by consenting to appear before them and address them in the council chamber on Friday evening, January 31st. Over 500 Greeks, on a two day notice, were there to greet the Mayor. Mr. George Patris, member of the advisory board, presided.

The Mayor's appearance set the whole gathering wild with joy and enthusiasm: the acclamation lasting for five minutes. The Mayor spoke for more than an hour in his usual forceful manner and held the audience spellbound with his eloquence.

The assembly passed the resolution indorsing the candidacy of Mayor Thompson 100 per cent, for his 100 percent fulfillment of every pledge he made and for reducing the death rate and crime. Mayor Thompson promised that he will try to give work instead of dole to working people.

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Chicago Evening American, January 31, 1931.

### GREEK SOCIETY PLEDGES AID TO MAYOR.

Citizens of Greek extraction today presented the mayor with a copy of a resolution indorsing him. It was adopted at a meeting held in the council chamber last night.

Nick G. Canellis is president of the group. Vice-presidents are:- Daniel P. King, Christ Smirlin, Nicholas Spiro, Constantine Licouris, Peter K. Semadis and George Prempas. Louis Nigal is secretary and Spiros Campas, treasurer.

#### LIST ADVISORY BOARD.

The Advisory board is composed of Nick G. Canellis, Daniel P. King, Georg Patris, Gus Canellis and Harry Broumas.

Following were the resolutions adopted:-

"Whereas, Mayor William Hale Thompson is now a candidate for renomination and re-election and comes before the people of Chicago with a 100 per cent fulfillment of every pledge and promise he made to the people as a candidate four years ago".

"Whereas, the death rate has been reduced to 10.4 per 1,000 population-

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Chicago Evening American, January 31, 1931.

the lowest of any large city in the world,- tuberculosis reduced 20 per cent and the baby death rate reduced from 122.4 per 1,000 birth to 54.5,- a saving of 4,000 babies a year.

"Whereas, the official statistics show that for the nine-month period ending September, 30, 1930, there were sixty-seven cities of over 100,000 population which had more crime per capitol than Chicago, and,

#### JOBLESS FIGHT LANDED.

"Whereas, Mayor Thompson is fighting the efforts of the vicious circle in this country, who would foist upon the American people the present condition in England, through the British dole system and he is in favor of giving American working men jobs instead of charity, bread lines and soup houses.

"Therefore, be it resolved that Greek-American citizens of Chicago do hereby unanimously pledge him our votes and our wholehearted support."

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IV

GREEK

Chicago Evening Post, Oct. 15, 1930.  
In the Scrapbook, p. 55, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois.

HOLD ELECTIONS ON SUNDAY

Chicago, October 13.

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir: The future of democratic government depends on the active participation of the majority of the people in elections, but history shows that the greater part of American citizens do not care to go to the polls, and time and time again public officials have been elected by a minority. Thus our government is a democratic government of minorities.

The results of European elections, as compared with those in this country, indicate that public officials over there are elected by the majority, as has been clearly demonstrated by the last election in Germany, in which nearly 90 per cent of the citizens cast their votes.

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GREEK

Chicago Evening Post, Oct. 15, 1930.

Ever since the days of Abraham Lincoln statistics show that election after election, with the exception of presidential elections, has been decided by the minority of the voters; in fact, in all the judicial elections in Cook County, as well as in other parts of the country, not more than 33 per cent of the total registered vote was cast, and we are in doubt whether the judges elected represent the people as a whole, inasmuch as they receive majorities of minorities, though legally and properly elected.

In all elections every effort is made by the campaigners of both parties to induce the people to vote. In spite of this they have failed to arouse public sentiment, and in case of bad weather the small vote is blamed on the weather forecaster, notwithstanding the fact that Tuesday is not the proper day on which to hold an election.

In a republic like the United States the will of the people must always prevail. However, time and time again it has been manifested by the results of elections that government of the people, for the people, and



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GREEK

Chicago Evening Post, Oct. 15, 1930.

by the people is government by the minority of the people. Such being the case, the question arises: What is wrong? Is there something wrong with the government, the Constitution, the laws, or the people?

These questions can be discussed at other times, but in my opinion, Tuesday is not the proper day of the week for elections, for it has always been inconvenient for those who have work to do.

The man who takes no special interest in the campaign, although his employer allows him two hours in which to vote, does not care to do so; he goes home or to the theater, thinking that his vote would not make any difference in the result of the election.

The businessman who arises in the morning to go to his office refuses to stand in line to vote. Therefore he goes to his office with the thought in mind that he will vote in the afternoon, but since he is busy, he does not go to the polls and believes that his vote will not make any difference.

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GREEK

Chicago Evening Post, Oct. 15, 1930.

The laborer, the bricklayer, the plumber, and other workmen are not presentable for exhibition in a public place and let it go, while the farmer is busy with his crops and does not care to go to the polls with his boots on, feeling like the workman, that he is not presentable.

The same argument applies to the housewife, who goes down-town or is busy with her work at home, and who, unless she is taken by her precinct captain, does not care to go to the polls, and likewise does not care to go unless she is well dressed for the occasion.

Taking everything into consideration, I feel that elections must be held on Sunday instead of on Tuesday. Election Tuesday is a holiday for bankers and for courts, while department stores and all other business-houses remain open. Therefore I believe that a general holiday, like Sunday, should be consecrated to the performance of religious and political duties, and the spirit of the day will have a great influence upon the voters, who will cast their votes in accordance with the dictates of their consciences.



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GREEK

Chicago Evening Post, Oct. 15, 1930.

On the second Sunday of November and the second Sunday of April no golf-links are open, and people are not motoring. They stay at home, go to church, and have plenty of time to discuss elections among themselves and plenty of time to dress and go to the polls to vote.

Sunday is a day of rest and inspiration. Sunday is a day that makes a citizen think of his duties and forget his business affairs. And Sunday is a proper day for a citizen to exercise his rights of citizenship by electing the proper public officials.

We have the experience of nearly a hundred years to show us that a great portion of the people do not vote on Tuesday because it is inconvenient. Changing election day to Sunday will incline us to the performance of our duty as citizens and the election of suitable candidates to public office.. Let us adopt modern methods in harmony with our rapid development and our progress in political science.

We have tried Tuesday and found it unsuccessful. Let us try Sunday and consider attendance at the polls a religious and patriotic duty to be performed on the Sabbath day.

P. S. Lambros.

Democrat, April, 1930.

ENDORSES 'THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC TICKET'

The Democrat takes this opportunity to endorse all of the candidates submitted to the people of the City of Chicago and County of Cook by the regular Democratic organization. All of the candidates submitted by the regular Democratic organization have the necessary qualifications to make them eminently fitted for the offices to which they have been nominated by distinguished leaders of the Democratic party. If elected, they will make useful public servants of which we may all feel justly proud. The Democrat and its editorial organization recommends to all of its friends that they vote for the Democratic candidates submitted by the regular Democratic organization at the Primaries to be held April 8, 1930.

G. A. Kyriakopoulos, Editor.

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IV

GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 5, 1930.



### THE POLITICAL INTEREST OF OUR FELLOW-NATIONALS

Vivid and undiminished is the political interest of our fellow-nationals of the city of Chicago and the County of Cook, and as the time goes on and the primaries approach, it becomes all the more apparent and vivid.

That which pleases us and withal inspires us with confidence, is the total disappearance of the multiple and multi-named party leaders who for decades were numbered here among us up to the election that took place two years ago.

The Greek, however, has not been deprived of his ambition. On the contrary, so long as he succeeds and progresses in his enterprises, his work, his trade, or his profession, so long will he develop socially, politically, and in other respects, and he will withal aspire. But, with this development come the practical experience and the correct and sound reasoning whereby he can see things more clearly. In other words, he realizes the futility of his individualistic political activities, of not combining and cooperating with others who have the same political views, for cooperation is necessary in politics.

Chicago Greek Daily, April 5, 1930.



That is why, therefore, we say that we are pleased and inspired with confidence. . . . As long as the activities are in common, and no petty futile ambitions develop, the question of joining this one or that of the major parties has not so much significance. It is sufficient that our fellow-nationals have realized the importance, effectiveness, and significance of working in unison, and their attachment to either party will be felt and respected beneficially and fruitfully. They will not have to seek to attach themselves to a party, but they will be begged to join and to form an inseparable part of the big group.

The committee formed sometime ago by our upright and well-to-do fellow-national, the merchant Mr. John Koliopoulos, a committee enjoying full, undivided and official recognition by Mr. Allen, who is in charge of the prèelection campaign of the Hon. Chas. S. Deneen, has made tremendous progress so far. . . . One way of keeping in touch with the electorate is the innovation of radio broadcasts, used by the committee, a method which is encouraging and effective. . . . For example, last Wednesday at

Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 5, 1930.



8 P.M., Mr. D. G. Mihalopoulos, a lawyer, spoke in English, and to-night at 8:30 Mr. Andrew Vlachos, assistant prosecuting attorney of Cook County, will speak in Greek, Mr. Koliopoulos in Greek and in English, and Mr. G. Porikos, a lawyer, and others will also make addresses. They will occupy the microphone for more than an hour, and along with their splendid musical program they make an evening purely Greek. Station WJKS.

The American Hellenic World, June 1928.

GREEK POLITICS.

The Greeks of Chicago were greatly pleased to see their friend, H. W. Elmore, win the nomination for candidate as Sanitary District Trustee on the Republican slate.

Mr. Elmore is one of the best known business men in Chicago, and we are positive that all the Greeks will consider it their duty to support Mr. Elmore in the coming election.

SALONIKI, Nov. 19, 1927

**GREEK AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB.**

Last Thursday, Turner Hall was crowded with members of the Greek Republican Club. The President of the Club, introduced both the American and Greek speakers. Noted among them was Honorable Judge Barassa, who, in a brilliant speech, brought out the necessity of naturalization and organization, extolling the Greeks for their obedience and devotion to the laws of our adopted country.



Chicago Daily News, March 25, 1926.

SENATOR TO ADDRESS GREEK CLUB.

Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin is announced as the principal speaker at a banquet given at the Hotel La Salle, Sunday night, in honor of Senator McKinley. The Greek-American Republican Club of Cook County is giving the banquet. Senator Mc Kinley is expected to reach Chicago from Washington with Senator Lenroot, Sunday morning.

Attorney Paul Demos, President of the club, is chairman of the committee on arrangements and Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, is actively interested. Mr. Lambros said today there were 20,000 Greek stores in Illinois and over 50,000 Greek votes. Most of the Greek leaders are behind Senator McKinley, and they predict he will get the votes of practically all the Greeks in Illinois. More than one thousand plates will be laid at Sunday night's banquet, at which Mr. Demos will be toastmaster and, in addition to Senators Lenroot and McKinley, Miss Harriet Vittum, Mr. P. Lambros, Felix J. Streyckmans, Edward J. Hess, and John R. Palandech will speak.

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GREEK

Saloniki, April 12, 1924.



WE MUST BECOME NATURALIZED AND WE MUST VOTE

p. 1.- With regret we hear, often, prominent Americans in politics saying "The Greeks do not show interest in the affairs of the State" and "They do not take the trouble to vote."

Time and again this paper brought out the importance and paramount necessity of naturalization. Americanization is a tremendous power. A power cannot be effective unless it is demonstrated. Acquisition of a power, without utilization and demonstration, is not much of a power, and not very beneficial.

The country in which we live, grow, act, evolve and have our interests, is really our country, and when we acknowledge this, it is absolutely necessary to demonstrate our love, devotion and interest to its welfare.

We have here our home, our business, clubs, schools, churches, and everything involving the life of the citizen, that is, safety protection and proportional rights. These unquestionably require proportional

Saloniki, April 12, 1924.

obligations on the part of the citizen, which must be performed and executed in reverence and devotion, as we expect our rights to be revered.

In order to expect and do these things (to give and take) we must elect the proper people to legislate laws, and the proper people to administer the affairs of the State.

To have this privilege , we must become American citizens, thus having both, the privilege to elect and to be elected.

There are some stupid and foolish people who think that to change nationality is a deadly crime, and that a Greek on becoming an American citizen, entirely loses his Hellenism.

This argument may be true if and when a Greek becomes a Turk or a Bulgarian, but when he becomes Americanized the case is entirely different, because as a Greek-American he attains the highest degree of citizenship. Our adopted country, in honoring a foreigner with



Saloniki, April 12, 1924.

naturalization papers, does not and will not expect him to be and to do what Bulgaria or Turkey expect from their citizens to be or to do.

Those fools and pseudo-patriots, are confusing Americanization with "Bulgarization" or "Turkization."

It is our holy duty to become American citizens and it is also just as holy to exercise our acquired privilege and power, that is to vote.

If it is true that Greeks in Chicago do not exercise political franchise, it is about time that we recognize this necessary prerequisite of American citizenship. A citizen without voting is like an entity without a body.

Greeks, becoming citizens of this greatest country in the world, have the greatest advantage to be useful and beneficial to mother Greece. In hard days we will be able to protect the national rights of Greece through the efforts of our grand adopted country. As Greek-Americans we can request our statesmen to act in behalf of mother Greece, we can,





Saloniki, April 12, 1924.

as citizens, appeal to our adopted country to use her weapons, philanthropy, justice and liberty, and protect the interest of our former country. Oh! narrow minded people, can't you see what harm you are doing by advocating, not only to those Greeks here who respect your suggestions, but also to the whole nation of Greece? American statesmen, who in the past and now showed their interest and friendliness towards greece, will be skeptical if we, the Greeks in America, are not citizens of the land in which we live, breathe, and prosper.

We must alter the prevalent idea in Chicago, that Greeks, although naturalized, do not register so as to vote later. If we love Greece, our family, our life, our interest and our liberty, we must love all the more the United States of America, which tenderly nurses us and tolerantly educates us to see her greatness, without using what Bulgaria and Turkey use to effect their selfish purposes.

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GREEK

Chicago Daily Journal, Jan. 26, 1924.

### GREEK VOTERS FOR MCCORMICK

Renomination of United States Senator Medill McCormick on the ground that he has endeavored to further the best interests of this country was urged in resolutions adopted by the American Association of the Greek Community of Chicago.

The resolutions were signed by Paul Demos, president; George Prassas, secretary and a committee composed of N. Nomicos, Andrew Karzas, T. K. Valos, E. M. Chirigos and J. Morton.



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IV

GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois  
March 3, 1923.

(Typewritten letter sent by A. A. Pantelis to the Greek Voters in Chicago)

On Tuesday, March 6th, there will be a meeting of the Greek Division of the Regular Democratic Party of Cook County, on the second floor of 10 N. Clark Street, Democratic Headquarters.

At this meeting plans will be made to assist the Democratic Managing Committee in the campaign for the election of Judge William E. Dever as Mayor of Chicago. It is to your interest to attend this meeting.

This is a Democratic year and Judge Dever will be the next Mayor of Chicago. While everybody concedes that Judge Dever will be elected, we cannot afford to be over confident. For that reason we must organize and do our utmost between now and election day, April 3rd, in order to assure his election.

Remember the time and place - second floor, 10 N. Clark Street, Tuesday, March 6, at 7 P.M.



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago Illinois

November 2, 1922

Dear Sir:

On next Tuesday, Nov. 7th, it will be decided whether waste of public funds and increased taxes continue in this City and County. It will also be decided whether interest earned on public funds shall be retained by the office holder or turned over to the people, where it rightfully belongs. It will also be decided whether the votes of the people shall be counted for the candidates voted for or whether selfish politicians shall steal elections for their friends. It will also be decided whether the people of this State shall demonstrate that a "Grateful people have not forgotten the splendid service rendered the country during the world war."

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Nov. 2, 1922.

We can help stop the waste of public funds; insure the payment of interest on public funds to the treasury of the people; assure honest elections and redeem the pledge to the ex-soldiers which has been so flagrantly disregarded by the Republican Party, by voting the Democratic ticket straight, and by voting "yes" on the small ballot to approve the "Adjusted Compensation Act" of the State of Illinois.

Make no mistake, vote the straight Democratic ticket, the large and the small (judicial) ballot - and vote for and work for the approval of the adjusted compensation.

Yours truly,

The Achaian League,  
A. A. Pantelis,  
President.

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GREK

Saloniki, Apr. 30, 1921.

NINETEENTH WARD POLITICAL CLUB

Under the name Nineteenth Ward Greek Political Club, the Greeks in that ward have organized themselves to protect and further their interests. This Club undertakes to aid all those who wish to become American citizens.

For more information inquire at the Hellenic Pharmacy, 748 Blue Island Avenue.



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IV

GREEK

Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb., 1919.

DENEEN AND OLSON GUESTS OF GREEK COMMUNITY.

The Greek community of Chicago, of which Paul Demos is president, last night entertained Judge Harry Olson and former Governor Deneen with a dinner at the Hotel Morrison.

The society, which is composed of American citizens of Greek origin, has endorsed Judge Olson for mayor. Speeches were made by Messrs. Deneen, Olson, Sheriff Charles W. Peters, and J. Kent Green.

Mr. Green delivered his address in Greek, thereby making a great hit with the descendants of Demosthenes.

The officers of the community are Paul Demos, T. K. Valos, E.M. Chirigos, John Christacos, John K. Alex, John Mangel, and George Sellas.

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GREEK

Chicago Evening Journal, Dec. 6, 1916.

PROTEST G.O.P. INDORSEMENT

ACHAIAN LEAGUE MEMBERS DENY GIVING SUPPORT FOR HUGHES

The action of the "Greek Republican Club," which is said to be a paper organization, in making public a statement indorsing Charles Evans Hughes for president and Harry B. Miller for states attorney, was protested in a statement issued today by G. G. Magges, treasurer of the Achaian League. The league is a Greek-American organization of long standing in Chicago. On Oct. 28 it passed resolutions indorsing President Wilson and the entire county and state Democratic ticket.

The protest addressed to the Greek Republican Club, so called follows:

"I desire to protest against the use of my name and the names of my fellow members of the Achaian League, Christ Pharazis and Sam Leperis, in connection with your "Paper" club and its doings. You have no right

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GREEK

Chicago Evening Journal, Dec. 6, 1916.

to use names of people in connection with the election of candidates especially if those people do not approve of these candidates.

"I am not in sympathy with your letter indorsing Harry B. Miller as states attorney, and I do not think that the election of Harry B. Miller as states attorney would be for the best interests of the people of Cook County, and for that reason I am for the re-election of Maclay Hoyne as states attorney of Cook County, who, for the last four years, has prosecuted crime in high places and has broken up the crime trusts in Chicago.

"I am treasurer of the Achaian League which on Oct. 28 indorsed President Woodrow Wilson, Gov. Edward F. Dunne, Attorney General Patrick J. Lucey, States Attorney Maclay Hoyne, Thomas M. Sullivan for president of the sanitary district and the entire Democratic ticket.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois  
February 22, 1915.

Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Sec'y.  
The Achaian League  
616, #155 N. Clark St.  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 19th instant and wish to thank you for the kind information contained therein.

I need hardly assure you that I keenly appreciate the action of your League in endorsing my candidacy, and desire to thank them, through you, for their kind consideration.



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Feb. 22, 1915.

I might add that it shall be my constant endeavor, if elected, to justify the confidence implied by their endorsement.

Again thanking you and with kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Robert Sweitzer.  
County Clerk.

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IV

GREEK



Loxias, Feb. 12, 1910

### A RIGHT MEETING

p. 1.- Last Sunday a meeting was called at Horan Hall to protest against the new law banning all peddlers from the streets. This of course seriously affects the Greeks, because we have practically had a monopoly on this phase of the fruit and vegetable business.

The hall was crowded with Greeks who mutely saw their only means of livelihood swept away from them. They were all quiet and orderly, listening with great interest to all the speakers.

The first speaker was Andrew Vlachos, the president of the organization. He explained the law to the Greeks and clearly drew the situation for them. The second speaker was an American. He informed the Greeks that they are handicapped because they have not yet become American citizens. He urged them to take out their papers immediately. Mr. Papaeliou, the president of the Greek Community of Chicago was next. He was followed by two other speakers.

Loxias, Feb. 12, 1910



The following resolutions were drawn up:

Resolved, that on this 8th day of February, 1910, at Horan Hall the Greeks of Chicago will unite to fight the ordinance prohibiting peddling in the city streets as it is their only means of livelihood and existence. The reasons for this resolution are:

1. This ordinance will throw into unemployment, not only the Greeks, but people of other nationalities as well.
2. It will ruin the entire South Star Street Market and will cause great difficulty in getting fruits and vegetables to housewives and other buyers.
3. This ordinance will affect other enterprises such as, trucking, deliveries, newspapers, advertising, stenographic help, auditors, etc.



Loxias, Feb. 12, 1910

4. It will further decrease the standard of living of the foreign element instead of raising it.

5. It will cause a great unemployment crisis which will greatly affect the entire city.

We firmly resolve to send a petition signed by 2,000 Greek peddlers to the City Hall asking them to reconsider the ordinance. We further resolve to enlist all Greek and American newspapers to our cause.

President

A. Vlachos

Secretary

E. Koliopoulos

A collection of \$100 was made after the meeting to defray court expenses and lawyers fees.

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GREEK

Loxias, March 31, 1909

### PROTECTIVE UNION

p. 1.- We all know that the city of Chicago intends to raise the licenses for peddling from \$25 to \$200 a year. This, of course, directly affects the Greek people because practically all peddlers are Greek. There is only one way to stop this added taxation. We must organize. We Greeks must forget our personal grievances and come together to fight this huge menace to our business. Unions have been formed before and will be formed for years to come to help the common people protect their rights.

The Greeks are jealous of each other and rivalry exists among them often ending in bloodshed. This is not a very good trait of the Greek people. It must be stopped.

Next Sunday we are organizing a meeting for all Greeks at Hull House. Please be there and fight for your rights and your neighbor's rights. Forget silly quarrels and pull together to win your cause at Hull House on Sunday.

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GREEK



Loxias, Jan. 6, 1909

### MCKINLEY, ROOSEVELT, AND TAFT

The Republicans of the United States claim for themselves credit for the virtuous and honest administrations, while their opponents do not offer such confidence as to industry, work, and prosperity of the citizens in general during their administrations.

Our paper, mindful of the principles of McKinley and particularly those of Republicanism, has with all its ability, from August 12 to November 2, never ceased, in every weekly issue to support the Republican Party efficiently and disinterestedly. Other Greek papers of our city, supposed to be Republican, expected (after such obligations and public appointments of its publishers) to receive money in advance, not to fight for principles, but to write about the party. That is a shame. As characters, those writers, and we say this in a public way, cannot be called true Republicans, but are bought bluffers, who, giving no support



Loxias, Jan. 6, 1909

to the progressive party of the country, are looking out just for the interest of their own pockets.

Loxias stands with pride today, because it voiced principles, for the sake of principles and not for the sake of money.



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GREEK

Star, Mar. 29, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

THE ELECTION IN CHICAGO - THE CITIZENS' DUTY - TO THE  
VOTERS OF THE GREEK COMMUNITY

(Editorial)

The ever-increasing immigration to America of numerous foreign peoples and the rapid expansion of American commerce have been the principal factors in the unparalleled progress of this great cosmopolitan democratic country, which promises to subject the world to its influence.

Because of the cosmopolitan spirit which prevails throughout our immense country groups of various nationalities and various creeds are co-operating in America's upward march. And here in our city of Chicago, which a few years ago was an insignificant hamlet and to-day is the metropolis of the West, we find practically all the races of the world grouped together and united to hammer out by their industry the progressive destiny of Chicago.

Chicago, where three million people, natives and immigrants, have blended together and are working together to make the city prominent and universally recognized as a great commercial and intellectual center, expects its citizens to go to the polls and elect capable and conscientious leaders

Star, Mar. 29, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

to govern our municipal affairs. On April 2, 1907, Chicago will hold its municipal election. And the interests of the city and of its inhabitants will be affected by the results of this election.

The Star, as guardian of the Greek element in the United States, cannot refrain from taking an interest in the election of a mayor of Chicago, for Chicago is our adopted city, the dwelling-place of thousands of Greeks. Therefore it is our imperative duty as American citizens and as persons interested in the welfare of the Greek community to dip into the political pot and to ascertain the qualifications of the opposing candidates.

Careful analytical observation, coupled with common sense, reveals to us that Fred A. Busse, Republican candidate for the office of mayor, is the man better qualified to fill that office. Hence it is our honor and our duty urgently to recommend his election to the chief political office in this great cosmopolitan city. The Greek voters of Chicago will perform a service to this city if they cast their ballots for this broad-minded, progressive, fearless, and honest man. His election as mayor of Chicago will mean a great deal to us Greeks and to all progressive people of the city. If we want Chicago to advance to prosperity and greatness, Fred A. Busse is

Star, Mar. 29, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the man who as mayor will lead the upward movement.

The Star's political attitude and its support of Fred A. Busse are not based upon partisanship but upon the sincere desire to see the proper man selected to administer the affairs of the city where you and I and our fellow-Chicagoans live and move and have our being.

The hopes and the expectations of the people of our city were disappointed by the present administration, which has not made a single forward step. The present mayor is a good man and an honest man, but he has proved that he lacks the ability to lead the city upward. For instance, the municipal appropriation budget for the current fiscal year is \$49,447,383, \$14,000,000 more than the budget for the year preceding, and no appreciable amelioration has been effected in the condition of our municipal affairs. The transportation facilities of the city are in very bad shape. Business and commerce depend upon transportation for their growth and expansion. Chicago's transportation facilities are much less adequate to the needs of a growing metropolis than those of many smaller cities.

The question of transportation is the most important problem to be solved,

Star, Mar. 29, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and it may properly be called Chicago's Gordian Knot, which only the sword of Fred A. Busse can cut.

There are other things which the present administration has side-tracked, and which can be solved and accomplished if Mr. Busse is elected. The city needs more policemen to guard life and property and to maintain peace and order; we need new street-cars; and the city streets are filthy. And since we have thousands upon thousands of Americans in the making among our citizens, the rights of these future Americans must be guarded and respected irrespective of nationality or creed.

Fred A. Busse, the Republican candidate for the office of mayor of Chicago, is the man to be placed at the steering-wheel to accomplish the things needed and to direct our city on its proper course. His character, his sincerity, and his demonstrated ability as merchant, as congressman, and as treasurer of the city of Chicago are his qualifications to govern. His sterling record as postmaster is a credit to him and to us.

The Star can proudly say in advance that Mr. Busse will be the next mayor

Star, Mar. 29, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

of Chicago, and with the utmost confidence it adds that the hopes and the expectations of the people will not be disappointed.

Under such circumstances the Greek voters of Chicago will benefit our colony and our great city if they vote the straight Republican ticket for Fred A. Busse and his colleagues.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence



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IV

Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros in the  
Scrapbook, P. 33, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 10000

P. S. Lambros, Publisher,  
The Greek Star,  
130 North Wells street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of October 26th received.

I am appreciative of your sincere efforts in my behalf and of your organization's endorsement of my candidacy for the office of judge of the municipal court.



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GREEK

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Scrapbook, P. 33, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,

WPA 1001 3077

I shall endeavor to continue to do in the future the things which probably prompted the indorsement of your newspaper.

Very truly yours,

Matthew D. Hartigan.

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Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros, in the  
Scrapbook, P. 22, of P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

GREEK

WPA (S) PROJ 1024

Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 North Wells street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Lambros,

I have not written to you before, but I want you to know that I appreciate the good work that you are doing in furtherance of my election.

I hope to continue to merit your good will and confidence and that of your people.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Swanson.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros, in the  
Scrapbook, P. 33, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
The Greek Star,  
130 North Wells Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Lambros,

Please accept my thanks for the article from your good newspaper which I received to-day. My Greek friends have all been most kind to me, and I assure you that I especially appreciate your co-operation in this campaign.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros in the WPA (1947-1950)  
Scrapbook, P. 28, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St. Chicago, Illinois.

The Secretary of Commerce,  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
Publisher, The Greek Star,  
130 North Wells Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Lambros,

I was indeed glad to have your letter of June 22d, together with the  
clipping from the Greek Star.

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GREEK

Scrapbook, P. 28, of Mr. P. S. Lambros

WPA : ...

I do appreciate your fine evidences of friendliness.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros, in the  
Scrapbook, P. 32, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois;

Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 North Wells Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Thanks very much for the welcome endorsement of your influential paper.

It is an inspiration to one when his work is appreciated, and I shall always strive to discharge my duty in a way that will be of service to my fellowmen.

Sincerely yours,

Francis B. Allegretti.

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Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros, in the Scrapbook,  
p. 32, of Mr. P. S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago,  
Illinois.

GREEK

Mr. Peter S. Lambros,  
130 North Wells Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Lambros,

I thank you for your favor of yesterday concerning my reply to Mr. Cermak  
and am appreciative of your estimation of its effect.

Sincerely,

Otis F. Glenn.



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Chicago Herald and Examiner, Oct. 19, 1936, in the  
Scrapbook, p. 82, of Mr. P. S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells St.,  
Chicago, Illinois.

#### BANQUET GIVEN TO CANDIDATES

Republican State and Cook County candidates, headed by Wayland Brooks, gubernatorial candidate, and Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Peoria, were guests of the Hellenic-American Republican League at a colorful banquet in the La Salle Hotel last night.

Under the guidance of Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, and D. G. Michalopoulos, vice-president of the League, the several hundred banqueters unanimously indorsed the Republican national, State, and county tickets.

Mrs. Bertha Baur, national committeewoman and congressional candidate in the ninth district, made an impressive speech.

Brooks chose "The Good Neighbor" as his theme and said:

"My idea of a good neighbor is the man who is first of all a good man at home, - a man who believes in helping the unemployed in his own country

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Chicago Herald and Examiner, Oct. 19, 1936.

before worrying about the unemployed in other countries."

Other speakers were Charles W. Hadley, candidate for the office of attorney general, Representative Dirksen, William D. Belroy, H. S. Ditchburne, candidate for the office of State's attorney, Judge Edward B. Casey, and Arthur C. Lueder.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 16, 1936.

LESSONS FROM THE RECENT PRIMARY ELECTIONS

The elections which took place last Tuesday in Illinois were of great interest to many Greeks of Chicago who are connected in one way or another with certain political groups or individuals. Many were the groans of disappointment when Horner defeated Doctor Bundesen for the governorship.

The results of this election should be a lesson to many of our compatriots, who become so enthusiastic about politics that they often do injury not only to their own interests but to those of the entire Greek community. It is an acknowledged fact that by nature the Greeks are politico-maniacs. But it was not necessary for them to bring that mania to America and continue to nurture it. We must not think that we grasp the political organization of this country so well that we can predict or greatly influence the turn of affairs.

We honestly believe that if our fellow countrymen minded their own business more and did not always seek to be in the public eye, they would be far better off

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 16, 1936.

than they are now.....

.....

The recent elections should prove to them that the number of men who can become party leaders or acquire high political office, is restricted to a few. Unfortunately we cannot all get to be president.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20213

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 2, 1936.

### POLITICAL GATHERING

The most ardent and most active Greek Democrats of Chicago are making every effort to make the Greek group acquire greater influence in the political field. Pioneers in this effort are George Becharas, A. Pantelis, Paul Kare, and Public Prosecutor James Geroulis. They are being assisted by many other prominent Greek Democrats. The first step taken was a visit to the general headquarters of the Democratic party. There, they explained their purpose and future program for the support and recognition of the Greek-American voters of the city as a bloc. The party leaders have agreed to help the Greek Democrats to accomplish their purpose.

Secondly, a committee, composed of Doctor Minas Johannides, P. Agriostathis, Louis Collins, and George Bambakaris, was formed to organize the Greeks. Now all that is necessary is to give public expression to the plan. In order to do this, the aforementioned group decided to organize a Democratic rally. It will take place Saturday night in the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 2, 1936.

Prominent American and Greek leaders will be present, including Mayor Kelly, Dr. Bundesen, Thomas J. Courtney, and E. J. Hughes.

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With such speakers and the preparations made by the Greek leaders for a fine artistic and musical program, there is no doubt that the Cameo Room will be completely occupied. By so doing the Greek community can also display its group strength to the politicians of both parties. In unity there is strength, so let us not cheat our own interests by neglecting to display this unity.

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I G The National Herald, (A Greek Newspaper), Nov. 5, 1932.

III G New York City, N. Y.

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WHY ARE WE SUPPORTING FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

HE PERSONIFIES GREEK-AMERICAN IDEALS

We have had the pleasure and happiness to receive the following letter from Governor Roosevelt, the Democratic Candidate:

Executive Mansion  
Albany, New York  
October 28, 1932

Mr. Dimitrios Callimachos,  
Editor, National Herald,  
140 West 26th Street,  
New York City.



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The National Herald, Nov. 5, 1932.

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My dear Mr. Callimachos:

For some weeks ago I have been hoping that I might have the privilege and the pleasure of meeting you personally as my guest here in Albany or at my home at Hyde Park. I have wanted to talk over with you the entire national situation and particularly the outlook among the citizens who read and are influenced by your publication.

I have also ventured to hope through its columns you might give me your support in our present campaign - one which we feel reaches deeper than mere party lines and should command the active approval of thoughtful and forward-looking Americans, whatever their previous national heritage.

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The National Herald, Nov. 5, 1932.

However, the duties of my office and the plans of the Campaign Committee have made it impossible to appoint a time when I might extend such an invitation. I want you to know that anything you feel able to do, personally or through the columns of your paper, will be very deeply appreciated. May I also say that I welcome any advice, suggestions or criticism you may have? Your letters will always be welcome as well as any clippings or other material you may care to send for my personal attention.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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The National Herald, Nov. 5, 1932.

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The following letter was addressed to Governor Roosevelt in response to the deep interest he has shown towards American citizens of Greek parentage:

November 3, 1932

To His Excellency  
The Governor of the State of New York  
Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Executive Mansion,  
Albany, New York

My dear Governor:

Your letter of October 28th has gladdened my heart and mind. Born and brought up in a historic background and schooled in the spirit of democ-

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The National Herald, Nov. 5, 1932.

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racy and the liberalism of their ancestors, near and remote, in the past, the Greeks have learned how to discover, understand and appreciate the qualities of a true leader of the people.

Our newspaper, the National Herald, knowing well for the last seventeen years, your ideas and moral principles about government and human relationship, has consistently and intensively supported your nomination on the Democratic ticket as the standard bearer of the Periclean and Jeffersonian ideals: and from the day of your nomination we are doing all we can in order to divulge widely among the Greeks those ideals formulated by you and adapted to our time and our needs.

As our paper has a National circulation the great part of the Americans

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The National Herald, Nov. 5, 1932.

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of Greek descent have read in its columns an analytical resume of all your speeches and statements and also our editorial support of all of them. This applies not only to our daily issue but to our Sunday and monthly issues as well.

It is an unqualified support not merely to the standard bearer of a party but to a man destined to guide the American nation and, through it, the world to prosperity and happiness, - destined to take up the Wilsonian pledge "to make the world safe for democracy."

The Greeks, as a race, have also their own particular reason to love you, Governor, knowing that your family, a hundred years ago, have been instrumental in promoting the success of Greek independence.

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GREEK

The National Herald, Nov. 5, 1932.

I am not over-estimating the omens when I assure you, my dear Governor, that my first opportunity to meet you personally will come after the 4th of March; and the meeting place will be: The White House.

Yours respectfully,

D. Callimachos,  
Editor.

In our letter to the Democratic candidate we merely have outlined our attitude in the present campaign. We know that this stand is in line with the wishes and the choice of the American citizens of Greek parentage.

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The National Herald, Nov. 5, 1932.

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Governor Roosevelt is liked by the Greeks - and it does not necessarily mean any degree of animosity towards the President of the United States - because he has taken a clear-cut attitude towards all the great problems and issues of the day. His declaration for the repeal of the 18th Amendment and the modification of the Volstead Act so as to permit light wines and beer, his tariff policy facilitating the flow of the International commerce and the liquidation of debts, his interest in the forgotten man - the Greeks as workers and small business men are all among the "forgotten men" - his famous "concert of interests" abolishing the "half boom and half broke" system, his pledge to humanize the immigration laws, his relief proposals, his labor policies, and his policies on all other issues find the Greeks of America in complete agreement.



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The National Herald, Nov. 5, 1932.

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Last but not least, the Americans of Greek parentage support Governor Roosevelt because they know by his record as Governor of the State of New York that he has the ability to lead men by cooperation and teamwork.

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GREEK

Proodos (Progress), Oct. 5-12, 1932.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE GREEK PUBLIC

Since last Wednesday, October 5, the Democratic Central Committee provides office facilities for the Greek Democratic Center at the offices of the Committee in the Sherman Hotel.

The suite assigned to the Greek Committee is room 655, of the Hotel Sherman, where at all times the office force of ladies and gentlemen will be at the service of the voters for any information concerning the election.

Mrs. Athena Psalidas and Mrs. C. Christakos are the ones who direct the office work for the Greek ladies; they cooperate with the men's organization whose offices are in the same suite.

Elections were held and the following Club officers were elected: Mr. George Becharas, president; Mr. George Kyriakopoulos, Mr. George Polos and Mr. Christ.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Proodos (Progress), Oct. 5-12, 1932.

Christakos, vice-presidents; Mr. Louis Tsoromokos, treasurer; Mr. Bas. Buramas, assistant treasurer; Mr. Gust Psalipas, secretary; and Mr. James Geroulis, corresponding secretary.

This is the only time the Greeks of Chicago have been recognized and given offices by the Central Committee, instead of being mixed with the foreign groups division.

APA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



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GREEK

Proodos (Progress), Sept. 28, 1932.

WHY HELLENISM IS LEFT BEHIND  
MUST IT ALWAYS BE CLASSIFIED AMONG THE  
UNORGANIZED FOREIGN GROUPS?



(Editorial)

Proodos, right after its establishment in Chicago, tried to find out why Hellenism was so evidently left behind from a political standpoint, while showing so much activity in all other branches of social and commercial circles.

According to the conception of those persons mixing in politics and the like, this is the result of our racial characteristics; lack of cooperation on account of egotistical ambitions; petty interests and other weaknesses.

And because Hellenism is lacking a systematic political organization to appear united in a political body, it is classified among the foreign groups,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Proodos (Progress), Sept. 28, 1932.

the unorganized, as are characterized all the unorganized groups of non-English speaking peoples, by the politicians and the parties.

Another reason for this lack of systematic organization is that the various self-appointed leaders did not care, or could not organize the Greeks politically, and were satisfied with the small favors and privileges they enjoyed as individuals, leaving Hellenism to be classed among the foreign groups.

The necessity of such a real and systematic organization being understood by Mr. C. Psalidas, one of the veteran Greek politicians, he and some others are now trying to reorganize the Regular Greek-American Democratic organization, along the lines of the Democratic Party organization of the Wards. We wish them the best of luck.

In building up this organization they aim to have one representative in each Ward, and all these to elect a central committee to cooperate with

WPA (I.L.) PROJ. 30275



GREEK

Proodos (Progress), Sept, 28, 1932.

the Central Committee of the Democratic Party. Nothing could be more simple and in no way against the interests of the Hellenism which until now was represented by the foreign groups division.

The work, so far, has been very successful, although not all the Ward representatives have been selected because it is the desire of the organizers to have harmonious cooperation with all political leaders of the Wards. The Greeks will then be represented directly instead of being left in the foreign groups and considered insignificant, although representing more than thirty-five thousand votes.

Among the leaders who know and have the interest of the Greeks at heart, the consensus of opinion is to support and assist this movement, and to lay the foundation for such an organization to help the Greeks take their proper place in the political arena.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki, Apr. 4, 1931, p. 5

GREEK



TWO GREEK YOUNGSTERS PRESENT BOUQUET TO CERMAK.

At a dinner given by twenty-eight nationalities at the Sherman Hotel, in honor of A. Cermak nominee for Mayor, two, very young Greeks stole the entire show.

The youthful George Thomas and his sister, Danaes, attired in colorful Greek National costumes, approached the guest of honor holding two beautiful bouquets in their hands.

Owing to the smallness of their stature, they were lifted and set upon the banquet table amidst the cheering of the whole crowd. Mr. Cermak bowing, accepted the flowers of the Greeks, which the youngsters offered.



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GREEK



The Greek Press, Feb. 12, 1930

ANDREW J. VLACHOS

The Greek colony, of Chicago, welcomes with unalloyed joy the appointment of one of its foremost citizens and a lawyer of distinction, Mr. Andrew J. Vlachos, as an assistant state's attorney by the honorable John A. Swanson.

Mr. Andrew J. Vlachos has made Chicago his home for the last thirty years and has, in that period, fortified himself with the knowledge of law and has mastered the principles underlying our form of government in all its intricacies. His career as a lawyer for the past twenty years or so has been most commendable. Our Greek-American citizens have had more than one occasion to be proud of one of its most representative citizens.

Mr. Vlachos' appointment proves once more the need of our compatriots banding themselves together with the object of promoting good government and securing the necessary recognition from the political leaders of the city, the county and the state. This recognition should be commensurate to their strength in numbers and influence.



The Greek Press, Feb. 12, 1930

Greeks run thousands of stores in Chicago and the surrounding territory, and influence many thousands of voters.

The Greeks of Chicago, being engaged mostly in business, vote largely the Republican ticket. Like other Republicans, they ally themselves with one faction or another. The larger faction at present is without doubt the Deneen following. In recognition of heavy Greek-American support given the Deneen group in Cook County, comes the appointment of Mr. Andrew J. Vlachos as an assistant state's attorney, a position, which, we are confident, Mr. Andrew Vlachos will fill with honor to himself, to the land of his birth, and to the land whose laws and systems of government he is called upon to uphold, in the courts of the country.

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 9, 1929

IT IS TIME TO SHOW OUR POLITICAL INFLUENCE

p. 1.- The Greeks of America and especially the Greeks of Chicago, having become naturalized Americans long ago, have the privilege of voting. It is time for them, now, to occupy political positions and become officially known by the parties to which they belong.

This recognition they deserve by reason of their activity in politics. They have established political organizations through which they give valuable support, during elections, to different candidates of the party to which they belong. There are Greeks, now, possessing the capabilities and virtues which are needed to occupy any political position. If any are won through political activity the Greek-Americans must distribute them between the organizations to which they belong, because it otherwise constitutes a drawback to the Greek race for it brings about division and the consequence is a failure of recognition by the political parties.

Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 9, 1929

All the other races have long been recognized by the Americans politically and many politically active individuals of these races occupy political offices in the city, state, and U.S. Government offices. In order for the Greeks to obtain similar privileges in American politics they must ask continuously through their organizations and show a united front to American party leaders, making them understand that if they want the support of Greek votes, they must also allow to the Greeks political positions, and they must also recognize the necessity of having Greek candidates in the different elections, as Greek votes amount to thousands and that various American candidates have been elected due to Greek votes.

Through their various political banquets for candidates, the Greeks proved to the Americans the strength of the Greek votes in Chicago during past years. The Greeks have shown that politically they are an important factor and that they are no longer to be ignored. In consequence the different candidates are seeking, in every way, the support of Greeks for election purposes.

Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 9, 1929

It is time that the Greeks receive their justifiable position with the candidates for different offices, because it is not possible for them to render their political support forever to Americans without being recognized by them and given political candidacies as has been done with other races.

We are writing the above generally to Greek-American citizens, regardless of the party to which they belong. At present we are especially interested in the candidacy in future judicial elections of the well known and popular attorney-at-law, A.A. Pantelis, who, for a long time, took an active part in politics and who many American politicians know well as an energetic and capable man.

A.A. Pantelis, for years has been put up as a candidate for the position of Judge by the Democratic Party, but now all the Greeks of our community will support him regardless of party sentiment and will seek with all their might his official distinction and success in the coming election.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 9, 1929

The Chicago Greek Daily, long a friend of A.A. Pantelis, rejoices as being the first to announce his candidacy and does not doubt at all that all the Greeks of our community will support this movement to put him in office.

S. Kotakis.



Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 4, 1928



### OUR POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

p. 1-We have always supported Greek political organizations and participation of our fellow-nationals in political activities of this country, regardless of what party they may belong to.

We know well that the game of politics is a great factor in our social life, and one without which nothing could be done. In America, politics plays the leading role in business.

Politics in America, however, is complicated to such an extent, that the closest attention is required, as well as long experience, in order for the game to be understood and the Greeks do not, as yet, grasp the organization and system of a political and the roles played by various political leaders.

The unfortunate feature is, that we are always waiting until the last moment to create something from whatever is at hand. We make some spasmodic moves, in order to show to the Americans that we, too, are political factors and interested in the political life of the country.





Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 4, 1928

And the result is that we spend money, arrange luxurious dinners, have demonstrations and political mass-meetings, create a partisan current among our countrymen for this or that party, develop some enthusiasm and often some fanaticism. We render, in other words, real service to the various candidates and the reward is: Nothing!

Just because we have not learned as yet, how the game of politics is played. The only way to learn is to create an organization that is systematic and determined and not a spasmodic one gathered together on the eve of an election.



Democrat, Feb., 1927.

### ELECTIONS AND THE GREEK POLITICIANS

p. 2.- The movement of the coming elections has also started a movement among the Greek politicians of our city. They are inviting friends and planning various symposiums for the purpose of gathering masses of people, regardless of whether they vote or not, whether they belong to the specified ward, or whether they know a thing about politics.

These political gatherings have no interest or no benefit, unless it be for the person who is doing the organizing. It is not a good thing for Greeks in Chicago because we are being kept back politically.

These "patriotic" politicians of ours must realize that political organizations cannot be made over night during the pre-election days. Systematic energy and tireless efforts are needed and must be headed by the right person.

These politicians must learn that politics is not merely notices in newspapers, programs scattered in Greek centers, and free passes to various



Democrat, Feb., 1927.

affairs. The Greek people must become interested in politics, but by another method. They are not making the right start and therefore will not get very far.

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GREEK

American Hellenic World, Jan. 26, 1927.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GREEK-AMERICANS OF CHICAGO  
By Edward R. Litsinger.

I have never been unmindful of the tribute America and the entire world owe glorious Greece. My love for Greece has been warm ever since my school days, when I learned about the marvelous victories of Salamis and Marathon and the Golden Era of Pericles, in the days of "the glory that was Greece."

My personal contact with numerous Greeks has instilled into me greater admiration for their motherland, as well as greater respect for the seventy-five thousand Greeks of this city who have contributed their share toward Greater Chicago and Greater America.

I deeply appreciate the support given me politically by the Greek-Americans during the past, and now, I am extremely pleased that the Greek-American Litsinger Club has been organized to further my campaign as Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago.

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GREEK

American Hellenic World, Jan. 26, 1927.

Moreover, I am happy to learn of the banquet and rally to be given in my honor by the splendid organization, Sunday evening, Feb. 6th, at the Hotel La Salle.

Such an enthusiastic demonstration in my behalf of thousands of my Greek friends and fellow Americans is indeed great encouragement to me in this campaign and leads me to believe that, with your assistance and cooperation, we will attain victory at the polls, February 22nd.

Respectfully,

Edward R. Litsinger.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon,  
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
Aug. 11, 1924.

(Letter sent by Wm. G. Edens, Member of the Republican  
National Committee, to Mr. C. A. Mammon)

Dear Mr. Mammon:

As you are no doubt aware, the Official Notification of General Charles G. Dawes for Vice-President will take place at his home at the corner of Greenwood Ave., and Sheridan Road, Evanston, on the evening of August 19th. The grounds will be open at 7:50 P.M. and the ceremonies will begin at 8:50 P.M. with Chairman William J. Butler presiding. Hon. A. W. Jefferis, former Member of Congress from Omaha, Nebraska, who placed the General's name in nomination at the Cleveland Convention, will deliver the Notification Address, to be followed by the Speech of Acceptance.

It is hoped that there may be a good representation of the Greek editors and your various friends and associates present. It is suggested that

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mannon , Aug. 11, 1924.

each group select a meeting place, accessible to the General's home and notify us of the same, as soon as possible, so that everything may run smoothly, as a very large crowd is expected.

Assuring you of our appreciation of your hearty cooperation in this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

Wm. G. Edens.



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GREEK

Proodos (Progress), Aug 31, 1923.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION ALSO

(Editorial)

We write about the efforts, in another column, to systematically organize a political organization of all Greek Democrats of Chicago. It is a brilliant idea, and if successful, no doubt will benefit the Greek more than all other organizations in existence, or extinct.

If it were possible for Hellenism in America to be under a systematic uniform political organization, having its communities as local centers, and under political organization of both major political parties, as the other nationalities have been organized long ago, incalculably benefits might have been the result, morally as well as materially.

It would have been a worthy effort, if Hellenism became conscious of its racial faults, its individuality and discord, and understood the advantages of practical cooperation and its profits or the results of a benevolent competition.

The Greek immigrant engaged in business as an individual is more successful

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Proodos (Progress), Aug. 31, 1923.

in comparison with the other nationalities, because he always depends on himself, his ability hard labor and very seldom pays attention to the good returns of a unanimous cooperation, examples of which he has plenty in his new environment.

If from racial or national idiosyncrasy, Hellenism showed an intensified progress on account of its excited individualism and its competition, this is not an important reason that Hellenism should not pay attention, take as examples, follow the methods and learn from the environment.

One of the most instructive examples is the systematic political organization a practice and a privilege of the Irishmen, who right after they land in this country take part in the public and political life of the community and serve not only as policemen, but in the highest offices as well. The immigrants from other nationalities were not very slow to follow the examples of the Anglo-Saxons and Irishmen now they compete with them for the political and public benefits where they have enough votes to have a voice in public affairs.

But Hellenism until now has not shown any signs of systematic political organization and it was left to individuals at all times to spring up as political leaders who only in a very limited way were able to represent their countrymen.

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

Proodos (Progress), Aug. 31, 1923.

The lack of a purely political organization is evident everywhere. Hellenism is organized in communities, clubs or brotherhoods, and only in political organizations is inactive.

We have all kinds of small and big secret and open clubs and we are lacking only in purely political organization.

Will it be possible through this now started attempt for a purely political organization to bring together all the politically influential Greeks of the same party in one political organization, which will be able to represent Hellenism as it deserves, or will it prove once more that we are not as yet mature for such a thing ?

Let us hope that this lack of purely political organization will be corrected and it will be possible for Hellenism to be represented as united and imposing with the power and ability it possesses, instead of being lost as divided in small factions.

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GREEK

Chicago Daily News, Mar. 16, 1923, in the  
Scrapbook, P. 128, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois.

### LUEDER TO THE RADIO FOR CAMPAIGN TALKS

Greek-Americans Organize for Republican Candidate and Will Give Banquet

#### Greek-Americans Organize

Greek-Americans of Chicago have organized the Greek-American Republican League for the purpose of supporting Lueder for mayor. They will tender a banquet to Mr. Lueder on Friday evening, March 23, at the Hotel LaSalle. The speakers will be Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman, Congressman Henry R. Rathbone, Judge Barasa, and Judge John Haas.

In giving his endorsement to-day to Mr. Lueder, Mr. Lambros said: "Do we want a judge or a businessman as mayor of Chicago? If we want a judge, then Judge Dever is qualified as a gentleman of excellent legal talent, which he has

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**IV**

**- 2 -**

**GREEK**

**Scrapbook, P. 128, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.  
Mar. 16, 1923.**

**exercised in the high tribunal of Cook County. If we want a businessman for a business city, then Mr. Lueder is fully qualified to give Chicago a business-like administration.**

**"I advocate Mr. Lueder's election because I believe that for the good of Chicago we need a businessman as mayor. Mr. Lueder is a man of high standing, who measures up not only to the requirements of the hour but also to the demands of the future. Mr. Lueder is a successful businessman of remarkable physical strength and clear thought and vision whose executive ability has been demonstrated by his conduct as postmaster. Undoubtedly he will display the same administrative ability as mayor of Chicago.**



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GREEK

Chicago American, Mar. 16, 1923, in the  
Scrapbook, P. 128, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

**FORMER RIVALS PRAISE G.O.P. NOMINEE.**

P. S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, has announced the formation of an American-Greek Republican league to support the candidacy of Mr. Lueder. The first large banquet and rally of the American-Greek league will be held tonight in the Hotel La Salle, where Mr. Lueder will be the guest of honor. Mr. Lambros will act as toastmaster. Among the speakers will be Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman, Henry R. Rathbone, congressman-at-large, and Judges Bernard P. Barasa and John Haas.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis,  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

February 8, 1923

Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
155 N. Clark St.,  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

We are about to embark upon a campaign of very great consequence, not alone to the business men, but all of the people of Chicago.

Realizing the urgency of the public's demand for a complete overturn of the present conditions, this organization has chosen as its candidate for mayor, Judge William E. Dever, whose long career in public life is a guarantee of his future performance.



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Feb. 8, 1923.

It hardly is necessary for us to assure you that the reception, which Judge Dever's candidacy has been accorded by all classes of citizens, has been so enthusiastic and flattering as to leave little doubt as to the outcome of the battle of ballots in April.

It is the earnest wish of the committee, having in charge the details of Judge Dever's campaign, that this will be a victory for the people.

We feel that the time has arrived when we should invite subscriptions from everyone who is interested in restoring the city government to a condition of financial and business soundness. Therefore, we would appreciate your check for whatever sum you feel you can offer in the name of better government.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis , Feb. 8, 1923.

The expense of the campaign has begun and subscriptions are acceptable now.

We particularly desire to inform all business men that the committee has authorized no individual or individuals to act as collectors.

If you have any suggestions which may add to the efficiency of the campaign, bring them in. We will be glad to receive them.

Yours very truly,

Martin O'Brien,  
Chairman.

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GREEK

Chicago Herald and Examiner, May 18, 1922,  
in the Scrapbook, p. 115, of Mr. P. S. Lam-  
bros, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

#### EDITORS OBSERVE G. O. P. ANNIVERSARY

The anniversary of the first Republican national convention in Chicago, on May 18, 1860, was celebrated at a banquet last night at the Hotel La Salle by the editors and the publishers of foreign-language newspapers. P. S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, was toastmaster. Charles S. Peterson, Republican candidate for president of the county board, was the guest of honor. Others present were former Governor Deneen, State's Attorney Crowe, County Judge Righeimer, Attorney General Brundage, Miss Harriet Vittum, Mrs. O. Myrhman, and County Commissioner Palandech.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. C. Coorlim,  
(President of The Achaian League)  
816 Ashland Block,  
155 N. Clark Street,  
Chicago, Illinois

March 25, 1920

Hon. Harry Olson,  
Chief Justice, Municipal Court of Chicago,  
City Hall, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Constantine Hougiazos, an associate member of this League, undergoing instructions for American citizenship, represented to us today that he had been summoned to appear in the speeders court for parking his car in a loading zone. Mr. Hougiazos sat in court all morning and heard other people, who were brought to the court for similar violations, fined \$1 and \$2 and costs. When his case was called the first question asked of him by Judge Hazen was whether he was a citizen, to which Mr. Hougiazos truthfully answered that he was not. The judge then imposed

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A.C. Coorlin, Mar. 25, 1920.

a fine of \$15 and costs and said, in substance, to the Assistant States Attorney, "I **call** your attention to this man who is in business here in Chicago and he is not an American citizen."

The purpose of **this** League is to prepare people of Hellenic descent for citizenship. Mr. Hougiazos has indicated his desire to become an American citizen **and** has joined this League for the purpose of receiving proper instructions.

We do not know of any law which compels a man to become an American citizen before he can go into business or otherwise earn a living in America, and conduct of this kind on the part of the judiciary does not tend to give prospective citizens a creditable opinion of our American institutions.

This is the first time we have decided to call this to your attention, but we have had numerous complaints of a similar nature in the past with

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. C. Coorlim, Mar. 25, 1920.

other judges. We believe that much ill feeling would be avoided if you would call attention of the judges to the fact that all persons under the law are presumed to be entitled to the same fair and equal treatment in our courts of justice.

The Achaian League,

A. C. Coorlim,  
President.

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GREEK

Chicago Herald and Examiner, Mar. 12, 1919, in  
the Scrapbook, p. 98, of Mr. P. S. Lambros, 130  
N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

#### GREEK EDITOR AIDS SWEITZER

Says It Is His Duty to City and  
Party to Rid Chicago of Thompsonism

Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star and recognized leader of Greek Republicans in past political skirmishes, yesterday declared for the Democratic nominee, Robert M. Sweitzer, asserting that it was "his duty to the city and the party to help rid the city of Thompsonism."

With the Lambros announcement came a statement from Captain George Hull Porter, Republican affiliated with the Sweitzer Non-partisan League, denouncing Mayor Thompson for attempting to inject national issues into the local campaign.

#### Mr. Lambros's Letter

Mr. Lambros wrote to Mr. Sweitzer as follows:



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GREEK

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Chicago Herald and Examiner, Mar. 12, 1919.

"You are the logical candidate to beat Thompson. Though I am the publisher of a Republican newspaper and an officer of a Republican ward organization, I consider my indorsement of your candidacy as no breach of faith with the party, since everybody is doing the same thing.

"There is but one issue in this campaign, and that is to get rid of Thompsonism by supporting you as the strongest and most available candidate to beat him.

"I am calling upon all my personal and political friends to cooperate in this movement of public-spirited citizens that will give to Chicago a new administration of its municipal government."

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

February 17, 1919

Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Secretary  
The Achaian League  
816 Ashland Block  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 13th inst., with reference to the approaching primary election for mayor.

I am not a candidate at the primary, but I am an independent candidate for mayor at the election April 1st.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Feb. 17, 1919.

It is almost needless to state that the Greeks, as well as every other group of citizens of this country, are entitled to equal rights and the protection of our laws.

I have been States Attorney of Cook County for six years and First Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago under two administrations. My record in this position is a matter of public knowledge. I am a candidate upon that record. Later on I shall announce my position on some of what I believe to be the leading issues.

My headquarters are at 404 Ashland Block, and you can obtain any information you desire at those headquarters.

Very truly yours,

Maclay Hoyne,  
States Attorney.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis,  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois  
February 15, 1919.

(Typewritten Letter sent by Harry Olson, Room 917, City Hall,  
to A. A. Pantelis, Sec'y, of the Achaian League.)

My dear Mr. Pantelis:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 13, and note what you say therein regarding the people of Hellenic descent.

I expressed my views at a little meeting of Americans of Hellenic descent at the Morrison Hotel last Thursday night. I have spent four years in studying the Greek language, Greek classics, and the Greek civilization, and you need not be told what influence that has had on my mind, nor need you fear that I do not appreciate the great people from which our Americans

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GREEK

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Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Feb. 15, 1919.

of this descent have come. No other people have any such heredity as yours, and I shall always take pride in meeting and becoming acquainted with our Americans of this descent.

I admire their business ability, and their qualities of good citizenship, and consider them among the best types that come to this country.

We have unworthy people in all descents. There are some Americans of Swedish descent that I do not admire, for instance, Fred Lundin and Alex Johnson, the men who are controlling the present Mayor and are responsible for most of his failures.

You ask for a statement touching my fitness for the office. I can only say that the same is contained in my statement at Arcadia Hall, which was printed in full in the Daily News on Wednesday, February 12.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Feb. 15, 1919.

I might also add that my father was an immigrant and though I was born in this country, my foreign name and origin gave me the same obstacles that you Greek boys meet. I know how to sympathize with them, and in this connection, I wish to say that if a man behaves, he will find Americans enough of foreign descent who will give him a helping hand.

My father was a brick-layer and died when I was thirteen years of age. Hence, I have known poverty, which most of our foreign classes know only too well.

I think such experiences broaden one and fit him for the office I seek. He must come in contact with people of different characteristics. I am very sure all Americans of Greek descent, as well as any other descent, will not have occasion to regret having voted for me in the primary election. With sentiments of personal regard, I am,

Yours very truly,

Harry Olson.

GREEK

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Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis

I H

221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

February 13, 1919

Honorable Maclay Hoyne,  
States Attorney,  
Criminal Court Bldg.  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

The Achaian League, which was organized in Chicago, September 9, 1910, for the purpose of promulgating among people of Hellenic descent proper ideals with reference to American Citizenship, and also for the purpose of promoting the legitimate interests of these Hellenic people who have assumed the allegiance and obligations of American citizens, will hold its Ninth Annual Convention in Chicago, February 15, 1919.

In furthering the purposes of its organization, the Achaian League will, in conformity with its custom in this respect, attempt to assist citizens



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GREEK

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Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Feb. 13, 1919.

I H

of Hellenic descent in reaching fair, accurate and just opinions, as to the qualifications and fitness of the various candidates at the approaching primary and election.

While the Hellenes more popularly but less accurately called Greeks, seek for themselves no privilege or consideration which is not due to all American citizens alike, regardless of ancestry, they resent the prejudice indulged against them by some public officials whose attitude toward the Hellenes is reflected by opinions such as must have brought forth the remark of a certain judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, who said, "All Greeks are liars; with me in these cases between Greeks is who lied the least?" This attitude does not conduce to any desirable understanding between native citizens and those who become citizens by choice.

In as much as you are a candidate at the approaching primary, we respectfully request that you submit for consideration on a brief statement touch-

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GREEK

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Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Feb. 13, 1919.

I H

ing upon your qualifications and fitness for the office, as candidate for which you desire to be nominated, and particularly a statement setting forth your attitude towards the Hellenes and their rights.

Yours very truly,

A. A. Pantelis,  
Secretary.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois  
April 5, 1915.

(Letter sent by Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, to  
Mr. A. A. Pantelis)

Dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for your letter of the 2nd instant, with enclosure as stated.

It is very gratifying to receive the support of the Hellenes and I am deeply grateful for their kind interest in my campaign.

May I, through you, express to the Hellenes my sincere appreciation of their splendid support in the present contest. Again thanking you and with kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Robert M. Sweitzer,  
County Clerk.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 27, 1915.

### POLITICS

April 6 will be election day in Chicago. It will be the first time in the history of this city that the vote will be given to women. Now we have universal suffrage. At present, there are 709,000 citizens who are registered voters. One third of this number are women.

The candidates are Thompson, Republican, and Sweitzer, Democrat. Both are running for office for the first time and each is promising an era of prosperity if elected. They both promise to build subways, parks, and public works; to re-organize the police department; and to improve business conditions. The fight between the Republicans and Democrats is very heated. Those who are most active are not as interested in the fate of either party as they are in getting themselves next to some official who is handing out political plums. About 25,000 people will get high-salaried and easy jobs when the elections are over.

Now the discussion turns to us--the Greeks of Chicago, who are just discovering

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 27, 1915.

what the political game has to offer. Hitherto, Chicago has had a good number of Greek political clubs. However, they were organized haphazardly and un-systematically, and they have not been very successful. In an effort to achieve recognition for themselves each Greek club would spread gossip and misinformation about the others. As a result, the American politicians lost all faith in them and no longer gave them serious consideration. Thus the Greeks have no influence in city politics, despite the fact that we now have three thousand Greek voters.

Today, the situation seems to have slightly improved. A feeling of unity has begun to impress itself on Chicago's Greeks. There is a good possibility that the Greek voters will unite to form a strong political organization. Such a move will greatly increase our power and influence. After all, we control three thousand business places, most of them located in busy sections. We come in contact with thousands of voters during working hours. This puts us in a position to influence a large group of people, and to be very useful to a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 27, 1915.

political party.

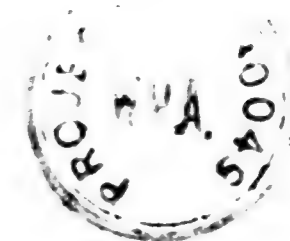
The Irish have achieved political strength by means of their saloons. The Greeks can become even more powerful, because a majority of people will go into a restaurant or a confectionary shop at least twice a week.

Thank goodness, the Greeks have finally begun to realize their potential power. Soon, some of our men will be holding high public offices. Co-operation is necessary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

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GREEK



Loxias, June 3, 1911.

### GREEKS MUST VOTE

(Summary)

p. 1- No other race in Chicago has so many business establishments as the Greek race. Greek stores in Chicago number a little more than 4,100, and the Chicago Greek population is 25,000. That is, every fifth Greek in Chicago is a businessman. The money involved in the business transactions of these Greeks amounts to more than a hundred and 'thirty-seven millions of dollars in a year. Tremendous power indeed! Nevertheless, from the political point of view, this power of the Greek is dead.

There are in Chicago many and various Greek associations and societies, with a total membership of 8,783, and the object of their existence is to promote better business, to effect mutual cooperation and assistance, and to serve philanthropic purposes. The political part, the most important part of all, is absolutely neglected or left in the hands of others. Many of us are citizens, and we could have strong political organizations, through which we could make ourselves heard in matters concerning the welfare of our adopted country when elections come.





Loxias, June 3, 1911.

But from what I have heard and observed, the whole matter of the Greek vote stands like this: "I am a law-abiding citizen; I mind my own business; I work from morning to night; if I don't vote, it does not matter; others will vote. I do not personally know anything about the qualifications of the candidates. In my neighborhood many Americans do not vote; why do you pick on the Greeks so much? If any small incident takes place, the American press magnifies the thing and heralds it in big headlines against the Greeks; I would rather stay aloof until I know more of the political game. I have heard a very good and respectable American gentleman expressing his views about politics, and I have no reason to contradict them."

The above allegations and many others may be true to a certain extent, but every man who lives in this country and enjoys the benefits which it extends to him should be a citizen of the commonwealth which nurtures him, educates him, and protects him without the slightest partiality.

Loxias, June 3, 1911.

This is an obligation which devolves on every man.

And after meeting this important obligation, he has a still greater duty to perform, that is, to vote. And when I say vote, it does not mean to vote just to get through with it and show your neighbor that you do as he does, as we go to church to be seen and to see others and to be known as church-goers. That is not meeting our obligation sincerely and faithfully, for it is a display, a pretense of being in harmony with the majority.

Our voting must be done with reverence and devotion, with thought and deliberation. The interest and the welfare of the country and our own interest and welfare depend upon our voting. Therefore it is an absolute prerequisite to know the character of the person whom we vote for and to vote impartially and honestly. You see, it is a holy duty. The prosperity, the progress, the liberty, and the very existence of the country depend upon our administrators, who are chosen by your vote and mine.



Loxias, June 3, 1911.

Political unity among Greeks will change the attitude of the press, which sometimes makes a mountain out of a molehill.

Let us all become American citizens; if there is any difficulty with your papers, Uncle Sam has free information offices to assist you in getting the necessary instructions in regard to the date of your arrival, the **boat**, and other similar things which we easily forget.

Let us who are American citizens heed the above suggestions, organize ourselves politically, and become **a unit** of the political machinery of our adopted country.

I F 4  
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GREEK

Loxias, Sept. 10, 1910.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Last Thursday, September 15, N. Protopadas was nominated Republican candidate for County Commissioner.



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros, in the  
Scrapbook, P. 25, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
7720 Sheridan Road,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Lambros,

Mr. Hoover wishes me to thank you for your letter of October 26.

It is heartening to receive letters of such friendliness and support.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence Richey,

Assistant to Mr. Hoover.

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II B 2 d (1) Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros, in the Scrapbook,  
p. 31, of Mr. P. S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago,  
Illinois.

P. S. Lambros, Esq.,  
Publisher The Greek Star,  
Chicago.

Dear Mr. Lambros,

I acknowledge your favor of the 30th ult. with copy of article appearing in  
the Greek Star under recent date.

It is a wonderful endorsement, and I am grateful to my Greek friends for  
their support and to you for the splendid publicity which you gave to the  
testimonial.

I also want to assure you that I deeply appreciate your efforts in behalf  
of Mr. Emmerson and me. I am sure we are going to win.

Sincerely yours,

Oscar E. Sailstrom, Attorney General.

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GREEK

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II B 2 d (1)

Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros, in the Scrapbook,  
p. 33, of Mr. P. S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago,  
Ill.

Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
Editor The Greek Star,  
130 North Wells Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Lambros,

I acknowledge receipt of the clipping from the Greek Star under the heading of "Political Talks" and want you to know that I appreciate the kindly reference to me.

Sincerely,

Otis F. Glenn.



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GREEK

Correspondence of P. S. Lambros in the  
Scrapbook, P. 31, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St. Chicago, Illinois.

WPA 11-17-1961 PRO 11-20271

Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
Publisher, The Greek Star,  
130 North Wells Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear friend:

Many thanks for your good letter of October 26, and for the copy of the  
Greek Star.

I wish to thank you for the active interest which you have taken in my  
candidacy for the office of governor, and I want you to know that I am  
deeply appreciative of the loyal support which you are giving me.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours, Louis L. Emmerson.

GREEK

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IV

Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros, in the  
Scrapbook, P. 24, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WELLS ST. PROJ. 30271

Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 North Wells street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Lambros,

I certainly appreciate your letter of June 20th. I have read the comment  
of the Greek Star upon the nomination of the President and myself.

You are much too kind, but I sincerely appreciate what you say.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles G. Dawes.

Greek Star, Nov. 6, 1908, Correspondence, of Mr. Peter S.  
Lambros, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois.

Hot Springs, Va. July 8, 1908.

My dear Mr. Lambros:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 3rd and to thank you for your kind words of congratulation and for sending me the clipping from your paper, the Greek-Star.

I note what you say concerning the Greek vote in this country and shall take pleasure in turning your letter over to the chairman of the National committee.

Very sincerely yours,

William H. Taft.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

I F 5  
IV

GREEK

Greek-American News, Oct. 1, 1936

WPA FILE - GRC - 30274

### GREEKS ORGANIZING FOR ROOSEVELT

p. 8.- National headquarters for the Middle West have been established in Chicago on the twentieth floor of the 139th North Clark Street Bldg., to handle the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska.

National Chairman James F. Farley has issued an announcement appointing A. A. Pantelis of Chicago as regional director of the Greek-American group. The plan provides for organization of state committees under the direction of the Chicago office.

Many requests have come to national headquarters for permission to organize in the state's name.

Congressman A. J. Sabath is in charge of the national groups division at the headquarters in the City Hall Square Building.

The Greek Press, Jan. 14, 1932, p. 6

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

### ELECTIONS

Last Monday, the 17th and 18th Wards chapter of Demosthenes political club held elections for the coming year. The officers elected are: J. Horitis, president; C. Karmiria, vice-president; E. Pikoulas, treasurer; A. Mitchell, Secretary; Mrs. K. Peppas, Recording Secretary; Advisors, P. Gargalionis and P. Pantopoulos. The Demosthenes club now has chapters in Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18.

I F 5  
IV

GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis,  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (S) PRO 10718

April 5, 1915.

Mr. A.A. Pantelis  
816 Ashland Block  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Please accept my thanks for your kindness in addressing a letter to all the Hellenes residing in Chicago on behalf of Mr. Sweitzer. I want to assure you that your efforts are appreciated, and hope that we will be successful tomorrow.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

Henry Stuckart.



I F 5  
I F 3  
I F 2

GREEK

Greek-American News, Sept. 15, 1936.

### REPUBLICAN NEWS

At a convention of the Hellenic American Republican League of Illinois, held at the Hotel La Salle, on Sunday, September 6, 1936, it was decided that a committee of five persons direct the Greek-American Republican Activities for this presidential campaign.

The following five were selected: Paul Demos, George Chiames, William D. Belroy, Andrew Fasseas and J. L. Manta. Messrs. Chiames, Belroy and Fasseas are chairman, secretary and Director, respectively, of the Hellenic-American Republican League of Illinois.

It is admitted that this committee is the most representative of Greek-American Republican leaders in Illinois and a statement has been issued that a thorough campaign will be launched immediately to will the Greek-American vote for the G.O.P.

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GREEK

Greek-American News, Sept. 15, 1936.

We again bring to the attention of our readers the Grand Banquet in honor of the Republican Candidates given by the Hellenic-American Republican League of Illinois, on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1936, at the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel La Salle.

I F 5

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III D

GREEK

Greek American News, Mar. 15, 1936, p. 8

A. GEORGE N. SPANNON.

A. George N. Spannon, member of the firm of Armstrong and Spannon, attorneys, 201 North Wells Street, upon the solicitation of many outstanding citizens, has agreed to become a Republican candidate for the State Legislature from the Sixth Senatorial District.

He has received the undonditional support and endorsement of the United Citizens Council, together with the unconditional endorsement of four Major Republican organizations of the 50th Ward in which he resides.

Mr. Spannon graduated from the University of Chicago Law School with the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence.

During the war he served as an agent of the Department of Intelligence, War College Division, of the United States Army's General Staff. He is a member of the American Legion, Department of Illinois. For over four years he served the City of Chicago as an assistant City attorney and as assistant Corporation Counsel.

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Greek American News, Mar. 15, 1936.

GREEK

All registered Republican voters within the Sixth Senatorial District will be entitled to cast their votes for Republican candidates at the April 14th Primary. Your last opportunity to register will be Tuesday Mar. 17th, St. Patrick's Day.

Mr. Spannon's name on the ballot is in fifth place. If you vote for Spannon only by placing a cross before his name and leave the others blank, Spannon will receive three votes.

I F 5  
II A 1  
IV

GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 15, 1936.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON MR. ANDREW JOHN VLACHOS

p. 6- Born in the village of Samarades, near the city of Tripoli in Arcadia, Andrew John Vlachos was reared in Tripoli and there attended school. At the age of sixteen he enrolled in the law school of the University of Athens, Greece, from which he graduated after four years with the degree of doctor of law.

He came to Chicago in 1902, where he studied law at the Northwestern University Law School and at the Hamilton College of Law. From both these institutions he received the degree of bachelor of law.

In 1916 Mr. Vlachos was admitted to the bar of the State of Illinois, of which he has been a member ever since, enjoying the support and esteem of the Greek people of Chicago, who respect his integrity and his conscientious ability.



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 15, 1936.

For some time Mr. Vlachos shared offices with the Hon. Edward R. Litsinger, a member of the Board of Review. Since 1924 he has been a member of the law firm of Adelman and Vlachos, with offices at 127 North Dearborn Street.

Mr. Vlachos entered politics ten years ago and has been active in elections. He supported Mr. Litsinger for mayor and has worked for other candidates, among whom were Senator Deneen and Judge John Swanson.

Mr. Vlachos went to Greece in 1909 to serve in the army, returning to Chicago after a year and a half. In 1912 he went back to Greece with a large number of Greek volunteers and fought in the Balkan-Turkish War, first as a soldier and afterwards as sergeant. He took part in the capture of Jannina in Epirus and in the battles of Saloniki, Kilkis, and Kresna. He was honorably discharged and he returned to Chicago in 1914.



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 15, 1936.

Mr. Vlachos has delivered many lectures in his twenty-five years of active life here, discussing those national, political, social, and educational subjects which are connected with the progress of Hellenism in America.

The appointment of Mr. Vlachos as assistant prosecuting state's attorney for Cook County has great significance for the Greeks of Chicago and the county.

Perhaps this article will inspire the Greeks of Chicago to cooperate in public affairs, to appreciate more thoroughly the value of energetic participation in the politics of this country, and to seek at the hands of great American political leaders further tokens of recognition and esteem for the 25,000 Greek voters of Chicago.





Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 15, 1936.

The commercial genius of the Greeks is recognized. Now their political strength and acumen must be recognized also, and such recognition can be gained only by political unity and by clean, honest political action.

We hope that this appointment indicates the favorable attitude of American politicians toward the Greeks, and we heartily congratulate Mr. Vlachos and wish for him still greater success hereafter.

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IV

Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill., Mar. 30, 1935.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR - CITY OF CHICAGO

March 30, 1935.

Mr. Peter S. Lambros, Editor The Greek Star,  
130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Lambros,

Thank you most sincerely for the co-operation of your publication. Your help to me in my campaign for Mayor of the city of Chicago is appreciated more than words can express.

I assure you that I shall, at all times, work diligently to merit the confidence and the faith which you have placed in me.

Assuring you of my continued good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. Kelly, Mayor.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 10, 1935

MR. MICHAEL KROKIDAS AT THE HEAD OF A NEW  
POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

p. 8.- For the first time the Greek-American citizens of Chicago, those affiliated with the Democratic Party, have become conscious of their power and organized a regular and permanent organization, which is to be known hereafter as: The Greek-American Democratic Voters League of Cook County.

The new organization has opened its permanent headquarters in suite 340, Morrison Hotel, and elected its officers and board of directors, thus establishing the first exemplary precedent of Greek political organizations in Chicago.

Any organization, particularly political, in order to function properly, must be governed and directed by a body of capable men. In this respect the Greek-American Democratic Voters League of Cook County has been fortunate.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 10, 1935

A number of our best citizens, are serving the organization in one form or another. At the head of them all, in the capacity of the President of the League is Mr. Michael S. Krokidas, of the well known Athenian family, whose father was one of the most distinguished physicians in Athens.

The Krokidas' family has always been in the forefront in the life of Greece, during the past fifty years or more.

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GREEK

Proodos (Progress), Oct. 26, 1932.

THE GREEK CLERK OF RIVER GROVE, MR. DEM. KYRIAZOPOULOS  
CELEBRATES

The young City Clerk of River Grove, Mr. Demetrios Kyriazopoulos, who is hardly twenty-one years old, recently celebrated his name-day by giving a wonderful party to numerous friends.

Our young countryman, who has a bright future in politics, was honored by his townspeople's vote because of the good character and reputation of his whole family. His father settled in River Grove a good many years ago and operates a restaurant there. The young City Clerk is studying law.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Greek Press, March 17, 1932.

POLITICAL OFFICES

p. 4.- One of our well-known political leaders, Nicholas Katsiavos, has opened offices in Room 501 at the Morrison Hotel. Mr. Katsiavos is an ardent Republican and at present is doing his best to get Len Small elected Governor of Illinois.

Mr. Katsiavos is one of the few Chicago Greeks who is mixed up in politics. He is always interested in helping the Greeks in Chicago in whatever way he can and is a very prominent man in our Greek community.

The Greek Press, Feb. 25, 1932

GEORGE N. SPANNON

p. 1.- With much joy the Greeks of Chicago have learned that George N. Spannon, the prominent Greek lawyer, has been nominated for the position as General Secretary of Illinois for the Republican Party.

We all know the high possibilities Mr. Spannon has for doing his work well and hope to see him in office.

(Summary)



The Greek Press, Jan 14, 1932, p. 6

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

### ELECTIONS

Last Monday, the 17th and 18th wards chapter of Demosthenes political club held elections for the coming year. The officers elected are: J. Horitis, president; C. Karmiris, vice-president; E. Pikoulas, treasurer; A. Mitchell, Secretary; Mrs. K. Peppas, Recording Secretary; Advisors, P. Gargalionis and P. Pantopoulos. The Demosthenes club now has chapters in Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18.

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II A 1  
IV



Saloniki, June 6, 1931.

G. KYRIAKOPOULOS APPOINTED CITY PROSECUTOR.

The Greek community of Chicago with great delight hears the appointment of George Kyriakopoulos as City Prosecutor.

Mr. Kyriakopoulos, native of historic Arcadia, came to Chicago thirty years ago. His ardent desire for education, and his natural inclination towards oratory, soon distinguished him when he became a member of the bar. The studious and ambitious scion of Arcadia, working days and studying nights, succeeded in entering his Hellenic name in the annals of law.

In all national and social activities, he was one of the first to fight for the perpetuation of Greek traditions and ideals.

As an American citizen, Mr. Kyriakopoulos, took an active part in the political arena, following the doctrines of the Democratic Party, and in 1918 was appointed Assistant States Attorney by Mackley Hoyne successfully serving for three years. During Mayor William L. Dever's administration, Mr. Kyriakopoulos was appointed City Prosecutor for a term of four years.



-2-

CREEK

Saloniki, June 6, 1931.

His many friends wish him success to a higher office, for the benefit of the Greek community of Chicago, and for bringing honor to the Greeks through his appointment.

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GREEK

Greek Star, May 29, 1931.

G. A. KYRIAKOPOULOS NAMED AID TO CITY PROSECUTOR.

The appointment of Attorney G. A. Kyriakopoulos as an assistant City Prosecutor was announced by City Prosecutor Rosinia.

Mr. Kyriakopoulos, who lives at 4048 North Major Avenue, will be assigned to the Boy's Court where he worked under the Dever administration. He served as an assistant State's Attorney in 1918.

(Tribune, May 24, 1931)

In discussing Mr. Kyriakopoulos' appointment, some of the Greek-American citizens seem to think that it is attributed to his personality and splendid record made in the same office during Dever's administration.

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- 2 -

GREEK

Greek Star, May 29, 1931.

Some feel that it is due to his leadership as the spokesman of the Greek-Democratic Club of Cook County, and others feel that it is both ability and leadership. All of his Democratic friends are perfectly satisfied with the appointment which is well done and no doubt will mark a record of success during Mr. Kyriakopoulos' term of office.

More power to you, George.

I F 5  
IV

GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois  
Hellenic Democratic League of Illinois

April 10, 1931

Hon. A. J. Cermak, Mayor  
City Hall, Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Mayor:

May we not add our congratulations to those already conveyed to you by the various Democratic organizations in Chicago and pledge anew to you and to the Democratic party our loyalty and support.

Two of our officers, Mr. A. A. Pantelis and Mr. G. A. Kyriakopoulos, are sufficiently well known to you and to the leaders of democracy to require no introduction. They have devoted an unusually large amount of energy, time and money in the interest of the Democratic party, not

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Apr. 10, 1931.

only in this but in all elections during the last decade or more. They are entitled to recognition for that work.

We, therefore, urge the appointment of Mr. A. A. Pantelis as City Prosecutor and the appointment of Mr. G. A. Kyriakopoulos as one of his assistants.

We know that they will render the high grade service that you expect of your appointees and that they will reflect in their work great credit upon your administration.

Very respectfully,

Dr. N. Salopoulos, Chairman  
Paul Kare, Vice Chairman  
George Becharas, Treasurer  
George Poulos, Ass't. Treasurer.



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GREEK

The Chicago Daily News, March 30, 1931.

OLD GREEK OATH URGED AS MODEL IN MAYOR RACE

EDITOR BOOSTS CERMAK

SAYS CITY TIRES OF "BIG BILL THE BUILDER"

The oath of the Athenians, sworn by the citizens of Athens 3,000 years ago, was taken as the model of an oath for Chicagoans today in a modern "phillipic" by Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star and active in the campaign for Anton J. Cermak, Democratic candidate for Mayor.

"The Phillipics of Demosthenes stand today in universal respect by every race and every age," Mr. Lambros writes. Demosthenes exclaimed, "Oh, Athenians, remember the ruins of Athens." We exclaim today, "Oh, Chicagoans, remember the good name of Chicago."

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- 2 -

GREEK

IV

I F 3

V A 2

The Chicago Daily News, March 30, 1931.

### Recalls Aristedes Incident

Still further digging into the classics of his native Greece - Mr. Lambros is a Spartan but believes that today a Spartan may agree with Athenians - he recalls the campaign in which Aristides the Just was running for Mayor or something in Athens.

"As Aristides was walking to the polls," Lambros recalls, "he was accosted by a citizen whom he did not know. He was handed an ostrac, or voting ballot, and was asked to vote against Aristides.

"'But why should I vote against Aristides?' Aristides asked the stranger. 'Because,' the citizen replied, 'the people are tired of hearing of him as Aristides the Just.'"

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I F 3

V A 2

The Chicago Daily News, March 30, 1931.

## Tired of "Builder" Slogan

"Perhaps," Lambros adds, "Mayor Thompson does not feel that the same terms are applicable to him. But the people of Chicago are tired of hearing of 'Big Bill the Builder.' Someone should hand him a ballot on election day and advise him to vote against himself? Here is a part of the oath of the Athenians, as dug up by Mr. Lambros:

"We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both singly and together. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite alike respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul or set them at naught.

"We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this city . . . greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

I F 5  
IVThe Greek Press, Aug. 21, 1930, p. 6

## PICNIC

As is customary, the 24th. Ward Republican Organization is preparing its annual picnic. The outing will be held Sunday, August 24th, at White House Park, Irving Park Boulevard and River Road.

Those who attend, and they usually number many hundreds, will be entertained with a fine program. There will be dancing, baseball, and other outdoor sports. An all around good time is promised.

Mr. Charles E. Peace, the Republican Ward Committeeman, and his organization are well-known on the North side for promoting civic and social enterprises. His very close friendship with Mr. Nick C. Canellis, the well-known Greek-American of Chicago, who takes a leading part in local politics, and the large acquaintances he has with the north side Greeks, means that there will be quite a number of our people enjoying this outing.

GREEK



The Greek Press, Aug. 21, 1930

The Greek participants will gather in front of Mrs. Canellis establishment, at 54 West Grand Avenue, at 9:30 A. M., and then will join the rest of the crowd at Dearborn St. & Walton Place. From this point by buses and automobiles, they will proceed to the picnic grounds.



The Greek Press, October 2, 1929

GREEK-AMERICANS OF CHICAGO NUMBERING TENS OF THOUSANDS OF  
VOTERS PARTICIPATE WIDELY IN POLITICS

The Greek Press along with its many other missions, will deem it its duty, as representing the sound sentiments of the Greek-Americans of Chicago, to partake in the active political affairs, be they local, state, or national. There was a time when the naturalized citizens of the Greek population of Chicago were very limited. But during the last few years and due directly to the magnificent response shown by the Greeks during the participation of America in the World War, nearly the entire adult population of the Greeks of Chicago have become naturalized citizens.

The larger portion of our people are followers of the policies of the Republican party and in all the recent campaigns they have taken a very active interest and represented themselves in a capacity of able leaders. During the last presidential elections the numerous Republican organizations of Chicago rendered their support to the leading candidate, guided in their actions by native sons of the Republic who have taken an interest in the Greek element.



The Greek Press, October 2, 1929

One of those who for years has taken an interest in the foreign language groups in general and in the Greeks in particular is the honorable Mr. A. E. Messer, an American with a broad heart and a gentle soul, a gentleman whose Americanism does not deter him from recognizing the rights of the foreign groups.

Mr. Messer served the Republican party in many capacities and in the year 1919 became the manager of the campaign among foreign language groups. In that capacity, under Will Hays, among other services rendered he was instrumental in preventing hostile legislation aimed at the foreign language press. In the campaign of 1928 Mr. Messer served in the capacity of manager of the Western Division of the Foreign Language Groups, under Wm. E. Hall.

In the heated campaign of last year Mr. Messer had shown his interest in the Greek-American element by appointing as campaign speakers of the party in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, etc. Messers Geo. Spannon and Geo. Spannon and Geo. Porikos, two of our most prominent young Greek lawyers in Chicago.





The Greek Press, October 2, 1923

In the person of Mr. Messer the Greeks have a true friend and a strong supporter of their rights. And Mr. Messer also may rest assured that the Greek voters of Chicago, appreciating his interest, will always lend him their support.

Chicago Daily News, Aug. 3, 1929, in the  
Scrapbook, P. 7, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

HAMILTON CLUB PICNIC AT MORTON GROVE AUGUST 25.

The Hamilton Club's annual picnic will be held at Morton Grove, Illinois, on August 25.

"This year all Republican state, county, and city judges and officials have been invited as special guests," said President Will T. Bell. "The 1929 picnic will be greater than any held heretofore, and already a record number of prizes have been contributed," he said.

Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, is chairman of the picnic committee.

Chicago Daily News, Aug. 3, 1929, in the  
Scrapbook, P. 7, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

His co-workers include Wallace Brown, E. A. Keplar, B. E. O'Grady, Walter Hoots, Lloyd D. Heth, Roy L. Wolfe, A. B. Messer, Harold A. Baum, Herman J. Haenisch, Charles G. Wiese, Alfred J. Thompson, Allan T. Gilbert, Bennett C. Johnson, John Raklios, J. B. Thiess, Glen E. Dewey, John A. Shank, Col. S. M. Murdoch, Clarence E. Anderson, Tom Gilmore, E. W. Roemer, Ben Trahan, Charles H. Lange, Roy Swanson, L. Merrell, W. H. Player, and Charles V. Barrett.

A special women's committee has also been appointed to assist in the work. It is as follows: Mrs. Lloyd D. Heth, chairman, Mrs. John L. Case, Mrs. H. B. Ruddell, Mrs. Frank J. Conrad, Mrs. Hugh H. Kuhl, Mrs. Leslie B. Krumsick, Mrs. Glen E. Dewey, Mrs. A. G. Barnet, Mrs. P. S. Lambros, Mrs. Donald C. Oszum, Mrs. Eugene Kammerer, and Mrs. W. A. Simmons.

American Hellenic World, Oct. 1928.

PROMINENT GREEKS SUPPORT LOUIS EMMERSON FOR GOVERNOR  
AND THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

The election of Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis as President and Vice president and of Louis L. Emmerson and associates on the state ticket is most important from the standpoint of good government in the nation and state.

A Republican administration insures efficient and honest government. These sentiments are supported by the following influential Greeks who have signed a statement urging support of the Republican ticket.

Paul Demos  
George W. Prassas  
George P. Chiagouris  
James Stamos  
J. G. Metropoulos  
James K. Chelos

Peter S. Lambros  
Andrew J. Vlachos  
John K. Alex  
Nick Karafotias  
Thomas K. Valos  
Stephen Vasilien

American Hellenic World, Oct. 1928.

Gust Sharres  
E. M. Chirigos  
Dr. C. Theodore  
Harry A. Reckas  
C. A. Mammon  
Sam Andrews  
John G. **Senegdalas**  
Peter B. Poulos  
Peter Bouzianis  
H. C. Veros  
Spiro Spiropoulos  
D. Papatony  
George S. Kolettis  
James Seretis

James Kanelos  
Wm. Cotsones  
Andrew Karzas  
Nick Nomikos  
George C. Zotton  
Demosthenes C. Katsulis  
George Spiro  
P. A. Bougas  
Evangelos Gallios  
Gus N. Nicholson  
Dr. A. K. Karamanos  
John D. Hassel  
Emanuel Cotsones  
Gust Ladas.

I F 5  
I F 2

GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon, 208 S. La Salle St.,  
Chicago, Illinois, November 7, 1924.

My dear Mr. Lambros:

I have no words to express, as a friend and Chairman of our Club, my thanks to you for all your great services and help which you have rendered in the last Presidential Campaign by your Newspaper and personal influence. I feel proud in having colleagues in national and patriotic campaigns such persons as you.

The last glorious victory of our Party proved that we successfully interpreted the opinion and the confidence of our Country by advising, as Officers of the "Coolidge-Dawes Greek-American Republican Club," our fellow-countrymen to vote and work for the Republican candidates.

It will be a great thing to continue being united politically for the good of our Country and the interest and progress of our own countrymen.

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I F 2

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon, Nov. 7, 1924.

I again congratulate you for our victory and thanking you for all your precious efforts, I remain,

Yours very truly,

C. A. Palaeologos Mammon,

Chairman of the Coolidge-Dawes Greek-American Republican Club.



Chicago Herald, Aug. 5, 1916.

Editors of foreign language newspapers, including representatives of twenty-one different nationalities, gave a luncheon at the Hotel La Salle yesterday in honor of Edward J. Brundage, candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney general. Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, was chairman. John F. Smulski made the chief address.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

6. Graft and Corruption

I F 6  
I F 2

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, April 9, 1936

### FIGHTING VOTE FRAUDS

p. 9.- Dr. D. T. Galanos, 851 Chalmers Avenue, has been appointed Vice Chairman of the Greek group for the United Citizens Council, which is waging a militant campaign for clean elections. The United Citizens Council is not interested in any candidate or party, but only fighting vote frauds.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 18, 1935.

OUTLAWING THE SPOILS SYSTEM

(Editorial)

Since the spoils system is almost a second-nature tenet for elected officers of high or low degree, it is impossible to view with anything except admiration the hopeful courage of the distinguished men who are giving of their time and talents to make government service a "career" job. They realize, we suppose, as well as anybody the magnitude of the task they have undertaken. They know the obstacles which must be overcome before even moderate success can crown their efforts. No doubt they visualize their problem as comprehending not only a complete change in the mental processes of statesmen and politicians, but also the education of the masses of the people to such a degree that they will be satisfied with nothing less than the best possible selections for appointive public positions.

In the United States today there are more than three million persons drawing

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 18, 1935.

salaries from various governmental departments--national, state and municipal. They are paid about \$500,000,000 annually. As to the number of these men and women who are worth the wages given them one guess is probably as good as another. But it can hardly be disputed that any business concern choosing its employees by such haphazard methods as the government uses in the selection of the personnel of its public service would face ruin from the start. The only reason why the government can go ahead in this slipshod manner is because it has no competition. Unfortunately it is its own yardstick. Otherwise it would have been discovered a long time ago that its operations were distinctly **inefficient** and conspicuously wasteful.

It is true that many public servants are under civil service, but even this fact does not of itself guarantee competent accomplishment. It gives the employees a certain feeling of security and prevents and orgy of firing whenever a new administration comes upon the scene. More than this, however, is demanded. In the words of the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel, it is "imperative that government employment be placed on a career

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 18, 1935.

basis so that it will become a worth-while life work with entrance open and attractive to young men and women of capacity and character, and with opportunity to advance to posts of distinction and service".

All this is a large order, especially since it is true, as we have already said, that most men elected to office are disposed to feel that victory at the polls includes a grant to a right to spoils.....

Before anything in the nature of correction can be accomplished, there must be a new kind of thinking, a different conception of political obligation, and a changed attitude toward public service. The first task is to convince the taxpayer that reform vitally affects his pocketbook. It is to the performance of this task that the Commission should immediately give its attention. It may well be questioned whether it will receive much help from certain quarters of the present Administration. President Roosevelt, to be sure, has expressed sympathy with the aims of the Commission; but nobody knows better than he how unpopular so radical a move would be, not only in

I F 6

- 4 -

GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 18, 1935.

some executive departments in Washington, but also with many of the congressmen and senators. After one has had the loaves and the fishes it is hard to give them up.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



I F 6

II E 1 (Italian)

GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 8, 1928.

### THE ITALIAN GANG IN CHICAGO

The police department of Chicago has decided to close up all gambling houses and all hotels used as brothels. Raids by police on all suspicious places is the everyday routine.

Among the gambling houses there was one on Halsted Street known under the name of Minerva, which is frequented mostly by Greeks. The owner, was the Italian Lawrence Mangano, leader of the Sicilians and the Italian gang in Chicago.

The Police Captain Garrick, who raided the gambling house of Mangano came pretty near paying for this raid with the life of his wife. She suffers with a heart ailment and has been near death from the shock of a dynamite explosion which also seriously damaged their home immediately following the raid.

This bold attack of Mangano's gangsters forced police to arrest Mangano as morally guilty of the perpetration of the act. But before Mangano could



Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 8, 1928.

be brought to trial and proven guilty, Lombardo, the leader of another Italian gang, was murdered in the most centrally located spot of Chicago, before the eyes of thousands of spectators, and the murderers disappeared.

Italian gangs, having been dissolved in Italy long ago, are active now in Chicago and terrorize citizens, undisturbed even by the authorities.

It is understood that this audacity on the part of the Italian gunners and dynamiters is due mainly to the support of politicians, who not only do not prosecute them, but even use them as their tools.

Lately, the evil has been increased and the crimes have become so flagrant that it was decided that organized crime must go, that public safety must be maintained.

(Summary)

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 22, 1918.

THE DUTY OF THOSE WHO HANDLE THE PUBLIC'S MONEY

(Editorial)

If one is to be considered an efficient and honorable trustee of private, public, or corporate money or property, he must keep books which are in complete order and which enable him to give an accurate account to himself, to other parties concerned, and to the public.

This obligation is imposed and is respected for many different reasons. First, the trustee can thus maintain good relations with his own conscience; second, he is saved from many accounting errors; third, he is able to enjoy the confidence and respect of other parties and to avoid misunderstandings. In addition, his personal integrity thus receives the best possible publicity. The public comes to realize that any sum of money may be safely entrusted to him. If he is to preserve his reputation as a reliable individual, the trustee must make public financial statements at regular intervals and in great detail, in order that his management of funds may be understood and



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Saloniki, June 22, 1918.

checked by everyone.

On the basis of these requirements, a law has been passed affecting those who are responsible for the management and expenditure of any considerable sums of corporate or public money. This law imposes strict regulations upon the trustees. There is also another law, dealing with direct and indirect taxes, which demands that everyone who manages any private property must keep orderly books and must submit the necessary reports to the proper authorities. But, if the law, propriety, and society make such strict demands even on him who manages his own property, how much more, in the way of honesty and efficiency, do they expect of the individual who handles money or goods belonging to public institutions or corporations!

It must be remembered that such public funds or property have no connection whatsoever with the manager's or treasurer's private fortune. This is an observation which is made daily. Every conscientious and honest citizen in society must realize how great and sacred is the responsibility of a treasurer or of a man who is entrusted to keep, invest, or manage public funds.



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Saloniki, June 22, 1918.

Supported and actuated by these principles, we advise and urge all those who are entrusted with the management and use of money which has come from the pockets of Chicago Greeks, in the course of our church, community, or business life, with the object of promoting a common purpose, to give clear and detailed public accounts of all financial affairs. In this way, accountants, treasurers, and trustees of public funds will do their duty and, in addition, will dispel any possible suspicion as to the existence of mismanagement, embezzelment, waste, or other abuses. Then, those of us in Chicago who have given money and great moral and material support to the common welfare will receive encouragement in the thought that the money which we have contributed and entrusted to our officials and leaders has been well spent. This will encourage us to contribute more money in the future for churches, schools, and other institutions, since we will have implicit faith in the competence and honesty of those who handle treasury funds.

We will take no excuse for any failure of treasurers to give full accounts. The press, and particularly Saloniki, being the ever-watchful sentinel of the public's interests, will see to it that accounts are made public regularly.





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Saloniki, June 22, 1918.

As long as the man who is responsible for the disposal of public funds gives an accounting voluntarily and without any prompting, we have nothing but praise for him. There are times, however, when reluctance on his part must be overcome by the forceful demand of the public. Just as the head of a family budgets his wages and expenses with great care, accounting even for the smallest item, so should the individual who is entrusted with public money use care and wisdom in spending it.

Saloniki offers the use of its columns for the publication of all accounts, statements, and information which will satisfy the public and inform it as to where its money has gone.

If any church or other institution in which the public is vitally interested and to which the public has contributed fails to keep the public informed as to its financial status, then we shall use every legal means to discover what is happening to our money. As a public organ, guarding the public's interests, Saloniki feels that this attitude is one of her greatest obligations. We repeat that the people must know where their money is going.



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Saloniki, June 22, 1918.

If some foolish and guilty individuals should characterize us as meddling, severe, and unjust merely because we seek justice and righteousness, how should dishonesty and failure to honor obligations be characterized? We leave it to the public to criticize us and to confer on us any title they choose.

The time for lying, injustice, and dishonesty has passed. Today everything must face judgment; we, too, must be judged. Justice, honesty, and righteousness must take their proper place.





Saloniki, Sept. 25, 1915.

THE GREEK-AMERICAN BANK AND  
THE FOURTH OF OCTOBER

The date mentioned above is a very important one, for the fate of the money of the eight hundred Greeks of Chicago who were unlucky enough to be depositors in the Greek-American Bank.

On that day full forgiveness of their sins will be granted to the four bankers. They will even be the recipients of congratulations and best wishes for their future enterprises, which will, no doubt, be of a similar nature.

The unfortunate depositors must take proper steps to regain what is rightfully theirs. They must hire a good attorney and then prove certain facts, which will help them win their case. They should point out that only a few months ago "Messieurs the Bankers" (sic) transferred all their holdings to the names

Saloniki, Sept. 25, 1915.

of their relations or wives. These holdings were of very large sums. They should show that one of these fine bankers sold his expensive automobile only five days before the bankruptcy of the bank; that another one had his luxurious mansion safely and wisely entered under his wife's name; that the others took prolonged vacations in Europe at the expense of their trusting depositors.

We must not cross our hands and expect the Lord to help us; but with His help, we must use those hands to knock upon the door of justice.

Saloniki is the only Greek paper that has taken up the cudgels in behalf of the exploited Greek people. It will fight to the last ditch for the rights of those eight hundred victims of fraudulent banking.

I. ATTITUDES

G. War

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 27, 1936.

THE TRAMP OF ARMED MEN

(Editorial)

The condition of the world today demonstrates the hopelessness of expecting a limitation of armaments by international agreement and the futility of endeavouring to induce countries to depend for their security on paper guarantees. Since the Great War, successive British governments have advocated universal disarmament and the conclusion of pacts which would make war impossible. They sacrificed the country's defense on the altar of collective security, and assured the people that if they showed a little faith and exercised patience, all would turn out for the best, for then the nations of the world would be working together in peace and concord.

Today, the world resounds to the tramp of armed men, and instead of hope of consolidating peace, there is fear of another world war. Italy, preparing to wage a more ruthless campaign in Abyssinia, warns members of the League

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 27, 1936.

of Nations that if they dare to curb her activities they may be responsible for plunging Europe into war. Germany's ambitious military plans have caused alarm among neighbors. Relations between Japan and the Soviet are reported to be strained, and a race in naval armaments in the Pacific Ocean is threatening. In some quarters, doubtless Germany's decision to rearm will be attributed to the failure of international statesmen to concede her equality in armaments. Such equality was promised, but without waiting for fulfillment Germany, whose security was not menaced, took what she demanded and made an end of the grievance of which she complained. For years her rulers, while declaring their enthusiasm for peace, have been stealthily evading the limitations of the Versailles Treaty. They have found a moral and responsible justification for their action in a recital of their country's wrongs.

Two years ago the British Government proposed that Germany's demand for security might be satisfied by the raising of an army of between 200,000 and 300,000 men. In the French army there were then about 400,000 men. It appears now that by the end of this year Germany will have approximately 550,000

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 27, 1936.

regular soldiers and, with those that have been trained or partly trained, at least 1,600,000 men. Her air force, too, has reached parity with that of Britain, and it is hoped that the country's output of aeroplanes will reach 4,000 a year. In short, the world is back to prewar conditions. There is little difference between a Germany ruled by Herr Hitler in a brown uniform and a Germany under an Emperor in shining armor. Each embodies the principle of German might, and imposes on neighboring countries the duty of maintaining such armaments as are deemed necessary for defense of their frontiers. Nevertheless, there are some compensations to be found in a menacing situation. Germany, for example, has no longer the grievance of being an inferior state. She is now as strong as any of her powerful neighbors, and if she should adopt an unreasonable attitude she will make herself the victim of that policy of encirclement which she dreads. Her people, too, cannot have forgotten their experiences in the Great War already. They must agree with one of their military leaders who said, "Europe is too small to hold another battlefield".

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 27, 1936.

Above all, it may be a great gain for the nations of Europe, including Germany herself, to take due account of a highly explosive atmosphere. If they do they may work together for the avoidance of a general catastrophe.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 21, 1935.

TALK ABOUT REDUCTION OF  
ARMAMENTS

(Editorial)

We will remember that prior to the World War, when the clouds presaging the impending catastrophe were thick, there was considerable talk of the necessity of reducing armaments. It was then claimed by all opponents of war, as well as those who believe that war can never be eliminated, that the nations were becoming bankrupt. Of course we all know what followed. And if what has been stressed lately--the need of curtailment of armaments --has any bearing upon the fate of nations, the tragic irony of the thing makes the future look gloomy.

Man seems to be imbued with a desire for predominance. Since nations are the aggregate of individuals they, too, are motivated by the desire to predominate over others. In the struggle for predominance they are obliged to use force, hence the armaments. Just now, when the nations of the world are

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 21, 1935.

spending four times as much for armaments as before, the war, ministers of foreign affairs, and even our own secretary of state, declare armament reductions a necessity, if war is to be averted. To us, this line of reasoning has never seemed logical, and we could never understand the rationality of the proposed measures. If men are to have armaments, it simply means that they need them in case of war. By what reasoning can we expect war to be averted or postponed because of an existing agreement between nations to limit armaments?

There is only one method by which war can be eliminated--the outlawing of war as a means of settling differences, and the closing of all munitions factories. Since this cannot be done, who in the world could believe that there is any meaning in all this talk about reductions in armaments. Especially now that imperialism is running rampant, and nations like Japan and Germany are chartering their own course in defiance of the League of Nations, from which they withdrew in order to have free hands to proceed with their plans.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 21, 1935.

To believe that there is the slightest hope of ever reaching an understanding is to ignore human history.....

This crime of war, which will ultimately wreck our civilization, or what we are wont to call by that name, will be abolished when man cultivates the idea and ideals of peace....and....shuns all the charlatans who would have us believe in their biological rationality.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 7, 1935.

### CHICAGO GREEKS FROM DODECANESE TO PROTEST

Groups of Greeks from the Dodecanese Islands are gathering in many American cities to protest the fate of their birthplace. They are trying to make the civilized world aware of the atrocities which are being committed against the Greek inhabitants of these Islands by the Italian armed forces. The most recent of these crimes and murders was their firing upon unarmed groups, composed mainly of women and children. This was done because the people preferred to close their churches entirely rather than to cut themselves off from the Ecumenical Patriarchy of Greece at the command of the Fascist tyrant.

The Greeks of America will not forget these murders of their brothers by the dictator of Rome. We, in America, are in a position to hurt Mussolini by means of comparatively simple methods. We can and will reveal his true colors to the world. We can, in a peaceful way, help make him the second of the most hated men in the world. His friend Hitler unmistakably stands forth as the world's most hated man. Every protest made in America by us will be

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 7, 1935.

like a nail driven in Mussolini's coffin. The Chicago Dodecanesians must use their privilege of driving hard their own spike into his coffin (they would rather drive it into his flesh).

Of course the natives of these Islands are not numerous in Chicago. But are we not all Greeks? Let us fill some hall to overflowing and make formal, public, and loud protests--so that the whole world will hear. Let us make a beginning and every Greek will lend his whole-hearted support. If we speak the truth, and do so without malice we will gain the assistance of all the Americans--even the Italians. It is, of course, clearly understood that we bear no antagonism toward the Italian people; for they are just as much his victims as we are. Our hatred is directed toward the tyrant of Rome, not toward his misguided people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 17, 1935.

ARMAMENTS AND SCARES

(Editorial)

When a government thinks there should be an increase in armaments, it issues official and unofficial statements on the increase in armaments in neighboring countries. A war minister whose sincerity is unquestioned begins by making confidential disclosures to his government. Germany is rearming. Figures are given, facts are mentioned. There is no reason to suppose that there is exaggeration; and, therefore, the extra credits demanded [by the war minister] are granted. According to the prevailing conceptions of democratic governments, it is necessary to employ these tactics.

The sequel is even more deplorable. The "scare" comes next. In the parliament statements are made by men occupying more or less authoritative



Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 17, 1935.

positions--statements which go beyond those made by responsible investigators. It has been pointed out that in one case the conservatives figures were doubled. Outside the parliament there are no bounds to the imagination of sensational writers and speakers.

Nations on reiterated misinformation are led to reinforce their armaments, to increase their period of military service, and to seek alliances on the old pattern--all of which can, if effective, only result in the encirclement of another country, which cannot stand still, but feels that it must do its best to catch up with the others.

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It is not only one government or even two which permits and sometimes gives impetus to the scaremongering which stimulates the armament industry. Everywhere utterances are being made which would appear to justify maximum

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275



Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 17, 1935.

expenditure on armies and navies. These statements are usually exaggerated with a definite end in view. But....

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That is why the Disarmament Conference, disappointing as its results have been, must not be permitted to dissolve. For the end of the Conference means further fatal rivalry. At all costs, the alternative--namely, an agreement to limit armaments--must be accepted. In the meantime people should beware of being stampeded into....arming, by another country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, Dec. 6, 1934.

CLOUDY HORIZON IN EUROPE

(Editorial)

The situation in Europe has suddenly begun to get darker, if the news dispatches are to be believed. The major cause for unrest springs from the happenings in Russia, which corresponds to the events which took place in Germany last year on the last day of June. At that time Hitler, to safeguard his interests, massacred hundreds of his political enemies. Perhaps the Russian situation has not become as desperate as that of Germany, but "where there is smoke, there is fire". As if the Russian crimes were not enough, news comes from Hungary that Serbian troops have entered Hungary. According to the messages no explanation has been offered for this action.

The most conservative and peace-loving nations in Europe are expending all their efforts to prevent a war which seems very imminent. Practically the same

Saloniki-Creek Press, Dec. 6, 1934.

situation exists now as existed on the eve of the World War. Then, too, France and England tried to prevent a war which they knew had to be.

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It may easily be said that the situation is today more crucial than it was then because peace is threatened by far greater foes today, than in 1914. It is evident that there will soon be trouble in the Balkans between Greece and Albania.

The year 1934 presented--we use the past tense because the year is nearing **its end**--situations that would have caused a declaration of war if they had occurred in earlier years. Not because these situations which presented themselves should have caused war, but because they provided an excuse for war.

In the beginning of 1934 we had internal disturbances in Austria. These were

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Saloniki-Greek Press, Dec. 6, 1934.

closely followed by the brutalities of Hitler, the murder of Dolfuss, the murder of a Soviet official, and the murder of the Serb King. All these crimes testify to the extent of the European crisis; and no one will be surprised to discover some morning upon awakening that half of the world is killing the other half. This would be a terrible blow to humanity and civilization, but it seems inevitable--unless the United States, England, and France unite their forces and fight for peace. These three nations are finding themselves in practically the same situation in which they were in 1914. Now, as then, there are nations--which to an even greater degree than before--thirst for blood. Germany seeks revenge, and all the other European nations have so many quarrels and conflicting interests that it is difficult to see any solution except war--if that can ever be a solution. Russia may desire to remain at peace, but who can doubt that Japan does not eagerly await her chance to strike at her ancient enemy? We firmly believe that Japan is doing everything possible to create friction and war among the European nations; for then she will have the chance to become the strongest power in the world.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Dec. 6, 1934.

It is obvious that this involved situation will plunge humanity into a cataclysm of death and pain. It is not just empty talk when students of the situation say that we are on the brink of a devastating war which will make the last one look like child's play.

Only a miracle could save us from our impending doom; and since miracles do not occur, we fear the worst.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki-Creek Press, Aug. 23, 1934.

BETTER TO BE BARBARIANS THAN CIVILIZED SLAVES

(Editorial)

Observers of the European political and social situations are all of the opinion that the people of Europe are rapidly approaching the terrible goal set by their leaders. In other words, war seems inevitable. In other periods of history, after any great war, the peoples concerned have directed all their efforts toward future peace and to binding national wounds caused by war. For that reason, after the Napoleonic wars, there was no serious upset until 1870.....Then forty years intervened before the great World War started. Of course, in the meantime, the Crimean War and the Russo-Japanese War took place; but they were both of a restricted nature, and comparatively unimportant.

War has and always will be destruction and ruin to nations. The ruin, both

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 23, 1934.

material and spiritual, which it leaves in its wake is often not overcome for centuries. Although every civilized person on earth is aware of the catastrophe and disaster wrought by warfare, instead of taking steps to outlaw war and to make it unknown in future generations, a peculiar thing is happening in the world. Every day news comes of still another leader of men who preaches that war is the only solution to the problem. While a spirit of liberalism should have pervaded the world after the great tragedy and anguish of the World War, instead, the opposite occurred. More brutal theories than ever are being put into practice. Millions of people have given up their liberties and personal freedom and live and are governed exactly as if this were the Feudal Age.

The last twenty years have brought an actual revolution of thought in Europe. Dynasties have been destroyed only to be replaced by new systems of government, most of which are entirely opposed to the principles of democracy. We do not include Soviet Russia in this category because her program and methods

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 23, 1934.

are in no way akin to the other dictator septems of Europe. There is no resemblance between Fascism--a word that is beginning to symbolize everything hateful and destructive--and Communism. There is no doubt as to the tremendous opposition the preachers of totalitarianism direct against the social precepts of Communism. For instance, they persecute minorities (as, for example, the Jews), while there is no persecution of races or groups in Russia. If there were agreement between them, then the German Communists would not be so terribly punished or killed by Hitler's Nazis.

All these facts testify that back of present events and new political systems, there is a hidden spectre of oligarchy. This system will give the power into the hands of a few, and reduce the rest of humanity to beasts of burden and producers of wealth, the use of which they will never have because they will have no rights or power. Proof that these new systems are oligarchical and repressive, is that they are heartily supported by all of the conservative groups of the world. From the social unrest following the chaos of 1917, the

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 23, 1934.

conservative factors molded public opinion by stressing the love for country, nationalism, and racial superiority. Only history will tell us the amount of blood which has been shed and the number of victims who have been needlessly sacrificed in the name of nationalism.

The idea of loving the fatherland and being nationalistic is not, in itself, wrong. But when they only serve as a shield to hide barbarism and brutality, it is much better that they cease to exist. It is better even for a nation to die than have such an inglorious existence. It would be better if man were living in the prehistoric ages, when he feared only the dinosaur, than today, listening to the barbaric policies and manias of Hitler and his ilk on the radio.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Greek Press, May 18, 1933.

THE WORLD SEEKS AND WANTS PEACE,  
HARMONY, AND REST

(Editorial)

The international situation reveals a world, suffering from a severe case of "nerves". This jittery condition is causing national leaders many sleepless nights. Not only those leaders who are still answerable for their actions to the people, but even the dictators recognize the fact that conditions will get worse unless some agreement is reached among European nations. Even this solution may not avert a crisis as long as an amateur politician such as Hitler is in power.

Hitler is the opposite of Mussolini, who has been educated in politics, and who is no longer a warmonger--as he was five years ago. The German paper hanger, encouraged by the comparatively easy overthrow of German democracy, thinks that he and Germany are in a position to dictate to the rest of the

Greek Press, May 18, 1933.

world. It is one thing for him to curtail the liberty of a race within a nation, and quite another to impose his wishes upon a group that is interested in the common good.

Until a short time ago, it was believed that Germany received moral support from Italy in her demand for abrogation of the provisions of the Versailles treaty. Mussolini, however,--even if Hitler does walk in the shadow of his political ideologies--is first an Italian and only second a fascist. He uses fascism simply as a means to strengthen, unify, and enlarge Italy.

Germany will not help Italy to become powerful because she remembers Italy's treachery during the World War. No matter how much Mussolini may represent himself as anti-French, Germany cannot forget that he desired Italy to enter the War on the side of the Allies. With Germany ready to swallow Austria, the Italians had more to fear from Germany than from France.

From an anthropological point of view, it has been proved that there is no similarity between the French and German peoples; but that there is a strong

Greek Press, May 18, 1933.

relationship between the Italian and French peoples. Surely, the Duce knows that the German goal is far different from the Italian goal, and that the Germans--at least those who believe in the leadership of Hitler--consider themselves to be a most superior race, destined to rule the whole world.

Of course, it is not the first time that some particular race has suffered from an inflated ego, a superiority complex. Thus far, no one nation or group of peoples has been able to impose its desires upon all the rest of the world. However, such ideas and dreams have been the cause of the majority of wars, and one of the greatest hindrances to the progress of civilization.

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The last speech of Mr. Roosevelt disclosed the true soul of the man--a man with complete understanding of the international situation; a man who realizes that all nations must forget their differences and act to promote the common good. It is a great blessing that the people of the American nation have a

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Greek Press, May 18, 1933.

man like Roosevelt at the helm. He has identified himself with the cause of the masses, the so-called common people.

The entire world must take a lesson in meekness, an attribute lost as a result of the last war. It is a crime and an insult to humanity for any political upstart--after the sufferings undergone in the last war--to advocate anything that might cause the blood of man to be poured out anew upon the already bloodstained earth. Mankind must henceforth be taught to oppose war as a means of settling disputes.....

Leaders of nations must confine their aggressive desires to their own horizons. If common courtesy is practiced by all leaders, the way will be open for peaceful and friendly co-operation. The people refuse to offer their lives to settle the disputes between rival ambitious leaders.

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Chicago Greek Daily, Nov. 11, 1926.

AN ANNIVERSARY FOR ALL COMMUNITIES



p. 1- Today closes a period of eight years which have elapsed since that historic moment when the white flag was raised by the German troops as a sign that the World War was ended, - a war which from hour to hour was causing such ruin and such calamities to the human race that throughout the world the day when hostilities ceased was hailed as the most fortunate and the greatest of all days. The armistice evoked the utmost joy and exultation and was celebrated as the gift of God, dropped from the firmament above.

Not only was it a widespread war which had ceased; it was a war which had affected every district and every hamlet in the world, and the Greek community in Chicago was not excepted. No, no indeed! In both armies members of this community were to be found, in the army of Greece and in the army of the Americans. Naturally the great announcement was received by Chicago Greeks with no less joy than by others, for they too realized that humanity reigned again; and all minds turned by common impulse to the soldiers who were returning, for by the cessation of the fearful sacrifices that were being offered on the altar of the god of war thousands



Chicago Greek Daily, Nov. 11, 1926.

were saved, - the multitude of those who were fortunate enough still to be alive.

And now it is not only to commemorate those for whom the eleventh of November came too late - those who had sacrificed their lives - but also to honor those to whom this day brought salvation that the Greeks of Chicago join with all other communities in solemn celebration.

The Contradictor.





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Chicago Greek Daily, May 14, 1926.

### WARS AND REVOLUTIONS

Before the revolutionary movement in England was averted, the news reached us that a revolution had broken out in Poland. If we examine the internal situation of Serbia and Roumania, we shall see that these nations are not far from revolution either.

If we consider the internal situation of the various nations, we shall conclude that a deep uneasiness prevails everywhere.

It is generally believed that this situation results from the World War, the wounds and miseries of which humanity has not yet succeeded in healing.

This explanation seems to be justifiable, and many are satisfied with it. We should notice that the same uneasiness prevailed before the war the same fear and uncertainty about the future, particularly dread of the outbreak of the World War for which every one had been preparing for years.



Chicago Greek Daily, May 14, 1926.

Consequently, this uneasiness, this fear, these internal disturbances and revolutionary movements are not the result of the World War, to which they are generally attributed, but are due to the fact that humanity was not benefited by the war, and the same conditions which existed before the war still exist and continue to trouble it.

This anomaly and these fears of new wars and internal disturbances and revolutions will continue until the more fundamental causes are removed and business is regulated to satisfy completely the needs of the working people. . . . .

Chicago Creek Daily, Aug. 10, 1920

WPA (ILL) PROJ 80275

### EUROPE'S DANGERS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA

Europe, having long ago assumed the leadership of civilization, and having rendered herself superior in the industrial field, became the ruler of all countries that the Europeans had conquered.

When subordinating the different Asiatic and African nations, the Europeans tried to impart to them European civilization, and, especially, their inventions not excepting those relating to war.

And so we see, today, China, as well as the Pashas of Tripoli, and Riffs of Morocco, using the same means of war as their conquerors.

Furthermore, the jealousies of the different European peoples, among themselves, strengthen the barbarians in their struggles against their conquerors.

And we are confronted, on this very day, with a phenomena that if not headed by European governing powers, it is not improbable, may show that a common action of Europe against Asia will be but a futile struggle.

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 10, 1935

The "yellow peril", so called, about which so much has been written, not only does not seem to have vanished, but, on the contrary, with the eminent developments of the Japanese and Chinese, it is getting constantly greater and more eminent..

This danger is rendered more probable by the conflicts of the European nations and, most especially, by their internal troubles and revolutions.

The labor and communist movements, so frequent lately, have compelled the governments of the different states to avoid conflict, and to put forth every effort towards settling peacefully such matters without injurious consequences. The case is similar to that of the French, who are totally incapacitated, at present, to terminate their fight with the Riffs in Morocco, the continuation of which may result in the loss of all their African colonies.

But even the little frictions between England and France resulted in the domination of the Turks and the deprivation of European prestige and rights that European and their governments enjoyed in Turkey.

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 19, 1925

This loss of ground by Europe will have its effect in the uprising of other Musselmen in Syria, Tripoli, Morocco, and later, possibly, in Egypt and India. The great mistake was made by Europe in the Greco-Turkish war when France and Italy supported the Turks. When war once starts in Europe, it is very difficult to control disastrous consequences.

While these events transpire in Europe the Near Easterns, will line itself against the Europeans, this time, not as unorganized hordes but as organized forces equal, and perhaps superior, in discipline, to those of Europe. Certainly it is not as easy for the Europeans to fight against the Chinese as it was formerly. Europe will be compelled to retreat.

Thus, in time European prestige will become reduced and its superiority also, to that of the Asiatics and Africans, who may, in a few years, attack Europe.

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Miscellaneous Material (Manuscript)  
In Possession of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, 221 N. La Salle St.  
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25, 1922.  
(From Pittsburgh, Pa., Press Despatch)

#### REAL COURAGE

Recent historical events in the Far East have had a tendency to dim the banner of glory that has constituted the pride and boast of Hellenic people from the immemorial. The heroic deeds of the famous Hellenic warriors of ancient Greece are utilized by the modern critics of this nation to prove their contention of the decadence of those sterling virtues of heart and mind that virtually made Hellenic forces invincible on the battlefield.

"Passing the buck", in the parlance of the streets, is a vice that constitutes one of the obnoxious products, of a civilization which claims to have achieved its goal in this commercial age, and had dethroned



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Miscellaneous Material (Manuscript)  
In Possession of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, 221 N. La Salle St.  
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25, 1922.  
(From Pittsburgh, Pa., Press Despatch)

REAL COURAGE

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GREEK

Miscellaneous Material (Manuscript) Oct. 25, 1922.

"Principle" (spelled with an E) and enthroned "Principal" (spelled with an A).

The European nations, governing their actions by this policy, simply utilized Hellenic credulity to advance allied interests in the Far East, urging Greece to defend the cause of Christian sovereignty with its traditional unselfishness, and then deliberately evaded the moral obligation of implied support, when the fortunes of war demanded fulfillment as a necessary measure to transform certain defeat into practical victory.

Having used Greece as a cat's-paw to pull the Allied chestnuts out of the fire for Eastern mismanagement, instead of offering even a hypocritical sympathy to its badly burnt tool, the Allied Christian nations of Europe add insult to injury by charging the Hellenic hosts with cowardice; salvaging their conscience by "Passing the buck" and charging the victims of their perfidy with the sole responsibility for the debacle Hellenic courage recorded in song and story.

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GREEK

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Miscellaneous Material (Manuscript) Oct. 25, 1922.

This attitude of Greece's professed friends clearly demonstrates their own profound ignorance of the true definition of Courage; which is divisible, comprising exceptional moral valor and physical bravery, in great nations as well as great men.

According to that standard of measurement, the traditions of Hellenic courage are evidently not deficient of that selfsame trait. Moral courage is of higher origin than the physical, since it springs from a consciousness of virtue. It logically follows that no form or moral sophistry can justify the European Christian's desertion of those Hellenic guards placed on the boundary lines of Christian advancement from the invasion of its foes. Nor can it purge them from the infamy of their own devising.

Perhaps no single example of that spirit which made ancient Greece so glorious can be cited than the one outlined in the following self-explanatory press despatch dated Oct. 25th, 1922, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

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GREEK

Miscellaneous Material (Manuscript) Oct. 25, 1922.

Christ A. Melitis of Pittsburgh, who served in France with the 25th Division and was wounded six times, today returned to President Miller and the Croix de Guerre and citation conferred upon him by France.

"A good bit of me is left in France; but the wounds I received there were nothing in comparison to the wound I received when I learned that France was helping the Turk," said Melitis' letter which accompanied the decorations.

Melitis is Vice-President of the Greek-American World War Veterans.

Consistency is so rare a jewel that one may hunt like Diogenes of old, both night and day, in fruitless endeavor to find one fit to wear that decoration.

How many of the medal-bedecked alleged heroes of the World War can rise to the same height of true courage attained by Meletis of Hellenic origin

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GREEK

Miscellaneous Material (Manuscript) Oct. 25, 1922.

who, with a frankness bordering on brutality, candidly announces that any material symbol of virtue loses its spiritual significance and depreciates in moral value in the same degree that the bestowing agency through its own actions demonstrates its total lack of any and all attributes that testify to man's kinship with God.

Hellenic Post of the American Legion needs offer no apologies for the defeat of the Hellenic forces that forced the fanatical Turks; rather than to stultify themselves by so doing, let them emulate the example set by Meletis of Pittsburgh and by fearlessly voicing the truth make the defamers of Hellenic courage aware of their own lack of true courage, which is calm without insolence or bravado and never indulges in intrigue or character assassination back in the shadow of comparative analysis.

Let Hellenic Post of the American Legion, not only by virtue of war record of its members, but also by the unity and harmony that makes its

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Miscellaneous Material (Manuscript) Oct. 25, 1922.

present and future activities constitute itself a living refutation of such malicious calumny and thus prove that the Hellenic contribution to America's civilization aids rather than retards its advancement along any and all lines that call for the display of real courage.

Hercules Malapanes,  
Service Officer,  
Hellenic Post 343,  
American Legion.

Saloniki, June 25, 1921.

WHERE AND HOW TO INVEST MONEY

The proverb says, "After the rain, there comes the rainbow." This adage can also be applied to the present financial situation. Although there are still many clouds darkening the horizon, it is evident that they are gradually disappearing. America made many sacrifices during the War, yet she did not lose money. In fact, she gained. Cooperation is all that is necessary to restore normal conditions in this country.

The expressions "American" and "un-American" are not to be applied to those who did or did not fight or cheer for their country. The "un-American" cheered for his country, but he would not buy fifty dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds.

. . . . .

It is a known fact, that many foreign-born were induced to invest their money in enterprises that did not even exist. Thousands of dollars were swindled in such ways. If this money had been safely invested, this could not have happened.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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GREEK

Saloniki, June 25, 1921.

It is the duty of every foreign-born to support everything that is American, having in mind the motto, "All Americans, and America first."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 24, 1920.

NEW BATTLE OF THE MARATHON

(Editorial)

The Greeks of America continue to celebrate the victories and honors of the Greek Army on the Ionian plains and the meadows of Eastern Thrace..

Given the task of conquering the Turks by the Allies, the Greek Army fighting under the flag of liberty and patriotism, advanced on winged feet, and within ten days they had conquered the wild hordes of Kemal. They killed thousands of Turks and took more thousands as prisoners.

In this "Battle of Brotherhood," the Greek Army wove new laurel wreaths, which are worthy of the by-gone heroes. They fought so bravely, because they wanted to administer punishment for the horrible atrocities suffered by the women and children at the hands of these beasts.



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Saloniki, July 24, 1920.

The victims of this kind amounted to two thousand, while the tragedy of Idiniou added a fresh page to the list of Turkish atrocities and barbarism.

.....

Himpen, a New York journalist, who sided with Germany during War, said in an article that "Kemal was great, terrible, and unconquerable," and that "the Greek Army was incapable and ridiculous."

Two days had not passed before the Greek Army showed itself to be gigantic. Kemal fled to safety, and the only ones who are ridiculous are Mr. Himpen and his associates.

N. Salopoulos.



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GREEK

Evening Post, Dec. 19, 1919

The archbishop expressed great admiration for American progress in social and political civilization, and particularly for American hospitality. During the last year of the war he took an active part in American patriotic activities, speaking to his countrymen in New York and the East in behalf of the liberty bond issues and urging Greeks here, whether American citizens or aliens, to enlist.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 10, 1919.

TO GREEK-AMERICANS

by

Euripides Kehaya



All of us who came from the sunny shores of Greece to settle in this blessed country have, by our conduct during the war, demonstrated that the sons of the classic mother of democracy are among the best citizens of the modern champion of democracy. Am I not justified, when looking back upon the war record of my fellow countrymen, in believing that Greek-Americans will again distinguish themselves among all citizens of foreign descent by their subscriptions to the Victory Liberty Loan?

We have given more than seventy thousand of our men to the American army and navy. We felt particularly proud when our keen eyes discovered the names of Greek heroes in the roll of honor--tens of them daily. We subscribed more than thirty-five millions of dollars to the Liberty



Saloniki, May 10, 1919.

Loans. We did everything in our power to prove that we are true to the noble traditions of our race. We gave our heartiest support to the United States Government in its efforts to vindicate the rights of this country and to emancipate the world from the evils of militarism.

Let us now confirm this splendid record by subscribing to the limit of our resources to the Victory Loan. This is the final test of our patriotism. We will again buy all the bonds that we can, in order to show our adopted country that we are worthy of its generous hospitality and of the opportunities which its liberal laws have kept open to us as well as to native-born citizens. No matter how extensively we participate in the Loans, no matter how many new proofs of our devotion to this country we add to those already accumulated, we will always be the debtor and America will be the creditor.



Saloniki, May 10, 1919.

It is not our personal welfare alone that we owe to America. We are indebted to her--even though we have gladly contributed our share of the sacrifices to the glorious victory--for the overthrow of tyranny throughout the world and particularly in the Near East. Millions of our brothers in Turkey as well as in Bulgaria are awaiting the verdict of the Peace Conference for their liberation, as a result of the gallant efforts made by America in behalf of universal justice and freedom.

To America, as an adopted country which has unreservedly extended to us all the benefits enjoyed by its native-born citizens, and as a benefactor of the Hellenic race, we owe the same wholehearted co-operation in the work of reconstruction--in behalf of which the Victory Loan is issued--which we offered during the war for the destruction of militarism.

Let us not forget that, while we were lending our money to the American Government in the previous loan campaigns for the prosecution of the





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Saloniki, May 10, 1919.

I C        war, the American Government was supporting financially our European comrades in arms, including our mother country. The new millions which we will lend to our Government, and the million with which we participated in the previous bond issue, are only a part of the loans extended by America to Greece, directly or through the European Allies.

Let us, then, show our gratitude to America by oversubscribing our quota to the Victory Liberty Loan.



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon  
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
April 23, 1919.

(Letter sent to Mr. Nels M. Hokanson, Director of  
the Foreign Language Speaker's Bureau, to Mr.  
Constantine Mammon)

Dear Mr. Mammon:

We have just received the Foreign Language Speaker's allotment of souvenir Liberty Loan medals made of captured German cannon, and will be glad to issue one to you if you will call at this office.

These medals will be valued souvenirs of the Liberty Loan Campaign and we presume you will wear yours while the present Victory Campaign is in progress.

Very truly yours,

Felix J. Streyckmans,  
Federal Reserve Director,  
Foreign Language Division.

Nels M. Hokanson,  
Director, Foreign Language Speaker's Bureau.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 19, 1919.

TO DUTY AGAIN

(Summary)

The United States has issued a Victory Liberty Loan for the purpose of facilitating the return and discharge of our soldiers and sailors.

Onward, then, to duty again. Let us hurry and buy the Fifth Victory Loan in order to secure our money in the best way, and to accomplish our duty; and to thank and encourage our heroes who, seeing and feeling our gratitude to them, will show the same interest and willingness if--God forbid!--the same situation arises again.

Constantine Paleologos.

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GREEK

Chicago Daily Tribune, Sept. 18, 1918.

### ENLIST URGES GREEK BISHOP

Archbishop Meletios, Metropolitan of Athens and President of the Holy Synod of Greece, arrived in Chicago today with a message of patriotism for his countrymen of the Middle West. Accompanying him were members of the Greek Commission to the United States. They are guests of the Hellenic Central Executive Committee, which is cooperating with the State Council of Defense in the entertainment program.

Archbishop Meletios retired to his room at the Blackstone Hotel immediately upon his arrival.

"I have come to Chicago to stir the Greek citizens to further deeds of patriotism", he said. "My message to them is, do not wait to be drafted, but enlist."

As with the other allies, the United States government has signed a treaty with Greece providing that Greeks not naturalized shall either enlist or be returned to Greece to be drafted. Thursday night the Archbishop is to deliver his message at the Auditorium theater. He will also recount the activities of his country in the war and relate the manner in which the Greek people are supporting the allies in Europe as well as in America.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

CLUB DES AMIS DE LA FRANCE

We have been asked by the Club des Amis de la France to announce to all of its many Greek members and friends that the first meeting of the society will take place on September 7, 1918. A special program, specifying the meeting place, will be mailed to all those interested. During this first meeting the election of the council of officers will take place.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

THE WAR AND THE GREEK PEOPLE OF CHICAGO

(Editorial)

The United States Congress has just passed the new order of general military mobilization introduced by the Secretary of War, Mr. Newton Baker. By this law all males in the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, inclusive, are called to the colors.

According to the provisions of this new law, those residing in this country must register with the local boards, the ones to which they have easiest access.

In registering, all potential recruits must be truthful, sincere, and real men. They are under obligation to show that they are law-abiding, loyal, and patriotic Americans, united under the same flag and co-operating in a common cause.



Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

America expects every citizen, every man and woman in this country, regardless of nationality, creed, race, or color, to do his or her part in performing the duty and service assigned to them by the Government of the United States. In this way we are keeping faith with our obligations not only to America, but to humanity in general, for whose rights and ideals we must contribute our share.

There are three reasons why we, the Greek people in Chicago, and in America in general, should respond to America's call to arms:

1. We are under the sacred obligation to defend and protect the honor and security of our great adopted country, our own country, and, consequently, the safety and happiness of our homes, families, friends, and fellow countrymen.
2. Our own personal sense of responsibility and honor demands that we do our utmost for a common, national cause.





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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

3. We must obey the laws of the country, especially in the present circumstances when America is in the midst of a great war.

We must remember that the newly enacted conscription and mobilization act makes every allowance in regard to justifiable exemptions from service. On the other hand, however, the law is an inexorable one and must be obeyed when it commands the people to conform to it. May we remind the members of our own community in Chicago, particularly those who are affected by the law in question, that it is both unwise and treasonable to try to evade it by any false means.

We must, if we are real men, disavow any materialistic and selfish interest and thought during this critical period in our national history. We must disabuse our minds and thoughts of any and all depraved and unworthy ideas and plans to advance or support any unpatriotic undertaking that might be harmful to our cause.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

Our minds and thoughts must be occupied with only one thought, namely, the ethical, honorable, and patriotic intention of doing what our country and laws command us to do. In this way, both our honor and our material welfare and interests will be pre-eminently served. We wish to place particular emphasis on this, for it is comparatively easy to recover any material loss, but, on the contrary, when one loses his honor, nothing can be done to repair the loss. Not even wealth could help us, for it is entirely useless without honor. We have many examples verifying this. We have seen a great many rich men despised and dishonored, while on the contrary, we know of many poor ones who are honored and highly esteemed.

Our great forefathers said: "Many have refused riches and wealth, but none honor, glory, and a good name."

These are the many reasons why we should do what is expected of us in regard to the above-mentioned obligations and admonitions. After all, our own interest imposes on us the duty to exert all our efforts, together with our



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

fellow Americans, in bringing this disastrous war, in which our nation is engaged, to a victorious conclusion. Is it not well known that the prolongation of this war will be disastrous to our national economic life, and to the world in general?

The prolongation of the war is both favorable and advantageous to our enemy, the autocratic and absolutist Central Empires, who, undoubtedly, know that they are beaten, but desire to see the day of their final doom and downfall as far removed as possible. This is not the case with us, however, for we are the most powerful and the richest nation on earth; in addition, we are fighting for a just cause and this fact is in itself a great weapon. We are struggling to preserve humanity's rights to justice, liberty, peace, and civilization. We are confident that our victory is assured.

At this time, we must not expose ourselves to danger and possible defeat because of thoughtlessness, serious errors, blunders, and negligence. If we



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

do so, we will see the tables reversed and, to our surprise, we will see Satan, barbarism, and a new period of darkness reigning throughout the world. The works of the devil and his will, will convince us, belatedly, that the last error was worse than the first one.

There is an inescapable need, then, for us to faithfully abide by the suggestions and accept the advice which we are offering. Through our actions and through our deeds we shall prove how superficial and stupid some representatives of foreign nationalities in Chicago were, when they sought to defame and bring disrepute to the Greeks of Chicago, and even to the Greeks of the entire United States, as being men without a country and without any desire to serve in the armed forces of the United States.

So, let us all bear firmly in mind the immortal bequest of our ancestors:  
"The country is to be honored, revered, and loved even more than our father, mother, ancestors, or anything and anyone else."

Let this be our sacred symbol and inspiration, and let us prove by our deeds



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GREK

Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

that we abide by it.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.



AN APPEAL OF THE GREEK DISABLED WAR VETERANS

The Greek Minister to Washington, Mr. George Roufos, received an appeal from the brave and heroic Greek veterans of our homeland's recent glorious wars.

Our sincere admiration for these heroes and an entire nations undying gratitude to them impose upon us the duty to help them regain not only their physical strength and health, but also their moral and spiritual courage; and to assure them of our appreciation for the great services which they gave to their country.

The Greek people of America, and of Chicago in particular, must give proof of their patriotic and philanthropic sentiments by contributing their material aid and support to this cause.

The cause of the Greek War Veterans' Association is a noble one. It demands considerable sums of money. What Greek will refuse to contribute toward helping these heroic defenders of our liberty, who left parts of their bodies on



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Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

the fields of battle, and who shed their blood on the sacred soil of Macedonia?

The letter to the Greek Minister follows:

"Your Excellency: With the wholehearted approval of our Premier, Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, the Association of the Greek War Veterans has been set up for the purpose of providing the technical means and the proper equipment to alleviate the suffering of our veterans.

"The nation and the Government must hospitalize and relieve the suffering of those who have sacrificed their bodies and their health for our country. Considerations of humanity and respect demand that all the Greeks, everywhere, offer their moral and material assistance, if for no other reason than to encourage those who are now fighting in the various fronts of the war, and those who are about to be called for service. In this respect, the support of Greeks in America will be highly beneficial, and will have a great moral effect.

"We are confident that the loyal Greeks of America will exceed the expectations



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.



of the Association and the Prime Minister.

"We request you to undertake the appointment of committees for a nation-wide campaign for funds.

"We enclose printed appeals for your own use. We rely on your warm patriotism and devotion to the great causes and efforts of our common country, Greece, in the present war.

"Yours very truly,

"Helen Griva, President.

"Alexander Paspatis, Secretary."

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

THE AWARDING OF THE PRIZES TO THE BEST WORKERS  
FOR THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

According to its announcement, the Greek Liberty Loan Committee awarded honorary prizes to the following workers: Mr. John Raklios, first prize; Mr. George Kotsones, second prize; Mr. Gust Pappas, third prize.

The gentlemen refused any monetary remuneration, but accepted the honorary prizes. Just praise and honor is due to these patriotic and energetic men. They neglected their private work and jobs for one whole month in order that they might work for a great national cause, the campaign for the Third Liberty Loan. They have done honor to the Greek name.

Work for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign starts soon. Those wishing to offer their services as members of the Liberty Loan Committee are requested to apply to the committee secretary, Mr. Paul Demos, 105 West Monroe St., Twelfth Floor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

CLUB DES AMIS DE LA FRANCE

An excellent club by the name of Club des Amis de la France has existed in Chicago for the past five months. The honorary president is the French consul to Chicago, and the Belgian consul is honorary vice-president.

The purpose of this club is evidently to make as many friends for France as possible for furthering their propaganda, and to offset the propaganda being spread by the Germans.

We are greatly pleased to hear that there are many outstanding French-speaking Greeks from our Chicago Greek community who are prominent and active members of this club. These countrymen of ours have managed, through their own efforts, to occupy second place in the number of members. The total membership of this club is two hundred and twenty.

Thirty-four nationalities are represented in the club, and the number of Greek

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Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

members is thirty.

Our prominent and progressive merchant, Mr. Mathew Scordilis, is a member of the board of officers.

Anyone desiring to become a member of the Club des Amis de la France may apply to Mr. Scordilis.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

THE RED CROSS SOCIAL SERVICE

American citizens of Greek descent and subjects of the Greek government in Chicago are notified, that the Government of the United States of America has requested the Red Cross to undertake the responsibility of corresponding, with relatives and friends of Chicago residents, who are in countries or places which are occupied by the enemy or his allies.

The Red Cross will endeavor to transmit all messages and communications to relatives in Europe without any charge. It will not be responsible, however, for any letters or communications which it is impossible to deliver because of the hazards and difficulties encountered due to the war.

Those who are calling on the Red Cross to communicate with their relatives in Europe, must be known by the Red Cross and must be respectable individuals. **They must**, at least, be recommended by well-known and respected people, who must certify as to the good character, good intentions, sincerity, and truthfulness

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GHEEK

Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

of the applicants, before this service will be undertaken.

Only personal and family letters are acceptable. A letter or a message cannot be transmitted to other than a person living on enemy territory. For more information inquire at the Correspondence Division of the American Red Cross, 58 East Washington Street, Room 511, daily at 3:30 P. M. including Saturday and Sunday.

Those interested in this service, also may inquire at the Immigrants' Protective League, 824 South Halsted Street: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily; Wednesday evening: 7 to 9; Saturday: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., Sunday: 10 A. M. to 12 Noon.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

AN APPEAL OF THE GREEK DISABLED WAR VETERANS

The Greek Minister to Washington, Mr. George Roufos, received an appeal from the brave and heroic Greek veterans of our homeland's recent glorious wars.

Our sincere admiration for these heroes and an entire nations undying gratitude to them impose upon us the duty to help them regain not only their physical strength and health, but also their moral and spiritual courage; and to assure them of our appreciation for the great services which they gave to their country.

The Greek people of America, and of Chicago in particular, must give proof of their patriotic and philanthropic sentiments by contributing their material aid and support to this cause.

The cause of the Greek War Veterans' Association is a noble one. It demands



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

considerable sums of money. What Greek will refuse to contribute toward helping these heroic defenders of our liberty, who left parts of their bodies on the fields of battle, and who shed their blood on the sacred soil of Macedonia?

The letter to the Greek Minister follows:

"Your Excellency: With the wholehearted approval of our Premier, Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, the Association of the Greek War Veterans has been set up for the purpose of providing the technical means and the proper equipment to alleviate the suffering of our veterans.

"The nation and the Government must hospitalize and relieve the suffering of those who have sacrificed their bodies and their health for our country. Considerations of humanity and respect demand that all the Greeks, everywhere, offer their moral and material assistance, if for no other reason than to encourage those who are now fighting in the various fronts of the war, and those who are about to be called for service. In this respect, the support of Greeks in America will be highly beneficial, and will have a great

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

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"We are confident that the loyal Greeks of America will exceed the expectations of the Association and the Prime Minister.

"We request you to undertake the appointment of committees for a nationwide campaign for funds.

"We enclose printed appeals for your own use. We rely on your warm patriotism and devotion to the great causes and efforts of our common country, Greece, in the present war.

"Yours very truly,

"Helen Griva, President,  
"Alexander Paspatis, Secretary."

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 20, 1918.

HONORABLE B. W. SNOW'S SPEECH

Below we publish a summary of the speech which the Honorable Bernard W. Snow, Chicago judge and staunch friend of the Greek people of Chicago, delivered during a huge meeting of the Greeks of Chicago at the Blackstone Theater on June 27, 1918, on the occasion of the first anniversary of Greece's entrance into the war.

"About a year ago the inevitable happened. The history of ancient Greece and the love for freedom which also characterizes its descendants was from the beginning an assurance that the Greek nation would be the ally of the world's democracies in the critical and severe contest of this lengthy war for the defense of the rights of mankind.

"Today we are not celebrating the fact that Greece is fighting by the side of the free nations of the earth, because she, too, is paying tribute to Liberty with her blood. We are really celebrating the occasion of the birth

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, July 20, 1918.

of a world democracy. During the last three years a foreign monarch, King Constantine of Greece, prevented the people of Greece from expressing its true wishes in regards to the World War, and to the struggle of freedom versus barbarism and tyranny. The ardor and patriotism of the Greek people, however, swept away this despicable dynasty, and gave Greece the privilege of demanding its rights.

"In this country we realize in what a terrific struggle our sister democracies are engaged in.

"The history of Greece since the time of Turkish domination is well known to you. It is a glorious page in the world's history. From generation to generation the Greeks are fighting for the liberation of their enslaved brothers.

"Asia Minor, which is Greek in population and in spirit, is also the home of that same people that gave to the world the arts, philosophy, literature,

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Saloniki, July 20, 1918.

and that immortal heritage of devotion to the ideals of freedom.

"The war has spread to your land, my friends, and your sincere desire for self-government will be recognized at the end of this war for democracy, and a Greek democratic government will live again.

"We have not come together merely for the purpose of the above-mentioned celebration; but our imaginations are aglow with the thought that the foremost people of the earth are determined to crush a military machine the like of which man has never encountered. Democracy is not established to be dominated by military force; it is founded on the rights of every man to enjoy the fruits of the progress and prosperity of mankind. The fundamental principles of absolutism and democracy are as far apart as the poles. In spite of its military strength, however, absolutism will not conquer the world.

"In the hearts of most peoples of the earth there lives the spirit of free-

WMA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 20, 1919.

dom. Not only is the sacrifice of blood required to preserve it, but the work and productive capacity of each and every one of us is also needed.

"If the Huns overrun Europe, the United States will wage the war for freedom and democracy alone. In this country we have sufficient resources and wealth to win the war. While others are sacrificing their lives in the trenches for the sake of freedom and democracy, and also for our sake, what are we doing here?

"Anyone desiring to take advantage of the opportunity to profiteer, by sucking the blood of the unfortunate people, whether he be a business man, a banker or a worker, is guilty of moral treason.

"This evening, while the defenders of freedom are shedding their blood on all the fronts fighting against the Huns, let us express these thoughts:

"'Heroic men and women of America; brave men are dying for you that you may

WPA (ILL) PROJ 80275



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GREEK

Saloniki, July 20, 1918.

live unafraid; they are dying that you may enjoy the blessings of freedom which your forefathers won for you and which your sons are now defending. In these circumstances, native and foreign-born sons of America, do your duty here or at the front, so that when the prize of war is won and victory is achieved, no one will ask you what you did in this war.

"The Greeks of Chicago, in particular, are under obligation to do their part in this war; first, because of their glorious and historic past; second, because of the common interests and ideals of Greece and America; third, because they are thus laying the foundations for their security, progress, and prosperity."

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275



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GREEK

Saloniki, July 6, 1918.

[THE COST OF THE WAR]

We believe the Greek people of Chicago will be interested in learning how much the United States Government is spending for the prosecution of the war. Since we, as a nationality, have contributed considerable sums during the past three huge Liberty Loan drives and since our lives and livelihood have been profoundly affected by the war, it is only natural that we should desire to keep abreast of all phases of the present world-wide conflict.

On June 30, the end of the United States fiscal year, the government published figures covering expenditures of the past year.

Before the war, the annual expenditures of the government amounted to about one billion dollars. From July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, expenditures for the prosecution of the war and loans to the Allies and small allied countries reached a total of twelve billion, six hundred thousand dollars. If, to this



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GREEK

Saloniki, July 6, 1918.

figure we add one billion, two hundred million dollars, which the government loaned before the last fiscal year, the total amount of war expenditures to date have been thirteen billion, eight hundred million dollars.

War expenditures and war loans now average fifty million dollars daily.



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GREEK

Chicago Evening American, July 3, 1918.

LEADERS OF ALL NATIONALITIES COMPLETE PLANS FOR  
"BIGGEST" FOURTH" FETE

GREEKS

Chairman Paul Demos; place of celebration - Grand Park foot of Jackson blvd. Line of March: Gathering at Blue Island and Halsted; parade from Blue Island and Polk street to Halsted street, to Jackson blvd., to Michigan avenue. Speakers - Richard Yates, Dr. J. J. Tobias, Paul Demos, John Agriostathis, C. Mammon.

Organizations To Take Part

North Side Hellenic Orthodox Church, South Side Hellenic Orthodox Church, West Side Hellenic Orthodox Church, American Association of the Greek Community of Chicago, Benevolent Society of St. Nickolas, Bootblacks' Association, Cretan Fraternity of Chicago, Greek Confectioners' Association, Greek Liberal League, Hellenic Brotherhood Matheras, Hellenic

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Chicago Evening American, July 3, 1918.

Brotherhood Messinia, Society Palaiohoriton, Society Pericles, Society Phoenix, Society Selesias, Society Tanias, Society Tanias St. George, Society Tanias St. Nickolas, Society Theodore Deligiannis, Society Vervenioton.

The grand stand will be decorated with flowers, flags, etc., by the committee. Flowers furnished by Mr. John Mangel, florist.

Armor will be exhibited as worn by the Greeks from 3,000 B.C. up to the present time. School girls and boys will be in Greek costume, and there will be flag carriers dressed in Greek costume, representing the Greek Highlanders.

The flag will be raised by Greek-American wounded soldiers of the United States army just returned from France. Balkan war veterans bedecked with medals will carry the slogans.

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 29, 1918.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY  
OF GREECE'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WORLD WAR



The first anniversary of Greece's entrance into the World War on the side of the United States and the Allied Powers of Europe was celebrated with pomp and magnificence.

The first meeting took place at Hull House from which the people paraded as far as the Blackstone Theater, where the celebration took place.

At the head of the procession marched stalwart youths wearing the Greek national costumes, Foustanela, and bearing the American and Greek flags and banners of the various organizations.

The dignitaries and officials as well as the students of the Greek schools, occupied the stage of the theater. In the middle stood a table draped with the American flag.

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Saloniki, June 29, 1918.



More than three thousand people filled the theater to capacity. Many others on the outside clamored to be allowed to enter.

The Honorable Samuel Insull was chairman of the evening. Our three Chicago Greek priests were present, led by Reverend Leon Pygeas. A fine church choir sang appropriate hymns and the "Te Deum". Then, the Reverend Constantine Hatzidimitriou gave the invocation. Afterwards, the chairman, Mr. Insull, opened the ceremony with a fine introductory speech and read the Governor's telegram congratulating the Greek people and expressing regret for his inability to attend.

The children sang the Greek national anthem and then the Honorable Felix J. Streyckmans spoke beautifully and inspiringly, comparing Washington and Lincoln with Solon and Cleisthenes, and President Wilson to Pericles.

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Saloniki, June 29, 1918.



Thunderous applause followed his speech.

Then, the Honorable Clarence S. Darrow and the Honorable Bernard W. Snow spoke. Lastly, the Consul General, Mr. Stamatios Pezas, spoke. Then Mr. P. Demos was introduced. He read a salutation to President Wilson from the Greek people.

Amidst great enthusiasm and cheering, the vast audience dispersed, shouting hurrahs for America, Greece, and the Allies.

Saloniki's Editor's note: The committee in charge of the celebration regrets that a larger hall was not rented for the accommodation of the great crowds. However, it is to be congratulated for its splendid work in organizing this magnificent affair.]



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Daily Journal, June 28, 1918.

THOUSANDS OF CHICAGO GREEKS CELEBRATE  
WAR ENTRY AT MASS MEETING

The Greeks of Chicago today are wearing the blue and white of the Hellenic kingdom, along with the red, white and blue of their adopted land, following a patriotic demonstration Thursday of Greece's entry in the War on the side of the allies.

It was the anniversary of the day on which King Constantine was hurled from his throne after trying to deliver his people to the Kaiser and Premier Venizelos led the nation in declaring against the Hohenzollerns.

A celebration was held in the Blackstone theater to mark the anniversary, and while 3,000 inside the theater cheered the speakers, a great crowd in the street clamored for admission to the already crowded meeting.

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Daily Journal, June 28, 1918.

Young men dressed in the national costume of Greece and priests of the Greek church in their ceremonial robes occupied seats on the platform and a choir of school children sang the Greek national anthem. Felix J. Streychmans, Clarence Darrow, Bernard W. Snow, S. Pezas, the Greek consul, and Paul Demos, chairman of the Greek section of the Liberty Loan committee, were among the speakers.

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GREEK

Loxias, June 26, 1918.

GREEK CELEBRATION JUNE 27

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

To the Greeks of Chicago

p. 1. -- Greece's declaration of war against the Central Powers will be magnificently celebrated on June 27th at 7 P. M. at the Blackstone Theatre, 60 East Seventh Street.

All the Greeks of Chicago and the suburbs are requested to participate in this celebration. A special request is made to the veterans of the two Balkan wars and the various Greek organizations and societies, to be present in group with their respective flags and banners in order to lead the grand march. The place of gathering before the grand march begins is Hull House.

The specific object of the celebration and demonstration is to make the fact known that Greece is fighting against the Central Powers. Many, through lack of knowledge, believe that Greece is in a state of armed neutrality, while in reality Greece is in an actual state of war against Germany and its allies.

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Loxias, June 26, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In this celebration, at which Samuel Insull will preside, many orators will deliver patriotic addresses. Noted among them are Clarence S. Darrow, Bernard W. Snow, Felix J. Streyckmans, and the Greek Consul General of Chicago.

The Organization Committee.

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 22, 1918.

OFFICIAL CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY  
OF GREECE'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR



By order of the Greek Government, the Greek diplomatic and consular authorities have been instructed to organize a national celebration for June 27, the first anniversary of Greece's entry into the war. This decision was made because there are some who doubt that Greece entered the war of her own will.

June 27 is the date on which the diplomatic representatives of Greece left the capitals of the Central Powers and their allies, with whom Greece was at war.

On June 27, Te Deums will be offered in the three Greek churches of Chicago as well as in those of other cities in the United States. A great meeting will take place in a hall which will be specified by the Greek Consulate General of Chicago. Prominent individuals in our community will deliver speeches appropriate to the occasion.

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GREEK



Saloniki, June 22, 1918.

It is, therefore, necessary from a nationalistic point of view and a matter of personal obligation that the Greek people of Chicago attend and lend the proper atmosphere to the occasion so that we may show the American public in a most convincing manner that the Greeks are inspired by sentiments of loyalty, devotion, and enthusiasm for the Allied cause. This obligation becomes greater when we think that although this great nation is far removed from the slightest danger, it sends its armies and ships to fight for our sake and for civilization. America is fighting for great moral issues, for no territorial or other interests whatsoever.

Therefore, onward! Let us all participate in this sacred national celebration, for we are doing honor to ourselves and to America, with which we have common ideals and interests.



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GREEK

Saloniki, June 1, 1918.

WAR STICKERS OFFERED FREE  
Notice to the Public

Very artistic stickers have been printed by the Saloniki press which make the following announcement:

"No one is employed in this place of business who does not believe that the patriotic interest is higher and greater than the personal one and who does not prove that he is a loyal and a good citizen by investing in Liberty Bonds or War Saving Stamps, or who is not sacrificing himself for the honor and interest of this great Republic as a token of devotion to her. The existence of this business depends upon her to whom it belongs."

Any businessman who desires to post this notice in his store and thus demonstrate his patriotism may write or call at the office of the Saloniki which offers these printed notices free of charge to its subscribers.



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GREEK

Saloniki, May 25, 1918.

THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS YOUR ASSISTANCE

Here is an opportunity for every American--man or woman, young or old, regardless of nationality--to come forward and do his duty for Uncle Sam.

We need volunteers who will help us sell War-Savings Stamps. We must also have a list of men and women who can speak in public. Only a few moments of your spare time will help greatly--an evening a week, Sunday afternoon or evening. Only a small part of your available time will be of great help to us.

So, sign the following blank in the space provided, mark the day or evening which you desire to devote to this noble cause, and mail it to Mrs. M. Pflaum, War-Savings Committee, 403 Conway Building.



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Saloniki, May 18, 1918.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Report of the Greek Liberty Loan Campaign Committee

Dear Publisher of the Saloniki: You are requested to publish the following in your esteemed paper in connection with the Liberty Loan drive. The Greek element of Chicago needed an opportunity to prove it was not asleep, and that it kept the flame of enthusiasm for, and loyalty to, its adopted country and to its fatherland burning brightly. Such an opportunity was afforded in the Third Liberty Loan drive.

The Greek people of Chicago, because of their patriotism and exemplary attitude, were highly praised in the American press, which announced that the Greeks have not failed to retain and to receive inspiration from the principles and ideals of their glorious ancestors.

The Greeks have given full support to the Greek Committee by registering en masse for the Liberty Loan drive. They have inspired and encouraged the Committee to work with greater energy and thoroughness.

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Saloniki, May 18, 1918.

They proved that the Greek does not miss an opportunity to give actual evidence of his co-operation and patriotism in any great national cause. This is one of his inborn traits.

Therefore, just praise and honor are due the Greek people. The Greek Loan Committee takes this opportunity publicly to thank all those registered for the Loan, especially those who registered through the Greek Committee, which succeeded in collecting \$1,675,000.

The Committee desired to publish the **entire** honor roll, made up of the names of one thousand registrants, but since newspaper space is so valuable, it must content itself with expressing hearty thanks and congratulations. The Committee announces that it is proud of the patriotic and brilliant task accomplished with the support of its loyal fellow-countrymen.

Because the Committee believes that those who contributed according to their ability, even though the amount was only fifty dollars, were no less patriotic



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Saloniki, May 18, 1918.

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than those who contributed five thousand dollars, the Committee has decided not to publish the names of the heaviest contributors. It would be an injustice, however, if the Committee did not include on the honor roll the names of those who worked with self-sacrifice, enthusiasm, and energy to make the Greek participation in the drive a success. Therefore, it lists those individuals who raised the Greek name so high and who brought us such great honor.

Enthusiastic and unselfish workers and patriots such as John Raklios, who sacrificed a month's time in spite of the great responsibility his extensive restaurant enterprises demand in order to work for the Loan drive, should be mentioned. In spite of his church duties during the Easter holidays, the Reverend Constantine Hatzidimitriou worked superhumanly to present a respectable number of registrations.

Other indefatigable workers were: Andrew Chronopoulos, florist; John Stefanou; James Mangas, who registered all those who came from his homeland province and among whom he is highly respected; C. Papas, president of the Pericles Society of Pullman, who worked so methodically and energetically. Among our enthusiastic





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Saloniki, May 18, 1918.

and progressive young men we should mention: James Tasiopoulos, director of the Foreign Accounts Division of the Illinois State Bank; A. Porikos, representative of the Life Insurance Company, who worked day and night for the Loan drive; George Katsonis, grocery salesman, one of those who obtained the greatest number of registrations; P. Chiotes, cigar salesman, who allowed no customer of his to escape; Mr. Askounis; Messrs. Valos, Chronis, Spiridakis, Petrakos, Stamos, Koliopoulos, all restaurateurs, who do honor to the Greek name at every given opportunity.

Messr. Damaskos, Dimitrakopoulos, Gianacopoulos, Aruamites, and George Bitcharas, who has two brothers serving in the American Army; Haralambopoulos, president of the Shine Parlor Owners' Association; Karahalios, president of the Tanios Society; C. Katsiaris, Johnson, Stameson, Karabelas, Moutzouros, confectioners; and Nicholas Matalos, all worked tirelessly for the great cause. Mr. George Bambakaris, prominent salesman in the Rothschild Company, signed the head of the company for \$5,000.

Finally, we mention a true Spartan woman, Miss Mary Kitsos, who worked so well that



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Saloniki, May 18, 1918.

we are now convinced that when occasion arises even our women can actively prove their patriotic sentiments.

With such collaborators we anticipated the achievements which raised the Greek name to its proper station.

Mr. Felix J. Streycknious, a Belgian by descent, who is director of the Foreign Language Division of the Liberty Loan Campaign Committee, contributed greatly towards the success of the Greek Loan Committee by his admirable and systematic work and assistance. His secretary, Mr. Nels M. Hokanson, also gave us valuable assistance. To them we express our sincere thanks.

Special mention of the noble and valuable services of Chicago's Greek press should be made here, because it never failed constantly to urge the Greek people to register with the Loan Committee by inspiring all with patriotism, unselfish co-operation, and true loyalty. We can now boast that, with no exception, all of us have more than performed our duty and obligation both to our fatherland and to our adopted country.



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Saloniki, May 18, 1918.

The Liberty Loan Campaign Committee  
Foreign Language Division  
Paul Demos Secretary of the Greek  
Liberty Loan Campaign Committee

[Translator's note: There follows an honor roll of about 180 members of the above committee who sold twenty-five or more Liberty Loan bonds. Addresses and the capacity in which they served are given. The list of members of the committee is headed by such names as: Felix J. Streyckmans, director of the Foreign Language Division, Seventh District; Constantine Salopoulos, chairman of the Committee; Paul Demos, secretary; Constantine Mammon, publicity director; Nicholas Kyriacopoulos, chairman of the Cook County division of the Committee; and John Raklios, prominent restaurant owner, sales director, etc. Most of the members of the Committee are very prominent Greek leaders of our Greek colony].





GREEK

Loxias, May 16, 1918, p. 1

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DUTY

AMERICA IS OVER COUNTRY.

Among Chicago Greek newspapers Loxias feels very, very proud. For Loxias does its duty to our country. America is our country. The following letter is one of many sent to Loxias for simply doing its duty.

Treasury Department, Bureau of Publicity,  
Liberty Loan Campaign Committee, Federal  
Reserve District No. 7  
105 W. Monroe Street  
Chicago, Illinois

To Chicago Loxias

Dear Sir:

Your hearty, unselfish, patriotic cooperation in the publicity work incident to the Third Liberty Loan campaign brought splendid results.



Loxias, May 16, 1918.

I wish to extend to you the sincere thanks, not only of this Bureau but of the entire Liberty Loan organization.

Cordially yours,

M. Sasbit,  
Director of Publicity.

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Loxias, May 16, 1918, p. 2



GREEK

## NEWS OF LIBERTY LOANS

Greeks all over the country have so far contributed, according to the published statistics, \$10,000,000 to the Liberty Loans. The latest reports show that contributions of Chicago Greeks exceed \$2,000,000.

And this is only the report that covers contributions as groups or races acting together, and the Greek race, not only in Chicago but all over the country, comes first Per Capita in buying Liberty bonds.

This is the second great distinction of the Greeks in America. The first was gained by volunteering for enlistment in the American Army and Navy Uncle Sam's official records reveal that the Greeks, per capita hold the honors. More Greeks, per capita have enlisted than men of any other race.

Loxias, May 16, 1918, p. 2

GREEK



Again and again I reiterate that the Greek is distinguished for his patriotism. What a wonderful thing it would have been had we been lucky enough to have a couple of millions of Greeks here in America! Now we have between and four hundred thousand and their patriotic influence is known and felt everywhere. Imagine then what two million Greeks would do in emergencies like the present. They would do wonders. It is in the race and in American idealism.

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GREEK



Saloniki, May 11, 1918.

OF WHAT ARE WE IN NEED?

(Editorial)

Even though the results of the Third Liberty Loan did not measure up to the expectations of the Greek people, especially when compared to the proceeds of the Second Liberty Loan which exceeded the two-million-dollar mark in Chicago alone, nevertheless the totals, compared with those of other nationalities, were sufficiently satisfactory and reflect honor and prestige on our nationality.

By our enthusiasm and promptness in purchasing the newly issued bonds, we over-subscribed our share of the loan in Chicago, surpassing every other nationality. The Greeks of Chicago contributed \$167 per capita, thus ranking the highest in average individual contributions in proportion to the numbers of other foreign-language minorities of Chicago. The second highest contribution was \$128 per capita. The Italian subscription averaged \$28 dollars; the Germans came next with \$11 per capita. It is thus conclusively proven and reaffirmed that the

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Saloniki, May 11, 1918.

Greek people have a superior and higher conception of patriotism, that material things are considered of far lesser significance than sentiment and moral duty. They have maintained that material wealth is merely the servant for necessary duties. The Greeks have been endowed by nature with so many great virtues and superior qualities that through full development of them they will be enabled to occupy an enviable position, socially, economically, and politically, among the foremost nationalities of this great city. It is generally admitted that we, as a great nation in culture and intellectual attainment, should have long been in the vanguard of the earth's civilized nations, for Greece has weaned Christianity, she has given forth the blessings of civilization, and has profoundly influenced the cultural, intellectual, political, and economic life of all the great European nations. Our rich and inexhaustible historic and intellectual background is the foundation of modern languages, science, and art.

It is commonly admitted that in spite of our great historic heritage, we are sadly lacking in personal traits of intellectual distinction, education, and



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Saloniki, May 11, 1918.

refinement. The obvious reason for this is that we have never appreciated the innate capacities and potentialities with which we are endowed. On the contrary, we have never sought to devote ourselves to the cultivation of our minds and souls. By doing so, we could doubtless become marvelous citizens and admirable members of a great society of men. Our incurable egoism and selfishness is responsible for our failure to develop our inborn powers. We think that we know it all, that no one is better than we are, and that whatever we know or think is perfect, while whatever the others think or say is worthless.

It is about time we study and appreciate the fine qualities and exceptional virtues of other nationalities as well as the obligations which we are assuming because of our present-day needs. Prudence dictates that we should select whatever is useful and advantageous to us for self-development and self-improvement. Therefore, we should not adopt or recognize any method or system superficially without ascertaining in advance whether it is conducive to good, for too often the opposite is the case, and instead of good

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GREEK



Saloniki, May 11, 1918.

we receive evil. The thing that most contributes to our insufficiency and backwardness is the fact that our people have never tried hard enough to distinguish what are those good and useful elements which can enhance our progress and happiness, nor can they distinguish what those evil and injurious elements are which impede our progress and frustrate our efforts to attain happiness.

We notice that, on the one hand, as individuals, we progress and succeed regardless of the trade or profession we choose, but, on the other hand, collectively, we are hopelessly backward and deficient. Why? Because there is no coherent force among the members of our community; there is no uniformity, but complete social laxity and disorganization. Because the good and select ideas are not prevalent for they alone are able to organize, to produce an acceptable system.

Without some sort of a system nothing in the world can be successfully attained.

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Saloniki, May 11, 1918.

So, we are in need of systematic work; we must produce and support able and virtuous men who will be our leaders. Only thus will we be assured of progress in the social, economic, political, and national sphere.

But nothing can be accomplished at present, because brainless, incompetents, without any real ability or virtue, who are merely beautifully painted, hollow tin-cans, have the audacity to pose as self-appointed leaders amongst us. Although we know what they really are, we tolerate them. They are well known to both ourselves and to our American friends. Are we sure that they will not harm us in the future? They are false leaders, fakes, frauds.

Only the truth and it, alone, can and must prevail.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 11, 1918.

FALSE STATEMENT PUBLISHED

The statement, published in the local American newspaper, the Chicago Herald, to the effect that during the patriotic gathering in Orchestra Hall, at which His Excellency the Greek Ambassador, Mr. George Roufos, was present, registrations for Liberty Loan bonds netted the sum of one million dollars, is false. Because this statement is not true, and because he who circulated it has handicapped the good work of the Greek Committee, by giving the public a reason for distrusting future announcements of the Committee, we wish publicly to deny and refute this statement. No efforts to secure registrations were made at the gathering by members of the Committee, who have been authorized to obtain registrations only by going from store to store and from house to house.



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GREEK

WPA 10 PROJ 30275

Loxias, May 9, 1918.

### DEPARTURE OF DRAFTED GREEKS

#### A Sumptuous Farewell Dinner.

The above picture shows the proud Chicago Greeks drafted for the American Army. Mr. Nick Matalas, in honor of his drafted brother, Demetrios, and the rest of the Greek boys, gave a sumptuous good-bye dinner, which was remarkable for its lavishness, joviality and patriotism. Besides the departing boys, many prominent Chicago Greeks attended the dinner. Their names are listed on page three.

Kansas camp is the destination of the boys, where they will be privileged to don the U. S. Khaki uniform. The speakers at the dinner reminded the Greek youths of America what great significance the insignia of the United States have and how important it is to the wearer to repeat the words of the Spartan mother who handed her son his shield with the words "E tan E Epi Tas," i.e. return with it or (dead) upon it; in other words, he must never abandon his insignia.

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WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Loxias, May 9, 1918.

Patriotic speeches were delivered, and a few of the speakers used this slogan, "Fight for American if you can; if you can't fight, give your dollars! Fight with Liberty bonds. The spirit prevailing at the diners was "credit to the Greeks of Chicago." American patriotic songs were sung, and the hall was decorated with American flags.

Such gatherings and such a spirit are beneficial to the cause of America. We shall win the war quicker than we think. If the patriotic feeling of nations may be exalted to the highest pitch in order to augment their force of resistance, let us talk victory. Let us talk Liberty bonds day in and day out; let us feel these things as realities, and the war will be over with America the victor. Fall in line and print your name on the roll of honor.



L. CHOROMOKOS AND THE LIBERTY LOANS

A SPLENDID AND UNIQUE IDEA.



Greeks of Chicago be they friends of his or not, must be proud of the activities and patriotism of Mr. Louis Choromokos, who is one of the pioneers of the Greek community in Chicago, His name is associated with everything good in the annals of the Greek-American community. If it is philanthropy, education, generosity, enlightenment, church patriotism, or any other good thing, Louis Choromokos is on the front line in full panoply to bring results. That is Louis. Everybody knows and esteems the old boy. Why? Because he is real and true. What he does (he does) methodically, sincerely, and well. Here is what the Liberty Loan Shrapnel, a government publication for Cook County, says of Mr. Choromokos:

We have heard of all kinds of psychological method applied to Liberty Loan sales, but Mr. L. Choromokos, who sells Liberty bonds by mail, has something new and unique. His letters, signed "I Sell Liberty Bonds," with his picture printed on one of the four corners of the letterhead have brought incredible results. Thousands of such letters were mailed, and the psychological response was tremendous.



Loxias, May 9, 1918.

GREEK



Loxias note: Those who for one reason or another resent Mr. Choromokos's popularity must take a lesson or two of his ingenuity. He is a wonder; he brings home the bacon. He is not a piker; he outwits everybody. He is a credit to us all. Bravo, Louis, old boy! The country needs more of your type.

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Saloniki, May 4, 1918.

BE THRICE PRAISED!

(Editorial)

This is the eulogy of praise which was heard on all sides for the Greek people of Chicago. The reason for this praise is the proud and distinguished showing that the Chicago Greeks made in the nationwide Liberty Loan drive. The Greeks led all the other nationalities of Chicago in the purchase of Liberty bonds. According to official figures, the average contribution of the members of our Greek colony was \$167 per person, while the average contribution of other nationalities varied from ten to fifty dollars per person.

While the average Greek was expected to buy one one-hundred-dollar bond, he actually bought bonds to the amount of one hundred and sixty-seven dollars. In other words, he loaned sixty-seven dollars more than his share. We do not think, however, that praise should be given only to our local Greek colony, for we firmly believe that the Greeks of the entire North American



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Saloniki, May 4, 1918.

continent have given the same evidence of reliability and patriotism. They have made their patriotism clear beyond any doubt; they have shown to the Americans and other nationalities the superior qualities which their national history has so often demonstrated.

The entire Chicago press grasped the opportunity to give praise by writing hymns and paeans on the patriotism and the spirit of co-operation with which the Greek element hastened to subscribe to the Third Liberty Loan, thus supporting a cause, the success of which will greatly benefit Greece.

One can with full conviction say that no Greek in Chicago failed to purchase Liberty Loan bonds. Even some of our women invested in them, as did many well-to-do, kind, and provident parents, who bought one, two, or even more bonds in the names of their children. By our attitude and conduct in this drive we have risen high in the esteem of the American people of Chicago; we have been pardoned for foolish and evil deeds in which we have indulged during our stay in America, deeds for which our ignorance and backwardness must be held responsible.



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GREEK

Saloniki, May 4, 1918.

By participating so actively in this noble task the Greeks here are the forgers of closer ties between the American and Greek peoples. They have so pleased the American people and the President of the United States that the latter, through his representative, the American Minister in Greece, stated that every possible moral and material help would be offered Greece by the United States. The Greek immigrant of Chicago and America has invested his money in the safest and most profitable manner, while, at the same time, he has won the undivided sympathy and respect of the business world, by the support of which he prospers, and the admiration and esteem of American industry, in the factories of which he works.

That we may not be thought selfish or self-admiring we reprint an editorial from one of the prominent newspapers in Chicago, the Journal, in which the lofty patriotic sentiments and the noble qualities of the Greek people of Chicago are highly extolled.

The article reads as follows:

"The alien residents of Chicago have done remarkably well in subscribing to



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the Third Liberty Loan. We are now confident that they will do even better before the drive comes to an end. It is difficult to give the numbers of the various nationality groups participating in the nationwide campaign, since Bohemia, Poland, Lithuania, the Slavic peoples of Southeastern Europe, and many others are not recognized as nations. The following list of three European nationalities offers some interesting results:

"Nationality	Numbers	Loaned in dollars
"Germans	182,281	2,106,750
"Italians	45,169	1,280,000
"Greeks	6,564	1,100,000

"In other words, the Germans of Chicago subscribed for the amount of \$11.57 per capita; the Italians, for \$28.44; and the Greeks, for \$167.83.

"There are two important reasons why the Greeks should take the lead. First,



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the fact that, in comparison with the other nationalities, there are more men among them; second, their exceptional business ability. They are also worthy of notice for their genuine patriotism, their superb fighting qualities, and their love of philosophical contemplation and intellectual pursuits.

"Such were the factors and advantages that molded and steeled their nation, which, although subjected to Ottoman tyranny and suppression for almost four centuries, was always and continues to be to this day the most enlightened and the most prosperous nation in the Balkan peninsula. This is the reason why their record in the Liberty Loan drive is unsurpassed."

After this what Greek will not be proud and will not rejoice? There arises this question, however: Why do we not progress and prosper as a national political entity, while, as individuals, we are in the forefront? It is because a few despicable and corrupt characters are sowing the seeds of dissension, disobedience, and hate. It is because we lack the ability to work systematically; we lack the moral power to accept and espouse logical and beneficial systems.





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TEXT OF SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GREEK AMBASSADOR,  
AT ORCHESTRA HALL

"Our heart is ever carried to the plains of Picardy, where the freedom of the world is being hazarded. We follow with anxiety the soldiers of liberty who struggle heroically to stop the barbarous tide. We must not be afraid of the fury of the enemy. They will be smashed.

"Those who assail the democracies, in order to force upon the world absolutism, are fanatics. A teaching of fifty years has instilled in their minds the idea of subjection to the will of a divine majesty, the Kaiser. They thus become the apostles of the idea of absolutism, which they are trying to force upon the world.

"Let us be equally fanatic in our conception of freedom. Let us defend our ideal with the same tenacity, and we shall win. In spite of the strength of our enemies, we shall defeat them. The ancient Greeks were a mere handful

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 202/5



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of men; they defeated the Persian colossus because their love of freedom was a religious love, and because they preferred death to a life of subjection and slavery.

"We will win, if we strengthen not only our material strength, but also, and particularly, our moral strength. It is our moral strength that will increase the resistance and will secure victory. In our efforts to gain this end, we must abandon abstract discussions.....We must take the individual as he is, with his particular psychology. Peoples, as well as individuals, are subject to general laws. The collective or group interest impels peoples, as well as individuals. Abstract ideas appeal only to the aristocracy--not to the masses.

"Our armies are composed of men of superior mentality; our actions must inspire them. These armies are made up of various nationalities. Everyone of them has had different aspirations. We must be aware of these aspirations, so that we can inspire the nation concerned, and, as a consequence, the

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army which it furnishes. The English soldier, for instance, fights in order to maintain the world-wide power of Great Britain. The French soldier fights to liberate his beloved provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, which were taken from France against her will. The Italian and the Greek soldiers fight to free their brothers from an odious and horrible subjection. These sentiments are profound, and act powerfully upon the soldiers. The American soldier fights to save democracy, the destruction of which will threaten his freedom as well. Everyone who is fighting for the general ideal, is fighting also for his particular and cherished ideal. Have we strengthened the moral forces of these people? No.

"I read scholarly articles discussing the right of France to her provinces. The rights of Italy are discussed with legal terminology. Greeks, Serbians, and Roumanians have the prospect of being forced to give parts of their national territory to the Bulgarians, our common enemies. All that is said and written is gathered by the German system of propaganda, and is used by it in order to influence the fighting people. The work of discouragement,

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is fed by ourselves.

"The work of destruction must cease; only the work of creation must remain. All our attention, all our anxiety must be directed towards only one purpose--how shall we win the war. We shall win it, if the patriotic feeling of the peoples is raised to the highest level so as to augment their power of resistance. The victor will be the people who are able to resist a quarter of an hour longer. We must also work to destroy the morale of the enemy.

"Even today our best efforts only strengthen it; until today we have made a distinction between peoples and governments. Peoples are ruled according to their mentality; the German mentality completely accepts the concept which its government embodies. German Social Democracy has been the most obedient servant of Prussian militarism. When the more enlightened classes set such an example, what can the [political] conception of the majority of people be? The German people are as responsible for this war as their government, because

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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they accept the principle of domination. All the allies of Germany have the same responsibility--Germany is their master and they are her servants. The co-operation of these people with Germany force the Allies to maintain more than a million men in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Saloniki. If these men were fighting in France, the war would be over by now.

"Our enemies, knowing that they have friends and protectors among us, hope that even if they are defeated, they will have nothing to lose. This belief strengthens them and induces them to continue the struggle, in order, by such a victory, to obtain world domination, without any risk.

"All these discussions diminish our moral force. Let us win the war first. We shall have time to discuss other matters afterwards. Our claims can be discussed freely and settled easily because between honest peoples such as the champions of freedom, every question will be settled in good faith. All our efforts must be co-ordinated in such a way as to augment our forces, material as well as moral. We must save ourselves, save the freedom of the

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world, and our principles will be imposed without any resistance.

"Acting thus, we shall win. Whatever may be the strength of our enemies--whatever may be the difficulties involved in securing, by our sacrifice, the freedom of the world--we shall render to humanity the greatest service. The role of America in the final result will be the most prominent. May I shout: Long live America! Long live Greece! Long live the Greeks of Chicago!

"May God bless our arms in this war for liberty, justice, peace, and humanity."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 27, 1918.

HAIL, LIBERTY, HAIL!

(Editorial)

From the sacred bones  
Of gallant Grecians come;  
And as of old all-conquering,  
Hail, liberty, hail!

This is the sacred symbol which our fathers bequeathed to us with religious piety and reverence. In the name of this symbol they conjured us to guard and keep freedom as our most precious possession.

Under the banner of Christian faith, under the protection of our holy church, and under the folds of our blue and white flag, which symbolizes our free





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skies, our fathers gathered, took counsel, and decided to throw off the chains of slavery. Drawing their scimitars, they went forth like fearless lions against the barbarian Turk, singing with their wives and children: "Better an hour of freedom than forty years of prison and slavery." As pious beneficiaries and guardians of this sacred will and bequest, we are under obligation to preserve and protect it at whatever cost against any unholy hand that would, even for one moment, violate the sanctity of the sacred temple of our liberty, which our honored and glorious ancestors bequeathed to us with many superhuman sacrifices.

Yes, it is this same freedom, our invaluable possession and adored goddess, which the conqueror's and tyrant's greed, like a violent and relentless torrent, threatens to destroy. These barbarous peoples, driven by a savage spirit of destruction and conquest, have united for the purpose of destroying the world and putting the peoples of the earth under their yoke.





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Greece, America, and the Allied nations are now waging a titanic and fearful war against the Central Powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary), whose victory means our enslavement and destruction.

We are under obligation to defend our freedom and that alone, for that is the power that allows us to think, act, and choose freely. If we are to preserve these privileges and natural rights we need our freedom, and to win this, the greatest of blessings, we must fight. This fight, however, imposes upon us many heavy sacrifices, especially material ones.

Our greatest need is money, without which we can do nothing. It is through our liberty that we create and preserve our wealth, while without liberty, with the yoke of subjection and bondage weighing heavily on our necks, our wealth and possessions belong to our "lord and master." Here is where the advantage lies in offering not only our moral support and patriotic fervor, but also our material assistance to our government, by subscribing to the Liberty Loan--



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liberty and the National Loan are one and the same; they are inextricably interwoven. Whoever wants liberty must also want the Loan.

Therefore, onward Greek-Americans, patriotic and brave sons of freedom! Let us all purchase Liberty Loan bonds, which will be issued soon.

In the measure of our ability, let us endeavor to contribute toward the success and triumph of this war of liberation, through which the destiny of subject and oppressed peoples will be determined, as well as the victory of justice and liberty through democracy. After we have performed our duty let us shout: Hail, liberty, hail!



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Loxias, Apr. 24, 1918.

LIBERTY LOAN REPORT  
Greeks Ahead of All Nationalities

Official statistics show that the Greeks of Chicago as a national group have subscribed \$1,700,000 for Liberty Loans.

The report shows that the Greek race in Chicago, according to its population, has attained the highest percentage in buying Liberty bonds.

This is very encouraging and an incontrovertible proof of the Greek's patriotism, which is inherent in his race. The Greeks may have, as human beings, many faults, but patriotism is very strong in their make-up. Bravo, fellow Greeks! But remember that true patriotism has no limit. A service to the country today and tomorrow is not enough; a patriot must stand willing and ready to serve his country today, tomorrow, and forever.

It is also the province of patriotism to inspire and urge one's fellow citizens to follow one's example. Day and night, in business, at home, in church, and everywhere we must remember our country. America today is our

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country, and therefore, America is everything to us. Stop at nothing, consider nothing but our beloved country. All other things are secondary; America is first, last, and everything.

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GREEK

Loxias, Apr. 24, 1918.

GREEK HISTORY

Buy Liberty Bonds! Remember the Flag of Liberty! Support it!

(Editorial)

A little retrospection in Greek history is necessary and advisable when intelligence needs a guiding hand.

The ancient Greeks used to say, "He who is not a Greek is a barbarian," an awful statement, which is nevertheless true.

Today in the twentieth century Loxias says, "He who buys a Liberty Bond buys freedom and civilization; and he who, having money, does not buy a Liberty Bond, buys German barbarism."

Dispute this statement if you please. Right now we may familiarly appreciate this proverb of the ancient Greeks. The American flag today flies the seas of the world for liberty and civilization, and he who does not support that flag is naturally a barbarian.





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Of course a few cosmologists would say that we are today just as much fanatics as the ancient Greeks were in advocating such erroneous doctrine. They are right, of course, in the last analysis. But today, in our present stage of evolution, we have barbarians and non-barbarians, and the only way to preserve civilization is to fight against the barbarians. And when national frontiers are removed and worldwide unity exists, then naturally the ideal state of the cosmologists will materialize.

If Greek history were more generally and thoroughly taught, it is safe to suppose that we should see more poise, more comprehension, and more sense of proportion in the discussion of the present world tragedy.

Ancient Greece was a human experiment-station. This marvelous intellectual, able, versatile, and active people which inhabited Greece tried almost every device in government that man could think of.

They missed, however, that peculiar form of federalism which is the glory and the strength of America, the system in which the central power has



Loxias, Apr. 24, 1918.

a certain direct action on the citizen as well as on the confederate states; but with this one exception ancient Greece had about everything from the darkest despotism to the freest town meeting. There is hardly one of all those reforms which are popularly demanded today on which the history of Greece does not throw light.

Nor is this all. The blessings of liberty and the curse of empire, the value of arbitration and the ravages of civil war, the inevitable tendency of militarism to produce the worst rather than the best form of government - these things can be studied in Greek history, free from the prejudices and the passions which we bring to the perusal of times nearer to our own.

The importance of Greek history is beyond dispute. Whenever you bring up the question of the origin of any great modern movement, you are pretty sure to find that a sound knowledge of the history of Greece inspired its evolution.



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Liberty Loans and other similar responses to the appeals of governments are found in Greek history.

And "he who does not buy Liberty Bonds if not a pauper is a barbarian."

Remember the flag of civilization and liberty and support it! That flag is the United States.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 20, 1918.

HERE AGAIN WE ARE CALLED BY DUTY

(Editorial)

Again the bell of liberty rings, calling the children of the United States of America to duty. We need money, say the leaders and official political heads of this country; without it we can do nothing.

We are all called upon to contribute whatever we can afford--as did the widow of whom we spoke yesterday [last week]--with gladness and joy, for both our mothers [America and Greece] demand this. Our two beloved mothers are struggling desperately and bravely with mutual adoration and support, as the hens do when, in order to protect and save their young chicks from being killed by the furious storm, they gather the little ones under their feathers. One of these mothers in our parable is Greece, our first love, our mother country; the other one is America, our kind, foster parent.



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We are Greeks by birth and descent, but Americans by choice and domicile. We have a two-fold sacred interest in being Americans, directed toward the same common goal. We have Greek blood in our veins, but we also have American stamina and fortitude based on the fact that we are given limitless opportunities and a wide scope within which to expend our energies and give full expression to our abilities and genius.

For both these heritages and gifts we are justly proud and immeasurably happy; in our pride, as Greeks, we do not spare anything to justify them. Lo! the hour of danger has come, the greedy and bloodthirsty foe threatens to destroy everything by iron and fire. The danger alarm is sounding, inviting all faithful and true children from everywhere to rally in the defense.

Some are rushing to swell the ranks of the army and navy, ready to sacrifice their lives for their country engaged in struggle; others, who have not been favored to be called directly in the military services, are asked to contribute

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their material support. All, everyone, are now summoned to fight for "hearth and altar," for our own safety.

If we think that this necessity, this obligation is sacred and inevitable for the native-born, those who are not immediately threatened by the barbarous foe, but who are fighting with the inspiration of noble ideals and principles for the vindication of justice, how are we to regard this same obligation, for which they gave up comfort and a peaceful life in order to go to the battle-fields of Europe to fight for our safety and spare us the dreadful experience of becoming enslaved? We are truly in danger of slavery and degradation if Kaiserist Germany and Hun atrocities are successful and victorious. We have the same obligation to serve, to fight, to be motivated by the same ideology, and be ready to defend it. It is a holy obligation; it is a patriotic duty. And is there any more glorious sacrifice than for one's country?

Has love for country been better expressed than by our great ancestors, the heroes of Marathon, Salamis, Thermopylae, and Periclean Greece, who proclaimed:

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"The country is holier, more deserving of honor and reverence than father or mother, or all the ancestors; and it is held in incomparably higher esteem by the gods and men who have reason"?

What shall we profit if we preserve all our treasures, when we lose our country?

Can we really be masters and possessors of anything when we lose our freedom and our country is put under the weighty yoke of a humiliating subjugation, especially under the yoke of the Huns?

Is there any more valuable and precious treasure than liberty, thanks to which we can think freely, and consequently decide and act in such a way that anything can be accomplished?

Who can deny that, given the indispensable presupposition of freedom, anything can be accomplished, while by submission and suppression all is lost?

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Who can deny that the individual is part of the whole, and that the former is less than the latter? Therefore, who will spare the individual or the component part, when he is certain to save and win the whole, the group?

There is where our interest lies, and this is what is recommended by our leaders and those who are masters of our fate. It is asked to dispose of the part to save the whole. The most remarkable observation is that it is not demanded that we give part of our wealth and resources, but to loan that part of our money which we can afford to invest, in order to secure and protect our material and general interests.

By whom is this asked? By the one to whom all belongs and from whom everything flows in great abundance. After all these blessings, who can deny help?

With such thoughts our government has the courage to issue the Third Liberty Loan bonds, to the subscription of which it calls upon all to come with a

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willing heart.

Onward then, let us take part in this sacred loan, which is being launched for the safety of our two countries and ourselves, and let us exclaim in stentorian voice that we are standing here ready to sacrifice our all, to destroy the barbarian and save ourselves!

Let us go to the banks and savings vaults with hands and pockets filled with money, which we earned with the freedom and blessings of this land; let us buy the sacred papers of the Liberty Loan. These papers are United States Government bonds, which secure our wealth, guarantee our freedom, and constitute a good investment.

The purchaser of Liberty bonds is an honorable and a true patriot, while he who is indifferent and refuses to make any offer is considered dishonorable and countryless.



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Let us all, in this great city, march forward and do our duty, giving succor and adding strength to our two imperiled countries.



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GREEK



Loxias, Apr. 18, 1918.

GREEK ENERGY IN THE LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

The Mason City Times, Tuesday Morning, April 9, 1918.

Greek-Born Men of City Putting Many to Shame

Prominent Chicago Greek is Here for the Drive - Many Native-Born Citizens  
May Well Take Lessons in Patriotism from Them

p. 1

Mason City's Liberty Loan quota will be doubled or more than doubled in subscriptions if the bond purchasers of native-born Americans approach the ratio of those who were born in Greece, and who in many cases are not yet naturalized!

In spite of any reasons which they may have to think that their patriotism was not appreciated in the past, that they were misjudged, and that their motives were misinterpreted, the Greeks are going far beyond everybody's

Loxias, Apr. 18, 1918.



expectations in their subscriptions.

### Special Meetings

Special meetings for Greek citizens, held under the direction of the Foreign Language Division of the Seventh Federal Reserve District organization, were held at the industrial plants of the city yesterday with good results.

The speaker assigned to Mason City was a fine one - a really prominent Greek-American, whose services have been recognized recently by his native land.

This man is Constantine P. Triandafil, of Chicago, head of a great importing and exporting house, a man who stands high in Chicago, with Americans of other descent as well as with Greeks.

Mr. Triandafil understands the Liberty Loan proposition thoroughly and is heart and soul in the campaign. To emphasize this, he told a Mason City Greek



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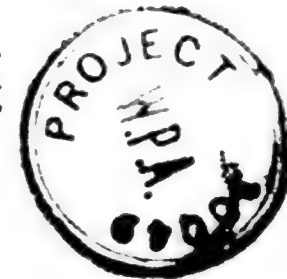
to-day that he "would fight shoulder to shoulder with the Devil if necessary in order to win the war."

"If you are willing to do that," said the Mason City Greek, "I'll stake all I've got," and he proceeded to write a check for most of his bank balance for Liberty bonds.

### **Many Meetings**

The first meeting for Greeks was held at the Lehigh plant at 11:30 A. M. yesterday. All the men gathered in the machine shop. Oscar E. Davis, superintendent, said last night that the statements of Mr. Triandafil had brought results, for several Greeks had already, of their own accord, made their second subscriptions when they realized how much depended, both for the country of their adoption and for their native land, on the success of the loan.

At 1:15 P. M. another fine meeting was held at the Northwestern States Portland



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Cement plant, in the engine-room, where equally good results were obtained.

In the afternoon meetings were held at two central points in the brickyard district. Last evening another meeting took place in the big cafe on Jackson Avenue, which was thronged with foreign-born workers, and tremendous results were obtained.

The Chicago man has just one complaint to make of Mason City - that is the manner in which the really good things which the Greeks have done here seem to have been overlooked. As a result of his visit a permanent Chamber of Commerce committee, headed by James J. Manusos, is to be named, which will handle all matters relating to Greek-American residents.

April 9, 1918.

Mr. Constantine P. Triandafil,  
175 West Jackson Boulevard,  
Chicago, Illinois.



Loxias, Apr. 18, 1918.

My dear Mr. Triandafil:

I take pleasure in enclosing a copy of my report to Mr. Charles H. McNider, Director of Sales for Iowa, Third Liberty Loan, in regard to your work here, also a clipping from this morning's local paper.

I must add that personally I feel indebted to you for your generous and valuable help among our Greek friends in Mason City. With hopes that we may meet again, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. B. Sherman,  
Director of Sales for Mason City,  
Iowa, Third Liberty Loan.

April 9, 1918.

Mr. Charles H. McNider,  
Director of Sales for Iowa, Third Liberty Loan.

Loxias, Apr. 18, 1918.

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My dear Mr. McNider: I am pleased to report that Mr. Constantine P. Triandafil of Chicago reported to the office yesterday morning, April 8, and spent the day holding meetings among our Greek friends. The fact that we shall report 100 per cent of sales among the people of Greek birth here is evidence of the effectiveness of his work. He has wonderful force and influence among his people and should be sent to them wherever they may be in need of enlightenment as to the help they may and should be to our government.

Very truly yours,

C. B. Sherman,  
Director of Sales for Mason City,  
Third Liberty Loan.

The above statements speak for themselves as to the patriotism of the Greeks in America. We congratulate Mr. Triandafil for his whole-hearted cooperation in national affairs, and we assure him that the community is proud of him.



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Loxias, April 18, 1918.

GREEK MASS-MEETING FOR THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

GREEK AMBASSADOR HERE FOR THAT PURPOSE

ENTHUSIASM AND PATRIOTISM THUNDER THROUGH THE HALL

p. 1- A crowd of five thousand Greeks packed Orchestra Hall at the rally for the Third Liberty Loan. Noted Americans delivered patriotic speeches, and the Greek Ambassador, Mr. Rousos, who came here from Washington to assist in the Liberty Loan campaign, addressed the crowd in a heart-to-heart talk, eliminating the usual oratorical phrases and identifying himself with the spirit of Isocrates, arousing thereby unparalleled enthusiasm in his auditors. He said that to-day history is repeating itself.

"America to-day is fighting the war of liberty and democracy to save the world from barbarism, as Greece did in the past. To-day Greece, the mother of democracy, and America, the true daughter of democracy, are fighting shoulder to shoulder for these divine principles. Helping



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America to win the war not only benefits you here; it also benefits Greece and all your friends and relatives there. Before you think of food and clothing for yourself, you must think of America, which is fighting the holiest war in the history of the world. America is not fighting to expand in territory but to spread American enlightenment all over the world. Buy Liberty Bonds - buy more than anybody else. You and I owe many things to America; let us show America and the world that we are Greeks to the last drop of our blood, that we will fight for these divine principles not only by purchasing Liberty Bonds but by standing ready to shed our blood if need be, as our famous forefathers did."

Because many distinguished Americans were present, His Excellency delivered a second speech in English. And by a pre-arranged understanding, as soon as he finished his English speech, the orchestra began to play the American anthem, which swept the people off their feet. The thunderous enthusiasm was heard blocks and blocks away.

The Greeks are to be congratulated for this patriotic demonstration because like begets like. It has a great effect upon the masses. Bravo! Let us keep the fire burning.

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Saloniki, Apr. 13, 1918.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GREEK AMBASSADOR  
AT WASHINGTON ARRIVES IN CHICAGO

Mr. George Rousos, Greece's Ambassador to the United States, arrived in Chicago to visit our Greek community and participate in the observance of patriotic ceremonies.

It is needless to write about the personal distinction and diplomatic accomplishments of the man, for the high official position which he occupies, especially in such critical times, attests the importance of our distinguished guest. We can only emphasize that his visit here is connected with general efforts to attain some purpose, so this purpose must be of great importance.

The main purpose of Mr. Rousos' presence here is to encourage and give added impetus to patriotic sentiments, efforts, and activities which concern national affairs and especially the Third Liberty Loan, for which we must all do



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our very best. It is incumbent upon every Greek of Chicago to do his duty and fulfill the purpose for which the Ambassador came here.

Today, at 1:30 P. M., he will speak in the auditorium of Orchestra Hall, 216 South Michigan Avenue. During the mass meeting the distinguished Professor of Classical Greek Literature and Studies at the University of Chicago, Mr. Paul Shorey, and others will speak. A United States Navy band will play various national and patriotic pieces. A sumptuous and magnificent dinner will be given in the evening at the La Salle Hotel by the great and powerful patriotic National Security League. We take this occasion to urge all to become members of this organization. Mr. John W. Thomas, assistant cashier of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, will preside over this dinner, which is given in honor of the Greek Ambassador.

Tickets for this patriotic gathering are distributed free of charge. Those wishing to secure tickets may call at the offices of Saloniki.



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∟ (Saloniki) Editor's note:- A true translation of this article was filed with the Postmaster at Chicago on the 13th day of April, 1918, as required by the act of October 6, 1917.∟



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Saloniki, Apr. 13, 1918.

PRICELESS IS HONOR; HAPPY IS HE WHO POSSESSES IT

(Editorial)

Bonds of the Third Liberty Loan have been on sale since the latter part of last week in Chicago and throughout the United States. A telegram coming from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, at midnight, Friday, announced throughout the length and breadth of the United States that the Third Liberty Loan is at the disposal of the general public, and that the coverage of this loan is left to and depends upon the patriotism of the people.

The news of this telegraphic wire was followed by the firing of guns, the ringing of church bells in every village, by the screaming sirens of factories and ships. For half an hour the deafening noise was announcing to the Kaiser and his allies that the inexhaustible wealth and riches of America are ready to be mobilized and used in the defense of





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the freedom of all peoples and for the rescue of humanity.

Such was the psychological condition of the people, and its patriotism rose to such heights that on the next day, with the opening of the banks, literally millions of bonds of this patriotic loan were offered and sold in behalf of the sacred struggle for freedom.

What moved and moves all deeply, however, is the offer of a widow, who lost her only son in the war, to buy the first bond sold in this great Liberty Loan drive.

Rejoice all you tender, noble, and patriotic hearts; you whose heart is pulsating hopefully and bravely every day, always remembering those who are fighting in the field of honor, those who left behind all and marched to distant foreign soil, far from home and hearth, far from the bosom of family and beloved ones, to fight for civilization and the freedom of all peace-loving peoples.





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Saloniki, Apr. 13, 1918.

Rejoice, ye proud and honored parents, who have borne such lions, such knights, and angels. You, too, honored sisters, who have been deprived of the pillars and pride of your homes.

Rejoice and again rejoice, ye honored wives that are bereft of husband and protector; you, too, beloved and dearest children, that with tears in your eyes have seen the father depart, the father, who upon leaving home, left such an unfilled void, but on returning, brought such happiness and joy. This person has now left for the slaughtering grounds. Rejoice, you feeble creatures, who do not know whether you will again see him who gave you life and an honorable name.

Rejoice and again rejoice, ever-glorious and honored United States of America, you that have borne, reared, and raised these heroic men, who, on being separated from us, are going to fight under the Stars and Stripes, far away from your sacred soil, for the great principles of liberty, equality, and independence, which are indispensable and



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 13, 1918.

vital elements in the life and well-being of your noble sons.

Rejoice and again rejoice, American men and women, children of a classic, honored, and sacred land, fight for lofty ideals, and sacrifice your life and wealth for the sake of civilization and for the sacred and inalienable rights of all men and nations.

If you will not find rest in the land in which you first saw the bright sunlight; if you Greeks are not laid to rest in the sweet bosom of Greece's soil; Americans, if your graves are not decorated by the fragrant flowers of California and Florida, they will be adorned with the pure white marble of Pentelieus [Translator's note: Mountain in Greece-- marble quarry], and the gleaming marble of Italy, with which glorious mausoleums will be erected in your honor, in which your ivory bones will be placed. On your eternal monuments the history of the world will inscribe your glorious names in golden letters.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 13, 1918.

If generations since the times of the Greeks and Romans commemorate the names of the heroes of Marathon and the fallen at Leuctra, the generations of all time will commemorate and bless your names; your glory and renown will live forever, even unto the end of time.



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IV

GREEN

Saloniki, Apr. 13, 1918.

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE COMMITTEE FORMED

To the Greeks of Chicago and Cook County:

In order to promote the sale of bonds of the Third Liberty Loan and contact all Americans of foreign descent as soon as possible, it was decided to appoint registration committees from among the various nationalities in Chicago.

A committee composed of Greeks was appointed by the director of the foreign language division, which, together with a subcommittee, will call on you in the near future in order to explain the purpose of the loan and obtain your registration for the Liberty Loan drive.

Now and always the Greek people are and have been most enthusiastic and generous supporters of their adopted country, America.

Now the opportunity is offered us to convince the world of this. We can



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 13, 1918.

give great proof of our devotion, loyalty, and self-sacrifice for country and flag by oversubscribing that part of the loan which we are expected to cover. Let us assist the committee by presenting a much larger amount in subscriptions than any other nationality can offer.

If the Greek people are not to remain behind in subscriptions, for it is expected of them to do their part, they must register through the Greek committee that will call on them personally.

Paul Demos  
Secretary of Third Liberty  
Loan Greek Committee.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 13, 1918.

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE CONTEST ANNOUNCED

Dear Publisher of Saloniki: We request you to publish in your newspaper the fact that the Greek Committee for the Third Liberty Loan campaign is sponsoring a contest among the Greek sellers of Liberty Bonds in Chicago and Cook County.

The committee will award to the one who sells the greatest number of bonds a first prize of a one-hundred-dollar Liberty Bond. In addition, the committee will publicly compliment the winner for his patriotic service and his valuable contribution to a great national cause. To the winner of second place will be awarded a Liberty Bond of fifty dollars; to the winner of third place five Savings Stamps will be given.

Those who desire to take part in the contest are requested to notify the publisher of the paper to which they subscribe; he will gladly publish their names. They must also apply to Mr. Paul Demos, Secretary of the Greek Committee, who will supply them with the necessary information as to registration procedure.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 13, 1918.

Hoping that you will print this notice in your distinguished paper,

We remain,

The Liberty Loan Campaign Committee,  
Foreign Language Division

Paul Demos,  
Secretary of the Greek Committee





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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 13, 1918.

BUY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS  
Third Liberty Loan

Buy bonds of the Third Liberty Loan. It is a duty and obligation to our adopted country, as well as to our motherland. Do not keep your money locked up in safes, for it does not bring gain either to you or to the government which has need of the money to realize its high purposes, that is, to secure the prevalence of liberty and democracy throughout the world, and especially among the oppressed peoples.

Also, do not keep your money with you or hide it in any part of your home. To do so is very foolish, for not only does it not produce any interest for you, but you are running the risk of losing it.

Buy bonds of the Liberty Loan and in this way you are insuring your money and benefiting yourselves and your country. Be assured that you, too, are doing all in your power to rid the world of the Kaiser, to restore a lasting, world peace, which is sought by America and her Allies. Onward to your duty!



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon  
208 S. La Salle St.; Chicago, Ill.  
April 12, 1918.

(Letter sent by Mr. Nels E. Hokanson, Secretary of the Liberty Loan Committee, to Mr. C. Mammon.)

Dear Sir:

Mr. N. Salopoulos has suggested that you act as Director of Publicity for the Greek Division during the present campaign, and if this is agreeable to you we shall be glad to have you furnish us with a list of the Greek papers which, in your opinion, are absolutely loyal and entitled to any paid advertising which may be given out.

In furnishing this list, please give us as near as possible the circulation of each paper and what the charges would be for full-page advertisements. We hope to have at least two such advertisements during the present campaign, and would like also to have you, together with the editors and

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Hannon, Apr. 12, 1918.

other qualified men, prepare copy for such full-page advertisements which, in your opinion, would have the best effect on the Greek reading public. This copy should be sent to us as soon as possible, together with the other information.

Trusting that you will be able to act in this capacity, we are,

Yours very truly,

Nels M. Hokanson,  
Secretary.

MM:S

Saloniki, Apr. 6, 1918.

THE PATRIOTIC LIBERTY LOAN

Why Every Greek Should Buy Liberty Loan Bonds Accord-  
ing to His Financial Means

by

Constantine Salopoulos, Editor of Saloniki

First: Because he is thus contributing to the altar of liberty and so gaining every advantage.

Second: By subscribing to the Liberty Loan, he is helping to bring this bloody war to a conclusion.

Third: Because he is showing his loyalty and patriotism to this, his adopted country in which he is enjoying the blessings of freedom.

Fourth: He will be highly esteemed by the American people and will thus improve his business and economic status.

Fifth: He will have the courage and liberty to ask for the help and protection



Saloniki, Apr. 6, 1918.

of the Americans if need be.

**Sixth:** Because this money will be spent not only for the needs of this country, but for the needs of the allies as well; consequently our homeland, Greece, will be benefited indirectly.

**Seventh:** Because almost all of this money will be spent on food supplies and war materials; consequently there will be a greater circulation of currency, a fact which shall greatly improve employment.

**Eighth:** Because Liberty Loan bonds are the safest investment, for the bonds are protected by the national wealth of the United States, which is estimated to be about two hundred and fifty billion dollars. The banks are guaranteeing this loan.

**Ninth:** Because they (the bonds) yield an interest of four and one-half per cent, which is more than any bank pays. This loan is free of any tax. The bank interest is six and one-half per cent, but is liable to taxation.



Saloniki, Apr. 6, 1918.

Tenth: Because the holder of even one such bond can boast and be proud that he, too, has done his part in this sacred struggle for freedom.

Eleventh: Because these bonds represent cash, and one may sell them at any time he feels the need to do so. They can be transferred to anyone and can be used as security for a loan.

Twelfth: Because he may save and buy a few bonds at a time by paying small amounts at a time, if he has not very much money to pay in cash. In this way, by saving two dollars weekly, one can buy a fifty-dollar bond in twenty-five weeks. By saving four dollars a week, one can buy a one hundred-dollar bond in the same length of time, and so forth and so on.

While there is so much gain in buying Liberty Loan bonds, the buyer will sustain no loss, or run no risk whatsoever. We urge all the Greek people of Chicago to buy Liberty Loan bonds, and they will profit greatly in so many ways.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 30, 1918.

CIRCULAR OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO  
ALL ORGANIZATIONS IN AMERICA

[Picture of Mr. McAdoo, one-column half-tone, 3"x6"]



Registration for the Third Liberty Loan begins on April 6, the first anniversary of this nation's entrance into the war for freedom and justice. On this occasion, W.G. McAdoo, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, addressed the following circular letter to the various associations, clubs, and churches:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

"In order that the present war in which we are engaged may come to a happy and victorious conclusion for the satisfaction of the honor and rights of America and the freedom of the world, your government is forced to ask for more funds. For this reason it has been already announced that the Third Liberty Loan issue is out.



Saloniki, Mar. 30, 1918.

"Registration for this Liberty Loan will begin on April 6, 1918, that is, on the first anniversary of our entrance into the war on the side of the hard-pressed Allies.

"Americans of foreign birth and descent, both individually as well as through their organizations, clubs, and churches, have responded to the two previous appeals for Liberty Loans in such a way that I was deeply pleased. I am confident that the Third Liberty Loan will receive your wholehearted and spontaneous support, regardless of sect, sex, age, or place of birth.

"To insure the success of our purpose, the success of the drive for the Loan, organized and systematic efforts must be made. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that all organized bodies co-operate and assist in the forthcoming Liberty Loan campaign. I hope that the government will be offered this co-operation without reservation.



(Signed) "William G. McAdoo  
Secretary of the Treasury."

Saloniki, Mar. 30, 1918.

With this circular, the following communication from the Liberty Loan Publicity Bureau of the Treasury Department was sent to us:



"Gentlemen:

"Referring to the above request of your government, issued by the United States Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. W.G. McAdoo, and assured in advance that you will receive this appeal willingly, inspired by the desire to again give proof of your patriotism, I request that your organization or church immediately take proper action to participate in an organized fashion in the Liberty Loan campaign.

"A special committee which may have been already appointed, or which will be appointed shortly, must meet at once to make plans for systematic organization and operation.

"Enclosed herewith we are sending you all the necessary directions and information so that your committee may be enabled to work effectively among the

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Saloniki, Mar. 30, 1918.

members of your organization for the Third Liberty Loan.

"Very truly yours,  
"Frank R. Wilson Director of  
the Publicity Service."



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 23, 1918.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE GREEK PEOPLE  
IN CHICAGO AND EVERYWHERE  
An Appeal of the United States Government

Greeks! Lend a helping hand to your native land, America, and the Allies!

Pay attention to and obey the suggestions and appeals of the President of the United States and Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Food Administration. Conserve, save, and do not waste any food; do not underestimate the danger that America and the Allies are risking by an insufficiency and shortage of food resources. Ample and plentiful food supplies are one of the most important means by which a final victory for the Allied and American Armies can be won.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 16, 1918.

### THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Registration for subscribers to the Third Liberty Loan begins on April 6. It is a loan which will be used by the government to preserve and protect the freedom of the peoples of the world, as well as our own. Your loan yields four per cent interest guaranteed by the United States Government. This is another opportunity which is afforded us to prove our loyalty and patriotism to America. Besides being given the advantage of material and moral gain, we are privileged to come and contribute to the altar of liberty.

Get ready and register as subscribers to the Third Liberty Loan. A committee composed of Greek people is about to be formed. You must all call on this committee, if you want to register. Let us make a fine showing in the number of Greeks registering, even though many of us cannot make an equally impressive showing in regard to actual financial subscriptions. We will



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 16, 1918.

demonstrate to our great and glorious adopted country, the United States of America, that we are by nature a freedom-loving people.

Onward all, to our duty!



Saloniki, Mar. 16, 1918.

CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE REPRESENTATIVES  
FOR THE SALE OF LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

Two conferences of foreign language representatives took place last week for the sale of Liberty Loan bonds. The first conference took place at the Liberty Loan headquarters of the seventh district of the Federal Reserve Bank system. Felix J. Streyckmans, the president, and Nels N. Hokanson, the vice-president of the foreign-language division, prepared a plan by which they will communicate with a population of more than one million, speaking foreign languages.

The representatives of the foreign language groups are as follows: F. J. Streyckmans, Belgian; A. J. Cermak, Bohemian; Masaki Shimadju, Japanese; J. R. Palandech, Serbian; Ernest Kusswurn, German; Antonio Ferrari, Italian; Henry Hertz, Danish; A. O. Stang, Norwegian; Harry A. Lipsky, Jewish; J. J. Elias and John I. Bagdziunas, Lithuanian; Henry S. Henschen, Swiss;





Saloniki, Mar. 16, 1918.

Paul S. Newey, Assyrian; Steven Von Fay, Hungarian; C. Salopoulos, Greek; Edward de la Gourneur, French; and J. Spolarsky, Russian.

Professor Knott of the University of Chicago has notified the representatives that the University of Chicago will furnish volunteer translators whenever they need them. The president of each nationality or foreign community will undertake to work among the members of his nationality. The president of the savings department will be assisted by a state chairman for each of the five states of a district, and by a special committee for the affairs of Chicago and Cook County. The state chairman for Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa will organize their own states according to counties, which will be subdivided in local committees.

On April 6, the gun will be fired giving the signal for the beginning of the Liberty Loan drive. The first shot for the beginning of the Third Liberty Loan campaign in the seventh district was fired from the La Salle Hotel on



Saloniki, Mar. 16, 1918.

Friday, when the chairmen of three hundred and thirty-eight counties of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa met and concluded the day's activities with a dinner in the evening. There were several speakers, among whom were: J. B. McDougal, chairman of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank; C. H. Scheepe, vice-president of the district Executive Committee; Vatin W. Kneath, secretary of the Executive Committee; Lawrence Howe, Chairman of the speakers' bureau; Vilbur D. Nesbit, publications chairman; Mrs. George Bass, secretary of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee; Miss Grace Dixon, chairman for the Women's Government Savings Department; and Felix Streyckmans, director of the Foreign Language Department.

Honorary guests at this dinner were: Lowden, Governor of Illinois; Harding, Governor of Iowa; Sleeper, Governor of Michigan; Phillips, Governor of Wisconsin, and Mr. Wilbur D. Lesbit, president of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Last Saturday at about 1:00 P. M., a dinner was given at the Sherman Hotel by the State Council of Defence in honor of the newspaper publishers of



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 16, 1918.

Illinois. Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was the honorary guest.



Loxias, Mar. 14, 1918, p. 1

GREEK



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GREEKS AWAIT LIBERTY LOAN CALL.

Preparations are well under way for the next Liberty Loan campaign, which opens April 6, and members of the committee representing the Greek-speaking people of Chicago are organizing and laying plans, although no official announcement has been made from Washington as to the amount of the bond issue or other details in connection with it.

One of the diligent and efficient workers on the committee is Geo. L. Matalas, president of the Greek Liberal League, who was prominent in the last campaign and is confident that the Greeks of Chicago will surpass their excellent record on that occasion in the next Liberty Loan drive.

"We are more intensely anxious and determined to buy Liberty bonds next time than ever before because our dollars are going to help in establishing the liberty not only of America, of which we are a part, but also of Greece, from which we came," said Mr. Matalas several days ago. "With this twofold interest before us, we will see to it that the Greeks of Chicago shall not be laggards.

GREEK



Loxias, Mar. 14, 1918.

"We are going to the limit, and if necessary, we will make sacrifices to take more than our full share of Liberty bonds, so that we may make our influence felt in helping the United States directly and Greece indirectly. We are all in this war and determined to win. If the United States and its Allies lose, we shall all be lost."

Aside from patriotism, which of course is the chief consideration, and for which the Greeks are distinguished, there is the idea of investment in buying Liberty bonds. They are the safest in the world. Yet, even if we were asked to give our money to the Government instead of lending it, that would still be an honorable privilege. But we are not asked to do that. We shall get every dollar back, with interest. Most important of all, the Greeks will have the priceless satisfaction of knowing that we are doing our share, by buying all the bonds that we can afford, in helping to free the world from the heel of autocracy, selfish domination, and cruelty, and in establishing the ideal of freedom and equality.

(Treasury Department, Bureau of Publicity, Liberty Loan, Chicago District)

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 2, 1918.

THE REAL MEANING OF THRIFT

BY

James A. Davris

(Chairman of the War Finance Committee and of  
the Bureau of Public Bonds in Cook County)

Thrift, as a characteristic of a nation and people, is one of the most vital elements for the prosperity and power of any nation. It is one of the greatest factors for the continuation of the war and for steady progress in time of peace.

Thrift is a self-imposed rule against any extravagance and waste. It is a principle, which, by application, becomes a habit, a compulsion to progress. It is a cause of stimulation for industry and activity, discouraging or correcting indolence. Thrift is reasonable control. It is the means by which we are trained to supply ourselves with necessities and which exercises such an influence on our judgment for the preservation of profits. It guides us in not purchasing more than is necessary, and we thus refrain





Saloniki, Mar. 2, 1918.

from buying something that we will not use. Thrift is something that makes us distinguish between different brands and to weigh values. It makes for a more proper use of the dollar. It is the bridle of any inclination to waste. If we intend to purchase something and are about to choose between two similar articles, one of which is worth one dollar and the other, one and one-half dollars, without any appreciable difference in quality between the two, we will choose the first, and in this we are actuated by thrift. This is the reason for issuing Thrift Stamps. Economy is the motive for thrift, that is, the avoidance of waste and the desire for profit. A man may practice economy without being economical, but no one can be economical without being thrifty. The object of thrift is to increase savings. Extravagance is the opposite of economy. Thrift is the power which uses profit for useful purposes, it transforms the useless into the useful and substitutes idleness with profitable occupation.

Every man, woman, and child in our country must consider themselves





Saloniki, Mar. 2, 1918.

self-sufficing individuals by satisfying their absolute needs, not by means of waste, but by reasonable spending. We must not confuse thrift with misery and stinginess. It is not expected of us that we stop buying anything but food for our maintenance. Such a policy would injure our industry and decrease our consuming power. Industrial activity produces wages and creates profits, which are taxed by the government. If there was no profit in industry and consumption, who would buy Thrift Stamps?

What the government and thrift demand of us is to restrict foolish spending, mainly because we have money in our pocketbooks for spending.

We must not raise obstacles to impede the security and progress of our industries. We are not asked to deprive ourselves of reasonable pleasures, but to enjoy them in moderation. As a matter of principle, thrift is care, management, prudence, frugality, and calculation to a point where a saving of money is effected. This is reasonable thrift, the result of which will



Saloniki, Mar. 2, 1918.

be the purchasing of Economy Certificates, thanks to your patriotism. By this thrift, we are receiving a great lesson in economizing; at the same time, we are assuring ourselves of profitable returns. Let us lend our savings, accumulated by thrift, to the Government, obtaining the supreme satisfaction of assisting it at a critical period in the history of our country to win a just war, to save our sons at the front and on the seas by securing better and abundant food, warmer clothing, necessary supplies, better medical care, better and more abundant guns and munitions. Let us make ourselves happy in the knowledge that, in addition, we are supporting our men in our armies, heart and soul, and that we are spending our last cent for a great cause.

Is not this great cause worth the saving of twenty-five cents? Our enemy has branded us a nation of prodigals and spendthrifts. Let us prove to them that we are not only the richest country in the world, but also the most thrifty. Extraordinary expenditures are allowed only for the purchase of instruments for their defeat. "Men win the battles, but money wins the wars."



Saloniki, Mar. 2, 1918.

[Saloniki Editor's note: We hope that our Greek people in Chicago will heed this official appeal for self-sacrifice, thrift, and economy. In the recent past we have given practical evidence of our willingness and determination to assist in winning the war. Let us give added proof of our loyalty and self-sacrifice by saving and purchasing United States Government Thrift Stamps.]



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Saloniki, Mar. 2, 1918.

WHAT EVERY MAN SHOULD DO FOR THE SAKE OF HIS OWN INTEREST  
(The Committee on National Preparedness)

We are pleased to publish the following statement of the Committee on National Preparedness:

"On this day, a critical moment in the nation's history, Germany is endeavoring in every possible way to make traitors of the American workers.

"What is the use of sending our sons to the war front, when we are bent on betraying them by not sending ammunition, which we have ceased manufacturing?

"By confusion and various other methods, Germany is seeking to retard our preparation for war. The entire American nation is fighting for its freedom and independence, which we will lose, if defeated. We must all work to preserve our good fortune; each strike means the



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 2, 1918.

murder of our brothers and our own suicide.

"Why talk about increasing wages and reduction of working hours, when the enemy is about to win the war? The slaves of America lived better than the prisoners of Belgium, who are living and working in the various German factories and mines. The prisoners of Belgium are being beaten and brutally handled, while working as unfortunate slaves of the Germans. Who wants to support a pitiless tyrant that seeks to subjugate so good a people?"

"The faithful and honest worker who remains faithful to his work is offering the greatest service to himself and to his country. How can one be called a man, when he sells his manliness, and directly or indirectly betrays his country? What liberty-loving worker can tolerate the sight of the oppressed Belgian people? These people cannot win their freedom by being left to perish, or by seeing the Allies defeated.

"Let us all remain firm in our determination to work faithfully and

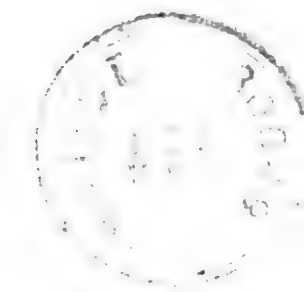
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Saloniki, Mar. 2, 1918.

loyally, especially those of us who are working for the government, in order to safeguard our life, honor, and property, together with our freedom, which are threatened by the brutal and inhuman German slave drivers."



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Loxias, Feb. 28, 1918.

MEATLESS AND WHEATLESS DAYS.



GREEK

(Editorial)

The prosperity and the welfare of a country do not depend upon its revenues nor upon its gold mines nor upon its beautiful buildings, parks, and other things but upon the enlightenment of its citizens. Enlightened people unquestionably obey and respect the laws of their country.

Our country right now is at war, and obedience to the laws is more necessary now for the welfare of the whole country than it is in time of peace. There is a federal law prohibiting the consumption of meat and of wheat on certain days of the week. All citizens must cooperate enforcing this law. It is the duty of every enlightened citizen to obey the law. The unenlightened citizen who breaks the law, which operates in the interest of the whole nation, must be and is punishable for his disobedience.



Loxias, Feb. 28, 1918.



GREEK

Out of four thousand Greek restaurant-keepers in Chicago there are a few who violate this law and consequently set a stigma upon all the Greeks in Chicago. Why should the rest of the Greeks suffer for this handful who are not up to the standard of enlightenment and good citizenship? Why should good Greek citizens be stigmatized on account of the unintelligence of delinquent Greeks? Unfortunately it is so. The good must suffer for the evil wrought by their brethren. These restaurant-keepers who violate the law of the country and cause other Greeks to suffer for their misdoings cannot and will not go on indefinitely violating this war-time regulation without unpleasant consequences. The far-reaching arm of the Government will eventually reach them put them where they rightfully belong. They think that they are smart to display very conspicuously their Liberty Loan certificates and other similar evidence of war-contributions and on the other hand to break the law of the land.

Loxias, Feb. 28, 1918.



GREEK

Of course their patrons, who eat meat and wheat on prohibited days, are just as guilty as the restaurant-men, but right now we are dealing with the restaurant-keepers; the accusation and trial of the patrons will come later.

The Greek-American Restaurant Association will do an honor to its name and a great service to the country by rooting out these rascals and letting the ax of the law fall where it may. People who are against the Government are enemies of the country. And a Greek cannot be a good citizen when he buys Liberty bonds and war-savings certificate and obeys certain laws and then violates other laws. A good citizen, an enlightened citizen obeys all the laws of his country.

Before it is too late, it will be wise for these few Greek restaurant-keepers to put an end to their dishonest practices and obey the law of the land.

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Saloniki, Jan. 26, 1918.

BUY YOUR SAVINGS STAMPS

The purchase of savings stamps is the best and surest means of investing money. By doing this you accomplish two things: first, you are supporting the United States Government in the quick and successful prosecution of the struggle for freedom and democracy; secondly, you acquire the habit of saving some money which you would have spent aimlessly, and which will be of use to you in the future.

You can begin with twenty-five cents. Do not neglect this, start today. Savings stamps are sold by K. Salopoulos, who has been authorized to do so by the Treasury Department.



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Saloniki, Jan. 26, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30049

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THRIFT CARDS

(Card lithograph - 3" x 3")

This is a United States Thrift Card. Have you got yours yet? Every man, woman, and child in Illinois should have one. To have one is proof of patriotism. It is the card which gives every man, every woman, every child the opportunity to enlist in the great army of economy for the support of the men in the trenches. Every time you buy a stamp, which is affixed to the card, you are buying a bullet which may save the life of an American soldier, or you are helping to buy a pair of shoes, or a warm blanket which will protect him from catching pneumonia. Every time you affix a stamp on this card you are bringing the defeat of the Kaiser closer at hand. If you are getting along without a few luxuries in order to economize your savings with which to buy stamps, you are doing a double service to your country. You are not only helping to buy something useful for the soldiers, but you are assisting in freeing workers, whom your country needs as much as the soldiers. When, for instance, American labor is occupied in making small useless objects,



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Saloniki, Jan. 26, 1918.

naturally, they cannot manufacture shells and ammunition, and thus aid in winning the war.

In this way, you are not only helping your country, but yourselves as well. When you fill out this card you should exchange it for a War Savings Certificate Stamp for which you will be paid five dollars by the government on January 1, 1923. The government pays four per cent interest. At any time, you may redeem your cards at the post office, receiving three per cent interest.

I do not think that you would want to redeem your card; you will prefer to add it to the war savings card until you have twenty such cards, whereupon they can be exchanged for a War Deposit Certificate, for which one hundred dollars will be paid on January 1, 1923.

This deposit shall be of much greater use to you at that time, without seriously depriving yourselves of funds with which to buy it.



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Saloniki, Jan. 19, 1918.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR ELIGIBLE SERVICE MEN

"To the Editors of Saloniki;

"Gentlemen: Will you please publish the present communication to you concerning a matter which is of great importance to those of your readers who are between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, as of July 5, 1917. By this notice the government will be benefited as well as those who are in doubt in regard to orders of mobilization. Whoever of the aforementioned individuals has not secured military questionnaires should do so immediately by asking for them at their district offices.

"A great number of those who registered on July 5, 1917 have moved without leaving any forwarding address, and without communicating with the local office, since their departure. Consequently, their questionnaires have been returned to the post office without any notice. The papers may have been lost in the mails and those drafted may have never received them.



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Saloniki, Jan. 19, 1918.

"A special service announced to all that they must obtain and fill out questionnaires. There is no excuse for failure to do so. These men shall be reported to the Department of Justice and may lose their rights and be put in the "first class" [sic].

"All district offices have special advisers who shall assist in filling out papers. This service is free of charge. There is an information office at 615 West Adams Street, telephone, Randolph 5370. You must make this information known to your readers in a manner that will make them realize the official character of the questionnaires, which they should properly fill out and return to the district office within seven days as specified by the Selective Service Regulations.

"Yours truly,  
"R. D. Lee

"District Board Division No. 2, Northern District, Illinois."



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 5, 1918.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND CERTIFICATES OF  
THE UNITED STATES

Your adopted country is at war. We must win this war. In order to win it, we must attain one of the most important objectives--money. This money must be contributed by the people of this country. In order to offer and lend this money to the government, and earn interest and invest safely at the same time, you must save. It is easier to save a small sum than a large one. In order that it may become possible for all of us in this country to save, a plan has been devised, whereby one can start with twenty-five cents, a quarter of a dollar.

Stamps and Savings Certificates

Buy a savings stamp for twenty-five cents and attach it to a savings certificate. This certificate is given to you when you buy a savings stamp. The certificate has blank spaces for sixteen such stamps.



Saloniki, Jan. 5, 1918.

War Savings Deposit Stamps

As soon as you fill out a savings certificate, you can get a war savings deposit stamp. Then your money starts paying an annual interest of four per cent, payable at five different times during the year. You can earn this war stamp by buying these stamps (savings stamps) with cash. The value of these savings stamps differs, according to the time at which they are bought.

During December 1917 and January 1918 it is four dollars and twelve cents; beyond this, the value of these stamps rises by one cent per month during 1918.

The difference between a savings certificate, which represents four dollars, and the value of a war savings deposit stamp is paid in cash. In other words, if you buy a war savings deposit stamp in December 1917 or January 1918, you give a savings certificate and twelve cents in addition. In February 1918, you will pay thirteen cents, that is, you will be paying one cent per month from then on. This difference and increase represent the earned interest,



Saloniki, Jan. 5, 1918.

which shall be paid at a specified time. The time [of redemption] is set for January 1, 1923, when the government will pay five dollars for every such war savings deposit stamp.

### War Deposit Certificates

On purchasing the first war savings deposit stamp, you will be given a war deposit certificate. This certificate has blank spaces for twenty stamps. You attach these stamps on this certificate, which, when filled, has a value of one hundred dollars, payable on January 1, 1923.

### What You Pay and What You Earn

If you fill the twenty blank spaces of the certificate with stamps in December 1917, or in January 1918, it will cost you \$4.12 for each stamp, or twenty times \$4.12, that is, \$82.40 for the whole certificate.



Saloniki, Jan. 5, 1918.

On January 1, 1923, the government accepts this certificate by paying one hundred dollars. This means that the holder of such a certificate makes a profit of \$17.60 for the money which he has loaned.

#### Cash Value

In case you need cash, you can have it by presenting your war deposit certificate, either completely or partially filled. The government will pay you the value of your certificate in addition to interest of one cent per month for the war savings stamps on the certificate. A table of the cash value (of the stamps) is printed on the opposite side of each certificate. In any case, it is hoped that this (demand for cash) will come only in cases of great need.

#### Where Stamps and Certificates Are Available

You may purchase stamps and certificates at the post office, banks, loan companies, railroad companies, business firms, organizations, and at other



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 5, 1918.

officially authorized places.

### Security

Since the entire treasury of the United States is back of them, and since they will be redeemed in the aforementioned manner, depreciation of either the [war savings] stamps or the certificates is out of the question.

I G

GREEK

Greek Star, Jan. 4, 1918.

OUR AIM

To help preserve the ideals and sacred traditions of this, our adopted country, the United States of America. To revere its laws and inspire others to respect and obey them.

To strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty; in all ways to aid in making this country greater and better than we found it.

Quotations from the Chicago Press. From the Greek Star.

"For the sake of civilization," is the title of an editorial in the Greek Star, P. S. Lambros.

"After the British lion and the rest of the allied powers that are fighting for the rights of humanity, justice, and civilization," reads the editorial, "we are bound to see the new World's power participating in the World's greatest War - America - a power aiming not to conquer, but to check the would-be

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 37278



Greek Star, Jan. 4, 1918.

conqueror and to lend her great assistance in freeing the small nations that are sighing under the yoke of the iron ring of the central powers.

There shall be no political parties, or factions now, there is only one party - the great American party - there is only one leader - the President of the United States, so let us follow our President and let us pray that God may guide, strengthen him."

The Tribune, February 4, 1917

The Greek Star

It has been heralded from coast to coast that we are going through a critical moment on account of the diplomatic rupture between our adopted country and Germany. It is no any longer a question of being pro-ally or pro-German, but it is a question of pure Americanism, and, judging from the enthusiasm with which the American people have answered the call of President Wilson, we feel that the spirit of the American people

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Greek Star, Jan. 4, 1918.

and the foreign-born citizens is in their hearts, and this brings us into unity, one country with one leader, the President of the United States.

And we as Greek-Americans - loyal Americans - are here to stand by the land of the free and the home of the flag - the flag that flies over the brave.

The Herald, February 6, 1917.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 22, 1917.

OUR DUTY TO THIS COUNTRY

(Editorial)

The moral worth of an individual is proportionate to his realization and fulfillment of his duties. The person who desires to obtain and retain the respect of his community or country, must be ready to shoulder his share of the burden, no matter what its nature may be. By doing so he acquires certain rights and privileges in the country and community in which he lives.

In view of the truth of the above statements, we offer some advice to our fellow countrymen. If we strive to live decently and in harmony with the laws and customs of this country, we shall, in turn, be allowed to perform our duties as citizens, businessmen and individuals, without any interference. We must always remember that, if we are obligated to do our duty towards our native land, where we were born and raised; we are doubly duty-bound to this, our adopted country; because we were welcomed here with open arms, and the only thing required



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Saloniki, Dec. 22, 1917.

of us was good citizenship.

It is our duty to conduct ourselves in such a manner that we will earn the respect and good will of the American people. We must show by our actions that we are worthy of the kindness and welcome proffered to us. Therefore as individuals, in both our private and public lives, we must be trustworthy and honest; and must respect the moral codes of this country. By doing these things we shall be able to live harmoniously and happily with our neighbors; but if we do not do them we shall live in a world of antagonism and resentment. Such a condition will be harmful for all concerned.

We must right our attitudes towards business, and improve upon our standards of conducting it. We must improve our education and our business training and bring them up to par with American business levels for our own good....let us be rid of our empty egoism, and merge our interests; for by so doing we strengthen ourselves immeasurably. Unity gives strength, and strength makes all things possible.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 22, 1917.

So far, we have emphasized the commercial benefits to be gained by having a good business reputation, but we must give heed to our private habits also. An earnest desire to do good must govern all our thoughts and actions. Our friends and pastimes, must be carefully selected because others will judge us by them.

Finally, as citizens and residents of this country we are duty-bound to offer ourselves and our services to this country; and as sincere citizens we must keep wide awake to serve her needs at this crucial time. By giving our aid to our adopted land we are helping our own interests at the same time, because the interests of a nation and its citizens are irrevocably bound to one another. It is unforgivable for us to sacrifice the country's interests to the selfishness or egoism of any individual or group.

These are just a few words of advice that are much needed by the Greeks in America. Try to comprehend the magnitude of the obligations of the Greek people to the American nation; and then expend all your efforts towards fulfilling them.



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GREEK

Loxias, Dec. 12, 1917.

DISGUSTING DISCUSSIONS AND FABRICATIONS

(Editorial)



In the present crisis in the affairs of our country, whose interests are above all individual interests, all the elements composing this great Republic must work in harmony and cooperate for the interest and welfare of the whole. Small and great, educated and otherwise, rich and poor, patricians and plebeians, Greeks, Americans, French, English, and all other nationalities composing the United States of America must, especially at this time, aspire to one goal - to serve their country, which is making tremendous sacrifices to safeguard civilization and democracy and the human race from being enslaved by the Huns. The press, as a part of the whole, is not exempted from this duty. And especially at this time the press must be on its guard at all hours lest harm and injustice arise from silly, egotistical, and biased statements in print.

Some silly, selfish, and narrow-minded people will do and say anything in order to gain publicity; nothing is sacred to them. But the press should consider it its duty and obligation and a cardinal principle of journalism



Loxias, Dec. 12, 1917.

to abstain from publishing what tends to create antagonism, race-hatred, and discrimination. Some people and some newspapers in Chicago, it seems, will stop at nothing when it comes to finding fault with the Greeks, and if they cannot find anything wrong, they will fabricate a story in order to make news. The press takes great pleasure in blazoning in extraordinarily large letters anything which an unscrupulous person sends in as news regarding the Greek race in Chicago. The Greek makes news for these publications, and therefore, whether right or wrong, the Greek name is and must be assailed and ridiculed for that purpose.

Some systematic propaganda, intended to undermine and destroy the ever-flourishing and growing Greek business in Chicago, uses the press as its medium to poison the minds of the masses in order to accomplish its selfish and miserable object. The Greek must be blamed for anything under the sun so as to create prejudice in the minds of the people and thus destroy Greek business.

For instance, if there is a discussion about military exemption the Greek is put on the top line of the list of those accused; if it is a matter of





Loxias, Dec. 12, 1917.

slackers, the Greek is used for ridicule and humiliation; if the subject is meatless and wheatless days, the Greek is again the target of accusation on the first line; if sanitary conditions in restaurants are questioned, the poor Greek is again accused and blamed; if the elements of nature go wrong, the Greeks and their gods are to blame; and if the politician goes wrong, again the Greeks are blamed for corrupting him. Specifically, the most comical and silly of all accusations is the following, which was published a few days ago.

The city clerk met a Greek engaged in the candy business, who told him that he (the Greek) was not such a fool as to become an American citizen and be sent to the front. Suppose he should be wounded or killed. How then could he enjoy the \$70,000 which he had made in a few years in his candy store? He was not such a fool as to go to war, and so forth.

This is ridiculous, since there is no Greek confectioner in the city of Chicago who possesses so much money, and we challenge the city clerk to point out the man.





Loxias, Dec. 12, 1927.

But if there really is a Greek so ungrateful to this country, which has enabled him to become the possessor of \$70,000, that Greek must be uncovered and made to suffer for his ingratitude. He is a dangerous man and must be punished. It is the imperative duty of this city clerk to point out the Greek so that the whole community and all the city may know him and deal with him accordingly; above all, the United States Government wants to know him and his kind.

Mr. City Clerk, you will be performing an act of justice to the Greeks and a service to your country and mine, the United States, if you expose this ungrateful man. It is the manly and patriotic thing to do, Mr. City Clerk.

And on the other hand if you do not perform this act of justice and do not render this service, it is, Mr. City Clerk, scandalous, unethical, unpatriotic, and really murderous of you. You are asked to make this exposure public, and if you do not do it, you are either a paid tool of those who hired you, using your position for their Satanic purpose of destroying Greek business, or you are one of those fools who fabricate such stories to get publicity.



Loxias, Dec. 12, 1927.

Statistics indisputably reveal that the Greeks of Chicago and in all parts of the country are, on the per capita basis, at the top of the list of volunteers to the United States Army and Navy and at the top of the list of subscribers to the Liberty Loans.

Every honest and sane person knows these facts, and the United States Government knows much better than anybody else that the Greek race in America has showed its patriotism not in empty and idle words but by actual deeds.

Come, Mr. Man, expose this non-existent \$70,000 Greek confectioner, or we will expose you.

Pick out any Greek in Chicago at random, and he will produce from his pockets more Liberty bonds, in proportion to his means, than you, Mr. City Clerk.

Come, expose the Greek, or admit your part in this campaign of defamation, and the case will be closed.

Saloniki, Nov. 10, 1917.

THE PATRIOTISM OF THE HELLENES

It is true that the Greeks in America, from the poorest to the highest class, have proven their regard for their adopted country beyond the shadow of a doubt. This has been accomplished by their large subscription to the second Liberty Loan drive. This has been publicly recognized by the American press.

The mistake made by us, however, was this: instead of working together and making subscriptions as a group, each community acted alone; therefore we cannot calculate the exact amount of the subscriptions made by the Greeks in the entire country. If each city had worked as a body the results would have been much more in our favor. Due to many names having been Anglicized, they were not credited to the Greek subscription list.

Behold, therefore, the value of unity and cooperation! But we, alas, who are egoistic to a superlative degree, have again failed to realize this. We are exhibitionists and refuse to have our name on a joint list; it must stand alone for everyone to see.

Saloniki, Nov. 10, 1917.

Nevertheless, this action of the Hellenes proves to the American people that the Greeks are ready to support and respect every worth-while cause, especially, one that involves liberty, such as the struggle in which both Greece and America are involved today.

A desire for liberty caused the Greeks to sacrifice them selves in 1821. Enduring undescribable agonies and torture at the hands of the savage Turks, they succeeded in freeing them selves from the yoke of slavery.

Our strong love for liberty has been transferred to America, and we are ready to sacrifice our selves again to uphold the freedom and honor of America. "Better to live one hour of freedom, than forty years of life in slavery."

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 3, 1917.

GREEK PARTICIPATION IN LIBERTY BOND DRIVE

The Greek people of Chicago and vicinity have proven themselves to be wholeheartedly aligned with the Americans, in the war against the Prussian autocracy. Their purchase of Liberty Bonds is sufficient evidence to justify the above statement. The Liberal League of Chicago, succeeded in collecting \$100,000 in subscriptions at a meeting held in the Coliseum. The purchasers of these Bonds were not wealthy people; they were fruit vendors and common laborers.

To date, October 24, the Greeks of Chicago have purchased over \$300,000 worth of Liberty Bonds; and there is a strong indication that their subscriptions will go over the \$500,000 mark in a short time. The American Government has already expressed its pleasure and pride in the Greek people for exhibiting such fine patriotism.....

There are over 25,000 Greeks in Chicago, and close examination will reveal that the majority of them subscribed for small bonds of fifty and one hundred

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Saloniki, Nov. 3, 1917.

dollar denominations, to be paid for in weekly amounts. This indicates that the working class is firmly behind the Government.

Mr. John Raklios, owner of a large chain of restaurants, says that he and all his employees have pledged themselves to purchase over twenty thousand dollars worth of bonds.

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Saloniki, Oct. 27, 1917.

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

(Editorial)

The Greeks of America, in contributing their share in subscribing to the Liberty Loans, fulfill a duty of honor toward the country granting them such generous hospitality. Every true Greek should by all means help the great republic to bring to a happy end the great task she has undertaken, inspired from only a spirit of high humanity. Thus, the Greeks of America are helping their own country by fighting on the side of the United States. The support the Greeks give must be thorough and sincere. It will doubtlessly be so, if the Greeks in America will uphold the government, which is the one today carrying out a policy of an honest effective ally; and is the only government the other nations do trust.....

Beware of some of those who howl that they want Greece on the side of the Allies, especially those under the old regime, as they do not mean a word of it. They want to prevent Greece from participating in this struggle, and thus help the Teutons and their burglarious accomplices, the Turks. No one can have the

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Saloniki, Oct. 27, 1917.

slightest doubt of the pro-German sympathies of the old regime after the publication of....documents. Close the ranks and unite under the national colors; back to the road of honor! Let us all shout together: Long live the United States and Greece, their friend and ally!

WPA (11)

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 27, 1917.

MEETING AT COLISEUM

Over two thousand people were present in the Coliseum Annex last Sunday to attend the first meeting of the Greek Liberal Leagues' Liberty Loan drive. Greek and American orators made the occasion a never-to-be-forgotten one.

The American Navy Band filled the air with stirring music; and the profusely decorated hall pleased the eyes of the spectators.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Matalas, president of the Liberal League. He, in turn, introduced Mr. Long as chairman of the evening.

Mr. Long spoke briefly and to the point, and introduced Professor Clark who inspired the audience with his patriotic and well-chosen words. Mr. Deneen, former governor, made a speech dealing with the financial aspects of the Liberty Loan.

Mr. Nikolaov, baritone from the Chicago Opera Company, sang various classical

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Saloniki, Oct. 27, 1917.

compositions. He pleased the audience most when he sang that undying Greek song called "Gero-Demus".

Mr. Eftaxias discussed the drive from a social and patriotic point of view; and he bitterly denounced the unpatriotic and traitorous individuals who did not show the proper respect and concern for the United States. The Greek counsul, Mr. N. Salopoulos, gave a short patriotic speech which was enthusiastically received.

A letter was sent by the assembled people to the United States Government, pledging the loyalty of the Greek-Americans to the Government; and branding Atlantis of New York as traitorous and unpatriotic. Mr. C. Paleologos invited everyone present to come down and purchase Liberty Bonds at a row of desks arranged for that purpose. Those in charge of the desks were Mr. J. Raklios, Mr. C. Salopoulos, Mr. Tasiopoulos, Mr. Alex, Mr. Chiagouris and ....

Saloniki, wishes to congratulate the men who have worked so hard to insure the success of the meeting.

WPA (L.L.) PROJ. 5275

Saloniki, Oct. 13, 1917.

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

Among the one hundred individuals present at the home of Mr. C. Salopoulos were the following well-known Greek men of Chicago: Reverend C. Hadzidimitriou, Dr. Volikos, Dr. Theodore, Mr. C. Marmonas, Mr. Agriostathis, A. Damianos and....

At the meeting ideas were exchanged and finally crystallized into plans for the drive. The gentlemen present were filled with enthusiasm and eager to begin this patriotic campaign among their fellow countrymen, a campaign which will secure and aid the future careers of the Chicago Greeks.

Saloniki advises all Greeks to purchase as many Liberty Bonds as possible; by doing so they will derive many benefits, besides helping others less fortunate than themselves. All names of buyers will be published in the paper.

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Saloniki, Oct. 13, 1917.

GREEK LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE MEETING

Last Sunday a meeting was held at 3 P. M. in the home of Mr. Constantine Salopoulos. The purpose of the meeting was to elect a chairman of the Greek committee for the Liberty Loan drive. Mr. Salopoulos, upon being elected, made the following speech.

"Gentlemen,

"I invited you to my home for two purposes. One was to ask all of you to bring your philanthropic and brotherly instincts to the fore in order to gain the respect and love of the American people; the other concerns the plans of this committee. I was greatly honored when the Seventh Federal Banking Division asked me to organize a committee of Greeks to encourage the purchase of Liberty Bonds by the Greek people.

"We, and the various other nationalities in this country, must unite to work and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki, Oct. 13, 1917.

struggle for this cause which is sacred, on behalf of this adopted land in which we so happily live.

"Gentlemen! My character and my way of living will testify that I did not accept this honored position for the glory it carries with it. My fifteen years spent in Chicago have never been devoted to a search for false glory or undeserved laurels.

"I am a common man in the pharmacy profession. Unwillingly, I have assumed the title of journalist; this happened because I have always felt such a tremendous interest in the progress of the community. Nevertheless, I cannot help feeling a glow of pride for the honor bestowed upon me. I beseech you to aid me in this matter, in order to show that we are worthy of the trust placed in us. My acceptance was based upon my sincere belief in you.

"After I present the outline of our work, and my own ideas, I desire to hear your opinions and criticisms, so as to help us in the building of a successful

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 13, 1917.

program. Our nationality is going to be judged by that program, and its success or failure. If we cannot surpass them, we must at least equal the achievements of the other foreign groups of Chicago who are following similar programs. We must gain the respect of this wonderful land in which we live.....

"I was given the privilege of organizing a Greek committee in Chicago, to work among our fellow patriots selling Liberty Bonds. These Bonds are a guarantee against slavery, hate, fanaticism and dictatorship. The proceeds of these Bonds, will be used in both other countries and America; they will be available to all of the allied nations, including our own motherland, Greece. Therefore we are indirectly aiding our own country by supporting the drive.....

"Not only will our social status be raised by our whole-heartedly aiding this drive, but our businesses will profit. When the Americans see how eager we are to show our patriotism they will repay us by patronizing our places of business. Not only will we become more successful, but we will feel quite free to ask their aid and support in any of our future problems.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50713



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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 13, 1917.

"Even if you ignore all of the afore-mentioned points, there is one left that is undeniable; it is, that buying Liberty Bonds is a sound business investment. These bonds pay six per cent interest and are as safe as the bank of the United States. They can be transferred....and are good forever. Everything seems to be to our advantage when we purchase these Bonds.

"Acting upon the advice of the Central Committee, I made a list of one hundred people who I felt were capable of making such a program a success. You who are present here are those individuals. I wish to thank you for honoring me by being present, and I implore you to co-operate in a brotherly fashion, to make this undertaking successful. Let personal grievances be forgotten, and let us devote our minds to this patriotic cause. I place myself at your disposal, but I do require that we all abide by the wishes of the majority, and that we do so good-naturedly.

"This sacred cause should firmly unite us in a more friendly spirit.

"Hurrah for America! Hurrah for Greece!"

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 6, 1917.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

Any American who doubted the patriotism of the Greek people, had his doubts dispelled when the results of the First Liberty Loan were published. It was evident that the Greeks had supported the Loan to the best of their financial ability. Now, in the present Liberty Loan drive, the Greek people are preparing to outdistance all other foreign groups in Chicago. They will subscribe to the fullest extent of their powers, and surely that is as much as any one can do. This is a fine opportunity for the Greeks to show their patriotism.

The Greeks of Chicago are going to purchase these bonds because they are safe investments, and because, they want to show that they are not excelled by any other foreign group in Chicago in their devotion to America.

The Saloniki recommends that every Greek should purchase at least one or two



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Saloniki, Oct. 6, 1917.

bonds--more if possible--for which he will receive interest at the rate of four per cent yearly. These bonds can be sold and can be used as collateral on loans. Their possession is a mark of patriotism, and a lack of them is practically unforgivable.



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Loxias, Oct. 3, 1917.

TO THE GREEKS OF THE LAND

### The Second Liberty Loan

Since the beginning of the month the United States Government has offered for public subscription the Second Liberty Loan of three billion dollars.

Every citizen and every inhabitant of this great democracy, men and women together, must extend the hand of cooperation to the flag that protects us by subscribing to the Liberty Loan. It is a demonstrated fact in history that victory in war is brought about to a great extent by money, by which all provisions, ammunition, etc. are bought.

The burden of the Allies' war, from the financial standpoint, has fallen entirely upon the shoulders of America. Since America has entered this war, she must win; otherwise we are lost, all of us. And in order to win, every one of us must give to America his heart and his purse. The security for this loan is the Government, which equals the security that we get from God.



Loxias, Oct. 3, 1917.

Every Greek in the land is exhorted to buy Liberty Bonds. Our patriotism must be revealed at every time of the country's need. The true citizen of a country is always willing and ready to do his duty and meet his obligation. Buy more bonds and send them to your loved ones in Greece. A person who possesses U. S. Government bonds has better security than real gold or anything else. Make the Greek community in Chicago and in the rest of the country notable by buying more Liberty Bonds than any other race. America must win by all means. Do your duty.

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Saloniki, Sept. 29, 1917.

OUR DUTY

(Editorial)

It is our duty and to our benefit to be "American" even more than we are "Greek". We are Greek by descent and training; because we will never be able to forget the country which has such a glorious name, was a center of culture and civilization; and because it is a truly Christian country. But we are American in our actions, our speech, and our interests; because this is the land in which we are living and the land which gives us our material gains.

We must love both countries equally, and should respect and honor both as we do when we have two sisters. Today, they are really similar to sisters, since they are fighting on the same side and for the same cause.

We are Greeks, it is true, but we are very proud of being American citizens.

Greek blood courses through our veins, but our minds are filled with

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 29, 1917.

American ideas and ways of doing things. We are proud offspring of two great countries; one having a glorious past, and the other a glorious future. Our hearts are divided in our love for the two countries, but we are just as ready to sacrifice our lives for America as we are for Greece.

We have a natural mother for whom we bear an inexpressible love; we also have an adopted mother at whose hands we have known only the greatest kindness and help, and whose benefits we can never fully repay.

If you wish to be loved by the Americans, you in turn must love America.

This is our duty! And it is the sacred duty of all the Greeks in America.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 25, 1917.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Herald of New York is undertaking a drive to raise funds to aid the American soldiers who are fighting in France. This is a good opportunity for the Greeks of Chicago to show their appreciation of the kindness and help extended to them by their adopted country. We must do our duty in order to bring honor and respect upon the Greek name in this country. Let us not fail as badly as did the Greeks of New York.

We are not asking for a community contribution because it is felt that better results will be obtained if each individual is allowed to give as much as he can.

Mr. Peter Lambros, editor of the Star, is in charge of the collection of funds in Chicago. Anyone who can do so should send his contribution to Mr. Lambros. The fund is for the purchase of cigarettes and other little necessities that will lessen the hardships of "our boys" to a small extent.



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Saloniki, Sept. 25, 1917.

The Saloniki is going to devote a special column to this drive, in which the names of all contributors will be printed.

The staff of the Saloniki earnestly requests your co-operation in this patriotic matter.



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Chicago Daily Tribune, Sept. 22, 1917.

GREEK PAPER RAISES \$400 FOR SOLDIERS' SMOKES

Peter S. Lambros, publisher of the Greek Star, has started a fund to provide soldiers cigarettes and tobacco. The fund collected through subscriptions of members of the Greek colony amounts to over \$400 and Mr. Lambros is hopeful it will reach \$1,000 before long.

Saloniki, Sept. 1, 1917.

GREEKS ATTEMPT TO HANG MAN WHO INSULTED THE AMERICAN FLAG

In a previous issue, the Saloniki printed an editorial which discussed an insult to the American flag by a Greek.

A few days ago, some Greek men employed by the Illinois Steel Company, discovered in a conversation with Sam Pappas, one of their fellow employees, that he was the Greek who had insulted the American flag in such a vile manner. No sooner had they made this discovery than they decided to hang this man who had sullied the honor and reputation of the Greeks. The preparations were complete, and Pappas would surely have suffered the fate he so richly deserved if the police had not intervened. They took Pappas to the police station, where he will answer to the judge for his dastardly and dishonorable action.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 11, 1917.

GREEK COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO

The Greek Community of Chicago, realizing its obligation to the United States, met in Bowen Hall of Hull House where, after the words of many fine orators, the following resolutions were adopted:

- (1) That all its members (the other Greek communities in America are also asked to cooperate) should show themselves to be faithful and true to their adopted country, America.
- (2) That all Greeks should volunteer proudly to serve under the star-spangled American flag, following the example of thousands of their countrymen who have already enlisted, for service in the army or in the navy of the United States.
- (3) That all Greeks should buy Liberty Bonds and support the cause of the American Red Cross wholeheartedly.
- (4) That thanks should be extended and appreciation shown for the sincere and human attitude of America towards Greece, lasting from 1821 up to the present day.



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Saloniki, Aug. 11, 1917.

The above decisions of the Greek community of Chicago were sent to the American press and to the Greek papers.

The committee which is responsible for starting this patriotic movement consists of A. Vlahos, P. Bougas, A. Deligiannis, N. Kyriakopoulos, K. Tzovanis, K. Tambaris, H. Zoes, C. Johnson, J. Agriostathis, and . . . .

D. Eftaxias,  
Secretary.

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GREEK

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Loxias, Aug. 8, 1917.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Appeal to All Greek Communities in the United States



**Fellow-Greeks:**

Never before have the chronicles of mankind recorded such slaughter, bloodshed, privation, and misery as the records of the present war reveal. Never before has humanity gone through so much agony of spirit, bereavement, mental anguish, and destruction of property as it is going through today.

Never before was humanity as a whole, regardless of nationality or creed, called upon to offer material aid to millions of sick, famished, and afflicted people. And consequently never before have Greeks, scions of a glorious and immortal race, had such an opportunity to reveal their philanthropy and the grandeur of the Greek character to all humanity as they have now through the institution of the American Red Cross.





Loxias, Aug. 8, 1917.

Responding, therefore, to the appeal of our President, Woodrow Wilson, who calls on all races of this great Republic to contribute to the funds of the American Red Cross, the present Greek committee was organized with the approval of the Red Cross and is known as the "Greek Campaign Committee for the American Red Cross of Chicago."

Undoubtedly Greeks all over the country have contributed to the funds of the American Red Cross, but in this case it is a contribution by a racial group. The present opportunity is the most appropriate for expressing to the American people our gratitude for what this people did for us in our holy war for independence in 1821.

Fellow Greeks, it is not only that we Greeks will express our appreciation to the United States by contributing to the Red Cross as a group, but

Loxias, Aug. 8, 1917.



it is also the greatest humanitarian act that any race could perform. Our contribution to the American Red Cross is not only an imperative duty; it is also an obligation to the country in which we live, prosper, and have our being.

Do not delay; act at once, and act first. Let the Greek name shine in the eyes of our adopted country and in the eyes of the whole world. Form committees to go from house to house and from store to store and ask every fellow-Greek to print his name in the book of the American Red Cross, which will be published once a month, showing the racial and individual contributions. Every Greek in the land must carry his American Red Cross book with him to show to his fellow-American his appreciation of the patriotic duty which he owes to the greatest republic of the world, the United States of America.

Chicago, July 25, 1917.

The Grand Committee.

Andrew Vlachos, D. Papantoniou, George Chiagouris, K. Johnson, J. Alexopoulos, G. Alexopoulos, T. Cotsovelos, P. Joumis.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 4, 1917.

[GREEKS PARTICIPATE IN WELCOME TO SCOTCH REGIMENT]

(Editorial)

Last week, the city of Chicago had the honor of being visited by a regiment of Canadian soldiers wearing "kilties". This regiment served in France for two years, and is famous for its courage and patriotism. The Scotch band, playing the bagpipes, filled the air with the haunting Scotch marching songs.

Great Britain has organized military units in most sections of the United States for the training of British citizens residing in America. In order to honor them and the Scotch-Canadian Regiment a parade was held on Michigan Boulevard. It was witnessed by thousands of spectators and was escorted by flying squadrons performing maneuvers in the air.

The parade consisted of two regiments of troops from Illinois, the Canadian



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 4, 1917.

regiment, naval units, war nurses, Boy Scouts, and military bands. Sousa's Band, consisting of two hundred and fifty instruments was the best in our estimation.

Among the group of foreign consuls and representatives was the Consul General of Greece, Mr. Salopoulos.

In the evening a great celebration was staged at the Coliseum; exhibitions of drills, marching and baton-twirling were included.....For the first time in Chicago since the advent of Venizelos and Greece's declaration of war against Germany, the Greek flag was hung alongside the flags of the Allies.

The blue and white waved proudly--symbolizing, as always, freedom and honor--and representing the liberty-loving spirit of the Greeks of Chicago.

Before the Scotch regiment left Chicago, it visited all the foreign consulates. Last Saturday the Greek consul was honored by its presence and was thrilled when the regiment's band played the Greek national anthem and saluted the



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 4, 1917.

Blue and White.





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Loxias, July 11, 1917.

GREEK

AMERICA FIRST

(Editorial)

Many times Loxias has trumpeted in our ears that the Greeks of America must honor the Greek name. This time it becomes a necessity and a duty to honor that name by leading other races in embracing America as our beloved country, as our very life. Now is the opportunity to honor the Greek name. To follow others is not a distinction, but to lead is a great honor. The Greeks in Chicago and in every part of the land have the opportunity now more than ever to prove to our adopted country that we really are true scions of our glorious Greece by leading other nationalities in doing our national duty; that is, by standing behind America like a solid rock. My country America is at war; I am body and soul for America! That is our national duty, obligatory for one and all of us, and those who lead in doing it are consequently distinguished and honored.

Loxias, July 11, 1917.

GREEK

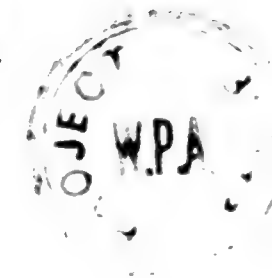


The United States of America is at war with the Central Powers, and all races living here are under obligation to place themselves under the American flag and its commands. And he who, either directly or indirectly, is against our country's policy is an ungrateful citizen and an enemy.

It is an indisputable fact that the Greek element in America, since the beginning of the Germano-American War, has been very enthusiastically behind America with the exception of a few of Constantine's Loyalists. Thousands of Greeks are now in the service, enlisted in the United States Army and Navy. That is an honor for the name of our race. And all Greeks must remain as one solid body under the orders of the Government in Washington. Some small outcries, however, are uttered by a few Greek Loyalists who are still for Constantine and do not realize that Germanic preponderance or victory means destruction for our American democracy.



Loxias, July 11, 1917.



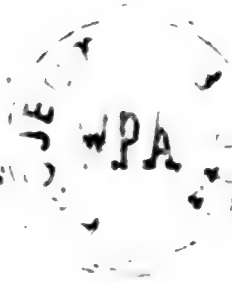
These Loyalists and their leader, Solon Vlastos, must know that it is base and cowardly, in one way or another to betray America and that democracy nurtures them and has many times been the benefactor of Mother Greece.

The Loyalists and in general all those of other races who argue their heads off with such expressions as "the volunteer system is much better than mobilization; the people should vote their approval before war is declared; no army should be sent to Europe; representatives should be sent to Stockholm to effect universal peace; the Allies acted inhumanely toward Constantine and very humanely toward that traitor Venizelos," etc., should know that to speak so is a service to the German idea and pure treason to the United States. Don't these people know that the United States is at war and must win? Those who are not in sympathy with the United States might very well depart for Germany and either by word or by deed advise the German Government what to do.

Those who administer our democracy know better how and what to do to protect the interests and the existence of the country than do the ordinary Tom, Dick, and Harry among Loyalists, slackers, cowards, unpatriotic citizens and people of that kind.

Loxias, July 11, 1917.

GREEK



Since the country has declared war against Germany, the duty of every citizen is to stand solidly behind it and fight under its flag, not to argue his head off over foolish notions which his fancy conceives. For failure to comply with the laws of the country is nothing else than rebellion against the established law of the land. And those who rebel against the State are ungrateful citizens and traitors and must be . . . . incarcerated.

For the last time we advise the remaining bosses of the "Loyalists" to renounce their Satanic activities against the Allies and naturally against America too, for the grace and the patience of this county are exhausted. They must, as do hundreds of thousands of Greeks, stand behind our adopted country and be ready to serve her at her command whenever it shall be necessary.

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 9, 1917.

TIMELY COMMENTS

(Editorial)

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan will be closed on the fifteenth of this month. It is an honor for every Greek that can possibly do so to buy some of these Bonds, even though he can only buy a fifty dollar Bond. These Bonds are not only as good as money, but they also pay interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent, besides being a sound investment. Many of our nationality have acquired the bad habit of putting their savings into safety-deposit boxes of the banks. Buying Liberty Bonds will enable them to continue this habit; since they can be put into the bank vaults just as money.

Aside from the benefits of safety and interest derived from these Bonds, there is another good reason for buying them. Every dollar invested in these Bonds is a step towards the freedom of the entire world; it is a step towards



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GREEK

Saloniki, June 9, 1917.

the liberation and the saving of thousands of Greeks who are being enslaved or slaughtered. And finally, it is a weapon against the tyrannical Prussian government.



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GREEK

Saloniki, June 2, 1917.

CRETAN BROTHERHOOD OF CHICAGO

"To the Cretans of Chicago,

"Fellow patriots: The Cretan Brotherhood of Chicago has called a general meeting in the regular meeting hall at Polk Street and Blue Island Avenue, and requests not only its members, but all Cretans of Chicago to be present. The reason for holding this meeting is of interest to all people of Cretan descent who love their mother country.

The presence of all Cretans of Chicago is important and even obligatory, as the meeting is not called for the purpose of increasing the membership of the organization, but to discuss matters vital to Greece. The critical conditions existing today have made thousands of Greeks living in this free country pray to the Almighty that their brothers in Greece may soon enjoy the same freedom they possess here. We wish to ask the people of the United States to help us in our fight for the liberation of the thousands of our brothers



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GREEK

Saloniki, June 2, 1917.

who are suffering untold agonies at the hands of the merciless Turks and Bulgarians.

We are sure that anyone with a heart and a sympathetic soul will make sure that he attends this meeting of the Chicago Cretans. The meeting is being held for the purposes of showing our patriotic instincts and pity for human suffering.

With respect and thanks,

The Committee of Cretan Brotherhood of Chicago."



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

April 5, 1917

To American Citizens of Hellenic Descent:

The Senate of the United States by vote of 82 to 6 at 11:15 o'clock P.M. April 4th, 1917, passed a Resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany.

The Lower House of Congress will pass the same Resolution just as soon as it can be presented for a vote. The country will then begin to mobilize an army, and all of its resources, to carry on war against the Imperial Government of Germany.



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Apr. 5, 1917.

It is your duty as patriotic American citizens to offer your services and assist in the vindication of the honor and independence of your adopted country. You can serve this country better by joining the ranks of its own army than by joining any legions of any nationality.

Nationalities, races and creeds must be forgotten in this crisis. We are all American citizens. The honor and independence of the country are at stake. The rights of the human race have been trampled upon in the ruthless war waged by the Imperial German Government.

International Law has been violated. This is a time in which actions are necessary and not words. You can act by joining the United States Army now and when you do join, do so under your right name, be it a yard long, and in that way you will show that citizens of Hellenic descent consider themselves part of this country and are willing to fight and die for its liberty, honor and respect among nations.

A. A. Pantelis, Sec'y.

Respectfully yours,

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GREEK



Loxias, May 30, 1917.

REGISTRATION DAY

To All Greeks in Chicago and Elsewhere

(Editorial)

All Greeks must know that by President Wilson's proclamation registration is set for June 5, 1917. The registration affects those of ages 21 to 30 inclusive. The offices for that purpose will be open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Every Greek of the city of Chicago and elsewhere who is between these ages must go to the proper office and register. Registration does not exactly mean mobilization. The law governing registration states that all between these ages must register, irrespective of nationality, or color, whether American citizens or not.

Those who are ill must procure cards of registration from the offices of their respective counties, fill them out, and either mail them or have them



Loxias, May 30, 1917.

delivered by representatives. Those who are away from home must likewise procure cards from the offices of their residential districts, fill them out, and mail them in advance, so that by June 5th they will be in the registration offices.

Especial attention is called to the fact that no false statement about age is permissible in any circumstances, under penalty of drastic punishment.

If for any reason your Greek name has been abbreviated or changed, you must register the full Greek name and the aliases. Because our adopted country's war is also the war of our native Greece, your full Greek name is necessary, for it gives honor, prestige, and distinction when the time comes to fight for Uncle Sam. America fights for liberty, democracy, and justice; therefore your full Greek name must be registered in the annals of Greek-American history.

Ignorance, pretended or real, is no excuse in the eyes of the law. You must register on June 5, 1917.

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Loxias, May 30, 1917.

GREEK



## LIBERTY BONDS.

(Editorial)

The United States of America, our country, our family, and our life, is at war, fighting Prussian militarism. Our country's victory means for us life, happiness, liberty, and security.

The country asks the American people for a loan of two billion dollars. The money must be raised at once. All societies, all organizations, and every individual Greek must buy Liberty bonds. Distinguish yourself; buy much more than your neighbor; buy more than you can. But the best way is to buy as a group. Let us have Greek meetings and make our object known. Let us lead, so that other nationalities will follow our example. United States Government bonds are our safety and our security. Let us be loaded with them.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 12, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A SERIOUS REALIZATION OF DUTY

(Editorial)

A telegram to the American press informs us that President E. Venizelos, of the National Government of Greece, has sent some words of advice to the Greeks in America. He urges that as American citizens they should support the efforts of President Wilson and should throw themselves wholeheartedly into the defense of the star-laden American flag. The flag which symbolizes the nation's ideals of freedom and justice, and which protects the sacred and undeniable rights of men.

This message, which has crossed an ocean and a continent to come to us, contains nothing that we have not heard before. It has been said many times by those who have felt the sacredness and true devotion to country which is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki, May 12, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

present in the word "Patris" (Fatherland); meaning the land which through its just laws and democratic standards has become a place of refuge for all those who have become worthy of being called good citizens. Their appreciation of this privilege has obligated them and has made them endeavor to repay this obligation by supporting and defending--even as far as to give their lives--that adopted fatherland.

.....

A man who has pride in being a citizen and feels a duty towards the fatherland, is the ideal for all of us to follow.

It is a duty to be patriotic and the telegram of Venizelos was based on this fact. Venizelos is a man who believes that every individual has certain duties towards himself and his country, and that these duties must be performed willingly by these individuals.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 12, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

This is an insight into the character of Venizelos whose horizon is bound only by a realization of his duty to himself and to his country. Unlike most of us, he places his country above all else.

Let this sense of duty become strong in all of us, and happy are they that possess it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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GREEK

Saloniki, May 5, 1917.

A MONSTER IN HUMAN FORM

(Editorial)

The American papers printed an article saying that a Greek in a well-known meeting place took the most sacred symbol, the American flag, and viciously tore it to pieces.

Oh, the beastliness of you--you viper! Oh, the greatness of your baseness! Oh, the unheard-of ingratitude of you towards this great and holy country of freedom, safety, and refuge, which welcomed you with open arms! Arms which probably have prevented you and your children from living in semi-slavery and darkness in some other land.

You dared to be disrespectful, and by your filthy actions you have imperiled all of us, and we are ashamed of calling you a fellow countryman. You have besmirched all of us by your dirty deed.

You criminal! You desired to jeopardize the security of thousands of Greeks

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 5, 1917.

who live in this land; and who are thankful and joyful because they are allowed to do so. You tried to wreck thirty years of understanding and trust which has been created by progressive and responsible Greeks. You evidently desire to have the trouble in Omaha re-enacted. [Evidently referring to some trouble which occurred between the Greeks and some Americans a short time previous to this date.]

But you are not alone; another beast had the temerity to insult the President by his loud indecent remarks. However, he was punished by some individuals who felt that he really deserved hanging by the neck.

Shut up, you beasts! Do not dare to dirty the Greek honor by saying that you are Greeks. The Greek soil has never given birth to such monstrosities. Luckily, you and your kind are numbered, and will soon be punished for your actions.

Then you will realize how ungratefulness is punished and how great is the strength of this country. Her laws--which have no eyes--can see; her laws--which have no ears--are capable of hearing; her laws--which have no tongue--

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 3, 1917.

can speak. These laws have arms which can reach out and grab the offenders of this country's honor.

The time has come, and the command has been given; it remains only for action to be taken, which shall show you what you should be and what you are!

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 24, 1917.

### THE DECISION

We, the undersigned Greeks of Chicago, having heard Mr. Kafantaris and Mr. Aravantinos, speaking at a general meeting as representatives of the National Government of Thessaloniki, have come to this decision:

First: We heartily agree with the government in Saloniki that Mr. Venizelos is the best choice for leader of Greece; and the best man to uphold the interests of our people.

Second: We denounce the government in Athens as traitorous because it gave Greek territory and forts to the Bulgars--the historic enemies of Greece.

Third: We announce that our sympathies are with the Allies, and hope that their efforts will be crowned with success.

Fourth: We pledge allegiance to America and to the President, and say that if the Stars and Stripes are in danger, we, the Greeks, will be in the front



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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 24, 1917.

line of defense.

Fifth: We ask the President of the United States to recognize the freedom-seeking government in Thessaloniki, and refuse to acknowledge the traitorous King in Athens who is seeking to enslave the Greeks. We ask that the representatives of the government of Thessaloniki be recognized by the United States; just as they are by the powers of the Entente.

Signed by

The hundred members of the Liberal Society....

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 10, 1917.

OUR PROUD DECLARATION



This is the declaration that the Greeks of Chicago should voice to the President of the United States: "O Beloved President!"

"We want you to know that we are ready, willing and proud to offer every possible assistance to this, our adopted country. We believe, as did our forefathers, that there is no word sweeter than Patritha (Fatherland)--even if we are only its adopted children....."

Using that as a basis, we state that although born in Greece and therefore called Greeks, we became adopted children of America when we immigrated to her welcoming shores. Spiritual and physical forces have since then linked us even closer to this our second fatherland; and we believe that we have an equal right as that of its natural children to show our appreciation at this time.....

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CRUNK



Saloniki, Feb. 10, 1917.

Appreciation and thankfulness were preached by our Saviour; and He was led to punish those who lacked these virtues. Does not the Bible say "I was hungry, and ye gave me food; I thirsted and ye gave me to drink; I was naked and ye covered my nakedness"?

Therefore the voice of our country should be able to say to us, "You honored me when dishonor was attempted. You spared me from the injustice that threatened me. And when in danger, you saved me." Let us enable America to say to us, "To you belong the glory, the honor, and the benefit of your good deeds."

Forward! then, to our sacred duty. Let the Star-Spangled Banner decorate our breasts; and let it wave as a symbol of freedom from our housetops, and the front of our stores. We, the Greek-Americans of Chicago, are true to America.



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GREEK

Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 6, 1917

ALLEN LANGUAGE PAPERS LAUNCH PLAN TO AID U.S. MEETING ARRANGED TO INSPIRE  
PATRIOTISM-GOVERNOR AY SPEAK

The Greek Star editorially joins in the pledge already expressed by a majority of foreign language newspapers in Chicago support the United States in any event growing out of the present international crisis. Its editorial says, in part:

"Now it is not anymore a question of being pro-ally or pro-German, but it is a question of pure Americanism. And we, as Greek-Americans-loyal Americans-are here to stand by the flag-the flag that flies over 'land of the free and the home of the brave'.

CROATIANS RENEW PLEDGE TO U.S.

Austria Hungary's indorsement of the new German submarine policy is the inspiration today of a new pledge of loyalty to the United States by the Chicago Croatian daily Hrvatska Zastava. It says in part:

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GREEK

Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 6, 1917

"Now, since we are advised that the Austro-Hungarian government has officially declared its approval of Germany's policy of ruthless submarine warfare, we do not doubt that President Wilson will break off diplomatic relations with the dual empire, too, although this may be considered a mere formality. Nevertheless, we American citizens of Croatian descent and Croatian inhabitants of the United States deem it necessary to express on this occasion our fullest confidence in the wisdom of President Wilson and of his government and our readiness to put at the disposal of the government ourselves, our services, our lives, and our fortunes.

"We shall readily follow the president's call at any time and against any foe of this land of the free, but declare that in this special case, where his move is directed against our arch foes, the Teutons, especially Austria-Hungary, we shall flock under the stars and stripes with twofold zeal."

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GREEK

Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 6, 1917

### PATRIOTISM CAMPAIGN PLANNED

"To help preserve the ideals and sacred traditions of this, our adopted country, the United States of America; to revere its laws and inspire others to respect and obey them; to strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty; in all ways to aid in making this country greater and better than we found it".

This is the expressed aim of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, which includes practically every foreign language newspaper in the country with the exception of the German.

P. S. Lambras, publisher of the Greek Star, and John F. Smulski of the Polish World will go to Springfield today to extend a formal invitation to Governor Lowden to address a special meeting of the Chicago branch of the association at the Advertising building this week.

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GREEN

Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 6, 1917.

Governor Lowden has already informally signified that he will speak at the meeting on "What America Expects of the Foreigner". Mr. Smulski is to talk on "What the Foreigner Can Do for America."

Mr. Lambras will preside at the meeting. He says there are 780 newspapers in the association, of which seventy-five are located in Chicago. These seventy-five newspapers printed in thirty different languages, represent over seventy per cent of the foreign population of Chicago, the most cosmopolitan city in the world.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon  
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
Feb. 6, 1917.

(Telegram sent by His Excellency, the President of the United  
States to Mr. Constantinos Paleologos)

I thank you and your countrymen for devotion to the Country and patriotism.

Woodrow Wilson.

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon, 208 S. La Salle St.,  
Chicago, Illinois, February 6, 1917.

(Telegram, Dated Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1917, Sent by Mr. Constantinos  
Paleologos to His Excellency the President of the United States)

In the name of my countrymen and as an echo of the feelings of three-  
hundred thousand Greeks who are living in this country, I respectfully  
report to you that we are ready at your Excellency's order to sacrifice  
ourselves on the altar of our glorious and beloved adopted country.

Constantine Paleologos.  
(Of the Byzantine Imperial House)

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CHRONIK

Saloniki, Feb. 3, 1917.

OUT OF RESPECT [FOR AMERICA]

(Editorial)

Certain individuals who are active in the founding of patriotic Greek societies have inquired why Saloniki does not devote more space to the activities of those organizations. These clubs are usually representative of some particular section of Greece, and are thus vitally interested in the political situations affecting those sections. These individuals desire to have Saloniki justify its omissions, which are felt to be unpatriotic. Our reason for not giving more space to these societies, is not indifference toward Greece, nor a lack of interest in the political problems of these societies; our reason is our respect for the government of the country in which we now live. We are trying to remain neutral, in accordance with the neutrality policy of America.





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Saloniki, Feb. 3, 1917.

Having emigrated from our homeland to the shores of America, it is our duty to respect the laws and the political viewpoint of this country. We were admitted into the United States on the understanding that we were to become good citizens. Let us live up to that understanding.

.....

It is evident that our interests lie in respecting the laws of this country, which at present is strictly neutral. Therefore we will make every effort to live in accordance with the law, and will avoid taking sides on issues which will sooner or later cause strife and disagreement among the Greek people. To have a political opinion is the privilege of everyone; but political activities must be conducted discreetly, so that they will not become dangerous to the general welfare.

Political opinions should be exchanged in a friendly spirit lest they become cause for dissension. When they lead to arguments and fist-fights they



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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 3, 1917.



invariably come to the attention of the law--and cast a reflection upon the entire group involved in them.

It is necessary that we refrain from meetings which have no chance of accomplishing anything, because they cause dissention instead of harmony and unity. If we were all united and co-operative, then we could make our requests in a calm, dignified, attention-commanding manner which would produce results.....

Every one has his own logic and judgment, and can make his own decisions, based upon his mental and spiritual knowledge.

Do not form opinions as to what is going on in Greece, and in the rest of the warring countries, since other conditions exist over there, and matters are looked at from a different point of view. Perhaps if we were living there, matters would look quite different to us. We are not advocating indifference,

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 3, 1917.

but "when in doubt between two evils, choose the lesser evil"..... Those who believe in the king, or in Venizelos, have a right to their opinion; but let them adopt a peaceful attitude.

That is the humble opinion of the editors of this newspaper, and this article has been written to clarify the attitude of Saloniki.



Saloniki, July 8, 1916.

WAR

(Editorial)

There is no Greek in America whose blood does not race at the declaration of war between America and Mexico. Many Greeks from all over America have made public statements of their sincere willingness to fight for the honor of the Stars and Stripes as gallantly as they would for the blue and white of Greece.

The Greeks have always been characterized by idealism and honor, and are recognized and lauded as true patriots. This patriotic sense is not dead in the Greek-Americans. Fifty thousand Greek-Americans fought in the first lines of attack, and conquered the Turks and Bulgarians. They emerged victorious at the Ioannina. Victory was also theirs at Thessalonike and Kilkis.

Saloniki, July 8, 1916.

Truly great achievements, our readers will say. But what a pity! Forty thousand of that fifty thousand were left behind on the battlefields. But we must not think of such things! Those patriotic men were glad to die for the defense of their motherland; they do not want our pity.

The volunteers who want to fight against Mexico are to be commended; yet, we are not offering them any encouragement. America is appreciative of such offers, and has a kindly regard for foreign-language groups that rush to the defense of their adopted country.

In this instance, however, we feel that such offers are not necessary, because the situation is far from serious. Mexico must do all the worrying. America has sufficient men and arms to fight Mexico without additional reinforcements.

. . . . .

Europe is a land of tragic death and intolerable suffering. Women and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20075

Saloniki, July 8, 1916.

children without homes and without hope wander aimlessly, crying for food. Men are lying wounded and unattended on the battlefields of Europe. Destruction and death run rampant over cities and towns, sparing no one. That is real war, and not a mere spat such as we are having with Mexico.

The Greeks of America can suppress their patriotism until the time arrives when America will need it more urgently than she does at this time. It is predicted that we will soon be embroiled in the European massacre.....

Of course Greece will not be able to keep out of the war much longer. The Allied Powers are putting a great deal of pressure on the Greek government and the Greek people. If we Greeks cannot fight for Greece, we can fight for our adopted country. It is a glorious country, and deserves enthusiastic defense from all the foreign people that have found shelter and peace on its shores.

The magnetism of American patriotism must attract and electrify the soul

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of every Greek in America. As a result, we will exert ourselves to relieve the situation in Greece by raising large amounts of money, and at the same time prepare to defend our adopted country with our lives.

The time is not far distant when the storms of war will break upon the entire civilized world. God have pity upon the weak and unprepared nations of the world!

The year 1917 should see a world holocaust. Rulers will be dethroned; governments will be overturned; and the entire face of the world will be altered. It will be a year of change and destruction, and the American people must prepare themselves. There must be no domestic turmoil or dissension.

Let every Greek gird his loins and prepare to do battle for his Stars and Stripes--the symbol of liberty and individual rights.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 27, 1915.

## HASTY AND UNFAIR ACTIONS

(Editorial)



The time for slow deliberation has passed, and we are now in a period where hasty and unfair actions are the rule.

The British-French navy surrounds our islands and has blockaded our seaports. The country is being faced by the terrible specter of hunger; yet the people of Greece are a free people living in a free country.

This is not the first time such a thing has happened; because last June the English navy also caused the Greeks to starve when they would not permit Greek trade to continue. The Greeks suffered then, and they are suffering now, because of a blockade formed by countries that always had the love and respect of the Greek people.

It is shameful that the French and English should take such unfair action against

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their small friend Greece. It is an unjust and inhuman action to starve five million Greek people who have constantly said prayers for the victory of the Allied forces.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Saloniki, Nov. 6, 1915.

FORWARD! TO BATTLE

(Editorial)

Again, we say, there is no doubt that Greece will enter the war. It is a great but necessary sacrifice that must be made. First, because Greece has signed a treaty to help Serbia; second, because Greece must protect herself from her barbarous neighbor Bulgaria; and third, because it gives her an opportunity to avenge herself on the Turks for the five hundred years of slavery and torture suffered at their hands. At the same time we will be given a chance to regain lands that are truly ours, such as Ionia and Constantinople.

Every Greek realizes the importance of these statements. He feels the obligation of his generation to the previous generations that have left him such a glorious heritage.

The fate of mankind is being determined with cannons and rivers of blood.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Nov. 6, 1915.

Even now, the future freedom of our motherland is being endangered because the tyrannical heel of the Turk is again near her neck. The Turks and the audacious Bulgarians seek to impose their tyranny upon Greece to such an extent that she will never again be able to regain her freedom.

English generosity has offered us Cyros, Dodecanese, and territory extending to Constantinople. It is impossible to believe that there exists even one Greek who would put his own personal safety above that of his country. The British offer us a chance to realize our five-hundred-year-old national dream. Our enslaved ancestors, who suffered tortures and agonies at the hands of their oppressors, raise a mighty cry from the grave; they demand that we avail ourselves of the chance to recover our rightful possessions, and that we avenge the murder of innocent women and children.

"Frenchmen!" said Napoleon, when he addressed his army in Egypt. "Do not forget to live up to the glorious history of six thousand years which is recorded on the face of the pyramids".

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"Greeks!" calls our history, from the time of the Persian Battles to Alexander the Great, from the Byzantians to the Turkish battles of '21 and the Bulgo-Turk battles of '13. "Be careful and determined to show the world you are worthy of your glorious history. Prove that you are truly descendants of a great race. Show the world that the Greek blood in your veins is hot and racing with determination to defend your country's past and present!"

And the Hellenic spirit hears these dead--but nevertheless living--voices with enthusiasm; it insists upon entering this bloody contest in order to regain the former glory of Greece.

For that reason, the hopes of Greece and Greeks all over the face of the earth are fixed upon Venizelos. The gallant voice of this brave Cretan will at any minute declare war against Bulgaria--an action which will make every Greek spirit rejoice.

We are sure this patriotic action will have the approval of the king. We

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believe that Constantine is in agreement with the plans of Venizelos because he is interested in the fate of his country. He is awaiting the proper time to give the reins into the hands of Venizelos. Then, together, they will lead the armies of Greece to the fields of Thrace, and from there to the walls of Constantinople.

Patience is necessary, and more courage is needed; and infinite faith in the country's leaders.

The Greeks of America must not allow themselves to be misled by certain selfish or biased newspapers which print lies and scandals about the king and other Greek statesmen. It is not proper that the patriotism of any individual should be questioned or doubted--unless, of course, there is proof to the contrary; and it is far more improper to question the patriotism of a king or a statesman as long as the actions of these men are of an absolutely patriotic nature.

As the days go by, the horizon is widening and becoming far brighter. Soon



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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the Greek dreams will be realized. The moment that the Bulgarians seize the Greek towns in Serbian Macedonia, the military machine in Athens will begin to carry out its secret plans. When Rumania finally decides to join the fray on the side of the Allies, then King Constantine, wearing the uniform of a common soldier, will lead the charge of the Greek army; and there on the battlefield the ancient dreams of Greece will be brought to life.

The Greeks in America can be sure of that; and as true children of the great motherland, they must prepare themselves to be ready to aid in the fulfillment of our national dream.

Yes, all indications point to the rapid entrance of Greece into the war, and a harmonious agreement between Constantine and Venizelos.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 23, 1915.

## BULGARIA'S TREASON

(Editorial)

President Lincoln said, "You may fool all the people some of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all the time." Bulgaria did fool all the people for some time, but she is fooling them no longer.

Bulgaria is the only Balkan State that does not owe her independence, her liberty, and her political aggrandizement to herself. Others fought for them and still others financed them. Russia, time and again, spent hundreds of thousands of roubles and sent thousands of muzhiks (Russian peasants) to help in the liberation of the most barbaric tribe in Southern Europe.

Great Britain helped Bulgaria to become greater in 1876--when British diplomacy was strongly anti-Russian--believing that Bulgaria could hinder the Pan-Slavistic



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tendencies of Russia.

Austria-Hungary, on the other hand, was also playing up to Bulgaria because she thought that Bulgaria could open the road to Salonika for them.

King Ferdinand, considered the most astute of the present Monarchs, and by far the most ambitious took advantage of every opportunity that the antagonistic policies of the three mentioned countries afforded him; and he played his game with dexterity and without scruples. He fooled Kaisers and Czars alike, one at a time, until he pushed the game too far; and now he can fool no one.

Treacherous Bulgaria! There is nothing new under the sun. The history of the last Balkan war is only two years old; and only those who refuse to admit what they know to be true, can refrain from calling Bulgaria, treacherous.

The Russians know of their little cousins' lack of honor and their perjurous instincts. The British had, at least, one opportunity to judge the value of



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Bulgaria's gratitude, and that was during the Boer War. Yet for reasons of far greater importance, these shortcomings were willingly forgotten. The English press magnified temporary advantages gained by the Bulgarians during the first Balkan War into great victories; and minimized the Bulgarian atrocities.

Bulgaria, today, is more treacherous than she was two years ago. During the war against Turkey, Serbia saved Bulgaria. A few months later she turned all her guns, without reason or warning, upon her former allies, and lost in a fair struggle. If Bulgaria lost she ought not to blame anything but her insatiable ambition to become, at the expense of all her other allies--the predominant factor in the Balkans.

Bulgaria, today, is trying to regain her lost prestige. She offers to bargain for giving her assistance in the present struggle, and she goes from one door to another offering her military power at auction; without any sentiment or feeling of gratitude.



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Bulgaria has no sense of gratitude, and yet is not entirely to blame for her actions. The powers--that kept the Greek, Serbian, and Rumanian armies from entering Sofia in 1913 and abolishing the most selfish misrule--cannot but regret, now, their liberal support of the most selfish, ungrateful nation on earth.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 9, 1915.



[RUSH TO ENLIST]

Twenty-five hundred patriotic men have rushed to offer their strength and their lives for the defense of Greece. They appeared at....and announced their determination to return to Greece.

The consulate staff has been kept busy answering questions and explaining military procedures.....Many of the applicants are veterans of the last two wars of Greece; and on their faces is pictured their great joy for this opportunity to fight once again for their beloved Hellas. They are anxious to pit their mettle against the Turko-Bulgarians once again; hoping to complete the deed so well begun by the great Koumbáros. [great Greek fighter].

They worry only about the financial situation. Many of them have passed through an economic crisis and will not have enough money to secure passage. They are hoping that the Greek government will arrange for their passage on a Greek liner.

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Saloniki, Oct. 9, 1915.

Bravo! to these brave patriots. May they help make the dreams of Greece become realities. We, in Chicago, will be praying for them.

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Saloniki, Oct. 2, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GREEKS RUSH TO ENLIST

In answer to the plea made by Mr. N. Salopoulos, in behalf of the mother country, thousands of Greek men have thronged into Chicago.

So many answered the call to enlist in behalf of Greece, that the Consulate's office could not properly take care of the applicants; so it became necessary to hire a large hall at 748 Blue Island Avenue.

Men are arriving from all over the Middle West to file applications, in order that they might return and fight for Greece. The first man to enlist from Chicago was the president of the Veterans Club, Mr. John Agriostathis.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Saloniki, Sept. 11, 1915.

GREECE MUST FIGHT

(Editorial)

If Germany and with her, Turkey wins this war, it is unnecessary that we describe the fate of our enslaved brothers in the Near East and in Greece.

Today, while the Greek government is still neutral, thirty thousand people in Asia Minor are being expatriated, the Greek fortunes are being confiscated, virgins are being brutally raped, our Metropolitans are insulted and spat upon; and everything that is Greek is trod upon, by the iron heel of the Mohammedan.

The Turkish friends of the Kaiser plan to destroy everything Greek or Christian. Entire towns are being demolished and whole populations are left to die or meet even worse fates. So, no imagination is needed to see the doom awaiting our country, if the hated Germans are victorious.

What does the pro-German Greek paper of New York think of this? Why does

Saloniki, Sept. 11, 1915.

Venizelos still wait with crossed hands?

If, now, while the outcome of the war is unknown, the Turks are committing the greatest crimes, what will happen in case of a ~~Turko~~-German victory? Stone by stone, they will demolish Greek civilization; they will destroy her glorious works of art; and they will reduce the culture of Greece to their own level--a state of barbarism. The danger exists, that the maniacal, thieving Turks will demand Macedonia as a reward should they be victorious.

We do not intend to give our readers the impression that we believe that the Germans will win the war. We are just going on this supposition, in order to--in a small way--foretell the future fate of Greece, if that happens.

The tragic events in the Near East, and even in free Greece, makes us wonder at the apathetic attitude of Greece. This comatose state is not in line with the precepts of our blue and white flag. That flag stands for the defense of the national honor, and for the defense of all those who are loyal to it, thereby including our enslaved Greek brothers who are being killed by the thousands

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by our dishonorable and tyrannical foes.

The terrible slaughter of Greek men, women, and children is greater now than it would be if Greece entered the war. At least, the Turks would have to face armed men whose courage is a byword, instead of murdering crying children. Now, they murder and rape with the boldness of those who are sure to go unpunished. They would sing a different tune, if there were a large Greek army at the gates of Smyrna. They would pay with their empty heads for every finger-nail of a Greek that they dared to cut off.

Greece should have declared her entrance into the war the day after the Turks declared war on the side of Germany.

Of course, our diplomats and statesmen thought otherwise; but, if Kolokotronis or Karaiskaris [Greek heroic generals in 1821] were alive, the diplomats would not have had their own way.

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The position of Greece is so apparent, in regards to this European upheaval, that it can be questioned by no sane person.

England, the ruler of the seas, is, and always will be, the only nation to control the destiny of Greece. No matter what happens, Greece can never dare to become an enemy of either France or England; for reasons not only of appreciation for past favors but because of downright fear. When Greece had been blockaded only a few weeks, the population of Greece suffered severe hunger.

We have given only a slight picture of what will happen to Greece in the event of a Turko-German victory.

Who is the intelligent Greek who will align himself with those crying for neutrality? Who is the Greek who will sign the ballot for neutrality printed in the columns of a pro-German Greek paper published in New York?

The Greek who thinks that Greece should not enter the war, because of his

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pro-German sympathies, becomes a defender of Turkish atrocities and aids the Germans in their fight to subjugate the entire civilized world.

The Turks have already lost fifty thousand men and naturally they are going to ask for payment if their side wins. Greece has more to fear from the Turks than from the Germans if she remains neutral.

Hypocritical philanthropists bemoan the large loss of life if Greece were to enter the war, but they complacently shut their eyes to the rape, murder and torture going on unrevenged. The Greek army should be fighting the Mussulman army; and what Greek is afraid to die when he knows he is fighting his historic foe, the Turk?

We sincerely hope that our beloved Venizelos will see matters in their true light, and make the decision which the Greek people are in favor of. The victory of Venizelos is proof enough of the sentiments of the people, and also of the sentiments of the Greeks in America.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30173

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 21, 1915.

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

Venizelos' triumph indicates that Greece will enter the war. Hellas can not stand by with folded hands when practically the entire civilized world is fighting for freedom and peace. Without sacrifice and struggle nothing can be gained or accomplished.

The die has been cast. No longer can the Greek people tolerate with apathy the murder of its enslaved brothers in Thrace and Asia Minor. Thirty thousand refugees fleeing from Turkish torture and tyranny, have descended upon Athens, Peraias, Thessalonike, Kavalla, and other large cities of liberated Greece.

The hearts of the Greeks, in both America and Greece, are filled with pain and sorrow by the plight of their down-trodden brothers.

Is there a Greek alive who does not have a feeling of hatred toward anthropomorphic Islam? Is there a Greek patriot who does not dream of the repossession of



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Saloniki, Aug. 21, 1915.

Saint Sofia and Constantinople?

For five centuries the Greek people have dreamt of such a day as this; when they would have the opportunity to even their score with the Turks, and regain for Greece her former glory. Nursing these dreams, the Greeks have braved the dangers of war, although they have been subjected to the greatest of tests and trials already.

Could it be possible that Greece, who has been reborn and baptized in a river of patriotic blood, would overlook this opportunity to draw a sword and make her dreams come true?

By this vote of faith in the leadership of Venizelos, the Greek nation has expressed its willingness again to spill its blood upon the battle field, in order to revenge itself upon its barbaric enemy, and to recreate the Great Greek autocracy.

We do not question the patriotism of those whose thoughts are more conservative,



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and advise and believe in neutrality; for, naturally, it is more pleasant to contemplate peace than it is to witness bloodshed, and the destruction of life and culture.

But! If the Patriarch Gregorious and Athanasious Diakos, (priests who became heroes and martyrs in '21) and Kolokotronis, and all the other heroes of 1821, had the same ideas, then this editorial would never have been written, for there would be no Greek nation or Greek government.

The Greek nation owes its very existence to bloodshed and struggle, and to the decision of Diakos, and the execution of Melas. Today the Greek people have cast aside the tools of diplomacy and all thoughts of neutrality, and demand war.

Against whom they are to fight is of little consequence to them. Any nation, including Turkish, Bulgarian, and Austrian, that has desires towards Greece, will be considered an enemy.

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Saloniki, Aug. 21, 1915.

The victory of the great Cretan has put wings of hope on the Greek spirit; and it has made the brave Greek heart dream of a battlefield of freedom and honor, where glories can be added to the great patriotic history of Greece.

In the midst of the pandemonium caused by world warfare, victimized Greece will fight her ancient enemies, and re-establish herself on the throne of glory.

This is the meaning of the victory of Venizelos; and the beginning of a new period in Greek history.

Hurrah for the war!

Hurrah for the ascendancy of Greece to her former glory!

Saloniki, Aug. 14, 1915.

VENIZELOS RETURNS TO POWER--WILL GREECE "GO IN?"

(Editorial)

Venizelos triumphed in the June elections, and the certainty that his supporters in the new Greek parliament will be in a majority, assuring his return to power, has led many to suppose that this will mean the immediate entrance of Greece into the war on the side of the Allies. But, while this is quite possible, it is by no means certain; for much has happened since last February. The outlook of the Allies is by no means as bright as it was then. Bulgaria still nurses her wrath and, most important of all from the Greek standpoint, Italy has "gone in".

What have the Allies promised Italy? That is the vital question for Greece. The Italian occupation of Avlona and other points in Southern Albania is painful enough to Greek susceptibilities. If Greece discovers that the Allies



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have promised Italy any part of southern Asia Minor, it is decidedly unlikely that the Greek people will be willing to sacrifice a single Greek soldier in the Allied cause.

The recent triumph of Venizelos at the polls should be interpreted as a vote of confidence in his leadership, rather than as a distinct mandate for war under any circumstances. The Greek people feel that the man who plucked them from a bad situation and set their feet upon the pathway of success, is the man to guide their country in this, the supreme hour of its need. On this point it is worthy of note that Venizelos himself has publicly stated that conditions have changed since February; and what was then possible, may not be feasible today.

In closing this sketch of Greece's strong man, we must not forget that, great and successful as has been his work, it is the Greek nation which made that success possible. No one, however gifted, can create something out of nothing.



Saloniki, Aug. 14, 1915.

That Venizelos, in less than three years, could transform the apparently hopeless Greece of 1897 and 1909 into the Greece of the Balkan Wars shows that the heart of Hellas was always sound. The Greeks have some serious failings, but they also have certain high virtues. Notably, an ardent patriotism, rising to the dignity of a religion, and, like all real faiths, it ennobles and purifies. This patriotism, joined to a quick understanding, brings it to pass that when the true interests of Hellas are clearly set forth, the Greek people devote themselves thereto with such great fervor as to accomplish miracles in a very short period of time.



Saloniki, July 17, 1915.

WAR OF NATIONS

In ancient times when two tribes or nations were at war, the decision was often reached by individual fighting. When the ancient Spartans were at war with the Aegeans, each side chose three hundred men to fight against each other until all were killed except one man, and this lone survivor claimed victory for his side. In this instance only one Spartan survived, and so his army was considered victorious. In the Trojan War, Menelaos and Paris fought to decide which side was the conqueror. Until a few years ago battles were still being fought and won by individual armies of the countries involved.

War today does not bear any resemblance to the war of ancient times . Today, it is nations and not armies that fight the battles. The nation that is conquered in modern warfare is removed from the map of the world. A nation in a warring state is demolished by improved methods of warfare; its civilization is destroyed and its inhabitants are either killed, wounded or caused to flee. Thousands of families are separated in the most brutal



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manner; little children wander the streets seeking a familiar face; the papers are full of accounts of members of families estranged by war, seeking each other. This is what modern warfare does. It disrupts and murders nations, not armies. Such is the war in Europe today; a war that will set civilization back at least five hundred years.

We sincerely hope that our beloved Greece will remain outside of such a horrible war, where blood is being shed more freely than water. The ideals of the ancient Greeks show themselves to be far superior to the modern ideals. They were practical and compassionate in the solutions of their difficulties.

Imagine the joy the countries of Europe would feel if they were told that the war would be settled by the battle of a certain number of brave men from each side. A chance to die for their country would be given to these men, while at the same time the innocent women and children would be spared unbearable suffering. Cities and civilizations, public buildings and works



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of art, and--what is even more precious--homes would not be destroyed.

The idea is old, but it would serve as well now as it did in the past. It would be well for the rulers of Europe to read a little history, instead of dreaming of conquest and destruction.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 37275

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 10, 1915.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT

(Editorial)

The Greek people of Chicago, and indeed the Greek population of all of America, is considered an inseparable part of the entire Greek nation. As such, it is experiencing the psychological effect of the wars and crises in Europe, particularly when they have some important bearing on the political and economic situation in Greece.

Although we are enjoying the blessings of American tolerance, hospitality, and peace, it is very interesting to notice that the Greeks of America, and especially of Chicago, are strongly attached to the mother country by indissoluble bonds. This is....plainly evident in our confused thinking and vociferous discussion of the dramatic upheaval and changes in warring Europe. We in this country are showing more interest in the European crisis than our relatives in Greece.

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Saloniki, July 10, 1915.

The serious illness of our beloved monarch, King Constantine of Greece, was the cause of grave concern for us, while the manifestation of our political sentiments has been very strong among us.

But these are not the most significant psychological phenomena of our times. The discussion which is centered around strategic, military, and diplomatic developments in Europe and the manner in which they may affect Greece are the chief concern of this editorial.

All Greeks in America sympathize with the British and French. They say that these great powers helped to determine the outcome of our War of Independence in 1821 by destroying the powerful Turco-Egyptian fleet at Navarino Bay. Russia is excluded, however, because she covets Constantinople. Many Greeks in Chicago exclaim that they would like to see Britain and France victorious, but not Russia. Yet how can Russia be destroyed, while her allies are triumphant?

But we are not content with hating Russia; we are also desirous of witnessing

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the downfall of Italy, because she has gained a foothold in Avlona, Albania, and the Balkan peninsula; because of her reign of terror in Rhodes, which formerly belonged to Greece, and in the Dodecanese Islands; and because of her scheming ambition to expand in Asia Minor.

So, in the minds of our people, the quadruple alliance of Britain, France, Russia, and Italy has been divided into victorious Britain and France and vanquished Russia and Italy to suit our desires and purposes.

Furthermore, we would have the Bulgarians allied with the Turks and the Greek army fighting both at the same time. For our people, no such thing as Bulgaria exists!

We have visions of Rumania and Greece carving up the Kingdom of Krummus (ancient Bulgarian king), while with the support of the French and British fleets we can capture Constantinople, which we consider a traditionally Greek city. In the meantime, we are expecting Mr. Venizelos to secure Asia Minor for Greece.

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Of course, these are only a few of the most common opinions expressed by our people. We are mentioning them for the sole purpose of showing the political attitude and aspirations of the immigrant Greek. We are also hopeful that the historians of the future will study them.

In our opinion all of us are right! There is no profit in opening a political discussion with Greeks!

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 1, 1915.

GREEK FOREIGN POLICY

(Editorial)

Saloniki is of the opinion that it is the bounden duty of a state-wide and nation-wide newspaper to keep its readers abreast of all the important national and international developments. Especially do the Greek people of Chicago, and of America generally, need to be informed about the significance and inevitable world-wide repercussions of the titanic World War raging between the Entente Powers and the Central Austro-German Alliance. There is no doubt whatever that the United States of America, our mother country, as well as the entire world, will be affected to a greater or lesser degree by the terrible and horrible war that Britain, France, Russia, and their small allies are waging against brutal force, international anarchy, and against ambitious militaristic nations which are obsessed with the idea that they are predestined to conquer the world.

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Saloniki, May 1, 1915.

Being Americans and Greeks, we know where our sympathies and moral support lie. The very names of Greece and America, their glorious history and achievements, are synonymcus with the ideals of justice, freedom, international peace, and order.

The Greeks of Chicago are very much concerned with and deeply interested in the position that the Greek government is taking toward England, France, and Russia in the present war. Until now, because of the delicate international position of Greece, especially in so far as its geographical and strategic position is concerned, the only sane course that the Greek government under His Majesty King Constantine and Premier Venizelos could follow was the policy of strict neutrality. Lately, however, through the Greek press and through official pronouncements of the Greek government, it has been revealed that the overwhelming sentiment of the Greek people is unmistakably pro-Ally. This attitude, this partiality, this friendship of the Greek people for Great Britain and France, is neither surprising nor unexpected. Common interests and ideals have made Great Britain, France,

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and Greece the closest of friends. These two great powers fought for our independence both in the field of diplomacy and on the field of battle eighty-eight years ago. They were the ones that gave us our independence after they had destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleets in the Bay of Navarino in October, 1827. France and Britain gave us loans and every possible moral and material assistance as soon as the small, infant kingdom of Greece was established in 1832. In the desperate effort of our fathers to build and organize a new nation politically, economically, socially and intellectually, the Allies offered the Greek people invaluable support, for which Greece shall be eternally grateful. To a very great extent, our life has been patterned after the British and French systems of government, industry, commerce, and defense. Many features of our social and civic life are British or French in origin.

Is there any wonder, then, why the Greeks of America, why our people in the fatherland, are favoring the Allied cause, and are inclined to offer Britain and France every possible moral support?

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Saloniki, May 1, 1915.

Leaving aside all considerations of sentiment and examining the facts of the present international upheaval in their positive aspect, we find that Greece is pre-eminently a small naval and maritime power; therefore, her interests compel her to co-operate with the masters of the seas. It is indeed very fortunate that the British and French fleets rule the waves.

Today, the pro-Ally foreign policy of our great statesman, Eleutherios Venizelos, has been adopted by the new Greek government, according to the statement of Christakis Zographos, the Foreign Minister of Greece.

We, here in America, and the entire Greek nation receive the pronouncement of the new government with great joy. We are all waiting impatiently for the moment when the armed forces of Greece will be fighting by the side of the Allies. By foregoing our silly neutrality policy, we will have the opportunity of fighting for the liberation of millions of our brothers who are still bowing a submissive head to the Turkish tyrant.

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Saloniki, May 1, 1915.

No Greek can have a different desire, because as long as our traditional mortal enemy, Turkey, is allied to and fighting on the side of Austria-Hungary and Germany, nations which have injured Greece in so many ways in the past, we, as loyal Greeks, would naturally never even think of entering the war on the side of our avowed enemies.

The foreign policy formulated by Venizelos is fully endorsed by the Greek people. There can be no alternative. It is very pleasing to know that the new Greek government under Gounaris has stated that it will continue the methods and policies of Venizelos' government. The Greek people can sleep quietly, because it has a strong government. We all have full confidence in our nation's present leaders.

The Greeks of Chicago, in particular, and the Greeks of the United States, in general, are expected to follow the evolution of the political and war situation in Europe with undiminished interest. It is their duty, however,

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Saloniki, May 1, 1915.

to be very cautious in making extravagant or provocative statements. We must realize that many thousands of miles separate us from the scene of conflict; consequently, no one can possibly know at any given time what is happening in Europe or in our mother country. Furthermore, the Greek people of Chicago and America must be prepared to offer any immediate service to Mother Hellas, if called upon to do so. It seems inevitable that Greece will be obliged to enter the war. The hour is so critical that amid the conflicting opinions and ideas of our people in this city in regard to our entrance into the war, Saloniki can merely offer this advice to all: Be ready to answer the call of your country. It is imperative that everyone perform his patriotic duty at this time.

The foreign policy of Greece has been decided upon. It cannot be changed now. There are absolutely no grounds for giving the slightest credence to rumors of serious quarrels and differences of opinion within the Greek government. The political life of Greece is very stable. All are of one

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 1, 1915.

counsel, from King Constantine down to the common soldier. All are working for the glory and grandeur of the fatherland. No Greek should think differently.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Saloniki, Apr. 17, 1915.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

It has always been the policy of Saloniki to speak openly and freely on questions of national and international importance. We take this opportunity to make the following appeal to the American people.

As a result of receiving thousands of letters, cablegrams, and messages containing heart-broken appeals, prayers, and pleas from the people of our mother country, we have decided to place this appeal before the great American people on behalf of our readers. The readers of our newspaper here in Chicago and in America generally, are vitally affected, almost without exception, by this disastrous conflict of the European nations. Their brothers, sisters, parents, children, or other relatives live in the warring countries. This does not mean that the American people as a whole are not vitally affected, but our readers are most closely linked by ties of blood with the peoples of countries now plunged in the depths of barbarous warfare. Each day's mail, with its news of the pitiful progress of the war, brings some new and bitter anguish to the



Saloniki, Apr. 17, 1915.

hearts of our people.

The pleas of millions of widowed mothers, the appeals of the fatherless children and orphans, and the prayers of the starving thousands of Europe directed to us justify us, we feel, in making this appeal in the name of humanity and justice.

We appeal to the American people, to the highminded and courageous American press, to the American Government, to the manufacturers of armaments and munitions, and to the workmen engaged in the plants devoted to the manufacture of ammunition for use by the nations at war, to desist at once from making powder, shrapnel, cartridges, and other instruments of war destined to destroy our brothers, widow our sisters and mothers, and orphan their children, as well as to destroy forever the priceless possessions handed down by our ancestors.

We appeal especially to the American manufacturers and munitions makers and to the workmen engaged in manufacturing any of these articles and lethal weapons,



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to suspend at once the manufacture of powder and bullets which are being made for the cruel and inhuman purpose of mutilating and destroying humanity. We appeal to the workmen of such factories to go on record, even at the risk of losing their jobs, as being unalterably opposed to being employed for the purpose of manufacturing ammunition to shatter the bodies and blot out the lives of their own blood relatives.

The honor of the American people, the integrity of the nation, the reputation of our manufacturers, and the patriotism and manhood of the workmen demand that the entire world be shown, once and forever, that money soaked with the blood of humanity cannot purchase these qualities.

We ask the American people, therefore, in the name of humanity and a true spirit of neutrality, to do everything in their power as individuals and, collectively, as a nation to influence the manufacturers and workmen in the United States engaged in the manufacture of powder and bullets for use by any of the warring countries of the world, to end the production, the sale, and the shipping of

Saloniki, Apr. 17, 1915.

such materials. We appeal to you and to every reader to help us save our brothers abroad from further destruction. Let us Americans rise with courage and determination to our responsibility.

First, we must stop the wholesale manufacture of ammunition for profit, and thus any impending danger of our own involvement and participation in the war. Then we can insist that Europe heed our demand for peace. Quit working on the production of powder, shrapnel, and cannon. Make your will felt through resolutions of your societies, by appeals to your local press, by action in your churches, by letters to your representatives in public office. Our participation must stop now, and then our influence for justice, righteousness, and peace can help end the war.

Let us alleviate human suffering and preserve life--not help to destroy it. It is our duty as responsible citizens, as true Americans, and as true Greeks, to make our sentiments and our stand in regard to the European war known to all just, honorable, righteous, and peace-loving Americans irrespective of origin, birth, nationality, creed, or race.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30175

Saloniki, Mar. 13, 1915.

WHY GREECE IS RESTIVE

(Editorial)

It is not difficult to understand the restiveness of Greece as she watches the Allied fleets bombarding their way through the Dardanelles

Some six hundred years before Christ the Greek city of Byzantium was founded upon the most easterly of the seven hills now occupied by Constantinople. For nearly one thousand years this city of art and luxury made Greece imperial in the Bosphorus. In the year 328 A. D., Constantine the Great began his campaign of expansion, and two years later he established the new capital of the Roman Empire giving it his name. Eleven centuries later the Turks came and since then the Crescent has been in the ascendancy.

However, the Greeks have never forgotten the glorious days when Byzantium belonged to them and when the oars of their triremes flashed from the water of the Golden Horn. There is a deep-rooted sentiment and a national enthusiasm

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that fires the blood of this intensely patriotic people now that the fortunes of Constantinople are once more in the lap of the god of war. If it is too much that Greece should hope to reoccupy this beautiful and strategic position, then she would like at least to have a voice in shaping its destiny.

And in this soil of tradition more practical considerations find root. Greece has vital interests to conserve on the Aegean. Salonika was dearly purchased in battle from Turkey and Bulgaria. Her possession of this port is eyed jealously by two powers.

Austria-Hungary dreams some day of hewing a path through Serbia to the Aegean. If the fortunes of the present war are in her favor, Austria-Hungary may seek this goal as the reward for her sacrifices of blood and money. Bulgaria resents the narrow limitations of her Aegean coast and hates Greece bitterly for the part she played in restricting it.

Greece fears both these nations and seeks some way to insure herself against

Saloniki, Mar. 13, 1915.

their designs. Were it not for Bulgaria she would have joined the Allies long before this, in order to have a share in checking the ambitions of Austria. Now, as the possibility increases that the immediate threat of Bulgarian aggression may be dissipated, the restiveness of Greece becomes more evident.

Since the war began Greece has re-occupied northern Epirus which was taken away by the treaty of London. The Island of Rhodes, now held by Italy, is racially Greek, and more than a million Greeks are settled on the Western coast of Asia Minor.

These are some of the facts which explain why the drums of war are beating in the breasts of the Greek people. Hellenes recall the glorious past and as the map-makers engage in their crude drafting with sword and gun, they dream again the old dream that has ever cost a price of blood and tears.

Saloniki, Mar. 6, 1915.

## CONSTANTINOPLE

(Editorial)

Many editors assume that the British and French are driving toward Constantinople merely in order to make the Czar a free gift of that splendid city. Saloniki cannot help thinking that such an assumption is decidedly premature. Russia may not secure Constantinople, and even if she does it will be on restrictive terms.....

There are three possible destinies for this city: it may be given to Greece as the capital of a reconstituted Byzantine Empire; it may be given to Russia to provide a gateway to warm waters; or it may be set up as an independent state whose neutrality is guaranteed by the Powers--and in the event that the test case of Belgium is fought through to a finish such a guarantee would be of great value.

The Journal and Saloniki both believe that Constantinople should become a part



Saloniki, Mar. 6, 1915.

of Greece. The city is Greek by all historical associations. It is an almost necessary link between Greeks of Europe and those of Asia Minor. Despite the number of Turks who flock to the Sultan's capital wherever it may be located, Constantinople is predominately a Greek city. Hellenes are on good terms with all the Entente Powers. They are strong enough to compel fair play at the straits although they are not powerful enough to be a menace.

On the other hand, we must remember that Greece is not taking part in the war and it is unlikely that financial payment alone would compensate for a jewel like Constantinople. There still remain the possibilities of neutralization and of Russian control.

Which course will be followed no one knows, but no matter whose flag floats above Saint Sofia it is highly probable that the Bosphorus and Dardanelles will be declared neutral waters.

It is no accident that France and England are ahead of Russia on the way to Constantinople.



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Saloniki, Dec. 19, 1914.

## ITALY AND GREECE

(Editorial)

Rumors are multiplying that Italy intends to enter the war on the side of the triple entente; first by declaring war on Turkey, and then, by extending hostilities to the countries of the two kaisers. If these stories prove true, it may be taken for granted that Italy has been persuaded to forget about her foolish dispute with Greece on the Albanian question.

Both the Greek and the Italian people sympathize with the Allies, but the ambitions of the two countries clash in Albania. Italy claims to have interests in Albania, and views Greek expansion in that region with alarm. Greece has the very definite interests of two or three hundred thousand fellow Hellenes living in the southern part of this make-shift kingdom. These people want annexation with Greece as ardently as Texas desired union with the United States.

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Saloniki, Dec. 19, 1914.

Manifestly, in a dispute of this sort, Greece has the better argument. She represents the growing idea of nationality, instead of the decaying dynastic notions which Italy has inherited from her old enemy, Austria.

The Albania quarrel was one of the many disturbances made in Vienna [sic]. If it is thrown aside, and Italy and Greece join hands in this war, Austria and Turkey will be put in difficult positions.

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Saloniki, Nov. 7, 1914.

THE HOUR HAS COME

(Editorial)

Greeks of America have heard the bugle calling all brave men to the Blue and White [Greek Flag]. Never before has our motherland been in such a predicament. No more favorable opportunity to realize their age-old hopes of a greater Greece--a greater Greece with Byzantium as its capital--has ever presented itself to the Greek patriots.

The maniacal Turks have committed veritable suicide by entering the World War. The Bulgarians are likewise doomed to destruction for the same reason. These barbarous nations will be judged and condemned by all civilized nations of the world. They, and others like them, will receive their death warrant from the Allied forces.



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Saloniki, Nov. 7, 1914.

The destruction of these evil forces will have results that are of particular interest to Greek people. The riches, the fields, the cities, and the other possessions of these doomed countries will be an inheritance for some other country: that country can be no other than our own beloved Hellas.

A resume of some of the spoils of the war will prove our claim: there is Thrace, which includes Constantinople and Adrianople; and there is....Smyrna, Prousan, and Trapezounta. These are going to be regained for Greece by the daring Constantine and his courageous troops. These places are the rightful inheritance of the enslaved Greeks. They are the lands which our brave ancestors owned and which have been stolen from us.

Hellenes, our duty is clear! Our honor is at stake! The voices of our dead rise from the grave and ring like a clarion call in our ears. Our murdered sisters and mothers must be avenged! We must heed the commands of our soldier-king! If we do not answer now we must forever remain silent.



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Saloniki, Nov. 7, 1914.

Some divine form of justice has helped our cause by encouraging the Turks and Bulgarians to enter the war. Their destruction is inevitable. At the head of the Greek army is Constantine, a descendant of Constantine of Dragatsi who, while fighting ferociously, was killed in battle in 1453.

A holy prophet said at that time, "A Constantine has fallen, but another Constantine shall be born to take his place." Does any Greek fail to believe that our king is this prophesied Constantine, who has been sent to conquer our ancestral foes?

Greeks of America, let us thank God that the hour has come. However, let us not confine ourselves to prayers. Prayers are not very effective in the winning of wars. Action is imperative if the glory of Greece is to be restored forever!



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Saloniki, Oct. 10, 1914.

OUR WAR HEROES

(Editorial)

The Greek community of Chicago has taken part in many patriotic festivities and celebrations. None of them, however, are comparable to the celebration which is to be given in the Holy Trinity Church in behalf of the soldiers who fought in two victorious battles for Greece. The speaker of the day will be Mr. N. Salopoulos, the representative of King Constantine of Greece.

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The list of men who are to receive medals is printed below. It is not complete, however; there are many others whose names will appear on this list within a short time.

Greeks of Chicago:

Two years ago, two thousand Greek patriots left America and returned home to





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fight for their mother country. They went through a living hell and faced death and mutilation a hundred times a day. They fought under the Sky-blue Colors: on the heights of Olympus, in Thrace, and in Avlonas. Only one hundred and forty-three returned. All of them, both the living and the dead, have been decorated with the laurel wreath of the victor.

The men whose names appear below were given a Greek flag when they left two years ago. They dipped this flag in the Ionian Sea and carried it victoriously. These men are Chicagoans, and they are worthy of the highest tribute and honor that we can pay them.

We must not forget the great work done by the volunteer legion of Chicago which was led by Mr. N. Salopoulos. This was the legion which inspired the Greeks of America. As a result, over thirty more volunteer legions were formed. Now these volunteers are to be decorated for their bravery and their undying patriotism. It has always been the custom to receive the conquering heroes with





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joy and prayers of thanksgiving. Therefore, let us all gather in the Holy Trinity Church next Sunday and pay homage to these gallant men.

The names of the honored men are as follows: officers, John Agriostathis, Constantine Collias, Andrew Alekopoulos.....

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The Chicago Daily Tribune, April 22, 1914.

CAPTAIN OF GREEK REGIMENT HAS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY  
SOLDIERS AWAITING CALL

George Petropulos, President of the Greek-American Athletic Club, and Captain of the Greek regiment of Chicago, which fought in the Balkan war, yesterday said his 600 veterans were prepared to swear allegiance to the United States and go to the front at the first call. The Chicago Greeks lost 200 men in the Balkan campaigns.

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Saloniki, Mar. 7, 1914.

OUR HISTORIC EVOLUTION

(Editorial)

By the great revolutionary war of 1821, and by the victorious wars of 1912 and 1913 fought for our complete liberation, the Greek nation has been resurrected and reconstituted after many centuries of subjection to the cruel and barbarous Ottoman Empire. A casual review of Greek history will reveal the long and unequal struggle the Greek people have waged to regain their freedom and political independence. Today, the Greek people are fighting one more battle--the battle for the reconstruction and the organization of our domestic, political, economic, and social life. These efforts may in some respects be more strenuous than those required to defeat and expel the foreign enemy. We should not forget that some things are easy to acquire, but difficult to keep. All our spiritual, intellectual, physical, and moral forces are required to preserve and defend what we have gained in

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wartime. In times of peace, our vigilance should not slacken, our desire to work hard and to put our internal affairs in order and perfect harmony with our needs should not weaken. We have many difficult problems to solve, among which is the satisfaction of Italy's demands on the Greek province of Epirus. We know that Italy envies Greece her victories and expansion as a result of the Balkan wars. The disaster which befell Turkey and Bulgaria should remind Italy of the determination of the Greek people to preserve and protect what we have rightfully gained with blood and super-human efforts. The people of Epirus are determined not to yield one inch of the territory which is historically and traditionally theirs.

The Greek people of Chicago, indeed the Greeks throughout America, have their eyes and hearts turned to our revitalized and reconstructed fatherland; they are now vitally interested in the evolution of our historical destiny in the Balkans and in Europe. While the Greeks of this community are confident that Greece will emerge victorious from any involvement or international

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difficulty they have never stopped thinking of how they can support our beloved fatherland and offer her every possible moral and material assistance.

The natives of Epirus living in Chicago have showed great concern over the struggle of their brothers in Epirus to ward off the new enemy. Many hundreds of Epirotes [Chicago Greeks who are natives of Epirus] have been leaving en masse for Greece, eager to defend Epirus and save their loved ones from the tyrannical Italian rule. Their example will inspire many Greeks of Chicago from other parts of Greece to go to the support of their brothers. Most of us cannot forget that there are many thousands of subjugated and unredeemed Greeks in Albania, Thrace, Constantinople, and Asia Minor. We have never abandoned our hope and aspirations to see them incorporated into Greece and become a part of a great and powerful Greek nation.

While we, the Greeks of Chicago, indeed all American Greeks, are occupied with

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the important problem of Epirus, we have never forgotten, as our brothers in Greece have not, that Constantinople, the Great Ideal of historic Greece, has always been and must permanently become a part of the Greek kingdom.

In vain are the enemies of Greece trying to prevent our people from realizing their most cherished national dreams and ambitions. Greece will continue to be triumphant and glorious.

Divine Providence has decreed that Greece is to live, grow, and become a great nation.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki, Feb. 7, 1914.

### A SOLDIER LECTURES

Mr. Emmanuel Koliopoulos, who has just returned from Greece, where he served his country valiantly and with distinction in last year's great decisive battles against Bulgaria, gave a lecture at a dinner arranged in his honor by former fellow students at John Marshall Law School. The guests were greatly interested in the speaker's account of his thrilling and eventful experiences in the war.



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GREEKS OF CHICAGO HONOR MR. GEORGE KNAPP

A dinner in honor of Mr. Knapp, a prominent journalist with the Chicago Journal and a great friend of the Greek people, was given last Wednesday by the Greek-American Political Club.

Mr. James Manousopoulos, our prominent and well-known businessman in the Greek community, together with a committee of other leading Greeks, had prepared the dinner program. Many American newspapermen, bankers, and businessmen were invited to attend.

Our people are happy to grasp this opportunity to honor Mr. Knapp, to express their everlasting gratitude and to extend to him due recognition for the voluntary support and the sympathy which he has offered the Greek people in general on many occasions.

Mr. Knapp has written several articles in the Journal lately in connection with

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the attempt of the Bulgarians of Chicago to defame the character of the Greek people in Chicago and to accuse the Greek government and army of horrible massacres and atrocities in Macedonia and Thrace during the recent Balkan wars. This true friend of the Greeks has denied these malicious accusations, which are especially frequent in the Bulgarian press of Chicago. In an article in the Journal entitled, "The Balkan Question Again," he writes in part as follows: "...Since a group of yellow journalists and misinformed sentimentalists is working day and night to whitewash Bulgaria and blacken the reputation of all other Balkan states, especially that of Greece, the Journal desires to state once more:

"That Greece and Serbia did not attack Bulgaria; Bulgaria attacked these two countries in the most shameful and treacherous manner, and got properly thrashed for it.

"That there is no first-hand evidence of cruelties committed by Greek troops, whereas there is a mountain of such evidence concerning the villainies of Bulgarians."

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Saloniki, Feb. 7, 1914.

The Greek people of Chicago, with the help and support of such American friends as Mr. Knapp, are assured that their good name as Greeks will be protected. Saloniki wishes to thank the Journal and Mr. Knapp for defending our country and our people from unjust and malicious accusations.

Mr. James Manousopoulos acted as toastmaster at this impressive dinner. Mr. Protopapas, the owner of the Grecian Cafe, had made wonderful preparations to accommodate and feed more than two hundred persons.

Many prominent Americans and the outstanding leaders and representative individuals of our Greek community sat at the dinner.

The Greek consul general, Mr. Nicholas Salopoulos, thanked the distinguished philhellene and guest of the evening, Mr. Knapp, for his work in behalf of the Greek people.

Several veterans of the Balkan wars, among them Messrs. Photius Paparostas and

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George Matalas, spoke about their experiences in the war and declared that the recent Bulgarian publications, which were sycophantic attacks against the Greeks, were false and malicious.

The French philhellene and well-known diplomat, Georges Lassare, Mr. Kontax, and other speakers spoke enthusiastically about the excellent and instructive work of the Journal, with special praise for the efforts of Mr. Knapp, in behalf of the Greeks of Chicago and the Greek nation.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

January 27, 1914

To the Members of the Class of 1911,  
Of the John Marshall Law School:

Mr. Emmanuel Colliopoulos, a fellow member of the class of 1911, has returned to this country after serving with distinction under the flag of Hellas in the late Balkan Wars.

In January, 1913, Mr. Colliopoulos enlisted in the Hellenic Army as a Lieutenant and by dint of merit obtained a promotion to Captaincy. The company led by Captain Colliopoulos was the first to enter the City of Janina after the successful attack on that place (then in possession of the Turks), on the night of the nineteenth of March, 1913.

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Jan. 27, 1914.

Thus upon an American Law Student, whose diligence, undismayed by handicaps which to anyone less courageous would have been insurmountable, has carried him through the curricula of two Chicago Law Schools, rests the honor of being the first Hellenic Soldier to enter the prized City of Janina, since its capture from the Greeks by the Turks, centuries ago. Not less distinguished was the manner in which Captain Colliopoulos discharged his duties during the subsequent war with the Bulgars.

The Balkan Wars and the conflicts which grew out of them have altered the map of this planet. Much has been written of them, much imagined, much surmised. Some of the information concerning them which has been accessible to the general public is true, some is false - how much is not to be determined by anyone whose knowledge concerning the subject is derivative and dependent upon things over which he has no control.

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Jan. 27, 1914.

Several members of the class of 1911 thought it worthy of consideration to invite Mr. Colliopoulos to address his fellow classmates and thus provide them with reliable first hand information upon a subject upon which everyone speaks a great deal and of which everyone can, with accuracy, know but little. Mr. Colliopoulos has consented.

At 6:30 P.M. January 27, 1914, the members of the 1911 Class of the John Marshall Law School will assemble at the Boston Oyster House to greet Mr. Colliopoulos and be informed by him reliably on this subject which is of no little importance. It is intended that the evening shall in all respects be made both profitable and enjoyable. Your presence is desired and requested.

Committee

A. J. Resa  
S. C. Brown  
B. Blumenthal  
A. A. Pantelis.



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Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

January 17, 1914.

To the Hellenes:

The Achaian League, a Hellenic league organized in 1910, and having for its purpose the protection and advancement of Hellenic people in general, invites you and your friends to be present at an open meeting to be held Tuesday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 7 o'clock P.M., at 90 E. Randolph, corner Michigan avenue, 3rd floor and Room 305, at which meeting will be considered the question of answering certain statements published in different papers attacking the Hellenic army and accusing Hellenic soldiers of cruelties and atrocities during the last Balkan War.

This is a matter which concerns you and your friends and it is your duty to be present at this meeting. There will be speakers, members of the

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Jan. 17, 1914.

League and others, who will discuss ways and means of making known the truth in reply to the false and malicious stories being circulated by enemies of the Hellenic people.

Yours very respectfully,

A. A. Pantelis,  
President.

J. C. Theodorou,  
Cor. Sec'y.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 17, 1914.

A VICTORY FOR THE CHICAGO GREEKS AND SALONIKI

(Editorial)

The Chicago Examiner sponsored a mass meeting of the Bulgarians of Chicago at the Opera House last week. Miss Jane Addams, the director of Hull House, a great friend of the Greek people and noted philanthropist, was also asked to sponsor this meeting, whose purpose, it was claimed, was purely charitable.

The official sponsor, The Chicago Examiner, thought that it was supporting a great cause when it appealed to the American people to give material and moral aid to the victims and sufferers in Bulgaria. If the people of Chicago only knew the barbarous atrocities and inhuman massacres that the despicable Bulgarians have perpetrated in Macedonia and Thrace against the defenseless and innocent Greek women and children in those regions, they would be very reluctant to offer any sort of aid.

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Saloniki, Jan. 17, 1914.

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Of course, we do not say that the widows, orphans, and wounded in Bulgaria should not be helped by the Red Cross and other charitable agencies. This newspaper feels that it is obliged to protect the Greek name and the high standing of the Greek people of Chicago by warning both Miss Addams and The Chicago Examiner against the Bulgarian accusation that the Greeks also have wantonly massacred innocent women and children and sowed desolation and destruction in Thrace and Macedonia before and during the recently concluded Balkan Wars.

We Greeks in Chicago, indeed all American Greeks, have gained a good reputation among the American people by virtue of our way of life, our activities, and our extraordinary qualities. We must do everything in our power to fight any and every influence that tries to undermine our national honor.

In this particular instance, the good Greek people of Chicago desire to enlighten Miss Jane Addams, the main speaker at the Bulgarian mass meeting, as well as The Examiner by asking them to accept only the truth in regard to the

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Jan. 17, 1914.

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cause and results of the Greco-Bulgarian wars.

The publisher of Saloniki visited the offices of The Chicago Examiner and appealed for an impartial, honorable, and fair treatment of the Greek people in the face of Bulgarian accusations and hatred, and Bulgarian propaganda. Unfortunately, our personal appeal to the editors of The Examiner was not heeded.

Then we decided to appeal to the staunch friend of our people and world-renowned humanitarian, Miss Jane Addams, for moral support. Mr. Milton Hunt, her secretary, listened to our just complaints with great patience. He admitted, to his sorrow, that great injustice is being done the Greek people. Mr. Hunt brought the matter to the attention of Miss Addams, who promised the Greek people her wholehearted support.

Indeed, those who read the malicious and sycophantic writings in The Examiner before the mass meeting was called, believed that the same attacks would

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Jan. 17, 1914.

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be made against the Greeks at the Opera House last week. Thus, The Examiner would find another opportunity to repeat its shameless accusations against the Greeks. The timely intercession of Miss Jane Addams, however, upon the appeal of Saloniki to Mr. Hunt, to whom we are deeply grateful, saved us from a dangerous attack. The result was that the mass meeting as a whole assumed more or less of a charitable character. There were quite a few hints of massacres, destruction, and mutilations, but never was the Greek name mentioned openly.

On the other hand, much was heard about the Serbians and Turks and many bitter remarks were directed against them, but no one dared attach any stigma to the Greek name.

Once again has this powerful newspaper, the champion and defender of the national Greek cause--this paper which is adorned by the glorious name of Saloniki, our holy citadel of the North--emerged triumphant.

Ms. A. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Jan. 17, 1914.

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Such was the victory that Saloniki won against the Bulgarian propagandists in Chicago. The sad failure of the much-publicized mass meeting sponsored by The Examiner for the benefit of the Bulgarians will seal the mouths of all pro-Bulgarians.

The effectiveness of Saloniki's efforts to protect our honor and our national pride proves that the Hellenic element of Chicago is powerful enough to stop the Bulgarian attacks against us, and to defeat any enemy who would dare to insult or disgrace us.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 15, 1913.

WAR OR PEACE

(Editorial)

From day to day Greek national affairs are taking a turn for the worse. The international situation in the Balkans, especially after the defeat of Bulgaria and Turkey by Greece, is becoming very critical.

The signing of the peace treaties is merely a short respite from bloody wars, which may be resumed at any moment. Many lands and islands awarded to Greece, because ethnographically and historically they were genuine Greek territories, are being menaced and coveted by Italy, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Our people, the army, King Constantine, and Mr. Venizelos are determined to contest any contemplated seizure of Greek territory. The entire nation is determined to fight again for the preservation of its honor, integrity, and just claims.

The Greek people of Chicago, who reflect the sentiment and desires of the Greek

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Nov. 15, 1913.

people throughout America, are watching the developments in Greece with eager hearts. The Greek people of Chicago and of America in general, from whose bosom fifty thousand Greek soldiers have gone forth to fight, are waiting impatiently for the final solution of our national difficulties.

While the Greeks of America are waiting for the favorable outcome of the nation's struggles, they are not remaining idle. Generous and magnanimous as usual, the Greek people of Chicago and other American communities have contributed great sums of money to finance our wars. At the same time, thousands of dollars are sent daily to our families and relatives and to our brothers in the army. Many thousands of our **young** men who have been called up are leaving for Greece daily, while those who are not yet trained for service are given two months to go to the barracks and begin training. Thus, new blood is being infused in the army.

These are the duties of the Greek people of America in these critical times. In war or peace, each and every Greek in America must do the patriotic duty

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 31275

Saloniki, Nov. 15, 1913.

which is imposed upon him. In war or peace, every man that is called must hasten to respond to the call of his country. Whether we be at war or at peace, every Greek in Chicago, every Greek in America, must think of returning to the sacred soil of our expanded country. Whether she be at war or at peace, the sons of Hellas must gather around our common and loving mother, Greece, so that all may share in her happiness as well as in her perils.

We do not see any immediate danger of war in the next few days. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that within the next decade Greece will be involved in new wars. This is inevitable, since one half of the Greek race and the best portion of Greece is still sighing under the heel of two despicable tyrants. This is why--whether we are at war or at peace--every Greek citizen, not only in Chicago, not only in America, not only in Greece, but wherever he may be, must do his part to protect and preserve our country.

Only thus will all our vital national problems be solved in our favor. Only thus will our great nation be happy and prosperous again.

WPA (M.L.)

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 11, 1913.

A THOUSAND MEN

(Editorial)

In groups of fifty or a hundred, our men have been gathering late at night at the Union Railroad Station, preparing to leave for the battlefields of Greece. These men are fully aware of their most urgent duty, to serve and fight for Greece at a time when she is shaping her historic destiny. All this has been done without any parades, demonstrations, pompous exhibitions, music, or fanfare. While the midnight church bells were tolling, these men have been quietly and thoughtfully saying good-bye to Chicago, to their friends and loved ones here, before speeding to New York, where they will board the ocean liners headed for the fair shores of Greece.

These departures have been taking place for twenty days. We doubt whether all of us understand the full significance of this gesture on the part of one

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 11, 1913.

thousand of our men, a thousand genuine sons of Hellas, who are on the high seas speeding to seek the comradeship of their brothers on the European battlefields.

The probability of renewed hostilities against our age-long tyrannical enemy and nightmare, the Bulgar and Turk, has caused our loyal and courageous youth to answer the call to arms. As soon as the call for their particular classes was announced by the Greek government, these young men hastened to obtain the necessary consular certificates and thereupon departed immediately, with a silent prayer on the lips of all. The Greek consulate has been packed with army reserves and men eligible for service in the last few weeks. According to the most conservative estimates, more than one thousand draftees were given consular certificates.

This exodus was carried out so smoothly and noiselessly that we can justly take pride in the seriousness and quiet dignity of our departed men. Happy are those countries whose citizens know and perform their patriotic duties in such

WPA (ILL) 1901-07-15



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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 11, 1913.

a way. The Greece of today owes all her greatness and glory primarily to the fact that most of her citizens have not only learned their duty but know how to do their duty.

The Greek people of America, of whom our Chicago Greeks constitute a great number, this fighting, determined, and hard-working group of immigrants, has added a glorious and monumental chapter to the history of modern Greece in one of her most critical periods. It has been affirmed beyond any doubt that about fifty thousand Greeks from all over America took part in the two victorious wars of last year and this year against Turkey and Bulgaria. And now that two more classes have been called up, ten thousand new soldiers will within a few days join the ranks of King Constantine's army. The king himself will again be with the troops on the front, if this threatened new war breaks out.

Saloniki has published a series of articles on the new opportunities which are offered our people by the expansion of Greece's territory. It has urged the reversal of the immigration trend and the return of the wandering and scattered

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 11, 1913.

Greeks to the bosom of our happy and prosperous motherland. It has also stressed the inescapable patriotic obligation that those who are called upon to serve their country must fulfill.

This newspaper has cause to rejoice, for its urgent appeals have found a response in the hearts of our fellow countrymen. We wish to extend our heartiest congratulations to all those true Greeks who have hastened to offer their much-needed services and even their lives for their motherland.

The thousand men who have left us in the last few days are a thousand loyal Spartans and Athenians of old; they are a thousand true men. May our heartfelt wishes and prayers strengthen them and may God keep them during their long journey.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 20, 1913.

### WHO IS TO BLAME?

Why this indifference and lack of interest on the part of the Greek people of Chicago, especially after our two victorious Balkan wars? Why the spiritual inertia on the part of our Greek organizations and societies? At this time we should all rejoice for our nation's triumph.

Is it perhaps because we cannot believe that what has happened in the last ten months in the Balkans is true and real? Have we any doubt that our most cherished dreams have materialized? Or have the vast distances from Greece affected our hearts to such a degree that our sacred enthusiasm and patriotic loyalty need rekindling?

We have seen and applauded many magnificent demonstrations and celebrations which our organizations have arranged in the past. But how is it that they have failed to participate in the celebration and rejoicing after the great Greek military and naval victories against Turkey and Bulgaria? Why haven't the Greeks

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 20, 1913.

of Chicago, the Greeks of America, hastened to rejoice with and congratulate two million liberated brothers of ours in Macedonia, Epirus, Crete, and the Aegean Islands? Is there any more beautiful, timely, and more appropriate occasion for a Panhellenic celebration?

Will any better opportunity arise for our American friends to give actual proof of their noble sentiments? At what other time could our host, the American people, find a better opportunity to congratulate us warmly for the good fortune that has befallen our country? Would they not share our happiness and jubilation? Strange as it may seem, the Greek colony of Chicago, and the Greeks of America in general, have shown such great indifference on this important occasion that we have not given an inappropriate title to this editorial.

Yes, who is to blame for this state of affairs? This is a question which we shall endeavor to answer. It is a fact that ten thousand Greeks from Chicago, and forty thousand from the United States as a whole, fought bravely and shed their blood in our two glorious wars, defending country and faith. This is one

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Sept. 20, 1913.

more reason why we should attach more significance to our national victories and triumphs.

No one will fail to notice our great, populous Greek communities in America, where disorganization and complete moral and spiritual degeneration have taken a firm hold of our people. Only a few of the leaders of our church communities and organizations are struggling superbly and valiantly to revitalize and regenerate our religious and patriotic ideas and ideals. Unfortunately, however, the noble efforts of a few genuine Greeks are being shattered against the cold indifference which has chilled our enthusiasm and dampened our interest.

Why should this happen? Do not seek far for the cause. Do not look outside for the real cause. The root of all evil is to be found in our individual hearts. Protracted disunion, incessant personal passions, and continuous civil wars are the incurable diseases with which the Greeks of Chicago, and indeed all the Greeks in the United States, are afflicted. This is why we are neglecting important duties. This is why we are not responding to the heart throbs of our

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 20, 1913.

brothers in Greece. Instead of educating and guiding, the Greek press is adding to the curse of disunion and disaster.

We are sure that most Greeks were horrified and embittered when instead of paeans and victorious songs they read the most defamatory and disgusting articles against Premier Venizelos, Minister of Foreign Affairs Koromilas, and King Constantine, in the Greek press of Chicago and New York. When the Greeks of Chicago are forced to read such unpatriotic and unsympathetic publications, when the Greek people of our community are being offered the intellectual poison of the press, there is no wonder that every interest in our national affairs has disappeared.

The continuation of this indifferent attitude, this callous indifference to the great historical events occurring in Greece and to the fate of our country, indicate that our future welfare, our unity, and our very existence in America are seriously threatened.

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GREEK

The Reflector, Aug., 1913.

THE BULGARS FAIL TO BURGLARIZE THE BALKANS

By P. S. Lambros, Editor Greek Star.

Although the present conflict between the Balkan States is rather surprising and slightly understood by the American people, it is, nevertheless, an event that can be traced easily when we take into consideration the fact that jealousy has always prevailed between the Balkan States and especially among the Bulgarians. The present contest grows out of their attempt to burglarize their former allies by demanding the lion's share of the spoils.

It is furthermore a matter of natural consequence, that can be found even in this country; it is a jealousy among friends, as illustrated by the victorious Democrats, quarreling between themselves, as to who, or which faction shall receive the biggest political plums.



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GREEK

The Reflector, Aug., 1913.

Bulgaria should appear before the eyes of the American people as the Tammany Hall of New York - nothing but spoils would satisfy her. It was because the Bulgarians tried to be the Tammany of the Balkans they met with reverses and fell from the top to the bottom of the Balkan States.

The war against Turkey was the war of the Cross against the Crescent - a war of civilization against barbarism. The result of it is that the Turks have been exterminated from Macedonia, Epirus, Thrace, Albania and the Aegean islands. With the exception of the small zone near Constantinople, the flag of the Cross is flying over European Turkey.

This was the result of the bravery of their soldiers and the wisdom of the Balkan statesmen. At last after five centuries of eventful history, the Turk has been driven away from Europe.

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GREEK

The Reflector, Aug., 1913.

In view of the fact that the population of Turkey was 27,000,000, against 9,500,000 of the entire Balkan States, it was the general opinion that a war of that kind would be hopeless. But Turkey was caught unprepared. The most of her army was in Asia Minor. She tried to transport her troops, during the war, from Asia to European Turkey, but owing to the superiority of the Greek fleet the Turkish navy was crippled. Greece possessed an absolute control of the Aegean Sea and forced the Turk to remain within the borders of the Dardanelles in order to protect his capital from the attacks of the allies.

So through the achievements of the Greek navy the strength of the Turkish army was reduced to an equality with that of the combined Balkan States. Through the heroic fighting of all the allies Turkey was beaten and demoralized.

The Servians captured practically all the western territory of Macedonia; the Montenegrins also did their share manfully. The Greeks captured all



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GREEK

The Reflector, Aug., 1913.

the eastern Macedonian territory up to and above Saloniki, besides nine islands and Epirus. The Bulgarians also fought heroic battles along Adrianople and the Thracian lines. After all these great victories of last autumn, a general opinion prevailed that the division of the spoils would be settled peacefully between the victors, or by the intermediation of the European powers. In consequence there was no sign of alarm anywhere.

Even the Premier of Bulgaria, Mr. Geschoff, was in favor of such a settlement, but he was forced to resign, being succeeded by the warlike Dr. Daneff. Things after that took quite a change. The Bulgarians became swelled up with the uncensored publicity given to them in preference of the allies as a whole. They took themselves seriously and felt that they were really the conquerors of Turkey. The city of Saloniki was a nail in their eyes at all times. They demanded Saloniki from the Greeks and the lion's share from the Servians. They disregarded the fact that the Greeks and the Servians captured the most territory. They did not appreciate the

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GREEK

The Reflector, Aug., 1913.

brotherly support extended to them by 75,000 Servian soldiers in helping them to capture Adrianople. They did not realize the fact that without the support of the Greek navy their victories would have been impossible.

In spite of all protests made by the Greek and Servian governments, the new Premier of Bulgaria, with the assistance of Czar Ferdinand and the secret encouragement of Austria, declared a war against the former allies. The Bulgarian troops were ordered to march to Belgrade and Athens.

The Greeks and the Servians decided to protect the territory won by their valor and the blood of their countrymen. Within the course of ten days Bulgaria was crushed, her army defeated and everywhere in retreat. She not only lost all her claims, but also most of the territory captured by the Bulgars from the Turks, together with the sea ports in the Aegean Sea which she demanded. Bulgaria, now on her last legs, just as badly humiliated as Turkey, is ready and willing to treat for peace at any cost.

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GREEK

The Reflector, Aug., 1913.

After the Bulgarians were beaten, Rumania stepped in to claim a certain strip of land along Sillistra - Bulgarian territory - promised to Rumania in the year 1878 when the St. Stefano treaty was signed after the Russian-Turkish war. One of the results of that war was the independence of Bulgaria.

In the meantime, Turkey has ventured to resume the war, in spite of the fact that she had already signed the treaty in London. By taking advantage of the fighting among the former allies, Turkey attempts to extend her frontier farther than the gulf of Enos, the line fixed upon by the peace conference in London.

It looks to be a mixed up affair, but it is not. The Turkish frontier has been drawn from Media to Enos and will remain the same in spite of the efforts of Turkey. Rumania will receive the territory she claims, first, because it has been promised, and secondly, because of her neutrality during the Balkan war. Servia will receive practically the

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GREEK

The Reflector, Aug., 1913.

entire Western territory of Macedonia, while Greece will receive Epirus, Crete, nine Aegean Islands, and all the eastern Macedonian territory with all the sea ports besides Saloniki, which is the chief of the spoils.

Bulgaria being the victim of poor advice and unwise rulers, besides the fanaticism and egoism of an insatiable people, will be greatly humiliated before the world. All her desire of the lion's share of the spoils, besides the great publicity and the Bulgarian styles adopted in this country, will be a dream of a summer night.

"Who laughs last, laughs best."

Chicago, July 22, 1913.

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GREEK

Chicago Post, Nov. 15, 1912.

GREEK EDITOR GUESSES AT DIVISION OF ALLIES

LAMBROS THINKS SPOILS WILL BE GIVEN OUT TO BALKAN  
STATES ACCORDING TO A PREARRANGED PLAN

IS CERTAIN OF NO TROUBLE

P. S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, one of the leading Greek papers in the country, today made a prophecy regarding the division of the spoils of the Balkan war. This is how the territory will be divided after the war, in Mr. Lambros' opinion.

Montenegro will take Scutari and a small zone of North Albania. Servia will take old Servia. Bulgaria will take all the surrounding territory outside of Constantinople. Greece will take practically all of Macedonia, with Monastir and Saloniki, besides Epirus and the islands of the Aegean sea.

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GREEK

Chicago Post, Nov. 15, 1912.

"How are they going to divide the spoils?" asked Mr. Lambros. "This is the question that occupies the mind of the diplomatic world. This is a matter of which nobody knows, excepting the heads of the four Balkans. Nothing to that effect has, as yet, been given for official publication, and whatever has been published so far is only a surmise. The only thing that is an absolute truth is the fact that the alliance covers every detail in every respect, and there would be no room for quarrel over the spoils, for the Balkans will not want to become the laughing stock of the world.

"If I am to answer that question, I do not think it will be out of the way if I make the following prophecy:

"In the first place the rules of the Berlin treaty, in my opinion, that give Greece Epirus and a zone of the Southern Macedonia, is not included in the agreement of the Balkans. Outside of that the territories will be divided as follows:



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GREEK

Chicago Post, Nov. 15, 1912.

"Montenegro will take Scutari and a small zone of North Albania. Servia will take Old Servia, a zone of territory toward her borders from Macedonia so that it will give her a sea port in the Adriatic Sea. Bulgaria will take all the surrounding territory outside of Constantinople, such as Adrianople, Kir Killis, Tsoulou, etc., and will have a seaport from Kavala bay down to the gulf of Saros, besides a small zone of Macedonia toward her frontier. Greece will take practically the entire Macedonia with Monastir and Saloniki besides Epirus and the islands of the Aegean Sea, not mentioning Crete, which has been annexed right after the war was declared. The result of the war shows that the Balkans have fought and won because they fought for a cause concerning civilization, Christianity and humanity against barbarism, crescent and the atrocities of the 'Great Assassin.'

"History will speak highly of the National spirit and the enthusiasm of the Balkans, while on the other hand it will be shown that the Turks became cowards, demoralized and unable to fight."



GREEK

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Record-Herald, Oct. 24, 1912.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

CHRISTIANITY AND THE TURK

Chicago, Oct. 23.

To the Editor:

The treaty of the Balkan states, to strike at Turkey and shake off the tyrant's yoke, is, indeed, a divine inspiration.

The Balkans had peaceably waited for the putting into effect the reforms according to the Berlin treaty, through which they would assure the safety of the Christians under the Ottoman yoke, but they had waited in vain since June 1880, when the treaty was signed by the European powers and was accepted by Turkey.

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Record-Herald, Oct. 24, 1912.

Ever since that time the Christian population never ceased to suffer. The horrible massacre of Adana, the Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor and Constantinople, the brutalities in Macedonia and other parts have won the name of "the great assassin" bestowed upon the Turk by Gladstone.

Millions of Greeks, Bulgarians, Servians, Armenians and others have been sighing under the tyrannic yoke, thousands of innocent children had fallen under the sword of the enemy and the European powers had shown the utmost apathy.

Turkey had been promising the reforms again and again, Europe had taken up the matter again and again, but owing to the existing jealousy between the powers, who do not want to dismember Turkey, the atrocities went on all over the Empire.

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GREEK

Record-Herald, Oct. 24, 1912.

Under the most intolerable conditions the matter could not be settled in any other way than by a war of Christianity against barbarism.

If Europe did not dare to touch the integrity of the unspeakable Turk, if Europe overlooked its duty toward peace, civilization and humanity, it was the duty of the Balkan states to undertake the great responsibility and declare war against Turkey in order to show to the world that they care for the honor and lives of their compatriots under the yoke.

Could a nation with a national spirit and ambition do it in any other way than through fire? No!

Now we hear the cannons roaring against the barbarian, we hear that Christianity is triumphing and driving the enemy away, and we soon will hear that the crescent will be humiliated and that Christianity will triumph over the Ottoman empire.

P. S. Lambros,  
Editor of the Greek Star.

I. ATTITUDES

H. Social

Problems and Social Legislation

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 28, 1935.

### OBJECTIONS TO MR. HOOVER

It is impossible to separate Herbert Hoover from his background. He is unforgettably the President who heralded the imminent abolition of poverty at a time when the country blindly tottered on the brink of what was to be the greatest economic disaster, the greatest period of poverty, of modern times.

There is no use in saying he was no more blind than anyone else in those days. He was and he wasn't. His own advisory council had raised the question of the economic cycle. They had proposed measures for meeting an expected depression--measures which were left to gather dust in the Commerce Department pigeonholes.

We often wonder what would have happened in and to America if a man of Roosevelt's caliber had not made his appearance at the critical moment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 2, 1934.

THE PROBLEM OF DISTRIBUTION  
IS ALWAYS LEFT UNSOLVED

(Editorial)

Many people are beginning to ask themselves whether the recovery measures of President Roosevelt have brought, even to a small degree, the results expected from their radical plans and programs. After the terrible condition the nation found itself in, in the spring of 1933, every citizen in the country recognized the need for drastic measures. They all agreed that the President should do whatever he felt would lift the economic burden from their shoulders. The economic depression of America was judged--and **rightly so--**to be without justification. A nation which has not suffered any serious mishap, which has not been engaged in an expensive war, whose material wealth is nearly unlimited, and which is able to supply nearly all of its own needs; such a country has no cause to suffer an economic collapse.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 2, 1934.

The logical thing for the American people to do was to seek the cause. The only explanation for the situation that could be found was that the country had been in the hands of incompetent leaders. Not only the political leaders, but the powerful monied interests, as well, were blamed for the chaos of American business. The American people--liberal, but nevertheless conservative in some respects--gave their wholehearted support to President Roosevelt. He was told to carry out any program that would remedy the situation.....

The plight of the American people was so serious that it assumed tremendous importance. To the President was given the right to set America on an upward path and stabilize her national economy. His keen mind and his knowledge of the entire situation made Roosevelt the ideal man for this superhuman task. If this had been any other country than America, there surely would have been a revolution or an upheaval of the government if it had allowed the growth of such a depression without trying in any way

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 2, 1934.

to stem its tide. When all the power was given to the President by the people and by the Senate, not a few politicians thought that the President would use his power to seize the reins of government. The actions of the President did much to appease these fears. It was evident to all, that he did not seek a drastic political or economic change, but merely the imposition of certain regulations which would lessen existing evils.

All the codes and regulations suggested by the Administration were well within the present economic and political order. There is no doubt that his actions have saved the nation from terrible disaster--perhaps, even, from uprisings. However, there is doubt as to whether or not these measures can safeguard the economic stability of the nation. The moment the proposed measures are seen to be, not a radical change in system, but merely temporary restoratives, it is recognized that they do not guarantee a stable economy. In other words, as long as the eternal problem of distribution remains unsolved, no change, no matter how radical, will be secure.

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Greek Press, Dec. 7, 1933.

### THE CRISIS AND THE CLERGY

The economic crisis persists, despite the N. R. A. According to my way of thinking, it cannot help but do so. It was a general equalizer for great and small enterprise. It is a sort of "bed of Prokroustis" which, according to Greek mythology, was made to fit all sleepers. Of course, it was a rather uncomfortable bed to sleep in, for if one were too short his body was stretched until it was the same length as the bed; and if he were too tall the condition was remedied by having his legs cut short. So you see how the bed managed to fit everyone and to equalize all who slept upon it.

We all know that what benefits a small business does not necessarily benefit a large one, and vice versa. One pair of shoes cannot be comfortable on all feet. Some will find them short, others wide, and still others painful. By the same line of reasoning we conclude that no one medicine will cure the various ills of all the people. We have discovered that stuff supposed to

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cure all ailments never cures anything at all.

Even, if all classes were affected by this economic crisis, some would be affected more than others. Nevertheless, it is believed by many that one group does exist which has not felt any economic discomfort. Judging from what we saw at the clerical convention which took place last month in Chicago, we would say that group is the priests. This opinion was held by all the laymen who attended any of the meetings of the convention.

All of us have seen the Byzantine paintings of the saints, the Biblical characters, and the holy men of the past. We are familiar with their ascetic appearance and their bodies which have become transparent from fasting. Now, turn and look at the assembled group of Greek priests. What a difference! Well-fed, well-rounded, red-cheeked, and heavy-jowled. And we ask: "Can those men be the future saints? And if they do become saints do you not think it will be difficult to find painters to paint their portraits? And

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if the painters can be found, what will be the reaction of the worshiping flock when it gages upon them?"

Aside from the Archbishop and one or two of the priests, the others will make very poor models for saints. H....[sic] One cannot have a red-cheeked, full face, resembling a full moon, and pose as an ascetic. Nor can he have the shoulders and biceps of a wrestler, and be a model for the picture of a penitent faster.

Of course, I, personally, cannot really be sure that the priests have not felt the crisis; but I am sure of their possibilities as saints. None of them could ever achieve the appearance of Saint John the Baptist, or Saint John of Kaluvitis. So our future artists can solve this problem by painting all of them as Saint George or Saint James--both of whom were well fed. A new angle on the well-being of the priests was pointed out by my friend John Psihalinos, a local undertaker.

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"Well John, I see you have another customer (meaning a corpse), and are making a lot of money," I said to him the other day.

"Yes, I have had a pretty regular run of funerals, but I can't manage to make any money. The crisis...." [sic]

"Oh, stop for goodness' sake! If you have funerals you can't help but make money; so what are you saying about the crisis?" I answered angrily.

"I still insist I don't make money," he said. "My work is just like all other types. I am affected by the low incomes of the people just as all other businessmen are. But I know a group that isn't. You see, some people, like you, derive their living from the living; while others, such as I, derive it from the dead. But there are some who live at the expense of both the living and the dead, as do the priests."

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Greek Press, Nov. 23, 1933.

IS THE N.R.A. ROOSEVELT'S IDEA OR DOES IT BELONG  
TO THE CAPITALISTS?

Is Mr. Roosevelt a Revolutionary?

The belief is held by many that a revolutionary spirit has been growing since the end of the World War. Revolt is evidenced against many institutions and precepts of society which have, until this time, at least, been considered inviolate and safe. For hundreds of years these ideologies have been blindly worshipped, and their close examination has been forbidden. I would like to examine this spirit of revolt, or, to be more accurate, this sudden social consciousness of the people, and try to discover its roots and its probable harvest.

Just recently, American capitalists and millionaires have begun to feel a trifle uneasy. A great deal of their anxiety can be traced directly to Washington, D. C. Capital has begun to see "the handwriting on the wall" just

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as did the ancient Nebuchadnezzar [Biblical king who rebuilt Babylon]. Only they see it in the form of the N.R.A.

It is the opinion of various learned men that the capitalistic classes need not live in fear of a future revolution, because, in actuality, we are going through a period of revolution at the present moment. It is unfortunate that--despite the hours spent with their ears to the ground in an effort to determine the strength of their approaching doom--the capitalists were unable to realize that a social upheaval was on the way. The tragic certainty of their death has not yet penetrated their complacency. A social revolution that needs no guns and no bloodshed is gathering momentum on the horizon.

We cannot help but agree with this prophecy. However, those who desire to accuse the president of accelerating this war on capital should take a look at the past twelve or fifteen years. The neglect of presidents to give serious attention to the social problems of the nation was the real instigation

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of the so-called revolution. That which President Roosevelt did was to give greater impetus to the social and economic change brought on by a series of unbearable economic crisis.

This revolution--if you like to call it that--was actually started by the same capitalists who today are filled with apprehension. Ten or more years ago they began the practice of paying very high wages. In fact, people like Ford paid higher wages than any laborer or worker expected to receive. You may be quite sure that this was not done because of capital's love for labor. Oh, no! They realized that the more wages a man received, the more he would spend for the things produced by the capitalist groups--who, therefore, indirectly took back a large percentage of the national salary of labor. Of course, it is quite difficult for the average individual to understand this false generosity in the beginning; but, sooner or later, it becomes evident to all.

This course of action on the part of the employers was the greatest single

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movement on behalf of the revolt of labor that has occurred in this century.

. . . . .

The wealthy manufacturers of America--and of every other nation as well--decided that if they were to sell large amounts of their commodities it would be necessary to increase the purchasing power of the great masses of the people. They hoped to accomplish this by increasing the wages of their employees and urging other employers to do likewise. After the start made by Ford, other great manufacturers followed suit. Not only did they follow, but they even carried the idea to an extreme degree by giving still higher wages and reducing hours.

Then a new plan was conceived to create greater markets and more buyers. Mass production was the new phenomenon of this mechanistic age, inaugurated by the capitalistic forces of America. But mass production called for mass consumption; and mass consumption depended, not upon the generosity of the capitalist

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group, but upon the attitude of the country; for the nation's statistics indicate that sixty-eight per cent of the people are in the laboring class; that is, they depend upon their weekly wage for existence.....

You see now how simple were the conclusions of capital. It could not be any other way, they said. However, we are all familiar with the tale by Jules Verne, "A Trip to the Moon". Just so did the balloon of the capitalists rise to the heights; but it failed to rise high enough, and it fell to the ground. The capitalists' plan did not succeed because the two angles of the supposedly equilateral triangle were not equal. Production, so rapidly carried forward, was so much greater than the ability of the sixty-eight per cent to consume it that a terrible situation of overproduction was developed despite the high wages paid to labor.

The reason for the lack of consumption was an obvious one. The laboring class had very little actual cash for purchases that were not actual necessities

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because the cost of living was so high. As a result a new kind of buying was devised--the installment plan of payment. Everyone bought on credit instead of paying cash. The weekly paycheck, regardless of whether it was for fifty or one hundred dollars, was mortgaged for as long as eighteen months of the future. This condition developed so rapidly that it grew to alarming proportions in a very short time. Finally prices began to drop, and drop drastically. Of course, this necessitated a correspondingly drastic reduction of wages. Here was the "Achilles' heel" of the system of Mass production. The wage reductions and the lay offs removed thousands of people from the purchasing market. Credit was destroyed and money was at a standstill. Those controlling vast wealth--and they were few--were not able to strike a balance between mass production and mass consumption.....

Now, under this experimental system called N.R.A., which was formulated by President Roosevelt, they are going to try to make mass production function correctly. This will be done by regulating and, in most cases, by raising the

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lowered wages, and by reducing the number of working hours per week, in order to enable more people to be put back to work in industry, thus restoring credit and purchasing power to a large number of people who have been without them for the last three or four years. If this is accomplished capital must again face the strength of the influence of Roosevelt, who has been chosen by a tremendous majority of the people.

But this plan, put into a code, is not Roosevelt's idea. We have proved in the first part of this article that it was the plan adopted by capitalism itself. But this time its purpose is to serve the laborer, and not to benefit the industrial giants of the nation. It is curious to note that the practice of their own idea has scared the capitalistic group to death, and is called "socialistic" by them now. They have finally realized that they have created a "Frankenstein" (sic) which was intended to demoralize and consume labor only to meet their own doom at its hands.

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The problem does not stop here; for unless the entire industry of the nation is put under Federal control and regulation, and unless a dictatorship is formed, the same situation of unbalance will redevelop in the future. If this nation decides to return to the days when the plutocrats were the principle purchasing group of the nation, it will be necessary for them to buy thousands of identical articles every hour of the day, if mass production is to survive. Since this is not feasible, a social revolt seems necessary. Revolution does little to unbalance the average life. It destroys only those who fall in the battle to achieve it. In fact, history proves that revolutions have usually been beneficial to a country and advantageous to the masses. However, in order to have a successful social upheaval--even a peaceful one--leaders are essential; for it is not easy to destroy a system which has been the status quo for many centuries. It will fight for survival, and it always has a great many leaders. That is why it is so necessary for us to acquire strong capable leaders who have foresight and are loved by the people.

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Greek Press, Nov. 2, 1933.

### FLAWS IN THE PRESIDENT'S IDEOLOGY

That economic struggle, which has overcome the entire civilized world, and to which we have often referred in editorials of general interest, has begun to make itself felt here in America. Not that the American nation has ever been undivided by political ideologies that are supposed to be the only means of aiding and improving social and economic conditions. Not at all! But conditions today are earmarked in such a way that signifies a new crossroad has been reached in the history of civilization. We who live in this period find it difficult to recognize significant changes, because they are too close to us. Time will reveal them to us gradually.

During this crisis each nation has attempted by various and sundry methods to alleviate its economic stress. The same general procedure has been followed: an effort to facilitate the circulation of money, to encourage competitive enterprise, and to stimulate individual entrepreneurs to enlarge their businesses.

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Greek Press, Nov. 2, 1933.

Our President has evolved a new method, entitled the N.I.R.A. or N.R.A. The constantly changing situation does not permit anyone to comment as yet upon the success of this venture. However, in most of its aspects it seems to bear a marked resemblance to socialism. The multitudinous denials of such an affiliation on the part of the Administration does not eradicate the fact that its nature is definitely that of national socialism. The very fact that all who do not act in agreement with it will be punished and fined signifies that free individual enterprise is a thing of the past. This seems to indicate that the entire program of the President is inclined toward socialism.

Nevertheless, it would be very bold for anyone to criticize the policies of Mr. Roosevelt. No one--not even his worst enemy--dares to say that his actions have any motive other than to help the great majority of the American people. He means to provide his people with the necessities of life, which have so long been denied them. In addition to that, no one can accuse him of being deaf to public opinion and ignorant of the teachings of our past history. His policy is nothing more than one of the many endeavors being made by the world

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to create a society worthy of the human being.

The only flaws in his policy are certain ideological impositions which are not yet acceptable to the American people.

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Greek Press, Oct. 26, 1933.

THE NEW ORDER

The N. R. A. is a start in the reform of the capitalistic order. Its initial mistakes can be corrected by "trial and error". It will discover better methods as it proceeds. Already it has abolished child labor and has tackled sweatshop labor. It has made a beginning in its effort to outlaw cutthroat competition, while preserving reasonable competition, for protection of the consuming public. While suspending at least some of the provisions of anti-trust laws, its aims and purpose are the same as these--the prevention of monopoly.

All of these things pertain to normal industrialism, and not to emergency situations in particular. There is no certainty that the N. R. A. has facilitated business recovery. In fact, in some ways it may have impeded and slowed up a recovery that was coming through natural forces. But recovery merely to all the evils, abuses, and sufferings of the "old order"

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Greek Press, Oct. 26, 1933.

is not what the country hopes for. Economic planning for a long term rather than for a critical occasion is desirable, probably even necessary, if capitalism is to remain the ruling system.

The American people do not desire to "get back" but to "get forward" to something better. The N. R. A. is chiefly significant as an effort in this direction.

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Greek Press, Aug. 17, 1933.

### EXPERIMENTATION

Until a few days ago, the major problem that worried every citizen of America, including our own people, was how to extricate ourselves from the clutches of the depression. Since the President has prevailed upon Congress to pass certain measures he deems necessary for the improvement of the financial situation of the nation, we are all watchfully awaiting results.

Now that the Government has assumed the direction of business and agriculture, and has imposed restrictions upon certain aspects of both, some people are beginning to become doubtful and impatient. Individuals who have been accustomed to manage their industrial affairs and investments without outside direction cannot adjust themselves to the President's ideas.

The President and his policies face a hard fight because they represent a manner of thinking that is new to the world. The new policies will have to

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Greek Press, Aug. 17, 1933.

overcome influences that have been an integral part of economic life for hundreds of years. Despite the fact that the President's intentions are of the best, it is obvious that it will be tremendously difficult to convince all of the people of the value of his suggestions and his measures. The President's proposals for getting the nation out of its present critical situation are experimental in character; and these experiments are being watched very intently by the rest of the world.

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Greek Press, Sept. 14, 1933.

[DISSATISFACTION]

Only thirteen years ago Turkey and Greece were engaged in a death grapple in Asia Minor. Five hundred years of constant fighting between the two peoples ended in the expulsion of the Greeks. At that time it seemed as though a new antagonism between the two races would arise. Two days ago, however, Premier Tsaldaris of Greece and Premier Ismet Pasha of Turkey signed a ten-year Turko-Greek amity pact, guaranteeing reciprocal frontier security against aggression. The enemies of yesterday are the friends of today--a sure proof that no difference exists between peoples; for hatred is psychological and not biological.

Long before the New Deal was formulated and the administration appealed to the country to rally around the Blue Eagle, this column contended that sooner or later a situation would arise--in the form of strikes--which would bring about open strife between employer and employee. That state

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Greek Press, Sept. 14, 1933.

of affairs seems to be at hand now. Everywhere we see picketing, crowds assembling, and police dispersing them. As a result of General Johnson's explanations regarding the NRA in its relation to employer and employee, each side feels that the NRA is protecting its interests.

The employer dreams of an open shop; and the employee of minimum hours of labor with maximum pay.

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Greek Press, June 15, 1933.

SPIDER WEBS

by

G. Halepas

Last night my lawyer friend and I visited the Police Court: he, to defend a Greek who had committed a minor offense, and I, to seek material for this column.

For over an hour a continuous stream of humanity flowed past the front of the judge's desk. I was impressed with the fact that the majority of the accused were boys charged with petty crimes. In my opinion, formed from an acquaintance with their background, environment, and enforced idleness, most of them were completely innocent of crime. Among other accusations was the one that they annoyed other people by begging for nickels and dimes on the streets. Not only are they innocent, but they can with justice accuse the world of far more serious offenses than theirs.

Greek Press, June 15, 1933.

One by one, they passed in front of the judge. He spoke kindly to them; but this does not satisfy justice, for he also warned each not to repeat his offense. That was his duty. He even advised the culprits to leave the city. That was entirely unjust for the simple reason that they were homeless. Therefore, no matter where they should go, they would be nomads.

The kindly judge freed them. Free! But where should they go? To another town where they would be picked up by the local police and given the same advice? And so, on and on--until a real crime is listed after their names. For, although they are not criminals now, they will most certainly turn to crime. And who will be responsible for the delinquency of our youths? Who else but the entire nation, which allows its youth to be chased from one place to another? Its youth--which will be the citizenry of tomorrow! Nomadic youth! Betrayed youth! In this, the richest country of the world!

Would it not be better and more just, when a boy or young man is apprehended for loitering or begging, because of lack of work; to give him employment

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Greek Press, June 15, 1933.

or show him a way to earn an honest living?

We can, of course, put our young offenders in jail. But that is terrible to contemplate. In prison, all are treated like hardened criminals. If they are not criminals when they enter, they come out completely-trained enemies of society. The very words "prison" and "guilty" bear the stigma of hundreds of years of association with all that is evil and sordid. A young man sent to prison will have a black mark on his reputation for the rest of his life.

So, it is evident that our laws are wrong and that justice does not reign in our courts. Even in normal times, our courts have many cases of homeless, bedraggled, hopeless nomads. We should remember the words spoken by Anaharsis two thousand years ago: "The best civilization is the one in which the smallest injustice against the poorest man becomes an injustice against all the people."

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This is not a small, but a tremendous crime which is being committed by our nation against its youth. We do not understand that soon we shall feel the effects of this injustice because its victims will soon be adult citizens of this country. Our present laws are like spider webs. They catch and hold flies and bugs--but not eagles.

WPA (111) 1933 20775



Greek Press, June 8, 1933.

### THE LYNCHING HABIT

Seven Negroes were lynched in the United States in 1932, not six, as was announced by an anti-lynching association a few days ago. The seventh lynching occurred just at the end of the year. This is a tremendous improvement over earlier years. In the past half century there have been about 4,780 lynchings. For forty years the average number was about one hundred a year. The improvement is due to the growth of education among the residents of the Southern States, where the greatest number of these lynchings have occurred. The agitation against this barbarous practice, which has been a blot on American civilization, began in the North, but did not make much headway. Only when powerful organizations in the South--particularly those of Southern women--began to make their influence felt, did it gain speed. These associations have exploded the ancient falsehood that lynching is necessary to protect white womanhood.

For some time after the close of the Civil War, white women were frequently



Greek Press, June 8, 1933.

attacked, the Negroes having quaffed deeply the heady liquor of racial equality--or of racial superiority, even--under the domination of the Northern carpetbaggers. But in recent years, as an analysis of statistics shows, most of the Negroes lynched have not even been accused--much less, convicted--of having attacked white women. For the most part, they have been lynched for quarreling with white men.

Knowing no other way to assert their supremacy over the Negro, white men in Southern communities promptly lynched any black who failed to subscribe to the doctrine of "white supremacy". This doctrine prevails throughout the South at the present time, but the whites have found it possible to enforce it by less drastic measures.

The press--especially the Southern press--is to be congratulated for the help it has given to the anti-lynching movement. All the influential Southern journals have denounced lynching, and the more important have heaped praise upon sheriffs and other officials who have dared to defy

Greek Press, June 8, 1933.

lynching mobs, refusing to surrender their prisoners to them.

Indeed, if the officers of the law had not been in sympathy with the lynchers, and if they had had the courage to stand against them, there would have been few lynchings at any time. But too many of these sheriffs, desiring to curry favor with the mob, have tamely surrendered their prisoners with a mere show of resistance. When the newspapers, in the faithful discharge of their duties, condemned such officers and praised those who showed courage, the tide began to turn. Today, lynching has reached a new low.

It is the sincere hope of the Greek Press and all the anti-lynching organizations that this year there may be not a single mob murder.

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Greek Press, May 11, 1933.

AGAINST THE CONSERVATIVES

(Editorial)

The President of the United States has again addressed the American people by radio. He outlined the problems confronting the nation--and himself as its leader--and he explained the measures he has proposed.

The attitude of this man convinces even his enemies that he is entirely sincere, and that whatever he does is for the common good. This President and his awareness of the needs of the people are something new in the American scene. Despite the attacks and accusations of some newspapers, he shows no signs of weakening. And there is no truth whatever in the charge that he is seeking to become a dictator.

On the contrary, his policies reveal a socialistic trend. Each new decision or plan has been made with the benefit of the masses of the

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people in mind. The people have faith in their President, and they are sure that he is aware of all the subversive forces that are seeking to defraud them of their human rights.

The opponents of the President are like the conservative Social Democrats in Germany. If we are neglected and left to find, unaided, the solution of our problems, we shall create a Hitler. Roosevelt knows this, and so he is earnestly trying to help the people out of the economic morass into which they have been led. If the conservatives do not shout as loudly as they would like to, it is because they sense the strong antipathy of the people.

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Greek Press, May 4, 1933.

A MODERN LUCIFER

by

G. Halepas

As a friend and I were walking along the street a few days ago, we passed a man whom we have both known for many years. This man is still comparatively young--at least, he is not over forty. Five years ago, he was a respected member of society and gave promise of future success and achievement.

We met this man on Madison Street--a street which is frequented by the scum of society, where everything degraded and vicious can be found. The human beings in this section of the city bear a closer resemblance to chimpanzees than to men. He was a complete wreck. His clothes hung in tatters. His body was filthy and ailing. But these were relatively minor evils. "That man," said my friend, "is a dope fiend of the worst kind."

I looked at him--and at the entire group that unconsciously formed a background

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for him. Only a Dore, who painted the murals illustrating Milton's Paradise Lost, could reproduce what we beheld and portray its truly horrible aspects. Crime springs naturally from such polluted sources. This group of beings resembled a vicious pack of wolves. A careful study would reveal that each of these creatures was a depraved, demoralized, lustful, and shiftless character. Sin was engraved upon each face. Disease of the soul and body will be their sole companion through the years.

What we witnessed here represents a great danger. The ruinous power of narcotics is great. Their wide-spread use leads most easily to the demoralization and ruin of society. In its great despair, the world is trying to commit suicide. People, it seems, do not really wish to die; but they seek alluring mental rest through the use of narcotics.

The menace of narcotics dogs modern society like a wolf-pack following a herd. The wolves patiently wait for a tired or a sick or a young animal to lie down for a rest. Then they fall upon it and tear it to pieces.....As soon as an

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individual falls a prey to the horrible dope evil, he is lost. He is condemned to a fate worse than death.

Our society must take drastic measures against the narcotic menace if it is to retain its self-respect and the respect of the individuals who compose it.

As I was speaking these thoughts to my friend, my mind was unconsciously drawing pictures of what my eyes had just seen. But no matter how dramatic or horrible my mind's pictures were, they still fell short of the gruesome reality. I could not help but compare the young Greek successful man of five short years ago with the bedraggled, vicious, and degraded man I had just passed. A complete demoralization had taken place. Even the face of Lucifer, when he was thrown out of Heaven, could not have worn such an evil expression.

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Greek Press, Apr. 21, 1932.

p. 1- Surely the world is not coming to an end, even if all values are destroyed. But the lives of men are being made hard, and society is suffering the consequences of the mismanagement of its affairs by men who are narrow in vision and ignorant of the eternal laws of change and progress.

The times call for sterner and sounder humanistic measures if social chaos is to be avoided, and the sons of man are to continue to breathe the air of freedom and security.

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 29, 1928.

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### SOCIAL QUESTIONS

p. 4- Altogether different is that propoganda which promotes social reform and aims at an object essentially pacific, the settling of disputes between employer and employee.

Between the former and the latter, before the World War, mountains of prejudice existed which have gradually, one after another, been removed. To-day, in spite of extreme cases, the two main factors of national production are beginning to perceive that their interests are combined.

They are beginning to be convinced that a solution favorable to either side, when obtained by struggle, is more injurious than a direct understanding, even if the latter does not immediately fulfill the demands of both sides. Opposite views sometimes prove to be identical. From now on, thanks to the existence and operation of the International Labor Office, there will be another factor, benevolent and unselfish, namely, the state - the state as arbitrator, as counselor, as punisher.

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 29, 1923.

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Performing these functions and others besides, though these are the most important from the social viewpoint, the state, which constitutes the organic miniature of the nation and represents objectively all the interests of the citizens, will have as its mission not only to regulate individual interests with the interest of the whole but also to be the vigorous advocate of justice for every suppressed class.

All this, it is understood, will become a reality if the workers do not slumber but on the contrary are alert and elect representatives who understand the workers' views, above all, men not inclined to sell their votes to the highest bidder.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 9, 1922.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

(From Chicago Tribune)

Italy's problem should not become our own. Among other problems of the Fascist government of Premier Mussolini of Italy, is the question of how to dispose of the three hundred thousand annual increase in population, which is in excess of the number that can be employed in Italian agriculture and industry. It is officially obvious then that Italy cannot add three hundred thousand individuals to its population each year, for whom there exists no food or work. What is to be done with them? The answer is simple. Send them to the United States of America. This is the solution that Greece, Poland, Russia, and Japan found. If we accepted all those that are offered to us, then we certainly would have to accept annually over one million immigrants possessing divergent habits, mental attitudes, and ways of life foreign to America, which would draw us closer to the troubles and agonies of the old world; which would prevent us from becoming a country with close family ties and the consequent guarantee of greater security and unity.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 9, 1922.

But Mussolini is not exactly of the same opinion. He asks of us that we increase the quota of Italian immigrants from 43,000 to 100,000. This, without exaggeration, portends many evils. But it is not so. The doors (of immigration) must open. Already Greece is striving to convince us to open the door for the admission of her excess population. If we open it to Italy, we should gladly open it also to Greece. If we in turn open the door to Italy and Greece, we will not have reasonable and just grounds to exclude Poles, Russians and many others.

The only way and best policy to follow, if we want to make real Americans out of our present and future immigrants, is to keep the door closed, as it is at present. Australia, Canada, South America, all need men. There is no humanitarian reason by which the United States of America should always be a refuge for the overflowing populations of the old world, [which are] caused by economic, social, political, and religious reasons.



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

September 29, 1919

Merchants of Hellenic Descent:

The Achaian League, in carrying out its objects and purposes, again calls on all unnaturalized Hellenes to become American citizens.

There is at this time a national movement on foot to Americanize all aliens. Numerous organizations are interested in the movement, but The Achaian League is the only organization that can reach the Hellenes directly, as its membership is composed of Americans of Hellenic descent.

Every effort should be made to have all alien Hellenes become American citizens without delay, so that they may aid in overcoming the prejudice now existing against them because of their failure to become citizens.



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Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis , Sept. 29, 1919.

That such prejudice exists cannot be denied. To illustrate, attention is called to a news item recently published in one of Chicago's daily papers, referring to the invasion of alien proprietors of lunch rooms, grocery stores and ice cream parlors. In part the article said, "We wouldn't have the slightest objection if they would take out citizenship papers and conform to American standards. If they would do that, we would welcome them like any other business men, etc."

Again the Chicago Tribune recently quoted a public speaker as having said: "There are 2,800 restaurants and lunchrooms in Chicago, and over 30% are conducted by aliens who never have applied for citizenship. Unless the public is aroused, etc." The Achaian League resented the attack, so far as it concerned the Hellenes, but there must be some reason for this apparent prejudice, and we believe it is due to the lack of interest of Hellenes in public affairs and their failure to promptly become American citizens. If you desire copies of the articles referred to, and the reply of The Achaian League thereto, same will be sent to you on request.



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Sept. 29, 1919.

The Achaian League will render all necessary aid to aliens of Hellenic descent in the filing of declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States, and in obtaining final citizenship papers where such declarations of intention have already been made.

If you are the employer of any aliens you have not yet filed their declarations to become citizens, or if you know of any such aliens, we appeal to you to have them become American citizens.

Ask them to come to our headquarters and we will assist them.

Respectfully,

A. A. Pantelis,  
Secretary.

The Achaian League,  
Anthony C. Coorlim,  
President.

Chicago Daily Tribune, Jan. 30, 1913.

GREAT LAKES BAND TO BE GUESTS OF HOTEL LA SALLE

The 350 members of Lieut. John Philip Sousa's Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band will enjoy a real thrift luncheon Sunday before marching to the Auditorium theater to play at the big mass meeting which will usher in Thrift week.

The band members are to be the guests of Ernest J. Stevens, manager of the Hotel La Salle.

Chicagoans will have an opportunity to hear the full band absolutely free at the mass meeting in the afternoon. There are no reserved seats. Edgar A. Bancroft will preside and among the speakers will be Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Dr. Shailer Mathews, and Peter S. Lambros, who will address particularly the foreign speaking element of Chicago.

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 8, 1916.

CHILD LABOR

"We want to hire Greek boys to work as shoeblacks. Steady work, good wages, and no work on Sundays or holidays."

For the first time in its existence, the Saloniki printed an advertisement of this type in its columns. For the first time in the entire journalistic history of the Greeks in America, an advertisement has appeared that states the actual conditions of work in a shoe-shine establishment.

This paper has devoted a great deal of time and effort to helping the poor Greek bootblacks who were attracted to this land by the glamorous stories that are circulated in Greece. Although they have been sadly disappointed and have lost all hope of becoming free and successful, they have taken heart again because of the accomplishments of this paper, and the work of

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 8, 1916.

some kind and progressive citizens of Chicago, in their behalf.

It is no small accomplishment to regulate wages and hours and form a protective union for these child laborers.

If we have never published such an advertisement before, it was not because we did not receive any. On the contrary, we were forced to refuse many advertisements because there was a doubt in our minds as to the authenticity of some of the statements made in them. A paper must always print the truth; not only in its news and editorial columns, but in its advertising space as well. The Saloniki has refused to carry the advertisements of certain concerns and individuals because false statements were made, or because the advertised product was known, to us, to be of inferior quality.....

Again we turn our attention to the little bootblacks. If all the Greek

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Saloniki, July 8, 1916.

papers in America were more selective in their acceptance of advertisements, there would be fewer advertisements offering work to thirty or fifty Greek boys without mentioning wages, hours, or working conditions.

Does a Greek paper ever question a customer who advertises for great numbers of men? Does the advertising manager examine the character and past record of the would-be advertiser? No! The Saloniki prides itself upon being the only Greek paper in America that places its integrity and social responsibility above financial gain.

Newspapers that allow fraudulent or misleading advertisements to appear in their columns are helping dishonest individuals to exploit innocent people.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 20, 1916.

MORE ABOUT OUR LABOR PROBLEMS

It seems that Chicago has given the impetus needed to solve many of the social problems of the Greek-Americans. Since the first article was written about the problem of the Greek bootblacks, we have received hundreds of letters from all over America, praising our efforts and promising co-operation.

A short time after the formation of the Employers Protective Association, here in Chicago, we were elated to hear that a similar organization was formed in New York City. At the first New York meeting, it was decided that the shops would be closed on Sunday afternoon, and that the boys should be paid ten cents for each pair of shoes shined on Saturdays and Sundays.

We have received letters from some of the New York bootblacks. In their letters they thank the Saloniki for helping them, and also extend words of

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 20, 1916.

appreciation to the progressive employers of Chicago, who set such a good example for the other employers all over America to follow. In Springfield, Massachusetts--where the Saloniki has a large circulation--one hundred bootblacks went on strike and forced their employers to give them more consideration. As a result of this strike, seventeen subscriptions to the Saloniki were canceled by irate bosses who felt that we were the instigators of their labor problems.

Of course, the Saloniki is not going to cease fighting for right and justice just because of a few canceled subscriptions. We will continue to raise our voices in a loud battle cry, in order that the Greek boys--who were born free, of free parents, and under a free flag--may themselves be free in this free land, and not act as slaves to the hard, cruel owners of shoe-shine parlors, who make them work seventeen to eighteen hours a day.....

The job is not yet finished! Both employers and the employees must be



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Saloniki, May 20, 1916.

completely organized. The evils that have so long flourished must be abolished. The working conditions must be raised to American standards so that the American press will cease writing articles about the Greek employers. Such exposures, **will, in** time, ruin the business of all the Greek men, because public opinion will be aroused against them.

The organization of the Chicago Greek Employers' Protective Association is going to be of benefit to the employers and the bootblacks all over America.

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GREEK

The Chicago Republican, April 22, 1916.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION OF CHICAGO

1. A. H. Young, Vice-President.
2. Chas. M. Hayes, President.
3. George W. Dixon, Treasurer.
4. Dr. A. M. Harvey.
5. Peter M. Hoffman.
6. George A. H. Scott.
7. Peter S. Lambros.
8. William Burgess, Executive Secretary.
9. Frank H. Childs, Counsel.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 8, 1916.

### A HISTORICAL GATHERING

In the Bowen Hall of the Hull House, six hundred people gathered to discuss and endeavor to solve a tremendous social problem. They were people from all walks of life. The owner of a shoe-shine parlor found himself sitting next to an American social-worker, who, in turn, had a little boot-black for a neighbor.

As you might have guessed, the meeting held last Sunday was for the purpose of discussing the working conditions of the Greek shoe-blacks, and the problems of their employers.

The meeting was presided over by the editor of the Saloniki, Mr. Christ Damascus. He spoke convincingly of the need for co-operation between the boys and their employers. He pointed out the necessity of some form of organization or an arbitration board which could be appealed to by both employers and employees.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 8, 1916.

Such a board would have the power to bring certain stubborn, backward employers in line; since such individuals block the path of progress for the entire group.

The majority of employers are willing to close their shops on Sundays and Holidays, but they are prevented from doing so, by the actions of one or two men who refuse to do likewise. If they were all members of a union they would be forced to follow the wishes of the majority.....

An organization of such a club or union will stop the countless criticisms and denunciations of the Greeks by the American press. Such criticisms are harmful to all the Greeks in Chicago, because they give the public false impressions of our race; and it is the patronage of the public that we seek.

The next speaker was the outstanding social-worker and philanthropist, Miss Grace Abbott. She is a member of the immigration department at Chicago. She urged the Greek boys to unite and fight for their constitutional rights.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 8, 1916.

The need for education, and knowledge of the English language was stressed by this outstanding woman. She also gave the histories of various cases that had come to the attention of her department.

Doctor Constantine Kalliontzis offered to give his professional services to the Greek boot-blacks free of charge. He promised to give them lectures on health, and free medical advice. He also said that steps would be taken to make their surroundings more hygeinic.....

Mr. Emmet Floyd, general organizer of the labor union, made a spirited speech. He recommended that they form a powerful union of all the shoe-blacks of America. He promised them his whole-hearted support.

Mr. George Kyriakopoulos, well-known Chicago lawyer and supporter of all progressive undertakings, also addressed the audience. He pleaded for harmony between employees and employers.....

The meeting was presided over by the vigilant George Prasinios.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 8, 1916.

Another meeting will be held next Sunday. We suggest that, in the meantime, each boy should talk the matter over with his boss and try to reach an agreement with him on the important points in dispute. If this is done the meeting next Sunday will not be divided into two hostile camps, but will be composed of people who are friendly and understand each other. The boys and the bosses must come to an understanding right now while there is still time for it. There must be no antagonism between bosses and employees.

We are certain that some of the liberal and humane bosses will put themselves at the head of such an organization; and will devote all their efforts toward improving the working conditions of the Greek boys. We are sure that they will urge their fellow businessmen to co-operate in this philanthropic cause; for by so doing they will gain the esteem and appreciation of the American public.



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Saloniki, Feb. 26, 1916.

CHILD LABOR

A Letter from a Shoe-shine Boy

Dear Editor of the Saloniki: I write this poor letter to you, and hope that you will publish it so that the people may know of the conditions under which we Greek boys live. All shoe-shine boys are appreciative of the sincere efforts made by the Saloniki, and by a few humane and kind bosses, to better our living and working conditions.

Fellow workers! We must realize that we are living in the twentieth century, as free citizens, not in the dark ignorance of the Middle Ages, as slaves or serfs.

Fellow sufferers! We work at least seventeen hours a day. We do not know what it is to celebrate or rest on Sunday, Easter, or Christmas. On holidays we know we are to get up at six o'clock in the morning and are to work until ten o'clock at night. It will take us at least half an hour to walk wearily to the room where we sleep, and another hour for us to eat

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 26, 1916.

our supper, wash the dishes, and make arrangements for the night. If we are lucky, we are able to go to sleep at midnight. That means we get five hours of rest!

In what other civilized nation of the world are such conditions allowed to exist? Therefore, my friends, we must aid the efforts of the Saloniki.

We await, with great anxiety, the results of the meeting called by the editor of the Saloniki. People who are anxious to help us, will attend the meeting. We owe special thanks to Mr. Prassinos, who was the first person to raise a voice of protest against our semislavery.

At this meeting they are going to seek a solution to this grave problem. They are going to fight for our rights, since we are unable to do so.

We only ask that which has been guaranteed by the American Constitution to each and every person--life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

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Saloniki, Feb. 26, 1916.

Thank you,  
James Polizois

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 5, 1916.

CHILD LABOR  
Letter from a Shoe-shine Boss

"Dear Sirs: I have read many letters that you have published in your paper in which the owners of shoe-shine shops are severely criticized and called inhuman. It is not just that an entire group should be judged by the actions of nine or ten individuals. The sheep must be separated from the goats.

"The boys only work a few hours during the day; besides, if they do not like the work, they are free to go elsewhere. Let them go to some ice-cream parlor and stand on their feet nineteen hours a day.

"In regard to Sundays, I want to say this: there are three thousand shoe-shine shops in Chicago, and Saturday and Sunday are the only days on which they can make any profits.....

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 5, 1916.

"It is not the fault of the bosses if these boys come from Greece uneducated, and without money or knowledge of the English language. The bosses pay these boys twenty-five dollars a month and all their living expenses, which amounts to about fifty dollars a month. This sum is more than the average clerk earns. Therefore, why persecute the bosses?"

"I remain,

"C. Panagiotopoulos"

This letter presents a series of justifications for the actions of the bosses. The weak point in the argument of Mr. Panagiotopoulos is where he writes that the youth who come from Greece are uneducated. This is exactly what we are endeavoring to change. We want these boys to learn the English language.....If the bosses find it impossible to close their shops on Sunday, they can arrange to close early two or three nights a week, in order to enable the boys to attend night school.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 5, 1916.

### THE NEW GENERATION

Two Thousand Shoe-shine Parlors in Chicago--Three Thousand  
Greek Children Kept in Semislavery

Since the Saloniki began the campaign to help the poor Greek youths employed--  
to be more exact, enslaved--in the shoe-shine establishments, its offices  
have been deluged with letters.

We have received letters from some of the slaveys themselves, full of poignant  
and heart-breaking revelations. We have received letters from humane  
citizens, pledging themselves to aid the plight of these children.

Today, we have published as many letters as we could possibly make room for.  
These letters are full of encouragement and support, and give us added  
courage in our fight for the salvation of our young Greek boys.

Various remedies have been suggested, such as organizing the shoe-shine

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Saloniki, Feb. 5, 1916.

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employees into a union, or forming a protective association composed of members of the community.

We suggest that the employers put themselves at the head of such a movement. They should decrease the hours of work and improve the working conditions; and they should abide by these rules.

They must agree to close their stores on Sundays, to allow one hour for lunch and one hour for supper, to provide hygienic sleeping accommodations, and to protect the morals of these boys by keeping depraved individuals from preying on their innocence, or ignorance, as the case may be.

Every Greek is a lover and defender of liberty, and such conditions must not be tolerated any longer.....

All the Hellenes are ready to fight the fierce Turks or Bulgarians because

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Saloniki, Feb. 5, 1916.

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they enslave and degrade the Greek patriots who are unfortunate enough to fall into their hands. Why, therefore, do the Greeks allow the exploitation and enslavement of thousands of small Greek children who work in shoe-shine shops?

The Saloniki has undertaken the task of exposing these conditions in the name of humanity and patriotism. We are proud of the public response to our editorials. The whole Greek community is aroused, and clamors for an immediate improvement of these conditions.....

Forward, all patriotic and sensible Greek employers! Call a general meeting in order to find the solution of this major social problem. After various ideas have been discussed, it will be a simple matter to take steps to alleviate these conditions.

When the employers do that, they will receive the applause of the whole Greek community; they will be esteemed by other businessmen, and they will,



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Saloniki, Feb. 5, 1916.

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in time, attract a large American clientele.

At present they are not patronized by many Americans because of their obvious ill-treatment of their employees.

Let us all take an active part in this campaign, so that it will benefit both the employers and the employees.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 8, 1916.

## THE SMALL SLAVES

(Editorial)

The Saloniki has accepted the challenge of Greek exploiters and will spare no effort to save the shoeshine boys from a life of veritable slavery. It makes very little difference to us if we incur the wrath of fifty, seventy-five, or one hundred bosses and so lose their subscriptions. The Saloniki was not founded to hush up matters which should be known to all.

We shall always defend the rights of man--even if it means chastising the bankers who are dishonest, or calling the rich owners of **shoeshine** establishments what they are--exploiters and tyrants. The Saloniki will always be on the side of the weak and the poor, to defend them from the wolves among our own people.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 8, 1916.

The readers of this paper have faith in its principles and its integrity. Therefore, when they see the Saloniki fight for or against some cause, they realize it must be of major social importance.

We want to call the attention of the whole United States to the treatment of these poor wretches. We have already received letters on this subject from bootblacks in Kansas, Minnesota, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Montana.

We have also received letters from kind and philanthropic individuals from all over America, saying that they will help in every way possible to alleviate these shameful conditions. The enthusiastic response received, has given us fresh impetus to continue our fight.....

There are certain rich bosses who fill their teeth with gold in order that they may eat more easily--with the profits earned for them by the sweat and blood of young Greek boys. They, of course, are not going to approve of our actions, and will bitterly oppose us, and call us insulting names.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 8, 1916.

That will not even interest us; we are only interested in the fate of the boys. It is common knowledge that these boys work sixteen to seventeen hours a day, seven days a week. In all, they work about one hundred and nineteen hours a week, when the laws of most states prohibit anyone from working over forty-eight or fifty-four hours a week. In other words, these boys work about three times as many hours as the law allows.

It is also well known that they are given food that is not only unappetizing but is actually rotten, and makes the children sick. Everyone knows that these children all sleep in one room, and that the room usually has no window, and is full of filth and vermin. This unhealthy condition is shown in the wan, pale faces and hacking coughs of the boys.....These are the evils the Saloniki intends to wipe out. We appeal for help to all the worthwhile Greeks in America.

We must not allow these bosses to acquire wealth at the expense of **the neglected** Greek children. This evil must be stopped, and stopped for good.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 8, 1916.

Forward, in the campaign for liberation.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 25, 1915.

CHILD LABOR  
A Letter from Mr. Prasinou

Dear Editor of the Saloniki: First of all, I want to heartily congratulate you for having enough courage to take up the cudgels in behalf of these poor unfortunates who are at the mercy of their heartless employers.

You have proved to the Greeks in America that a Greek paper with a social conscience and social awareness does exist. Since you have demonstrated that you are anxious to defend the working classes--especially children that are exploited by the bosses--I take this opportunity to give you more information on the plight of the poor shoe-shine boys.

These boys work at least sixteen hours a day. Why shouldn't they at least be free to rest or attend church on Sunday? Why shouldn't they get a chance to breathe a little fresh air in instead of the dust and dirt they

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 25, 1915.

inhale the rest of the week? This is exactly why all the boys are unhealthy, shrunken, and sallow. I will wager that not one is in completely good health.

The employers justify themselves by saying that their busiest day is Sunday; and that if they close on that day, they will lose a lot of money. But the American does not say that. He tells you to do your shopping or to have your shoes shined on Saturday night. Why can't the Greeks do the same thing? Let the shoes be shined on Saturday evening, in order that the little shoe-blacks may be free to attend church on Sundays and all holidays, as is the case in Boston, Massachusetts.

I also desire to answer the letter of Mr. C. G., who declares that I have slandered the members of my profession, since I, too, am the owner of a shoe-shine establishment.

No! I am not raising my voice to cast aspersions on my fellow craftsmen.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 25, 1915.

I am seeking a day of rest for young boys. This is not asking very much, for it is the inalienable right of all men to rest one day in the week. Mr. C. G. is not performing a charitable act when he feeds his employees a bit of dry bread, for they have labored and earned it many times over. When an individual works sixteen hours a day, seven days a week, he has earned any amount you could give him.

The people who believe they are doing these boys a favor by treating them as slaves are the same ones that were thrown out of Greece by Venizelos. Now they are here in America, and continue certain inhumane practices that caused them to be persecuted in their own land.

Mr. Editor, I appeal to you. Invite all the Greek boys working as shoe-blacks to come to the offices of the Saloniki and report their working conditions. If they do not have enough free time to come in person, ask them to write a letter stating that they want to rest on Sundays.

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Saloniki, Dec. 25, 1915.

In this way we can reveal the true conditions to the City Council of Chicago; and we can also ask the State Legislature to pass laws regulating the number of working days of these children.

Tell the boys that their names will not be revealed, so that they need not fear the wrath of their bosses.

Sincerely yours,

George Prasinou

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 18, 1915.

CHILD LABOR--SHOE-SHINE BOYS

The Chicago newspapers have printed a letter signed by two Chicago Greeks, George Prasinos and Christ Louvis, in which they publicly denounce the exploiters of children--especially young boys; and they appeal, in the name of humanity and philanthropy, for the abolition of such terrible and barbarous practices.

It is our duty to give serious attention to this accusation made by two fine Greek men. We gladly offer our services and the services of our newspaper in this fight to abolish, forever, such a stigma from the life of our social order.

We will appreciate your letters expressing your opinions on this pitiful subject. If anyone has valid information on these conditions, which are familiar to most of us, please send it to us.

Saloniki, Dec. 18, 1915.

The letter, written to the Chicago Examiner, is printed below:

.....

[Translator's note: The letter is omitted since it can be found in the American papers.]

Saloniki invites Mr. Prasinis and Mr. Louvis to come to the newspaper's office and help us plan a campaign against the exploiting bosses operating shoe-shine and hat-cleaning establishments.

Not only do we ask for the co-operation of the above gentlemen; but we also want to hear from any child who is being treated unfairly, or forced to work against his will.

We promise to help as much as possible in this matter; and we will try to see that justice reigns supreme.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 27, 1915.

### A SPARTAN LAW

Recently, a baby was born in the German Hospital here in Chicago. This child was born paralyzed; it was deformed and hideous in its external appearance. Its head was joined directly to its shoulders and the torso was crooked.

The doctors agreed that if this monstrosity succeeded in remaining alive, it would always be a burden to itself and to society. This child was in need of a small operation which would probably enable it to live a while longer. Unless the operation was performed, the child would die.

In an endeavor to spare the parents and society the burden of this deformed creature, the hospital doctors did not perform the operation, and, as a result, the unfortunate infant died.

The mother of the dead infant did not blame the doctors for allowing her child to die. She felt the child was better off dead, since it would never know

Saloniki, Nov. 27, 1915.

happiness as long as it were alive. But the church--especially the Catholic church--condemned the action of the doctors as barbarous and unchristian. They attacked the doctors in the papers and issued long condemnations, saying that the doctors had neither the legal nor the moral right to make decisions involving life and death. They asserted that the doctors should always endeavor to save human life to the best of their abilities.

The Catholic church believes that every person born has a right to live, and serves some purpose; and that the action taken in the German Hospital against the life of an innocent baby is unforgivable in the eyes of society and God.

The opposite opinion is held by the doctors and sociologists. These two groups believe that the action taken was the only humane way of sparing a child from a life of torture. Their chief justification is the law of Lycurgus. This law stated that all children born with any serious defects or deformities should be thrown over a high cliff to destruction.

We feel that the doctors acted wisely. Under the circumstances the child would never have enjoyed one moment of its existence; and since in any case it would



Saloniki, Nov. 27, 1915.

have died after a few years, it is better that it should die after six days of life.

This episode has set the whole country to considering which was the proper course. All the newspapers defend the doctors, but the Catholic press is unsparing in its condemnation. In fact, the other newspapers urge that the law of Lycurgus be adopted in America, in order that the race might become strong and perfect like the Spartans.

This six-day-old child nearly caused a national uproar; and its death has caused a serious social problem to be faced by a society which usually ignores the plight of such unfortunate creatures. The solution will not be easily arrived at, nor will it be quietly solved.

It will be a long time before the clergy and the medical profession will agree on the solution. The Saloniki will always be on the side of the doctors.



Saloniki, Nov. 15, 1913.

THE WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC

(Editorial)

White-slave traffic is a social tragedy.

White-slave traffic is trade in the gutter. We are dealing with this subject in a rather comprehensive way because Saloniki is issued too infrequently to enlighten the public more fully.

The term "white slavery" was first used in London, England; it referred to the transporting of young women abroad for commercial purposes. Today, the term has lost its original meaning and is applied both to those girls who are corrupted forcibly and to those Magdalenes who are living in sin.

The city of Chicago has begun to hunt down and relentlessly prosecute those who are responsible for this grave social evil. The moral corruption of most of our young girls is attributed 1) to the lack of a proper home environment; 2) to the

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lack of a Christian education; 3) to luxurious living; 4) to obscene motion pictures; 5) to disrespect for married life; 6) to the avoidance of child-bearing; 7) to the operators of houses of prostitution. This disease is like a devouring fire, which is undermining the very foundations of our social structure.

The Greek community as a whole is not at all responsible for the serious proportions which white-slave traffic has reached in Chicago. We are sorry to note, however, that an alarming number of Greeks are being arrested or deported from Chicago for engaging in this cursed business.

Thus, the Greek name is brought into serious disrepute because the people of Chicago are so violently prejudiced against the tragedy of white-slave traffic. The laboring element among our people of Chicago has been directly affected by the professional promoters of white-slave traffic and by the houses of ill fame. Many are condemning the laboring class for the increasing and flourishing business of white-slave traffic. The real victims of this whole rotten business are

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these very workers who are so unjustly accused of contributing to this abominable evil.

Why not blame the professional exploiters of innocent and helpless young girls? Why not punish the owners and operators of the numerous houses of prostitution?

We will take the opportunity to touch once more upon the subject of white-slave traffic when we deal with the labor problem of the Greek people of Chicago, because in some strange way both social problems have some important connection with each other.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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Star, May 19, 1905.

THE CRIMINALITY OF AMERICA'S FUTURE WILL SHOCK WORLD

THE CAUSES AND THE REMEDIES

(Editorial)

True to its principles, this Chicago Greek newspaper, the Star, again comes forward as the teacher and the protector of the Greeks in America. Since it is our duty to keep a vigilant eye on the welfare and the activities of the Greek element in this country, and since the life of the Greeks in America is and always will be involved with the substance of American life, we deem it to be in accordance with our ever-wakeful purpose to cast a glance into America's future and to discern what the effect will be of the past and the present trends of the people's thought.

Our penetrating eye sees on the brilliant horizon of this great Republic the black cloud of crime, which as it expands will darken the glory of our country's history. This is not a prophesy; it is the sober visualization of what will be, in accordance with the law of cause and effect; that is, it is the result of careful analytical observation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Star, May 19, 1905.

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In writing this article we do not assume the role of critic or of counselor to the Government of the United States but simply that of an analyst who deals with this law of cause and effect and graphically displays its operation.

No country, in spite of present greatness and glorious history, can continue to be great while the masses of the people do not think great thoughts. The thought of the people is the soul of a nation. High thoughts produce great nations. A great and glorious ruler cannot maintain greatness and glory in his domain if his people are not trained to think of greatness and glory.

The trend of thought in America is now directed, as it has been directed for some years past, toward what history calls a "social disease," the same disease that was present in the days of Rome's decline. This social disease consists of the following elements: an unnatural desire for wealth,



Star, May 19, 1905.

the desire for publicity, the desire for social emancipation, waste of time, lack of fixed purpose in the use of periods of leisure and diversion, facile indignation, alcoholism, and disrespect of people for law and authority. All these taken together result in degeneration, and this, enhanced by hereditary criminal tendencies, will provoke an outburst of crime that will make the most atrocious offenses of European criminals look like mild misdemeanors. America in years to come will experience a period of criminality of indescribable and unparalleled ferocity. And here is a hint to the law-makers and to the Government, and we hope that we shall not be misunderstood.

Undoubtedly the great founders of this land of promise and of freedom meant well in enacting laws permitting all to come here, including criminals. That is in itself wonderful and Godlike. But the time is not yet ripe for these divine principles. The criminal who comes here

Star, May 19, 1905.

cannot and will not think as the natives do. He will take advantage of the generosity of the people, of the kindness and the tolerance of the Government, and of everything good to gratify his criminal instincts. The offspring of people of this class will terrorize America in years to come. Their criminal inheritance, assisted and nourished by the intelligence of their environment and enhanced by the facilities of the country, will find vent in an outburst of crime of unprecedented violence, by which the country will be rocked as by an earthquake.

Immigration laws should be altered so that the criminal will not find a rich and fertile field of operation and propagation of his kind in this country. It is a natural law, and common sense makes us see it, that we must remove the weeds from the soil if we want a good healthy crop of wheat.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Star, May 19, 1905.

This social disease is not a respecter of color or of race, and because of its insatiable appetite for money it will contaminate even the best society; and if its horny tentacles are not cut off in time, the youth of our best families will be ensnared by it. Its ramifications will reach and undermine the whole structure of politics and of religion as well.

The wise law-makers of this country, I am sure, bearing in mind the social tragedies of Babylon and of Rome, will put a stop to this free admission of criminal and undesirable Europeans.

I. ATTITUDES

J. Interpretation of American History

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 13, 1936.

THE FORGOTTEN MAN

by

George Halepas

The United States celebrates, during the month of February, the birthdays of two famous patriots. President Washington and President Lincoln, are two of the most loved and best-remembered men in American history. And very justly so. It is customary for nations to celebrate the birthdays or dates of death of their great children--not because they feel a spirit of obligation or thankfulness, but for the purpose of inspiring the younger generations to similar acts of patriotism and sacrifice.

In this same month, however, occurs the birthday of Thomas Paine--a man unfortunately overlooked by historians and by the immigrant groups of America. This has happened because Paine was a misunderstood man in his lifetime and is still so in ours.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 13, 1936.

Yet Thomas Paine was one of the greatest patriots of his period. Historians ignored him and even refused to acknowledge him as worth while.....As a result of this indifference we do not hear much about Paine or his patriotic activity. In fact, our entire attitude can be summed up in the words of a former President of the United States when he called Paine, "a filthy little atheist".

Paine was not little nor can we call a man who in his will says, "I die in perfect composure and resignation to the will of my creator, God," an atheist.

If we do not know much about him it is due to the failure of his fellow patriots to understand him. We must not forget that Paine lived in an era when men were ultraconservative and reactionary in thought and tolerated no questioning or examination of existing concepts.....Because he dared to do this he was criticized and abhorred. This attitude persisted not only during his life but even until now, years after his death.

How many of us know that the idea of American liberation did not originate with

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 13, 1936.

Washington but was the dream of Paine? How many of us know that Thomas Paine was one of the first to write and talk about woman suffrage and the equality of women? How many know he was the first one to formulate the idea of the United States of America, which can justly be credited with starting the American Revolution, at a time when, as Franklin said, "No American, drunk or sober, thought of independence".

Thomas Paine was not of the caliber of patriots who say much while they sit comfortably drinking tea in front of a fire. While all the other patriots were signing the Declaration of Independence, Paine was serving as a common soldier in the army under Nathaniel Greene. During a critical period in the war Paine wrote:

"These are the times which try men's souls. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered. Yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict the more glorious the triumph."

Paine had followed the path of such men as Christ, Socrates, Pithagoras, and

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 13, 1936.

Galileo. This path may not lead to glory, but it does raise the standard of mankind throughout the world. He did only what he considered his duty. He died poor, forsaken, and unmourned. He continues to be the "forgotten man" of the democracy he dreamt of and hoped for. He hewed a new road of thought through the hopeless brambles--let us have courage to follow.

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CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Sept. 22, 1934

Will Roosevelt Succeed In His Efforts For Restoration? (Editorial)

Will the Government, through measures taken, succeed in restoring economic equilibrium in the country?

This is a great question that everyone ponders over, the answer to which, however, is very difficult, because of there being no way to surety; all we have so far seem to be guesses and possibilities.

The opponents of President Roosevelt foresee, with certainty, the failure of President Roosevelt's plans, but that is a partial opinion and has no bearing on the question.

But there are many others who consider the Government measures as being against the economic life of the country, as foreign to the standards of the United States, and extremely radical. . . . Those who think and criticize in this fashion are extremely conservative and believe that capital only should rule the country, and that the interests of the country is the serving, by any means, the capitalistic interests.





CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Sept. 22, 1934

But, are the measures taken by the government truly socialistic, and is its policy socialistic and communist and the danger they foretell justified? To get an understanding as to how much soundness there is in the fears of the conservatives, we must, above all, keep in mind that America was ever the capitalistic country, par excellence, where Capital ruled, and where the different administrations in power served only the interests of the Capitalists.

It is known, on the other hand, that "Wall Street" was what ruled all America, and that the Government and Congress were always under the influence of "Wall Street". This influence became so strong that it has resolved itself into a political doctrine which is that the supporting of the interests of Capital was the purpose of the State, and that the progress and prosperity of the American people was based on Capital's might.

Those are, mainly, the reasons that have made America the most capitalistic country in the world, and Capital has had all the freedom of action, which, admittedly, has advanced the country by leaps and bounds in a comparatively short time. . . . .



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Sept. 22, 1934

The only difference was that this dictatorial action of Capital was not apparent to the many, because the movement was unexploited and capital had engaged itself in great enterprises so that the majority had innumerable opportunities for work and prosperity. All industrial workers were progressing and enriching themselves in America. . . . .

In this great activity, during which whole fortunes were made from nothing, and small business men and laborers were, as if by magic, acquiring great fortunes; and where great tracts of unpopulated wilderness were, as if by a miracle, transformed into great cities and industrial centers; and where a few shares of previously unknown corporations, bought for a few cents, transformed themselves into precious bonds enriching their owners, and where laborers were getting high wages and could save great sums of money. In this giddy whirl, nobody, of course, thought, or even imagined, that much would be destroyed; that the beautiful and magnificent dreams would be crumbled into ruins by a blow from the big capitalists; that the fancied riches of the many would return again to the hands of those who "allowed the many to believe for a moment, that they had the right to acquire prosperity."



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Consequently, it is quite natural, that the moment the Government steps in to get the country out of the economic chaos in which it finds itself, and to take measures against the dictatorship of Capital the plutocrats of the country to holler "Wolf", calling the Government communistic, and announcing that it is introducing new methods into the administration which hinder them. Why are these selfish Capitalists with their Civic Liberty league shaking? Are they justified in accusing the Government and President Roosevelt as communistic and the prosecutor of Capital?

This question we will deal with in our next issue.

Greek Press, July 6, 1933.

BEYOND TOMORROW  
by  
Graeco-Americanus

In bygone days the first thing we looked for in the papers the day after the Fourth of July was an account of the fatalities resulting from fireworks. A few serious-minded people sought to read what the great of the land had said in their Fourth of July orations. Today, although the scene has changed, the background is still the same. Instead of reading about fatalities due to fireworks, we go through the papers figures to find out how many were killed in automobile accidents.

Human beings continue to seek pleasure and excitement even at the risk of their lives. Man does not live by contemplation alone. That is the prerogative of the few mortals who are the guardians of civilization and the pioneers of all movements for good. Of such were the strong, resolute characters who

Greek Press, July 6, 1933.

aroused the colonists to rebel against the unjust and selfish ruling class of England. It may be that if the Revolution had not taken place, what we today call the United States of America would have been part of the English Commonwealth of Nations.....

Judging from results, it was undoubtedly for the best that revolution was decided upon and that the United States of America was born. The creation of the American nation has had more to do with the liberation of the peoples of Europe from the shackles of tyranny and superstition than even the great discovery of America itself.

America, by providing a refuge to the free and rebellious spirits of Europe, has done her share among nations in raising the level of the common man.

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Greek Press, Mar. 31, 1932.

### THE TAX BILL

p. 1- The revolt against the tax bill in the House of Representatives was a complete shock to its sponsors. For the first time in many years party leadership and party responsibility were swept aside, and congressmen voted according to the dictates of their own consciences. The tax as proposed by the Ways and Means Committee has been buried beyond resurrection because it sought to tax rich and poor alike.

The proponents of the bill will now come forward and demand of its opponents a substitute that will balance the national budget. The metropolitan press will bewail the rejection of the bill and will deal roughly with the congressmen who dared to vote against the wishes of the bosses of the two parties. America, the country of party discipline, is on the verge of a new party alignment, with the possibility of the formation of a third party.

Being accustomed to the idea of the existence of two major parties, we cannot conceive of conditions justifying more than two. Present conditions,





Greek Press, Mar. 31, 1932.

however, are immensely different from those which prevailed in the last generation. From now on the object of the parties will be to serve the public against those interests which have brought the country to its present plight.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Nov. 4, 1930



The Meaning of Today's Election.

p. 1      The election of today, in so far as Representatives and Senators of the United States are concerned, would not, in any way, change the present trend of government, and consequently from the point of view of the administration the situation will remain the same.

In other words, whoever believes that the present economic crisis, that prevails in the United States, is due to the maladministration of the present Republican Party and feels like changing the government, should not expect a change on the basis of today's election, even if the results favor the Democrats; because the election is not general, so that a thorough change in the make-up of Congress could result. No matter how many seats the opposition gains, the administration will remain the same, for the presidential election will take place a couple of years hence.

The success of the Democrats in today's election, no matter how much it may be considered to mean a protest of the people against the party in power and present administration, will rather make the situation worse from the administrative point of view, because a Democratic Congress will oppose Republi-

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Nov. 4, 1930



can bills, and the Republican President will not approve bills of the Democratic Congress.....

For these reasons, we are afraid that the success of the Democrats in today's elections will rather aggravate the situation than improve it.

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Correspondence, of Mr. P. S. Lambros, 130 N.  
Wells St., Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13, 1930.

Mr. Peter S. Lambros,  
130 North Wells Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Lambros,

Accept my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in sending me the excellent article on the analogy between Pericles and Lincoln.

Every student of democracy must be acquainted with Greek history if he is to comprehend the age in which we live.

Your article is an excellent exposition of an important theme.

Very truly yours,  
William D. Saltiel.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.,  
Feb. 12, 1930.

Mr. Peter S. Lambros,  
The Greek Star,  
130 North Wells Street,  
Chicago.

My dear Peter,

I thank you for your letter of February 8.

I am glad to be able to play a small part in helping Mr. Andrew Vlachos to be appointed assistant State's attorney. I am sure that you Greek people ought to feel proud of his elevation.

I have read as much as I could of your speech on Lincoln and Pericles, and of course you never fail in an emergency.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,  
Edward R. Litsinger.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells  
St., Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10, 1930.

Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 North Wells St.,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Lambros:

I thank you for a portion of your esteemed newspaper bearing the date of February 7, 1930, containing your analysis of the addresses of Pericles and Lincoln. I am interested and appreciate your thought of me.

Your sincerely,  
Roy O. West.

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1930.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A hundred and twenty-one years ago, in a lonely corner of the state of Kentucky, an infant was born, endowed with a privileged mind which was destined to write the most beautiful page in the history of this country, the United States of America. This infant's name was Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday anniversary is tomorrow.

Much has been written about Lincoln because, by abolishing slavery, he accomplished a great object and wiped away a blot of shame from the face of his country.

Among these writings there are some which seek to prove that in his efforts to liberate the negroes Lincoln did not follow the dictates of his conscience-- that he was rather a tool of the industrialists of the northern states who demanded the abolition of slavery because they could not compete with the Southerners who, not having to pay wages, could produce things more cheaply.

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1930.

In any case, the iconoclastic writers assert that Lincoln was influenced partly, if not wholly, by these ideas.

Although we recognize the force of these arguments, we believe that Abraham Lincoln was a pure idealist as are all the privileged minds of humanity, and that he was withal practical enough to take into consideration the ideas then prevailing in the Northern states regarding the work of the negroes, and to exploit it for the realization of his ideal.

It is most probable that the Northern realists followed the idealist Lincoln in the campaign for the liberation of the negroes for economic reasons. But it is also evident that Lincoln, the poor man, was guided by the star of idealism and justice. This is our conviction and, therefore, we bow our head in reverence to his memory.

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GREEK

Chicago Herald and Examiner, Dec. 1, 1927, in the  
Scrapbook, P. 5, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois.

#### UNITED STATES HEIR TO GREEK GLORIES

If Venus was alive to-day, Ziegfeld would undoubtedly pay her \$5000 a day to appear in his "Follies."

So opined Peter S. Lambros, publisher of the Greek Star, yesterday in an address before the Central Y.M.C.A. in which he compared modern America to the golden age of Pericles.

"American ideals are similar to those of ancient Greece," said he. "Soldier Field is a copy of the Stadium at Athens. Classical Greek culture is paralleled by America's great accomplishments in science, art, and material wealth.

"But Bacchus, god of wine, has been ruled out by Mr. Volstead."

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GREEK

Chicago Herald and Examiner, Dec. 1, 1927

Speaking in behalf of 500,000 American citizens of Greek lineage, 65,000 of them in Chicago, Mr. Lambros declared Americanism "the greatest factor in the world to-day.

"Our aim in coming to America was to become a living part of it," said he.

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Saloniki, May 29, 1926, p. 7

GREEK



ARREST OF A PUBLISHER.

As a reminder to the Greeks of America, of the privileges and liberties we enjoy under the American form of government, I reprint something that occurred in Greece.

By decree of the First division of the Army, the publisher of a weekly newspaper was arrested for criticizing the President of the Republic of Greece in an article published in that paper and headed "Reformation!" The publisher E. Kapetanakis and his two typists K. Kotzis and E. Ioanidis were arrested and thrown into jail.

This recollection does not approve or disapprove the measure of the Greek Government, it is the Government's business, but simply it reminds the Greek-Americans of the liberties extended to us by our beloved adopted country. A word to the wise!

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SALONIKI, Oct. 22, 1927.

### THE NAVAL BATTLE OF NAVARINO

The sixty thousand Greeks of Chicago today are celebrating in commemoration of the famous Navarino Naval Battle, in which the entire Turkish Armada was destroyed. The Chicago Daily News in a whole page of its publication, publishes pictures concerning the event. The Greeks will have the opportunity to listen on W.M.A.C. to Mr. Brainerd P. Salmon, Governor of the Greek Information Bureau of Washington, D. C., who will be introduced by the Greek General Consul, Mr. Depastas. Mr Salmon will talk about ancient and Modern Greece and give a graphic description of the Battle of Navarino.

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Saloniki, May 22, 1926, p. 6

GREEK



MEMORIAL DAY.

The 30th of May (Memorial Day) is dedicated to the memory of those who gave their lives to benefit our country.

The Greek Churches of Chicago will hold services on May 31st, due to the fact, that Memorial day falls on Sunday. Monday, will be celebrated as Memorial day.

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Saloniki, Feb. 20, 1926.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

The twenty-second of February is the anniversary of George Washington's birthday. Because of his great services in behalf of independence for America, Washington is called the Father of Democracy. His well-organized army won all battles against the English and forced England to sign a treaty recognizing the independence of America. George Washington was elected the first president of the United States.

During the Colonial War he was distinguished for his military skill, courage, and loyalty, and during his presidency he was distinguished for his political views. He organized the country on the solid foundations upon which it has stood to the present day.

The Greeks of Chicago and the rest of the country, in business as well as in private life, must commemorate the birth of Washington, who stands out as a symbol of liberty and justice.

Make the twenty-second of February a Greek-American holiday in your calendar.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Correspondence, Mr. Edward L. English to Mr. Peter S. Lambros,  
Feb. 15, 1924, in possession of Mr. Lambros, 130 N. Wells St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Peter S. Lambros, Chicago

Dear Sir: I received the article which you sent me on Lincoln and Pericles. I read this with great interest last Sunday, and I have heard several very nice compliments on it. It is certainly a very able article and brings out clearly the ideals of each of these men.

You no doubt know that I was born and reared in the South. In fact, I was born only a few miles from the birthplace of Lincoln, and while the South's idea of him is considerably different from what the North imagines, still we believe that he was not always unquestionably right. No one doubts that the outcome of the Civil War was for the best, and the South accepted it gracefully but did not seriously complain of the North's actions after the war. Of course Lincoln was in no way responsible for them, for he was not in power at that time.

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Correspondence, of Mr. Peter S. Lembros, Feb. 15, 1924.

I have frequently read the speeches of Lincoln and Pericles, and I have heretofore been struck with the similarity of thought. Sometimes the expressions seem so much alike that one might almost conclude that Lincoln's words were almost a copy of those of Pericles.

Very truly yours,  
Edward L. English

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Chicago Herald and Examiner, Feb. 10, 1924, in the  
Scrapbook, p. 53, of Mr. P.S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells  
St., Chicago, Ill.

GREEK

### PERICLES AND LINCOLN ALIKE IN DEMOCRACY

Anniversary of Great American Recalls Famous Eulogies over Dead Which when Compared Reveal Same Lofty Ideals by Each, though More than 2,000 Years Intervened between Addresses.

(By Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star)

As the world moves on, the anniversary of Lincoln's birth returns in triumph every year, with the usual tribute paid to his memory by more than 100,000,000 Americans, who are called upon to do homage to the ideals and the achievements of the beloved Emancipator.

This anniversary has everlasting significance, renewing within us the loving remembrance of a great martyr, a memory which shines in our hearts as a guiding star and a supreme inspiration.

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Scrapbook, p. 33, of Mr. F. S. Lambros, Feb. 10, 1924.

As the birthday of the Nazarene brings joy to all Christians for the preservation of God's commandments, so the commemoration of Lincoln's birthday symbolizes Americanism and patriotism because Lincoln, as the new Star of Bethlehem, lighted the way to the preservation of the Union and to the firm establishment of the fundamental principles of American Democracy.

As the doctrine of Christianity, "Peace on earth and good will to men," has been crystallized by centuries of use, so the doctrine of Lincoln, "with malice toward none, with charity for all," stands firm and is equally clear evidence that Lincoln now speaks in spirit, as he spoke in person in 1863.

### Lincoln an Inspiration

Lincoln's life and work are brilliant pages in the history of the world. Lincoln's name is idolized by all Americans, who stand with Lincoln because he stood right, and by his faith in righteousness and justice Lincoln always shines as the guiding star of patriotism, of obedience to the Constitution, and of cordial feelings toward all nations.

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Scrapbook, p. 55, of Mr. P.S. Lambros , Feb. 10, 1924.

As an American, I am participating with pride in the celebration of that great event, the birth of Abraham Lincoln. I happen not to be an American by birth, but I am proud that I am an American by choice, particularly since I came from the land where the light of democracy was kindled.

As a native of Sparta and now as an American among Americans, I fully realize my duty to my adopted country, and I show that I realize it by obedience,-by being just as faithful to America as the Spartans were to Sparta.

I think of the historic times of the Athenians and the Spartans,-of democracy and law and order. And I think of the marvelous age of Lincoln with the greatest admiration because he left an everlasting inspiration by standing steadfast before the nations of the world for the rights of this great country of ours.

Not having had the opportunity to attend public school in America, I did not learn Americanism as one learns grammar, but it came to me as an inspiration,-from the sight of the Statue of Liberty and from the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. Consequently my heart swells with pride when I see the Star Spangled Banner,

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Scrapbook, p. 33, of Mr. P. S. Lambros, Feb. 10, 1924.

and when I think of the honor which is mine in being a citizen of the foremost country of the world, -first in liberty and justice, first in progress and in civilization, and first in acts of peace and kindness to humanity.

Oh what pride is mine to be an American and to share in the honor of observing Lincoln's birthday anniversary! Oh what a privilege it is for me to be able to say that as the follower of Pericles and Lincoln, I am fortunate to have the opportunity to make a comparison of the world's most notable addresses, Pericles' funeral oration and Lincoln's Gettysburg address!

#### Lincoln a New Pericles

Although more than two thousand years have passed since Pericles delivered his famous oration, and although the opportunity was presented to other statesmen of the world to distinguish themselves as brilliant orators under similar conditions, nevertheless none came forward in that long period, and the world had to wait for the great American, Lincoln, to behold a new Pericles, whose famous Gettysburg address was equally as brilliant as Pericles' funeral oration.

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Scrapbook, p. 53, of Mr. P. S. Lambros, Feb. 10, 1924.

I can speak with due propriety of the significance of both orations because the democratic policies of the famous statesman of Athens were so splendidly conveyed to the world through the idealistic thoughts of the illustrious statesman of America and so perfectly illustrated in his Gettysburg address.

Both these men were great believers in the doctrine of equal rights for all; both were governors of great republics and witnessed the horrors of civil war, triumphantly emerging from bloody struggles between brothers; both preserved the fundamental principles of democracy and paved the way to the golden ages of their countries; both were champions of democracy, and they delivered the two most notable orations ever pronounced over the graves of heroes of civil wars. Time makes the only difference between them; Pericles became famous in 431 B. C., and Lincoln became immortal in 1863 A. D.

### Two Ages Compared

Athens under the regime of Pericles was what America is to-day. A careful perusal of the democratic ideas cherished by these two standard-bearers of

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Scrapbook, p. 33, of Mr. P.S. Lambros, Feb. 10, 1924.

democracy who lived two thousand years apart would enlarge our imagination and our thought by impressing upon them a sense of the lapse of time and making us realize how history for the first time distinctly repeated itself in the personalities of these two statesmen and in the events which took place in the ages of Pericles and Lincoln.

Though history immortalizes both eulogies, yet it does not mention that either Pericles or Lincoln was applauded. This was not because the addresses were not successful, but because the significance of the mournful events repressed any applause or cheering during the course of the solemn ceremonies.

The first sincere appreciation of Lincoln's speech came from across the sea, when the Edinburg Review stated editorially that "No other address except that of Pericles made in eulogy of the heroes of the Peloponnesian War can compare with Lincoln's Gettysburg address."

It would take the pen of Thucydides, which recorded the history of Pericles, to



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Scrapbook, p. 33, of Mr. P. S. Lambros, Feb. 10, 1924.

write the history of Lincoln; it would require the poetic talent of Homer to sing the hymns of this illustrious god of democracy. Only the eloquence of Demosthenes could do justice to the supreme genius of these two leaders.

The record of the events which have occurred since the time of the golden era of Athens shows that the world has gone through catastrophes, earthquakes, wars, fires, and bloodshed.

Other nations, contemporaries of ancient Greece have been wiped off the face of the earth. We still marvel to see how the Periclean doctrine of democracy has been preserved through the centuries, how it has developed in America, and how it is developing now in the very same city of Athens where Pericles said, "You are either republicans or imperialists, or neither, or both," and where Venizelos is even now debating with the Athenians in the same manner for the same object, that of establishing a republic in Greece.

#### Conditions Are Parallel

The name of Pericles is inseparably connected with the golden era in which he lived.

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Scrapbook, p. 53, of Mr. P.S. Lambros, Feb. 10, 1924.

The name of Lincoln is likewise connected with the epoch in which he was "testing whether that nation could long endure," a test which led him through a period of stormy circumstances equally as grave and exciting as those of the age of Pericles.

In comparing the idealistic thoughts and sentiments of the two great statesmen I wish to dispel any mistaken idea that I am trying to reveal evidence of plagiarism. No! I merely desire to point out how history repeats itself, and how two master minds have come together, though two thousand years apart.

#### Lincoln Second Pericles

Pericles believed that demou kratos, the reign of the people, was the noblest idea ever conceived by human thought. This noble idea was never again so well expressed until Lincoln said,

"Government by the people shall not perish from the earth."

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Pericles was the president of Athens, the first republic which the world had ever known. Since then there has been but one president in the world who has met Pericles in spirit, under conditions of striking similarity. The speeches of Pericles as well as those of Lincoln, such as his Cooper Institute speech and those delivered by him in his debate with Douglas, were really Philippias against the foes of democracy.

The oligarchy of Athens and the helotism of Sparta were just as inimical to democracy as the slavery of the South; therefore Pericles struck against the concentration of power in oligarchies and fought the confederate states led by the Lacedaemonians in order to abolish oppression in Sparta just as Lincoln fought the Confederates of the South in order to save the Union and to establish equality under the blessing of the American government.

Both Lincoln and Pericles possessed superior statesmanship and intellectual power; both struggled to prevent a nation's being divided against itself. If the principles of Pericles had prevailed, Greece would not have been divided between the kingdom of Sparta and the republic of Athens. And if the efforts of Lincoln had been in vain, the United States would have been divided to-day

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Scrapbook, p. 33, of Mr. P.C. Lambros Feb. 10, 1924.

as are the Balkan States.

The aim of both wars was victory or death, and under Lincoln victory was won. The war against Sparta was not for the purpose of conquest or of interfering with the rights of other states; its aim was to unite Greece under one government. The purpose of the Civil War was to unite America under the Stars and Stripes.

### Triumph of Democracy

The purpose of the Civil War was not to conquer the South but to abolish slavery and to eliminate the conflict between slave States and free States. There was no alternative; the Washington Government had either to recognize the Southern Confederacy as an independent power within its own limits or to vindicate itself by force of arms.

The result was that democracy triumphed, slavery was abolished, and the Union was preserved.

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Pericles' opening remarks had reference to the glory of his ancestors, as Lincoln began by saying, "Our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty."

Furthermore, we read that Pericles spoke of democracy as a "form of government to be administered not for the benefit of the few but for the benefit of all," and this means, as the famous American expressed it, "government by the people."

Touching upon the cause of the war, Pericles explained that "the country was brought to a **test** by the Peloponnesian War and had to prove superior to its fame."

Lincoln's words are: "Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure."

As we proceed through these addresses, we find that Pericles, speaking of equality, said,

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Scrapbook, p. 33, of Mr. P.S. Lambros, Feb. 10, 1924.

"The struggle is not for the same purpose in our case as it is in that of men who have none of these advantages in an equal degree."

Lincoln's statement was "that all men are created equal,"

#### Sentiments Compared

Pericles further on dwells on the fact that "it was for such a country that these dead heroes resolved to fight and fell fighting for freedom."

In Lincoln's address appears the passage, "We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as the final resting-place of those who gave their lives that that nation might live."

Pericles says, "These dead heroes endured the brunt of battle with their bodies," and he adds, "It is for you who remain to pray that you may with better fortune fulfill your vows."

Scrapbook, p. 33, of Mr. P.S. Lambros, Feb. 10, 1924.

Lincoln's statement is: "It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work."

"Depriving their country of their valor, but devoting to her the most glorious of sacrifices," continues Pericles.

"The brave men who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add **or** to detract," said Lincoln.

Pericles' tribute was: "You must console yourselves with the far renown of those who have perished."

Lincoln's words are: "That we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion."

Taking the orations in their entirety, we note that Pericles's eloquence and Lincoln's are unlike in their phraseology, but that both orators nobly expressed their nations' sorrow for the dead who had perished in battle.



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Scrapbook, p. 33, of Mr. F. S. Lambros, Feb. 10, 1924.

Both statesmen paid the highest tribute to the heroes of civil wars; both possessed the same love of freedom, the same devotion to their countries, the same respect for the principle of equality, for their ancestors, and for democracy.

In setting forth as closely as possible all the parallels in the lives and the thoughts of these two great immortals we come to the conclusion that Pericles sowed the seed of the republican form of government, that his ideals played a very important part in the evolution of civilization, and that the very same spirit of democracy has contributed, through the tireless efforts of America's greatest son, Abraham Lincoln, to the American form of government.

#### Soldiers Not Unknown

Pericles' and Lincoln's eulogies were expressions of the deep emotion inspired in them by the memory of the dead who had died in battle. This tradition of eulogizing the dead is still maintained, and public speakers are still called upon to deliver addresses over the graves of unknown soldiers.

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There is no such thing as an unknown soldier, for they all knew, as we all know, the noble causes for which they sacrificed their lives. Those who have fought for the sacred cause of freedom since Pericles' time, Washington and Lincoln among them, have contributed to the development of democracy and civilization and to the establishment of liberty and justice.

They were not conscious of the dreadful nature of their death, but they were conscious of the glory of their sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism.

They died a just death in obedience to their country's command. There is no greater devotion than theirs who proved by their death that they were loyal to the land of liberty which had taught them to die for the noble cause of freedom.

They died without complaint and with faith in their hearts and words of hope on their lips, confident that democracy would triumph, and that civilization would survive.

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Scrapbook, p. 53, of Mr. F.S. Lambros, Feb. 10, 1924.

Now as we do homage to the memory of this immortal American, it behooves us to pay tribute to all great heroes, living and dead, and to derive inspiration from their bravery, that we may "dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work," as Lincoln said, renewing our faith in the land of liberty and resolving to make our contributions to Greater America.

The brave men who fought for the noble cause of liberty and justice "should be honored by deeds," as Pericles said; and as Lincoln taught us, "we should take increased devotion."

Our increased devotion should be manifested in absolute respect for the Constitution and in our united loyalty to America and to the flag that waves "o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 1, 1923.

AMERICANIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

p. 5. A great celebration will take place on September 11, commemorating the adoption of the Constitution, which is the foundation upon which the government of the United States operates.

The preservation and enforcement of the Constitution are the greatest protection for every citizen because the Constitution defends the rights of citizens and maintains peace and order, so that industry can exist and life will be secure. Is it possible for any one to be a good citizen if he does not know the Constitution and obey it?

Yes, if the citizen attends strictly to his own business and does not try to meddle in other people's affairs.

Each provision of the Constitution is for the general benefit of the citizens. A law may take away the rights of a few bad citizens, but as a rule it protects the interests of the majority.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Sep. 1, 1923.

Therefore, we should all obey the Constitution, the fundamental law of the land.

The United States is one of the largest nations in the world, and it works for universal peace and prosperity.

Let us all offer a helping hand to a great cause and a great effort.

George Washington, the father of our country, wrote in 1789: "My greatest pleasure is to see that everything rests upon a better and more secure basis."

Every one should obey the law for his own sake and for the sake of his family, his city, his **country**, and the entire world.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. P.S.Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. Feb. 21, 1923.

George J. Chryssikos,  
63 Park Row, New York City. February 21, 1923.

My dear Mr. Lambros:

Your able article, "Torch of Democracy Kindled by Pericles, Borne to Triumph by America's Lincoln," which was published in the Herald and Examiner on Sunday, Feb. 11, 1923, merits high commendation.

I find myself in perfect accord with the thought expressed in your neatly-turned phrases.

It has long been apparent to me that there is a striking likeness in tone and even in expression between the funeral oration of Pericles and the address delivered by President Lincoln at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. P.S.Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. Feb. 21, 1923.

Many of the sentiments of the great Athenian orator would be, with little adoption, appropriate for use on an American Decoration Day.

So man's heart answers to man's heart, race answers to race, and generation to generation! And how clearly you have brought out these several similarities!

Therefore, let me express my deep appreciation of this latest gem of your noted and versatile pen, and I shall always be glad of new opportunities to enjoy your work.

Appreciatively yours,

Geo. Chrissikos.



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GREEK

The Minute Man, Mar. 1922, pp. 5-7, in the Scrapbook, p. 23, of Mr. F.S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

### THE VALUE OF CITIZENSHIP

This Republic, the greatest and the most liberally advanced which the world has ever seen, is seldom appreciated by those who pride themselves upon a long line of American ancestors.

Little do we realize to what an extent the ideals, the deeds, and the words of our patriots inspire those of foreign birth who seek citizenship in the same spirit which prompted our Revolutionary ancestors to lay the foundation of those institutions so much cherished by liberty-loving people.

At our Feb. 16th meeting a most remarkable example of this spirit was revealed, when our esteemed associate Judge Donald Littlefield Morrill, in the Round Table Talk, called attention to the utterances of one of his friends of Greek birth who certainly possesses all the attributes which the most exacting votary of Americanism might demand.

The speaker said in part: "Each succeeding anniversary of the birth of the great

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Scrapbook, p. 23, of Mr. P.S. Lambros, Mar. 1922.

Emancipator causes all patriotic citizens of our Republic and all lovers of real democracy, wherever situated, to give renewed consideration to his ideals and public services. The study and analysis of his public life have been so extensively pursued that his utterances have become the Gospel of political thought and patriotic endeavor. This is particularly true of his famous Gettysburg address, which has been emblazoned upon memorial tablets, declaimed by school-boys, and accepted as the guide of statesmen, so that the words have become familiar to all the world, and their author has been raised to the rank of an immortal.

"On this particular anniversary we owe to one of our adopted citizens, who yields to none in his devotion to the ideals of Lincoln, a thoughtful interpretation of these historic words. I refer to Mr. Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, a real student of history, who has shown that the underlying thought which prompted the words of the Gettysburg address is the same as that which has actuated the exponents of democracy in all ages. This is demonstrated by an analogy which he has drawn between the Gettysburg address and the famous funeral oration delivered by the great Pericles two thousand years ago. The comparison is based not upon any similarity of the words employed, but rather upon the basic

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Scrapbook, p. 23, of Mr. P. S. Lambros, Mar. 1922.

thought which prompted their utterance on occasions widely separated in point of time, but under like conditions and for the same purpose. A certain psychological undercurrent seems to connect these two great men, so far apart in the history of civilization.

"The funeral oration was delivered by Pericles in honor of the Athenians who perished in the Peloponnesian War. This was a civil war between two Greek states, Athens in the north and Sparta in the south.

"The Gettysburg speech was in memory of the fallen soldiers of our Civil War, in which the North struggled against the South. Both were wars which advanced the cause of democracy and civilization.

"Both Pericles and Lincoln eulogized the founders of their respective nations, Lincoln by saying, 'Our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty.'

"Both commented upon the nature and the purpose of those wars, Pericles by de-

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Scrapbook, p. 23, of Mr. P.S. Lambros, Mar. 1922.

clarifying that 'the country was brought to a test by the Peloponnesian War and had to prove superior to its fame,' and Lincoln in the words, 'Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure.'

"Continuing, the Greek orator said: 'It was for such a country that these dead heroes nobly resolved to fight and fell fighting for freedom.'

"Expressing a similar thought, the words of Lincoln were: 'We have come to dedicate a portion of this field as a final resting-place for those who gave their lives that that nation might live.'

"The Grecian heroes were eulogized in these words: 'When men have shown themselves brave by deeds, they should also be honored by deeds... I shall not offer condolence so much as consolation. Happy are these men who by dying for freedom have attained the most glorious death,--whose fortune has been so justly measured that they lived in happiness and died in glory.'

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Scrapbook, p. 23, of Mr. P.S. Lambros, Mar. 1922.

"Of similar import were the words of the American statesman, who said: 'The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract... From these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause to which they gave the last full measure of devotion.'

"As to the place in history to be accorded to the honored dead, the Athenian said: 'The bravery of great heroes is a great historical event which will attain such renown that it will never grow old,' and the American declared, 'The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.'

"There is inspiration in realizing that the thoughts of these two great exponents of democracy, whose earthly careers were twenty centuries apart, were so nearly identical when they expressed their honor for the dead, their love of country, and their devotion to humanity and democracy. Lincoln's oft-quoted words were 'that government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the earth,' and the sentence of Pericles, containing the seeds of democracy, 'We enjoy a form of government that is for the benefit not of a few but of all concerned,' shows the community of his thought with Lincoln's.

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Scrapbook, p. 23, of Mr. P. S. Lambros, Mar. 1922.

"While Lincoln was forming in his mind the outline of his immortal address, he probably took no thought of the words pronounced by Pericles on a similar occasion, but his address provides abundant evidence that regardless of time and environment, the utterances of true exponents of democracy when they express their devotion to ideals and traditions have many points of similarity. It is particularly gratifying that a representative of our adopted citizenship has pursued this line of study and reflection and is making it a source of inspiration to his fellow-citizens. He has truly said in the closing words of his brochure,

"'An American is one who respects the Constitution, stands by our Government, and follows the flag and keeps step to the music, not one who merely masquerades under the name of American!'"



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GREEK

The Evening Courier and Reporter, Waterloo, Ia.,  
Feb. 22, 1922, in the Scrapbook, P. 21, of Mr.  
P. S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENT PAYS UNIQUE TRIBUTE TO FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

" I Want Every One of My Countrymen in This City to Know the Life of George Washington So That They May All Be Better Citizens," He Writes--Foreign Language Press Helps Americanization.

George Washington is "the father of his country."

The present tense is used because Washington still lives in the hearts of his countrymen. No living personality to-day exercises so great an influence over the patriotic impulses of all true Americans as that of the memory and the life-story of George Washington.



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GREEK

Scrapbook, P. 21, of Mr. P. S. Lambros  
Feb. 22, 1922.

**Adopted Father of Immigrant.**

Not only is George Washington the father of native-born America. He is the adopted "little father" of newly-made citizens from foreign shores. Long before they take out their first naturalization papers, the great majority of our immigrants learn to know and to revere the name of George Washington. He is perhaps more real to them than to native Americans, for the immigrant can better appreciate all that the name of Washington stands for. To them he becomes a sort of patron saint, the symbol of free, happy, liberty-loving, prosperous, wonderful America.

Noble service in acquainting new arrivals with American ideals is being done by the foreign-language press. Most of these papers have proved valuable aids in the Americanization campaign.

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GREEK

Scrapbook, P. 21, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
Feb. 22, 1922.

### Immigrant Reveres Washington's Name

Typical of the reverence in which the name of George Washington is held by his adopted children is a letter received by the Courier from a native of Greece, now a resident of Waterloo. The letter follows: "I am sending you a copy of a newspaper, the Greek Star, in which you will find an article about the father of our country, George Washington. I shall be very much obliged if you will be kind enough to publish it in your paper.

"The reason why I want you to publish it is that I want every one of my countrymen who live in this city to know the life of the greatest American, George Washington, so that they will all be better citizens of this great country."

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GREEK

Scrapbook, P. 21, of Mr. P. S. Lambros  
Feb. 22, 1922.

### Tribute by Greek Paper

We print below the article referred to, which native-born Americans may read with profit.

### George Washington

First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen!

George Washington was born on February 22, 1732, in Virginia. Next Wednesday is the anniversary of his birth, and the day has been set aside as a day on which the American people, from coast to coast, shall show their admiration and respect for a hero whose name will live forever.

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Scrapbook, P. 21, of Mr. P. S. Lambros  
Feb. 22, 1922.

As this great country grows older and greater, the anniversary of the birth of the first President of the United States becomes more significant. We are called upon to pay our tribute next week to the memory of George Washington.

No statesman, no clergyman, no editor, nor any other living American will neglect to pay homage to the patriotism and the heroism of the great liberator of America.

There is one Fourth of July, and there are two birthdays of immortal Americans, Lincoln's and Washington's. The names of these two great men will always remain the supreme inspiration for everything concerning America and Americanism.

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Feb. 22, 1922

Washington was made commander-in-chief in the Revolutionary War, and he was unanimously elected President of the United States.

Whether he was President, general, or a private citizen, his only ambition was to serve his country to the utmost of his capacity, regardless of rank or title. In fact, he once said that he would just as soon serve as a private as serve as an officer, as long as he could fight for the noble cause of freedom.

After Washington's second term as President he was requested to become a candidate again, but he preferred to retire to private life. By this refusal of his the unwritten law was established that no President should accept a third term; and in honor of Washington's memory no President has ever accepted this honor three times.

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Feb. 22, 1922.

His farewell address, carefully composed and solemnly worded, was an appeal to the American people to be true to the Government, to avoid party strife, to beware of foreign influence, and to cultivate patriotic devotion to American institutions and to the American flag.

Washington is known as the father of our country. He was a true American who went through many struggles and disappointments, fought his battles heroically, and succeeded in establishing a free country which will endure as his brilliant monument in history. He was the founder of a noble tradition.

Washington came from Virginia, and Lincoln came from Illinois. Both won spotless honor by the same labor, the same love of liberty, and the same love for humanity. Both worshipped the same God; both loved the same country; and both lived and died for their country.

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Feb. 22, 1922.

Their ideals and their sacred traditions are the master principles of American democracy.

Washington and Lincoln stand before us as the symbols of independence, righteousness, and freedom,---principles dear to the heart of every American.

By believing in Washington and Lincoln you will remain loyal to the American flag, a true American, and you may feel proud to be a citizen of the country that represents the highest and noblest form of democracy.



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Chicago Tribune, Feb. 12, 1922, in the Scrapbook,  
p. 109, of Mr. P.S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago  
Ill.

HOMAGE PAID BY CITY TO LINCOLN ON ANNIVERSARY  
Banks and Schools Closed To-day  
Compared to Pericles

Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, spoke on "Lincoln as Pericles and Pericles as Lincoln" before the Sunday school of the First Methodist Church yesterday morning.

"We find a striking similarity in the problems solved by the wisdom and statesmanship of Pericles and Lincoln," the editor said. "Both were great leaders and statesmen of high intellectual ability, varied culture, clear vision, and democratic ideals, which were eventually brought to realization."

"Pericles sowed the seeds of democratic principles," Mr. Lambros said, "with



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Chicago Tribune, Feb. 12, 1922.

the words, we enjoy a form of government that is not for the benefit of the few but for all concerned," but it was Lincoln who gave the meaning of democracy when he said, "that government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the earth."



Chicago Tribune, Feb. 12, 1922, in the Scrapbook, p. 108,  
of Mr. P. S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

### LINCOLN'S NATAL DAY CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT CITY

#### One Speaker to Compare Him with Pericles

Churches, societies, veterans of all wars, even "Liberals" will gather to-day in Chicago to remember the 113th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth.

P. S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, will compare Lincoln with Pericles before the First Methodist Sunday school at 10 A. M.

The great American and the great Greek had many points of similarity as statesmen, patriots, and orators, Mr. Lambros declares.

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 3, 1921.

LIBERTY DAY CELEBRATION

(Editorial)

One hundred and forty-five years have passed since the Liberty Bell in the City of Philadelphia rang out, proclaiming the freedom of the thirteen states.

America, unable to pay the high tariffs and taxes imposed upon her by England, refused to do so and proclaimed that she would fight for her freedom. In a Declaration of Independence it was stated: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

It took a great deal of courage to make this statement, because the thirteen states were small in size and poor in money and soldiers, while England was



Saloniki, July 3, 1921.

rich and powerful. The volunteer American army was put under the command of George Washington.

.....

After the victory of America a constitution was drawn up, and Washington was elected the first President of the United States.

.....

To all the foreign-born we say: "Remember your fatherland; but pledge allegiance to America."



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GREEK

Chicago Sunday Tribune, Jan. 11, 1920.

### WHAT AMERICA HAS DONE FOR ME

By Peter S. Lambros

(Editor of the Greek Star, native of Greece)

Though I met with so many hardships at the beginning of my career in this country twenty-five years ago, and notwithstanding the fact that I have been penniless and friendless among strangers in a strange land, I have had faith in the land of promise and opportunities, and my dream has come true. I have nothing but praise for Columbia. I feel grateful to Uncle Sam, and in fact I cannot do enough to serve this great country of ours as a loyal American citizen.

The foreign-born American can demonstrate his loyalty not only by becoming a citizen but also by performing the duties of a real American citizen who respects the Constitution, obeys the laws, stands by our government, is devoted to his adopted country, and adores the glorious American flag, the symbol of the principles of Washington and Lincoln, those principles which have been carried as far as the new battlefield of honor in France and Belgium in order to preserve the principles of American democracy.

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Chicago Sunday Tribune, Jan. 11, 1920.

An American born in this country has a duty to perform as a matter of duty, but an American of foreign birth and extraction has a duty to perform as a matter of gratitude to his adopted country for his welcome here and for the privileges, the opportunities, and the equality accorded to him in the land where millions of men, women, and children have found home, work and protection.

It is true that the war is over, and the American army is demobilized, but Americanism and patriotism will never be demobilized. Now in the midst of unrest we are called upon to display our inflexible determination to carry on and to stand by Old Glory against anarchy, that we may continue to dwell in peace and happiness, bearing in mind that no infamy whatsoever will be permitted to undermine the foundation of the Republic, and that no "Reds" will be permitted to interfere with the principles of American democracy.



The Greek Star, Feb. 21, 1908.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

by

Andrew J. Vlachos

At the request of our esteemed Chicago newspaper, The Greek Star, I am happy to translate, discuss, and publish the Federal Constitution of the United States of America in this newspaper. I think that this will contribute much to the education of the Greek people of Chicago as well as to all those who wish to learn more about this important and fundamental written instrument of our adopted country. There is no doubt that we have much to profit from such a study and from a detailed knowledge of its provisions.

However, before I translate the text of the constitution itself, I propose to make some introductory remarks on the Federal Constitution and its significance to our people.

Commencing with the basic notion that not only the native-born but also the

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

The Greek Star, Feb. 21, 1908.

newly arriving immigrants and non-citizens in the United States are obligated to abide by the provisions, of the constitution, we deem it necessary to acquire a thorough knowledge of the organic law of the land. Compliance with this law and obedience to its explicit and implied legal and political provisions more or less depend on the degree and extent to which it is studied and minutely examined. Regardless as to whether this is our native, adopted, or prospective homeland, it is highly desirable, by those with political power and the Government of the United States, that citizens and residents of this country be acquainted with the most important constitutional, political, and social institutions of our republic.

It is a truism that regard for and consciousness of the law is deeply imbedded and ingrained in human nature not only among the civilized societies but also among the less civilized or barbarian societies of men. Because of the innate conceptions of justice and injustice, right and wrong on the part of all humans even without having to study law formally, there is a great variety of laws and

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The Greek Star, Feb. 21, 1908.

there are innumerable conceptions regarding the purpose and function of the law and the established political or social customs.

In spite of man's realization of the necessity for laws to regulate society, the natural tendency of man to conform to law is not sufficient. We are not fully conscious of the importance of laws and methods which are used unless every citizen or at least those who are to become leaders acquire a thorough and complete knowledge of the nature and process of the law.

It is characteristic of man to use the power of speech, nevertheless, to speak properly and to express ideas there is need of education, guidance, and experience imparted and offered by our parents, teachers, and society in general. Man is naturally susceptible to the power of expression and communication of emotions, ideas, and desires through the power of speech but to increase and perfect this power there is need of intellectual development and advancement. That is why those who were taught the Greek language speak Greek, those who

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were taught in English speak the English language, and those who were first taught the Turkish language use that particular language.

Accordingly, among those of us who speak the Greek language, those who are lacking in educational attainments and opportunities speak Greek imperfectly, while the educated and those who have had more schooling speak the Greek language as easily and as freely as their intellectual power and development permits.

So, man possesses numerous qualities which when left in their natural state contribute nothing or very little toward the progress and advancement of the individual and of society in general. On the other hand, by training and developing his mental powers and consciousness, man reaches beyond the narrow horizon of his biological existence and enters into a newer and higher life in the world of conscious and rational thought and mode of life.

The same can be said about the rational and conscious conceptions of law by

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every man. The natural tendency and regard of man for law are cultivated and developed as a necessary requirement in order that the individual may thus know which are the fundamental laws of society or the state. In this manner he will be able to enforce as well as to obey all laws not unconsciously but knowingly and consciously.

Rational and conscious action is the highest expression of man's life and the highest end of his life. On such a life depends man's and the state's greatest happiness.

This obligation of man's to know, study, and conform to the laws of society or the state in which he lives, an obligation which applies to all the states of the greatest state of all, that is, the world, applies also to the Greek immigrants of the United States of America in their relation to the laws of **this country.**

The fundamental or constitutional laws of a nation are and must be the

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constitution of both native-born and alien residents and inhabitants in the land. Superficial thinking might lead one to assume that the Federal Constitution of the United States and the laws of the several states which are based on it are intended for those who have been born or who have been naturalized in the states and not for the resident aliens. Many are under the impression that only the former are obliged to read and know the constitution and comply with it and the laws of a particular state and not the non-citizen residents.

Can there be any more unreasonable thought? Who can support this idea without the risk of being called a blind idiot? It would do us good to remember that in case any alien's personal, family, or property rights and interests are injured or threatened, prompt recourse to the courts and authorities of the state in which he lives may be made for immediate help and support of the law against any third party, alien or native-born, who attempts to prevent him the free exercise of his rights. Or do we remain under the impression that in case

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the rights and interests of aliens are questioned and endangered, that the Constitution and state laws do not apply to the aliens, but only to citizens? Would it be to our interest to allow our alien Greek groups to become the victims of lawlessness and predatory influences endangering their rights and interests, which they have created through hardships and great sacrifices?

Such a notion could be entertained and in order, if the idea that, as such, the alien is under no obligation to study, know and conform to the laws or the Constitution of America, was accepted.

In dealing with the Greek people of Chicago specifically and of the United States in general, we have not failed to notice that we too as a minority and immigrant group have been enjoying the natural advantages of this new land and great country; we breathe the free and clean air here; we are sustained by the sunlight which gives us warmth. In this country we also enjoy the privilege of using the American communication facilities, lighting, and all the public



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conveniences. Is it not true that our people are protected by the police authorities and that they are secure and living in peace with their families? In every instance the life, health, liberty, honor, labor and possessions of every Greek in this country are guarded and protected by the states or the Government of the United States. In return for all these blessings and privileges which are extended to both the native-born as well as to the foreign-born, it is only proper and just that our people should not neglect to acquire a through knowledge of the political organization and the fundamental laws of this country. It is our duty not only to know the law but also to obey and respect it. We might even say that the alien groups in America should obey the laws with greater willingness than the native-born, because any alien violating laws is a bad reflection upon the entire nationality to which he belongs. If any laws are thus violated often enough the state might make more severe laws affecting aliens and may even take measures to restrict the immigration of a particular nationality. An example of this kind is the anti-immigration laws or Exclusion Acts which prevented Chinese and Japanese workers from entering

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the United States. We can all understand that not only is obedience to the laws required of us but we must be grateful and recognize the obligations which we have assumed toward the government of America. We are expected to obey the laws of this country in the same way that Americans in Greece would respect the laws of Greece.

The Greek who reads, knows, and lives by the Constitution of the United States does honor to himself and distinguishes himself by being obedient to the supreme laws of the land which has received him with such great hospitality. If he has become an American citizen, he is thus considered a loyal and useful citizen in the country of his adoption. By knowing and applying the laws of this country the Greek protects his interests and at the same time benefits and advances himself morally and materially.

The obedience and conduct of the law-abiding Greek reflects honor and glory to our Greek homeland. All our actions and our entire behavior in America affects

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the standing and the reputation of our nationality in this country.

If our glorious ancestors have given Greece imperishable fame by their genius, by their **eloquence**, **drama**, philosophy, and arts; and if the human race has been profoundly affected thereby, it does not necessarily imply that every Greek today is equally worthy of admiration and respect. It does not necessarily imply that every Greek adds to "the glory that was Greece" simply because he happens to be descended from that great people of old. Unless he too can prove himself to be deserving of some praise for good works and unless he distinguishes himself in some way, he has no right whatever to claim any honors. Works of progress, peace, and order on the part of our people wherever they might be reflect honor and glory to our nationality and to our country.

No Greek should refuse loyalty and obedience to all the laws, but especially to the Federal Constitution of the United States. Everyone, everywhere, and at all times must be a shining example of conscious and deliberate respect for the

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law and civic morality. Every Greek in this city as well as throughout the United States should consider the liberties and privileges which are granted him the products of his obedience to and regard for the laws of our adopted country. Each of us must attempt to become intelligent and enlightened guardians of our laws by acting, working, and living in conformance to them.

I have made this rather extensive introduction to our study and interpretation of the United States Constitution because I felt that such a study would be meaningless if every Greek of this community did not know that this also implies the necessity of living up to the fundamental laws of this land.

I have proceeded to translate the Constitution of the United States in Greek not only for the benefit of the Greeks of Chicago, not only for the Greeks in the United States but also for our people in the homeland. Those who are interested in the law in Greece and those who have no knowledge of English may thus learn about the provisions and text of the supreme law of this great and

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powerful republic on the other side of the Atlantic. With the guidance of such a great liberal, wise, and democratic instrument of law this country has developed, grown, and eventually advanced to the high station of the most progressive, wealthiest, and most promising nation on earth.

The political system of this country is the nearest thing to perfection because it harmonizes all the many complex relationships among all citizens.

So, I deemed it necessary to translate the Constitution of the United States with its fifteen amendments.

Andrew J. Vlachos

[In a future issue of The Greek Star Mr. Andrew J. Vlachos will give a summary of the historical events which preceded and climaxed the drafting and adoption of the Federal Constitution of the United States.- The Editor]



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I here propose to give a running historical account of the American Revolution of 1776 and its outstanding protagonist, George Washington, the great general and statesman, whose life and influence had a direct and decisive effect on the formulation of the Federal Constitution of the United State of America.

It would interest the Greek people of Chicago to know that America too had to fight hard and suffer indescribable trials and hardships before she won her political independence and before she laid the foundations of a great and powerful independent and free republic. The long struggle for freedom from dependence on the power and discretion of a tyrant and foreign power gave us a keen sense of appreciation for the many blessings of peace, justice, and prosperity which we now enjoy.

The Revolutionary War of 1776-1787 can be compared to the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821-1829. Both insurrections were motivated by the strong desire of the subject American colonists and Greeks to vindicate their inalienable human

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rights to freedom and justice.

There can be no doubt that the government of the United States of America as well as the confederated states of this republic are the direct result and outcome of the great struggle of the colonists of this continent to liberate themselves from the despotic and oppressive tyranny of the British Empire. The original thirteen states were British colonies until 1776 when the latter took up arms to shake off the British yoke in a long, bloody war which lasted until 1783, or the year when a truce was declared between the two opponents.

July 4 is considered a great National Holiday in the United States of America, for on that day the seven-year war for independence began. This is a holiday comparable to ours which is celebrated on March 25, because on March 25, 1821 the Greek people took up arms to regain their freedom from the Ottoman Empire.

The thirteen British colonies which waged the war of liberation against Great



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Britain were: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

This great American Revolution which occupies a brilliant place in the history of the nations of the world was directed and guided by a great military leader by the name of George Washington, who was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on February 22, 1732 and died at Mount Vernon on December 14, 1799. This great historical figure is considered the founder and father of the American Republic as well as the greatest fighter for American independence. For these reasons, he is revered and gratefully remembered by the American people.

George Washington, who was one of the delegates of Virginia's State Assembly to the Continental Congress of the Thirteen Colonies at Philadelphia on May 10, 1775, was chosen commander in chief of the American armies which were to engage the powerful forces of the British Empire on the field of battle. He was to

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fight for the rights and privileges of the American Colonies of which they were deprived by a powerful oppressor. It was this abridgment of privileges and rights which precipitated the revolt of the colonies against the British. Taxation without representation was the issue mainly that gave rise to unrest and dissatisfaction of the American Colonies with the mastery of the British Empire.

We shall certainly overstep the bounds of this study if we attempt a detailed analysis of the many causes which contributed to the Revolutionary War, an extensive knowledge of which can be obtained by reading the American history. Even if we attempt to give a brief account of the tremendous difficulties and handicaps under which George Washington assumed the responsibility of leading the armies, especially in the beginning of the Revolution, we shall be transcending the scope of this article.

However, in order to give a wide perspective of the important events and

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circumstances which led up to the conclusion of the war in 1783 and to the adoption of the Federal Constitution of the United States in 1787, it is permissible to recount briefly not only the military difficulties which were encountered by the Revolutionary heroes of 1776 but also the lack of a unified and strong government; the lack of a properly trained and permanent army; the lack of perfect political unity of action between the thirteen colonies which participated in the Revolution. Lastly, it is worthwhile to remember the financial difficulties which had to be overcome by the provisional government of the Thirteen Colonies.

We can only say this, in passing; the circumstances under which the Revolutionary armies were laboring were so difficult and the well-trained, well-equipped, and magnificently organized British military and naval forces were comparatively so overwhelming at the inception of the insurrection, that even the bravest and most cool-headed general would be confounded and discouraged.

This is even attested by a private letter of Washington's to his brother in

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which are described the fears and uncertainties which were experienced by the general because of the desperate state of affairs in connection with the army. Washington writes, "....I am wearied almost to death with reverses and I solemnly declare that a **pecuniary** reward of twenty thousand pounds a year would not induce me to undergo what I do; and perhaps, lose my disposition after all, as it is impossible, under such a variety of distressing circumstances, to conduct matters pleasing to public expectation, or even to the expectations of those who employ me, as they will not make proper allowances for the difficulties their own errors have occasioned."

But all the nations on earth during their long and adventurous history and national struggles have experienced critical and painful setbacks and upheavals whose repercussions were felt, by all the people, but, primarily, by those who govern the affairs of the nation during its most stormy periods.

During the time of Washington, the people and the army also expected the

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commander in chief to lead the cause, organize the armies and finances, and unite the governments and the peoples of the several colonies towards a common effort. One man had to bear the tremendous burden of guiding the destiny of a desperately fighting nation. George Washington suffered many bitter experiences and anxieties with patience and exemplary fortitude, especially noteworthy because of the deplorable condition in which the army was found and because there was no strong and well-organized government which could have a decisive influence over the affairs of all thirteen colonies, disunited and loosely organized as they were at the beginning of the war.

Nevertheless, it is very true that such trials and sufferings make for great nations and great leaders. In most instances they bring forth their good fruits.

In the beginning of the Revolutionary War of 1776-1783, undoubtedly, the sufferings, the privations, and the lack of men and materials to carry on the war, all contributed powerfully to increase Washington's political wisdom



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besides giving him the opportunity to know the various political and military needs of the country. They also contributed to his winning the loyalty, devotion, and trust of the people through personal contacts with most of the representatives of the separate colonies. All these experiences had much to do with the success of the Constitutional Convention and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America, on which rests the magnificent political organization of this republic.

The power and might of Washington and the American people were born primarily of the innumerable sacrifices, the weaknesses of the government and other military and political vicissitudes which had to be met and remedied.

It is highly questionable if the American people today could have made so much progress and become so strong had their mettle not been tested in war and in a desperate and unequal struggle for the assurance of their freedom. It is no exaggeration to say that the formulation and formal adoption of the Constitution

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of the United States was made possible to a very large extent by the influence of George Washington's character, wisdom, and great prestige as a soldier and statesman. Under his general command the American armies were victorious against the British and the colonies became free and independent from oppression and tyranny. He presided over the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention of 1787 which debated, drafted, voted, and finally adopted the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the United States, with all its historic and very important articles. Thus the political union and federation of the colonies was effected naming the liberated colonies, the United States of America, forming the greatest confederation in the world which is respected and admired by all.

Honored and loved by the American people, George Washington not only was called from his home in Mount Vernon, after the conclusion of the war, to preside over the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia but upon him was bestowed the supreme honor of being elected the first president of the United States--March 4, 1789. At the expiration of his first term of office, he was again elected



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president having guided the affairs of the newly born nation brilliantly until 1797.

The trust which the people put in Washington was not betrayed because during the eight years of his administration he was the outstanding example of political wisdom and virtue. From his time till today the political life of America has been guided by the Constitution and men who followed the example which the first president of the United States set in obeying and defending the greatest written legal document of this country.

The policies and ideas of the "Father of Our Country" who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" have become cherished political traditions which have been faithfully kept by the people of the United States.

Andrew J. Vlachos  
February 25, 1908.

(To be continued)

I. ATTITUDES

K. Position

of Women and Feminism

The Greek Star, January 1, 1937

HITLERISM & WOMEN

In a concentration of the women's organization of the National-Socialistic party in Berlin, Mr. Rudolph Es, representative for Hitler, lectured about the women of the Third Reich before Miss Gertrude Soltz-Klint and twenty-thousand other women of the organization. On this most interesting theme Mr. Es commented as follows:

"A woman is honored in Germany as a mother, as a companion to her husband, and as citizen of the nation. Abroad they have erroneous ideas concerning our conception of woman. We desire women whose lives and whose works do not alter their feminine nature, that is, women that we can love! We are leaving behind us the world that wants to see only one specific kind of woman. We bear them no grudge as long as they let us choose the type of woman we consider most precious. . . .

"The ideal woman of Germany today isn't the stereotyped "Gretchen" with her old-fashioned and narrow conceptions, but a woman who will stand by her husband, brave and uncomplaining, through the agony of life with its thousand apprehensions and joys which tend to make it more rich and full as time goes



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on. This is Germany's ideal woman of today. A woman, especially that can be a mother.

"That last sentence sums up one of the biggest achievements of National-Socialistic Germany. More women become mothers in Germany today than ever before and it isn't because the nation or men wish it. No, it is the mothers, they themselves are proud to bring into this world strong and healthy children. The mothers have one purpose, to preserve themselves for their country. We know, of course, that all women cannot attain that height of happiness because all women do not marry. And that is why we uphold vocations for women. They are free to choose whatever profession they wish. They can study at Universities, especially in vocations that require certain scientific knowledge where women excel over men.

"On the other hand, this new Germany does not want to see its women in professions that make her seem masculine. It wants to see the German woman fulfilling her duty as a supplement to men's nature. Women of other nations will look up some **day** to this modern Germany. They might even envy these women contemporaries of theirs that are so far ahead of them."

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GREEK

Greek Press, May 25, 1933.

THE MODERN DISAVOWAL

by

G. Halepas

A few weeks ago, I attended a church service in company with a man who has recently come from Greece. In front of us sat a young girl about fifteen years of age. Her lips were painted so scarlet that they appeared repulsive instead of attractive.

I know both of the parents of that child and have no doubt as to their morals and standards of life. They are living up to all the things considered vital in the past. And now--look at their daughter! She is more of a painted spectacle than were the hetaerae of old Athens.

Unfortunately, it is no longer necessary for a person to sleep for twenty years, as did Rip Van Winkle, or for forty years, as did Epimenidis in Greek folklore, in order to awaken to an altogether different world, a world that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Greek Press, May 25, 1933.

has changed its tastes in food, drink, dress, and pleasures. In these days, one can go to sleep at night, awaken at six the next morning, and find that countless changes have taken place while he slept.

Ideologies, customs, and ethics do not undergo slow changes and transformations, as they did in former times. The only thing that society has kept more or less intact is a poetic ideology about life. It is expressed in this manner: When we have too much of a good thing, we seek to eliminate it as rapidly as possible. How this elimination is to be brought about, is of no great concern to us. If we no longer like the prescribed ethical code we seek to get rid of it. We do not ask our fellow men if they, too, desire its elimination. "We do not have, those shalt not have"--this attitude has become the accepted dogma. We seek to commit suicide, and we are not worried about the time, the place, or the manner. And people who are anxious to kill themselves do not give much attention to the beliefs and ideas of others. The injustices they perpetrate exist in the fact that these would-be suicides do not confine the results of their death



Greek Press, May 25, 1933.

sentence to themselves, but inflict them upon the rest of society.

What has this generation bestowed upon us? The automobile in 1905 gave us a tremendous leap forward. It has become as necessary to our daily existence as bread and love. That was followed by jazz, dinner parties, and the "movies". Then, one morning, when we awoke, we found we knew how to play bridge and how to work crossword puzzles. The World War brought added innovations. Our wives and daughters looked at Irene Castle and remarked that she looked like a shorn goat. The next day they lined up in the barber shops to have their hair cut in the "shorn-goat" style. At about the same time, they cut about a foot of material from the bottom of their dresses. They sport cigarettes on their painted lips even when taking care of their infant children.

It seems that many worth-while customs and traditions have been thrown upon the rubbish heap during the last two decades.



Greek Press, May 25, 1933.

Thus, all our ideals and customs have been cast aside. This is giving the male sex many perplexing problems in etiquette. A man goes out with a young girl who looks as if her mouth should still have the fragrance of her mother's milk and finds it reeking with the fumes of alcohol. In that case he is not sure whether he should offer a soda or a bite of chewing-tobacco.

In this kind of a world, the down-hill road is the easiest one for a youngster to travel. Shame is carried away by the rapid current of progress. The ashheaps are full of priceless treasures, discarded Mona Lisas. The innocent, the simple, and the rare aspects of life have become objects of ridicule. Unnecessary and, often, harmful commodities and ideas are most widely advertised.

We were suddenly told we had an inferiority complex, so we proceeded to be bold and loud in order to assure ourselves to the contrary. Then came the radio and the talking pictures. Now we can buy any kind of emotional thrills as easily as radishes.....

Greek Press, May 25, 1933.

Like chameleons, we change our colors to match our background. Panting and exhausted, we are forever on the run, trying to keep step with the times. But we cannot run and think at the same time. Therefore, of necessity, some day we shall cease to run. We will do an about-face and come back to our discarded ideals. Unless, of course, we prefer to run until we lose our sanity, and thus become for the rest of our lives a society of gibbering idiots running like mice in a maze.

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The Greek Press, Oct. 2, 1950

### IDLENESS OF GREEK WOMEN

o. 3.- What characteristic do the Greek women in America have that makes them inferior to European and American women? The answer is: Idleness!

Anyone who makes a study of the women in America will see that the Greek women make up for what the American ones lack in idleness.

They hate to **work** and do nothing but take life easy all day and every day. They have the excuse that as girls they were not allowed to work as the American girls must do. The Greek women prefer the life of Turkish women, sheltered in a harem, that is, they want to live the "life of Keilly", taking everything and giving nothing. They want good clothes, a beautiful home, a full community life and plenty of money. A Greek woman once said, "If I haven't fifty dollars in my pocketbook, I don't leave the house." What would she do if she didn't have fifty dollars, we would like to know?

This Greek woman would rather own one dress, live very plainly, and let life and love go by rather than budge a little and try to better her economic condition. She has an idea in her little head that if her neighbors think



The Greek Press, Oct. 2, 1930

she washes her own clothes, they will drop her from their calling list. This woman has yet to learn that work makes one feel glad to be alive and useful.

Another woman I know refused to do even housework during the entire depression. Her excuse was that she always had a maid at her mother's home. It would tire her to wash. She didn't like to iron. The cleaning of the house was too much for her. Her two sons made her nervous and irritable, she needed a nurse for them. She insisted that a woman isn't strong enough for all that. Of what use was she then? She wasn't even an ornament in her home--just because she let idleness get the best of her. This idleness makes them become slow in their movements. It takes them an hour to wash the supper dishes and more than that to comb their hair and fix themselves up in general.

Women, unless they are ill, should work continually. There is an old proverb that says, "The good housekeeper is both slave and queen in her home" She works without complaint and enjoys the fruits of her labor. She budgets her expenses, keeps a clean home, raises her children, and, when necessary, goes out into the world to help.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Greek Press, Feb. 19, 1930

### THE LAZINESS OF WOMEN

When woman meets woman in church, at dances, meetings, or over the telephone, this is what you hear: "You know, I am so busy. What with my six-room apartment and the children, I don't have time for anything."

Isn't it a shame! They shirk their duty and association with the progressive world by saying they have hard work to do. It is mere laziness!

The newly married woman, the housewife, the mother--all say they are tired from keeping the house in order. With all the modern improvements and conveniences, does it tire one out so much to take care of an apartment, a baby and a husband? Did their husbands marry them to wash dishes and clean house? I thought they wanted wives not dishwashers.

Some women take all day to clean house. They take a nap every hour or so. They begin reading a book in the middle of the morning, or gossip with

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. #

The Greek Press, Feb. 19, 1930

their neighbors for several hours. The end of the day finds them untidy, unpleasant and tired. They complain they have too much work to do.

They have not learned to manage their homes that they may be cleaned up in a jiffy. They don't know the enjoyment one gets out of life when one's afternoons are free for any desired activity or amusement.

In this particular, American women are far superior to Greek women. They take pride in their personal appearance, their homes and their families. We must learn to systemize housekeeping as they do, to cut most of our irksome duties in half, so as to find time for pleasure and relaxation.

Stop grumbling about hard work and do something! All that is necessary is tenacity and a little liveliness. Don't grow old before your time.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, Feb. 5, 1930.

LUNCHEON FOR MRS. KOPADIS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5013

Many select young ladies and women were present at the luncheon given by Miss A. Touloupan for Mrs. I. Tanagra Kopadis. After the luncheon those present were entertained with music and songs.



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GREEK

The American Hellenic World, June 1928

GREEK NIGHT AT THE WOMAN'S WORLD'S FAIR

p. 11 The Woman's World's Fair, that was held at the Coliseum proved to be an outstanding success. Representatives from all parts of America, as well as from other parts of the world, convened and it was proved once more that the modern woman is fast gaining those privileges that will make her in every way the equal of man.

May 23rd was Greek night, with numerous women of our community **participating**. This is encouraging, for Greek women in the past did not care for affairs of this nature. They considered it as beyond the dignity and the proper attitude of women.

Let us hope, therefore, that this will set a precedent, and that our fair sex will elevate itself to that position of service and responsibility that will honor not only themselves, but even their men folk. The traditions of Greek womanhood are as great as those of any other nation.

Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 15, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### THE FEMININE BRAIN

Fifty years ago, when city women, pressed by the requirements of life, began, in the western countries of Europe, to attend universities and higher institutions of learning, men considered it unnatural. Even scientists were stirred. How was it possible for woman to enter the sacred temple of science, which man himself approached with awe! They wanted to prove that woman was mentally inferior to man; they began to investigate the form and the weight of the brains of man and of woman, and it was found that woman's brain was 184 grammes lighter than man's. That seemed to them sufficient proof. (The authoress of this article continues with a long diatribe, quoting different authorities on the question, and her comments on them - Translator) Just why? Why was woman as a scientist usually inferior to man? The woman who in everyday life was equal to him and often even superior to him? Men admit with impartiality that the average woman of the people, of the farm, is more intelligent than the man who is equally uneducated. She is the real head of the family, takes care of everything, and sees to the future of the children as well. They remember that during the last war women, though

Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 15, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

unprepared, held the interior line well. They successfully replaced their men in stores and offices and on farms. Why then this difference?

. . . . Woman is interested in the concrete, in things themselves, not in the natural laws which underlie superficial appearances.

"Naturally, I would have stayed in my own country," one of our most eminent Greek woman scientists humorously remarked to me some time ago, "I would not have entered the life-struggle if it had not been for the lack of husbands."

This difference in the orientation of men's and women's interests accounts for the difference in quality of woman's wit and man's.

. . . . "Woman has wit, aye, plenty of it, but her wit is in accordance with her specific nature and serves her feminine mission," says Lady Czina Lambroso. "It differs qualitatively from that of man and is interested differently."

Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 15, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30274

However, the results themselves do not justify the exclusion of women from higher education. Nor must those women who have no inclination for education imagine that their mission in this world is inferior.

Not all life is spent in the laboratories and the offices of the wise. Let them truly fulfill their feminine mission beside their children and their husbands, thus working for the progress of humanity as much if not more than scientists. They must prepare the workers of the future and encourage those of the present. They spread all around them kindness, cheerfulness, and love, the things that lend value to life.

. . . . And by this psychical cooperation of the sexes, supplementing their physical cooperation, both will be perfected, and we shall have the superior man and the superior woman of the future, as we see them in Drosini's book Ersi.

Zoi Frankou.

I K

GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 1, 1919.

ARE MEN AND WOMEN OF EQUAL ABILITY

Feminism--or in other words, the women--is vociferously demanding equal rights with the men. The women wish to vote and, if they wish, to run for public office. If one examines these statements, it will be discovered that they actually point out how much more a man can do than a woman. By their demands the women mean to say that just as a man invented the aeroplane, so might they bring some great idea or creation to light.

This makes us think. Many women have studied law, medicine, education, etc., and yet, they have not surpassed the men in any of these fields. This brings to mind the words of a professor who said, "Nature has created women to sew, cook, and to raise children; yet man surpasses her even there." Perhaps this professor was a misogynist, and I remember that I disagreed with him. I believed that because of her more delicate



Saloniki, Mar. 1, 1919.

construction, a woman did everything with a more artistic and graceful feeling than a man.

Will they succeed in realizing their ambitions? They try to do so, using every means at their disposal. They work untiringly, because they know that now is the only time such a thing can be accomplished. Last week a committee of women visited Venizelos in Paris, asking his support. He gave them advice which would help their cause more than anything else. He said, "Go and become educated, study the arts and sciences, get political training, and **then** you will succeed."



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GREEK

Saloniki, July 20, 1918.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The Place of Woman in the Society of Five Thousand Years Ago

The idea seems to be prevalent that women's quest for rights and privileges in the political life and affairs of nations is a matter which has arisen only in recent years. The discovery of placques in Asia Minor, bearing inscriptions which were translated at the University of Pennsylvania, shows that women had equal political rights with the men in Asia Minor five thousand years ago.

In addition, women were elected to the office of mayor and were appointed to many high public offices.

Historically, it has been proved time and again that women like Cleopatra, the Queen of Egypt, combined political ability and shrewdness with exquisite beauty to subdue such men as Caesar and Anthony of Rome. By her ambition and



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GREEK

Saloniki, July 20, 1918.

intellectual power Cleopatra forced Anthony to fight against Octavian Augustus.

If Cleopatra had not fled with the Egyptian fleet in the ensuing naval battle at Actium, she would have undoubtedly become the world's greatest leader.

But, did not ancient Greece, the mother of civilization, produce great women who occupy a conspicuous position in Greek history?

The center of Greek civilization, the violet-crowned city of Athens, produced Pericles, and Pericles produced the Golden Age of Greece.

Now, if we study history carefully and profoundly, we shall see that Pericles obtained his great ideas and ideals from, and was inspired by, his great companion, his wife: the Milesian and brilliant Aspasia.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 22, 1916.

GREEK WOMEN'S DANCE

(Summary)

The dance given by the Greek Women's Club of Chicago was a great success. The proceeds from the dance will be divided among the three Greek schools.

The president of the club, Mrs. A. Diamesis, deserves especial thanks because she worked very hard to ensure the success of this philanthropic affair.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 15, 1916.

GREEK WOMEN'S CLUB

We are very happy to see that the Greek women of Chicago have responded to our recent editorial on philanthropic activities. They have unfurled the flag of benevolence and kindness; and they invite all Chicago Greeks to contribute to a fund for the benefit of the poor children, and the poor Greek schools.

The Saloniki considered it a journalistic duty to write an article on the philanthropic activities of the other racial groups in Chicago, and to point out the absence of Greek activities. Immediately, the Greek Women's Club decided to assume the leadership of a philanthropic campaign to be conducted in Chicago. With this money they propose to aid poor and needy Greek families; to offer financial aid to the Greek schools; and to make every effort to achieve their goal so that the Greek name may have a place of honor in the next volume listing the philanthropic accomplishments of the various organizations and churches in Chicago.

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Saloniki, Jan. 15, 1916.

The organization sent the following letter to the newspaper office, and we are proud to publish it.

"Dear Mr. Damascus: The Greek Women's Club of Chicago has been deeply impressed by your recent editorial, and has taken steps to correct the mistakes and deficiencies you pointed out.

"Our first step in this direction will be a dance to be given in the Masonic Temple. It will be for the benefit of the Chicago Greek schools, and we entreat you to aid us in making this affair a success.

"From the offices of the Greek Women's Club".

.....

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Saloniki, Dec. 13, 1913.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

(Editorial)

One of the greatest problems of the twentieth century is woman suffrage. Indeed, every century seems to be notable for a new major social or political problem. The twentieth century must cope with the thorniest of problems--the revolt of the rank and file of womanhood against the inviolate social custom or tradition of accepting the superiority and dominance of man over the woman in every social, economic, and political matter. Man has long considered himself the absolute master of his wife. He has always exercised many exclusive and indisputable privileges and rights which were taboo for womanhood.

Lately, however, the world of women is beginning to assert itself with all the passion, forcefulness, and fury which woman is capable of expressing.

Saloniki is very much interested in the controversy and the veritable battles which have arisen even in our own Greek community between those who would give woman complete equality with man in many fields of activity and those who

Saloniki, Dec. 13, 1913.

violently oppose any such attempt.

Many heated arguments take place, especially between men and women. Women say that without women there would be no men. They say that the race cannot be perpetuated without the assistance of women. Why shouldn't women exercise the same political rights as men? Why shouldn't they be permitted to vote, and to be elected to civic or political offices?

In vain does man invoke the Gospel and Christ, who teaches that woman must fear man. In vain do many male scholars and historians invoke the opinions of the wise men who have declared that woman is merely an object, a tool, "res", according to the Romans. In vain do the descendants of Adam tell of what happened to the first man because of the stupidity of the first woman, Eve.

Regardless of these humorous allusions, women are determined to win the right to vote.

Thus far everything is going well for the women. Some men seem to be satisfied

Saloniki, Dec. 13, 1913.

with the progress of the woman suffrage movement, for they say that the fair sex will not win more than equal rights with men. One Italian proverb says, however, "the appetite grows in the process of eating". Evidently, the women are preparing to give new battle in order to discourage the idea that the "strong" sex is superior to the "fair" sex.

Let us see what the outcome of this battle will be.



I. ATTITUDES

L. Agricul-

ture in the United States



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 17, 1927

### THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM

What is agriculture? Is it the industry of production of agricultural products, is it a way of making a living, or is it simply a matter of discussion? What is a farmer? By farmers we generally understand all those who cultivate the land. This definition leads us to believe that all farmers are alike. But this is not true. There are those who produce wheat and others who produce cotton; others are engaged in livestock and dairy production, or fruit production. We also have the ones who produce a little of everything. All of them, however, have a common characteristic, they work in the various and multiple occupations of one industry and have not as yet acquired, so to speak, consciousness of their industry as an industry.

The old time agricultural way, a patch of land and a homestead, was sufficient in itself. At that time the most important thing was to get something to eat and a place to sleep. The peasant did not actually think of making money. The few things he needed, besides what he was acquiring from his land, were provided through exchange for other agricultural products.

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 17, 1927

Today, things have changed. The farmers buy their clothing, their homestead is no longer isolated. Having emerged from his isolated circle he came in contact with a larger number of people obedient to industrial laws. Today, the cultivator of the land maintains that his labor yields as much as that of the industrialist, insisting, furthermore, that his burden is heavier.

There is, undoubtedly, an agricultural problem. Nobody, perhaps, knows exactly what it is, but it is certain that so far as the farmer is concerned the problem amounts, more or less, of how to make a living. Some say that the solution depends on raising the price of the agricultural products and reducing that of other products.

Let us look at the agriculturist closer, with his seeds and a few animals. For ening, dairy, pigs, cotton, fruit trees, etc., are varied activities. This medium size farm, managed in a moderate way, will include a few acres of land where the sowings will alternate in turn. There will be a small herd of pigs, some poultry, and sheep, perhaps.

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Chicago Creek Daily, Nov. 17, 1927



If the farmer is modern he will have but a few horses or none at all as he will prefer automobiles and agricultural machinery.

With the use of machines for sowing and harvesting, would not require more than ten to fifteen days yearly. At most of the time required, (we are not considering gardening, here) would fill a month. The remainder of the time he would use taking care of the animals and in selling them or their off-spring. Inasmuch as he would not have a systematic barn with good equipment, he would have to work for men and do hard work.

Thus the agriculturist, who is expecting only one crop, has no more than a month's real agricultural work to do in a year. The rest of the time he is observing the work of nature. He is constantly complaining about conditions under which he works. Did he reach, perhaps, the point where we have to reorganize agriculture as a whole?

Industry needs reorganization occasionally. The industrialist who does not follow current trends vanishes. Today we are confronted with an

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 17, 1927

agricultural crisis precipitated by the war and its consequences.

We must consider, however, that the war has changed the mentality of the farmer more than it has his agricultural conditions. Indeed, ever since the war the man of agriculture is not contented to simply earn a livelihood, he wants something more. And just for that we have a problem of agriculture.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 21, 1917.

THE FRUITS OF THE SOIL

(Editorial by C. Salopoulos)

At this critical time in the events of the world, President Wilson gave some advice to the American people in one of his latest speeches. He urged that the American people devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil; saying that the progress of the world depended more upon agriculture than anything else.

Today, in this ferocious war, the use of all the latest deadly machines and gases is nevertheless dependent upon agriculture. The country having the largest supply of foodstuffs will have a better chance to win the war than the country which has the most guns and ammunition but whose army cannot get nourishing food. Anyone who has witnessed the abandoned farms that have been stripped of all crops and livestock will clearly understand what the president is driving at. "We want bread", cry these starving people, "without bread we

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Saloniki, Apr. 21, 1917.

will not be quiet. Gold, silver, or spacious mansions, cannot keep us alive; we feel weak and dull. Bread, the staff of life, is greater than all of these things. That alone is what we want even if we have to sleep in the cold all winter, and have to work both night and day. If you do not give us bread we will revolt".

And revolts have come about.....And when do they occur? They occur at a time when the country is in danger and needs internal peace and happiness among its people. This internal revolt at a time of danger exposes a country to wreck and ruin by its enemies.

And why do these revolts occur at those critical moments? Because the pangs of hunger are fierce, and people are forced to do terrible things to satisfy their needs. Naturally the people hunger when the supply of bread is not sufficient to take care of both the armies and the civilians. Necessarily, the civilian population is deprived in order to provide the country's

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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 21, 1917.

defenders with food. The fields are left bare, because of the conscription of men; thereby automatically a food shortage is created. It is evident that a war causes the existence of a vicious circle, which revolves around agriculture, hunger, and revolt.....

In order that this condition be averted or at least eased, it is necessary that the people devote themselves to agriculture. It has been proven that the progressive, victorious nations are those whose citizens have cultivated the soil and raised livestock.

Anyhow, there is no more healthful existence than that spent in the outdoors surrounded by the beauties of nature. City life, with its factories and splendors, its smoke and its slums, is the well of human misery and physical wrecks.

Our long-lived fathers who gave philosophy to the world took their inspiration from nature.

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Saloniki, Apr. 21, 1917.

Not only individuals, but even entire countries, benefit from agriculture. Take for example, England and Germany; both are large countries and very powerful, but they are dependent for their sustenance upon Serbia Roumania, and the United States; while a comparatively unimportant and small country such as Turkey, due to its farms and raising of livestock, is very often able to save a powerful country.....

There is a need, therefore, that we, as good citizens and as members of the country, should make every effort to encourage the farmer, in order that the country may accumulate wealth, health and happiness. Agriculture and the raising of livestock are the true barometers of wealth of the earth.

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GREEK

Star, Jan. 4, 1907.

HELLENIC LAND COMPANY BUYS 1500 ACRES IN ALABAMA FOR  
COLONIZATION AND TIMBER

Sixteen Chicago Greeks who had purchased seven hundred acres of undeveloped land in Alabama left last week to colonize their land under the guidance and assistance of the Hellenic Land Company, a Chicago Greek firm with offices at 1-11 Blue Island Avenue. Twenty more Greeks, with their families, are preparing to depart for Alabama in a few days.

The fifteen hundred acres bought by the Chicago Greek firm for timber and colonization are already disposed of, and negotiations are under way for the purchase of a new tract of land.

That the projected enterprise will be successful is beyond dispute, for those who have already left and those who are about to leave are almost all businessmen with money who will continue to derive a steady income from their business here, operated in their absence by their partners or their relatives.



Vertical text on the right margin, possibly a date or reference number, including the year '1907'.



Star, Jan. 4, 1907.

The pioneers of the future Alabama Greek colony are Antonios Lymberopoulos, Demetrios Diamantopoulos, John Spyropoulos, Soter Kontaratos, Basil Gouvalaniris, Spyridon Michalos, Anthony Barbagiannis, Constantine Katchirounis, John Docos, D. Kostopoulos, Aristomenes Kostopoulos, Nicholas Docos, P. Nestos, Charalampos Stavropoulos, Constantine Kotchiopoulos, and Nicholas Roupas.

Directing our activities to enterprises of this kind is not only good business so far as profit is concerned; it is also an indication that we are catching the progressive spirit of our adopted country. Future Greek generations in that part of the country will be thankful to those Chicago Greek pioneers who had the foresight to buy this undeveloped land, which in years to come will be valuable property.

This enterprise also reveals that the immigrant Greek of former years has abandoned his intention of going back to his native land, and little by little is being absorbed by the greatness of his new country.

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**I. ATTITUDES**

**M. Health  
and  
Sanitation**

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 4, 1935.

NEW POST

Mr. Steve Giannakos.....has been promoted to the important position of Inspector of Dairies in Illinois and Wisconsin. This is one of the most sought-after positions in the Health Department.



SALONIKI, December 31, 1927

Health.-

The climatic influence upon the human body and soul is undisputable. The miracles of achievement of the Greek Race were done and performed under the clear, blue, Greek sky and the beauty of nature for which Greece is known everywhere. Health was a daily routine of the Nation. Health was considered as a sacred thing. The Greeks deified Health with the Statue of Athena. Writers within and without the nation eulogized the health of the Greeks, and proclaimed it the finest wealth of the Greek Race.

In the ninth century before Christ, Lycourgos, the lawgiver, observed that the laws of the country could not be beneficial without healthy bodied citizens. He decided to improve the health of his Kingdom by imposing diet on all. His aim was to create the Spart an, to be conservative in thought and brave in body and soul, by teaching him from an early stage of life the principles and necessity of health. Hardship, therefore, was the daily training of the children.

Socrates once told Kritovoulos "effeminate body, effeminate soul". The general axiom, "healthy mind in healthy body" was on the lips of all the citizens.





SALONIKI, December 31, 1927

Health.-

The health of the Greeks today is not like their predecessors.

Divorces, committing suicides and crimes, are the results of Pseudo-Civilization and Internationalism. Europe grows old very early, Europeans tend to degeneration. The diseases of a pseudo-civilization become numerous more and more. Three, of the many advocates of health, of the present day, tell us what to do in order to save life from destruction. A Bavarian Monk thought he discovered the mystery of health in advocating cold baths. An Austrian Doctor, named Rilko, advocates Sun Baths. An architect, from Dresden, advocates pure air, gymnastics, and dieting. Those that were not familiar with Greek history believed and accepted the above three individuals as prophets of the twentieth century. However, Pythagoras, Asklipios, Ippocrates, Aristotle, Plutarch and many other Greeks, centuries ago, advocated the "Ti-phisi-zin", equivalent to, "live close to nature." Zeno said, "Living close to Nature is living a life of virtue."

"Greeks of today, our Race is in danger! The health of the Greek is not distinguished anymore. Nationalism and everything that made our Race superior, is diminishing. Oh! Greeks the World over, become united once more,--fight the common enemy of our Race, the conditions that bring about poor health."

SALONIKI, August 13, 1927



HOMER'S HEALTH DOCTORING. -- (Habits of the Ancient Greeks )

The Greeks of today still maintain the habits and customs of the Ancient Greeks in regards to health.

The Greeks of the past considered, bathing as a daily routine, washing their hands before and after meals. They believed that a cold bath was a tonic to the body and mind, and a hot bath, refreshing.

Dancing was a necessary prerequisite in building and maintaining their Demi-god body and beauty. Marriage was performed by aesthetic dancing and music, just as much as today. The ancient Creteans danced very much before their Patron Goddess, while the Rhapsodists sang and played the Lyre.

In the "Homeric Era" the Greeks were eating three meals per day. The breakfast was very early, and consisted mostly of bread soaked in wine. The Greeks paid much attention to the first meal, they believed that no one should leave the house in the morning without eating. Let us hear what Ulysses said to Achilles.

SALONIKI, August 13, 1907



HOMER'S HEALTH DOCTORING.-- (Habits of the Ancient Greeks.)

"Although you are so brave as God, -Oh! Achilles, -do not command the sons of Achaion to fall upon the Trojans, before they eat their breakfast, for the battle will be of long duration, but command them to eat bread and wine in the morning, for that gives them strength and courage."

It is known that the Greeks after the battle, were eating all night.

The main and principal meal took place at noon, and consisted of bread, boiled or barbecued meat, vegetables, cheese, and fruit. The meals were very salty, and Homer called salt, a divine substance, and called Barbarians those who used no salt.

The evening meal took place at sunset; it was very simple, and consisted mostly of fruit.

On holidays at marriages, or when they were receiving a foreign dignitary, the ancient Greeks were famous for their Symposiums at which they ate plenty.



SALONIKI, August 17, 1927

HOMER'S HEALTH DOCTRINE. -- (Habits of the Ancient Greeks.)

Therefore, we see Alkinoos giving a Symposium in honor of Ulysses ordering twelve lambs to be slaughtered, eight heaves and two steers. Homer, in order to show the gluttony of the Pylians, tells us that for a Symposium of fifty persons they slaughtered nine cows; that is to say, one cow for six persons. And thus, we see that Agamemnon at a Symposium offered to Ajax, the whole shoulder of a steer.

The Greeks drank water, wine, and milk. They considered wine as a tonic, and offered it to the wounded. Nevertheless, the Greeks abstained from drunkenness, which is the case even today amongst Greeks the world over. The Ancients knew the bad results of debauchery and abhorred that; we see that the word drunk, was considered to be a very insulting and offensive word. We see the cunning Ulysses, giving Polyphimos wine to get him drunk; and Homer tells us the result of that drunkenness.

"The bent bestial neck of the sleeping cannibal (Polyphimos) from whose mouth wine and pieces of human flesh came out."

The Ancient Greeks were very clean and lovers of hygiene. The Greeks of today follow the steps of the ancients, and differ very little, if at all.

Chicago Greek Daily, June 30, 1927.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE GREEKS IN CHICAGO AND THE VISIT  
OF "MOTHER" TO THE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.



p. 6—Dr. Benjamin Goldberg, secretary of the directing council of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, has said that the Greeks, especially those suffering from tuberculosis, are very fortunate because they have had as "health ambassador in America and in Chicago a very energetic and enthusiastic leader in the person of Mrs. Papadopoulou"—our own "Mother of Greek soldiers."

"The great interest and intelligence shown by 'Mother'," continued the distinguished physician, "in all matters pertaining to tuberculosis both here in America and in Greece have made a great impression on me. The zeal with which Mrs. Papadopoulou carries out her undertaking of collecting funds for tubercular invalids will not only benefit her own country but will also greatly assist us in coping with tuberculosis right here in Chicago; for education on the subject of tuberculosis is the chief means to success in combating it, and 'Mother' with her dissemination of facts relative to this malady has helped us very much in the war which we are waging against this disease in this city.

Chicago Greek Daily, June 30, 1927.



"Just as the Greeks in Greece have their tubercular problems to solve, so have the Greeks in Chicago.

"In the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium at this very moment we have twelve Greek patients suffering with tuberculosis, and I do not doubt that there are many more Greeks in Chicago afflicted with this disease who are not getting medical attention.

"In the last four months seven Greeks have died of tuberculosis in this city.

"I have been informed that among Greeks a groundless but nevertheless genuine fear of this disease prevails; that is, they are afflicted with tuberculophobia. Greeks consider the disease a disgrace, a mark of shame. Consequently, when they contract it, they neglect to see a doctor immediately or to apply to one of the various city dispensaries.



Chicago Greek Daily, June 30, 1927.



"They must realize that tuberculosis can be cured, and that it is a disease from which all persons can be protected. They ought to know that the seven Greeks who have died within the last few months might have been cured if they had been treated when their illness was in its initial stages.

"When a person observes that he does not weigh as much as he formerly weighed, that he coughs constantly, that he feels very tired in the afternoon, that he sweats profusely at night in his sleep, and that he spits blood occasionally, he should go to the doctor immediately to see whether these are symptoms of tuberculosis. The family physician is a good advisor and friend of the sick. He should be consulted without fail. A visit to any doctor's office will do much to safeguard the patient from the loss of months and even years of gainful occupation, not to mention the attendant pain, which the illness causes when it is allowed to continue into its more advanced stages.



Chicago Greek Daily, June 30, 1927.



"If the afflicted lacks funds to pay for the services of a physician, he may go to any of the dispensaries in the city for examination. Such dispensaries are located at the following addresses:

1367 Sedgwick street,

2049 Washington boulevard,

1535 North Robey street,

1215 South Racine avenue,

2950 Calumet avenue,

1000-1002 East Seventy-fifth street,

5625 South State street

734 West Forty-seventh street.

"The doctors in the places just mentioned are specialists in tuberculosis. Their many years' of experience in combating this malady is always at the public's disposal.

Chicago Greek Daily, June 30, 1927.



Their salaries and the cost of the medicine which they dispense are taken out of the taxes collected by the city. Thus the patient gets their excellent medical attention without charge.

"Now I should like to take this opportunity," continued the eminent physician, "to thank Mrs. Papadopoulou, 'Mother of Greek soldiers,' for the excellent work which she is doing in combating this illness not only for the Greeks of Greece but for sufferers all over the world. As I have said before, the education which 'Mother' has begun to disseminate is the finest means for safeguarding the public health. Ignorance of tuberculosis among the people has always been our greatest obstacle; ignorance of its symptoms, of its highly infectious nature, and of the fact that it may be cured has made tuberculosis a greater scourge than it need be. I thank Mrs. Papadopoulou for her great interest in the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and I wish for her sanitarium in Greece the greatest success."

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Saloniki, Aug. 7, 1926.

Whence the Warlikeness of Our Progenitors?

Few delve to the bottom of a cause, but noted historians unearth the cause, and consequently both cause and effect are presented for the enlightenment of the general masses. From what came the glorified bravery of our progenitors? What caused the superhuman victories of the Greeks who forced legions of barbarians to run in defeat? The chief cause of such achievements was attributed to gymnastics and athletics which created steel-like bodies and intrepid souls.

Something similar to that courage and its warlike proclivity, is found today in the Colleges and Universities of the United States. The American people, today, are, in general, the best athletes and most courageous of people. This is verified by the World War. The bravest and most intelligent soldiers of all were the boys from America. Not once, but many times, they came out of their trenches and like lions fell upon the enemy, whose rain of fire failed to halt the courageous Americans. The Americans today, are following step by step, the glory and grandeur of the ancient Greeks.

The ancient axiom: "A healthy mind, in a healthy body", could rightly and justly be attributed to the American people.



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Saloniki, Aug. 7, 1926.

and other cities of Greece, had refused to be subdued by Darius. For this reason, the 1,200 ships and the 110,000 Persians had come to subdue Athens.

The ten Athenian generals, representing the ten communities of Athens, formed a council, and chose Miltiades, as general Commander. Miltiades, was recognized by all as the most gifted general.

The fate of the world was at stake,, depending upon the outcome of this historical event, Athens, was representing civilization--Persia, barbarism. A Persian victory would have brought cultural darkness to the world for centuries to come.

The Athenians, owing to their sagacity and great preponderance of physical strength, decided to maintain and perpetuate their civilization. At the break of that eventful September day, 490 B.C., the Greeks like lions, fell upon the Persians, and proved to the world that Grecian glory was justly and immortalized. They did not tackle the enemy by surprise, but like roaring lions informed the Persians that the immortal army of 11,000 was coming to gain the victory!

Saloniki, Aug. 7, 1926.



The ancient Greeks, through gymnastics and intellectual culture, became the basis of our present day civilization. A historical event is recited here for coroboration of my thesis and for emulation by others.

One September morning, 490 B.C. 11,000 heavily armed Greeks were massed at the foot of the mountain, Pantelicos. From there to the sea, stretches the six mile plain of Marathon. This six by two mile plain was thronged by 110,000 Persians, and the quay was overcrowded with the naval fleet of Persia. The Persian forces had come to punish that arrogant and proud city of Athens. The salvation of the Greeks was entrusted to the hands of 11,000 immortals and a few naval ships.

Greece was divided in many kingdoms, or principalities, and Athens was not only a city, but a kingdom also, representing the most perfect democracy of all the nations in the world. Athens was divided into ten communities, or parts, and each community chose one general, who, for one day was the highest military authority in Athens.

Persia, at that time, was a most powerful and despotic nation, the richest in money and mines, and its Emperor was Darius the First. Athens, Sparta,



Saloniki, Aug. 7, 1926.



They attacked the enemy from three sides. The center body of the Greeks met tremendous resistance, but the steel-bodied Greeks, forged on, reinforced by the flanks, and after a tremendous slaughter, forced the persians to flee to their ships. Then the Greek ships played their part also in destroying a large part of the enemy's fleet, and the remainder fled. The same thing was repeated in later years when Darius' son, Ixerxes, was defeated by Leonidas. The Greeks maintained their civilization.

This verifies the belief that in order for anyone to be perfect, as a man and citizen of the government, he must possess, in his daily life, a sound mind and sound body. An intelligent general must possess a sound body in order to have an analogy in bravery.

Everything is habit and custom, which becomes gradually a second nature. And if we trained youth from childhood the results would be astonishing. Many times we emphasized the fact that a sound mind must be supported by sound body in order to have the most desirable results.

(Full)

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Saloniki, May 22, 1926, p. 7



THE VALUE OF MATTER.

Chicago is not free from unsound minds. Among the Greeks (and maybe among others) we still find some remnants of Platonic philosophy, that, "Matter is worthless, and everything depends upon the mind, mind is all there is and the value of material things is nothing." Many volumes of books have been written upon mind and matter, and the sound mind of today knows and acknowledges the importance of matter.

As an impartial exponent of truth and sanity I write these few lines, for the interest of all of us. There has been a time in the life of humanity when people were mentally and morally dwarfs, and would have been much disgusted with the present prevalent era.

Upon their inability to think sanely, they turn and began to advocate and practice hate against matter, as a thing that beclouds the luminous potentialities of spirit or mind. This erroneous conception spread very much, due to the fact, that it was enhanced by Platonic philosophy that "matter is unable to move by itself."



Saloniki, May 22, 1926.



GREEK

This advocacy of Plato, that matter is an impediment to mind in acquiring wisdom, spread like wild fire upon the already abused mind of that period. The fanaticism was so great, that people began to torture the human body as an obstacle to spiritual and moral advancement.

The Greek race in general, with the exception of a few scholars, did, and does acknowledge the value and importance of matter, and it was said: "Healthy mind is healthy body." Of course, the existence and progress of the human, race does not depend upon what one school of thought be advocated but upon what the many have advocated. The Greek remnants of Platonic philosophy in Chicago are not criticized for their advocacy, but they must be admonished and given counsel. Their children, in going to school must have shoes and clothing, against the inclemency of nature, for they are not living in the tropical-like climate of Greece, where Plato expounded his anti-materialistic tendencies.

("Opou en eikio topo ta theonta" means, "to do the proper things at the proper time.")

I M

GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 15, 1923.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross, 58 East Washington Street, has organized hygiene classes at which the married women from different localities are to be taught in sixteen lectures the precautionary measures one should take to prevent disease and the proper method of caring for a sick person; the girls are to be taught the same in thirty-two lectures.

These lectures are to include the following:

- 1) How to prevent a disease.
- 2) How to take care of infants.
- 3) How a sick person can be made comfortable.
- 4) The importance of medical advice.
- 5) The value of fresh air, etc.

Sickness is a great expense to a family and everyone wishes to have a nurse,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 15, 1923.

but unfortunately the majority can't afford to hire one. Therefore it is the duty of every woman and girl to know what to do in case of sickness.

WPA (11) PROJ. 3000

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 8, 1915.

### A MEDICAL QUACK

Up to now various roving thieves and unsuspected "salesmen" have often sold hot air, pamphlets, or fraudulent mining stocks to the Greek people of our community, and thus have cleverly picked the pockets of our poor workers. Naturally, they cannot stay in one town or city for any length of time. They travel from state to state and sometimes take advantage of our common nationality; at other times they use our faith and church; and at all times they exploit the credulity and the traditional hospitality of our people to defraud the latter of their money, the product of their sweat and hard labor.

For some time now, several notorious charlatans and medical quacks, who know nothing whatsoever about medicine, have appeared in Chicago. With their well-known methods, they pretend to know how to treat and cure any illness or disease. They are especially adept at using their surgical skill on the pocketbooks of many of our simple--minded and unsuspecting people. In addition, they are a menace to the very life of the people.

APR 11 1915

Saloniki, May 8, 1915.

The name of a particularly dangerous charlatan and quack, who has been among us several times, is George Gioupis. Six months ago this "medical wizard"; having smelled America's attractive and abundant dollars, arrived at Washington, D. C. from Thessaly, Greece.

Here he began to build up a profitable practice by announcing that he was a member of the famous and historical family of the Gioupis of Sparta, Greece-- a family which has for many years given to our fatherland a great number of celebrated doctors. It is needless to inform our readers that this shameless character has no relation whatever with that distinguished family. His record in Washington proves that he is a worthless fake.

Four months ago, he came to Chicago, and sought to establish himself here as a professional practitioner of medicine. Immediately, Saloniki asked him to produce his doctor's diploma, but he contended that he had secretly left his home in Greece in great haste, after having become estranged from his wife; therefore, he said, he was unable to take his diploma with him. He said,

Saloniki, May 8, 1915.

however, that Messrs. Polimeris and Rigas, New York City restaurateurs, come from his home town and that they can supply us with the necessary recommendations.

Certainly, the editor of Saloniki cannot ask Messrs. Polimeris and Rigas for Gioupis' diploma, because, in spite of their honesty and integrity as well-known restaurant owners, they have no right to issue medical diplomas.

Fortunately, the quack Gioupis became so exasperated that he disappeared from, Chicago in a short while. However, he did not fail to leave some trace of his brief stay in Chicago, for he found the opportunity to use his art on a few trusting souls.

We now hear that our friend has been arrested in Minneapolis, Minnesota, for performing an illegal operation on a Greek woman, who is in a critical condition. Having somehow been released, however, he is now wandering through the towns of Iowa looking for new victims.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 8, 1915.

This paper wishes to warn its many hundreds of subscribers in the State of Iowa to beware of this dangerous imposter, and we ask them to keep us informed as to his whereabouts so that the public may be protected.

WPA (11/11/15) WPA



Saloniki, Jan. 16, 1915.

GREEK QUACKS

Among other exploiters of innocent people, quack doctors occupy a prominent position. They take advantage of the patriotic and trusting nature of Greeks in America; furthermore, they are the direct cause of much unnecessary suffering and many deaths.

These frauds have never attended a university and are in complete ignorance of the professional duties which they attempt to assume. After having been ostracized, and in many cases forcibly expelled from their native Greek village, they came to this country and proceeded to dupe trusting Greeks. By means of misleading advertisements and false testimonials they have succeeded in fooling many sick people. If these people were not actually sick before visiting these quacks, they soon became so afterwards; hence, there was never a shortage of patients.

A few years ago the Greek community of Lowell, Massachusetts was cursed

Saloniki, Jan. 16, 1915.

with the presence of such a quack. He prescribed a certain kind of medicine for his unfortunate patient, who died as a result. The good doctor left town in the middle of the night. Another so-called doctor built a huge iron oven in which he baked the skin off his patients--for the small sum of two dollars.

Chicago is overrun with these quacks; in fact, they are plentiful in every large metropolis. However, this is not the worst of it: we have female as well as male quacks! Many Greek women act as midwives without having had the slightest training. Because of carelessness of these midwives many mothers die of infections or complications. In the majority of cases, if the mother survives, her child succumbs.

These criminal acts must not be allowed to continue! They are a dark blot on our name!

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 16, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MR. SALOPOULOS DISCUSSES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PHARMACY

"Ten Years ago I opened the first Greek pharmacy in America. Since that time I have handled countless prescriptions which were written by quacks. Of course I never filled these prescriptions, since they were usually of an injurious nature.

"Whenever I received them I would discard them and advise the patient to consult a more reliable doctor. However, the grave import of these many prescriptions cannot be ignored. Had each of these prescriptions been filled, many persons would be either dead or seriously ill, since all of the formulas included large quantities of harmful drugs.

"In Greece, persons who wish to practice pharmacy must study, as do the medical students, certain specified subjects at a university. The laws of the United States demand that a pharmacist pass a rigid state examination before he may practice his profession. A physician may neither fill pre-

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Jan. 16, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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scriptions nor work in a pharmacy. The regulations must be strict because a patient's life may depend upon the correct interpretation of a prescription. The slightest mistake might result in death."

These words of Mr. Nicholas Salopoulos need no explanation or clarification. He has made his point very clear. He has emphasized the importance of accuracy in the interpretation of a doctor's prescription. Care must be exercised in the selection of a competent family physician and a reliable pharmacist; they should be men who would neither write nor fill a harmful prescription.

Saloniki is doing its best to enlighten the Greek community of Chicago, and to rid it of all cheats, quacks, and liars. We ask that all quack victims assist us in this matter by supplying us with the names of the sham doctors who treated them. We will see to it that these scoundrels are dealt with by the law, and thus prevented from preying further on the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki, Jan. 16, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PR. 30275

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community. We will not suffer such parasites to live at the expense of the innocent and ignorant immigrants!

Saloniki advises its readers to call a reliable physician when illness occurs; we also urge our readers to patronize a well-known and reputable pharmacy. In this way we shall rid ourselves of the accursed parasites who are now preying upon us.....

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GREEK



Star, May 17, 1907.

TO THE GREEK BUSINESS MEN IN CHICAGO

What will become of the proposed pure food bill, which is before the State legislature, is a matter of conjecture. The bill was amended so many times that it is doubtful if it passes both houses. Nevertheless, a warning is sent out to the Greek business men in Chicago and in the whole State. Those who wish to be in the good grace of the public, and for their own interest, must not wait for the passing of the bill but of their own invitation sell nothing but the best foodstuff whether it is ice cream, candy, or any other edibles.

Special attention is directed to the Greek confectioners who cover the entire city, with their thousands of stores.

Aniline and other substances, used in the dye of sweets, have met with the public's condemnation. Perhaps aniline may not convey injury to the human

WPA (III) PROJ. 30275





Star, May 17, 1907.

organism, and government analysts in Washington may approve its use, however, public opinion is bitterly against analine and similar substances.

A good, conscientious, and successful business man takes the welfare of the public to heart, and law or no law, he will not sell to the public something of injurious or dubious nature.

The Star earnestly urges the Greek confectioners, for their own salvation and for the good of the Greek name, to personally supervise the making of ice cream, candies and things of that kind so that no analine is used by their employees, who may not be conscious of the public's disapproval of using injurious dyes.

If a sudden death occurs to a young boy or girl and it is shown that the child ate ice cream, candies, or drank soda, the death will be attributed to the bad quality of the thing consumed, and the press of the city will

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278





Star, Mar 17, 1907.

start a crusade against the Greek confectioners in general, with a disastrous result not only for the guilty one but for all the Greeks.

It could be a good business principle, and at the same time very profitable, if those who do not use analine, should inform to the public by having conspicuous posters in their establishments. Not only would it increase business but would be a protection against unforeseen dangers.

Do it now before it is too late. Let the public know that your store uses no analine, or other injurious substances.

Gain the good will of the public and let it give you a vote whether the pure food bill is passed, amended, or killed.

A good business is never received from the public. The good business man by serving the public **bestly**.

WPA (1111) PROJ. 30049

Star, Nov. 2, 1906.

TWELVE GREEK RESTAURANTS IN THE CITY ARE FOUND BY INSPECTORS  
TO BE VERY FAR BELOW THE PRESCRIBED STANDARD

"Food not fit for human consumption, cooking utensils not fit for dogs, and extreme uncleanliness" was the brief report of the Health Department investigators who visited the Greek restaurants referred to above.

Nice business, and very nice advertisement for Greek restaurantkeepers in general!' It is incredible, but nevertheless it is a matter beyond dispute.

In a recent general report of the Health Department we were delighted to see that the Greek restaurants in the city were highly commended by the commissioner for cleanliness, for purity of food, and for tidiness and up-to-date sanitary conditions in general. By all indications these twelve restaurants were not visited by the inspectors at the time of the issuance of that [favorable] report, for their filthy condition must be chronic and not temporary.

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GREEK

Star, Nov. 2, 1906.

It is the duty of the Greek Restaurant Association, for the sake of the welfare of the hundreds of thousands of people catered to in Greek places and for their own welfare and [continued] existence to keep a vigilant eye on places of dubious repute, in which such conditions may be found.

Undoubtedly there are good and evil in everything and everywhere, the measures are taken to remedy the situation; but this deplorable condition of the twelve restaurants merits neither sympathy nor pity. The proprietors of these restaurants have deliberately sinned; it certainly was a deliberate act and must be exposed to the public so that their places of business will not be patronized and will consequently be closed. The sooner the better, so that good restaurantkeepers may not have to be stigmatized by the unbecoming conduct of these twelve.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Star, Aug. 17, 1906.

### THE CLEANLINESS OF GREEK RESTAURANTS

p. 3- That the Greek restaurants of Chicago are clean, sanitary, and spick-and-span is revealed by this official statement of the health commissioner published in the Chicago Chronicle:

"Mr. Van Praag, health commissioner of Chicago, after an extensive investigation of the thousands Greek restaurants of the city has found the places to be not only up to standard but in hundreds of cases far above the standard requirements in sanitation, cleanliness, and attractive appearance."



II. CONTRI-  
BUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

1. Professional

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GREEK



The Greek Star, July 10, 1936.

**[PROFESSIONAL MEN HONOR GRADUATES]**

The Greek Professional Men's Club has again served its annual supper, followed by a dance, in honor of Greek graduates of American colleges and universities. The function was held in the Bismarck Hotel on Thursday evening, July 2, and the Flamingo Room and part of the Walnut Room were filled with Greek people of all walks of life.

The president of the Greek Professional Men's Club, Mr. George D. Arachovitis, presided, and after welcoming the guests, he presented Bishop Kallistos of San Francisco, who addressed the graduates on behalf of the Church. The Most Rev. Father Kallistos explained the meaning of university education and emphasized that the moral part of education is the most valuable element of learned man's culture.

"Society," he said, "demands conscientious service of the new men of learning. They ought to be proud of their descent."

The Bishop wished them success in practical life.



The Greek Star, July 10, 1936.

Mr. A. Pantelis, lawyer, followed and suggested to the graduates that only by work, and often by hard work, must they seek success.

The main speaker of the evening was Prof. Nicholas Cheronis, of Wright College, whose address is listed in the Star for our compatriots to study. The celebration was honored by the presence of the former lawyer, journalist and author, Mr. Serafeim Kanoutas of New York, who delivered a significant address which held the attention of the audience.

"We all honor and love," said he, "our youth, as students and graduates; we extol them for the honors and awards which they receive as undergraduates; we are proud of them. But when they enter their practical careers, we abandon them to God's mercy, and consider them incompetent and unworthy of our support!"

He then turned to our merchants and adjured them to support these young men and women in their practical careers, if they would not see our race, language, and religion extinguished in a short space of time.

A dance followed the program, continuing to 1 A. M.



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GREEK

Greek American News, March 15, 1936.

THE HELLENIC CLUB OF PROFESSIONAL MEN OF CHICAGO ELECTS NEW OFFICERS.

p. 8.- On Friday, March 6, at the annual meeting of the Hellenic Club of Professional Men of Chicago, the new officers for the term of 1936-1937 were elected as follows:

Mr. George Arvites, an engineer in the employ of the City of Chicago, was elected as its president; Dr. D. Galanos, a dentist, was elected first vice president; Mr. A. Teacherson, an engineer, was elected second vice president. Attorney Theodore N. Constant was re-elected secretary and Dr. E. Despotes, a dentist, was re-elected treasurer. The following persons were elected as governors:- Dr. G. Varounis, a dentist; Attorney Paul Koken, Dr. E. Nittis, a physician, Dr. J. Nicholson, a physician and an eye specialist; and N. Skoul, an engineer. Mr. S. Kotakis, a journalist, was elected to fill the office of historian.

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GREEK

Greek American News, March 15, 1936.

The Hellenic Club of Professional Men of Chicago is the only club of its kind in Chicago. It was established and has succeeded in its efforts wonderfully well, to uphold the dignity of the Greek professional men, to promote their interests and to help and promote worthy causes of the Hellenic race in Chicago and elsewhere.

From time to time it sponsors lectures and other public functions, which tend to enhance better cultural tastes among its members and the community, and bring about a closer and more co-operative understanding between our professional men and our public.

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GREEK

Greek American News, March 15, 1936.

The Greek American News take this opportunity to congratulate the new officers on their election, and wishes to assure them, as well as the rest of the members, that this paper will be glad to give space from time to time to the publication of news and comments on the activities and achievements of our professional men. We need their help and they need ours.

We believe firmly in close cooperation and the policy of this paper in this connection will be to promote and strengthen such cooperation.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 5, 1936.

LAW OFFICE MOVED

The well-known Greek lawyer, Mr. Andrew Koutsoukos, known among the American people as Cuser, has opened new offices at 188 West Randolph Street, Suite 1522.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 28, 1935.

ARCHITECT OPENS OFFICES

Mr. Patroclos Papathopoulos, well-known Greek-American architect who is associated with the famous George A. Speer, has opened new offices at 2722 Hartzell Avenue in Evanston.

Mr. Papathopoulos will do all types of building plans. We recommend him to all the Greek people.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, July 4, 1935.

DOCTOR OPENS OFFICES

One of our most promising young Greek professional men, Doctor Theodore Mouzakeotis, has just opened private offices at 179 West Washington Boulevard, and on Blue Island Avenue, in the Greek neighborhood. He has been an interne in the Cook County Hospital for the past eighteen months.

WEST HILL PRODUCTIONS

Saloniki-Greek Press, May 9, 1935.

ACCOUNTING FIRM ESTABLISHED

Two of our enterprising Greek men have joined with Mr. Milton Baltzis to form an accounting firm. They are the long-experienced accountants, Mark Mamalakis, and D. Paragopoulos, a recent graduate of the University of Illinois.

The firm's office is at 11 South La Salle Street. The firm will be ready and willing to give advice or to help any businessman in need of information concerning new tax laws, etc.

All accounting will be done at reasonable rates, and the customer will have the satisfaction of knowing that capable, certified accountants have served him.



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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 14, 1935.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[YOUNG ATTORNEY ASSIGNED TO OFFICE]

We are happy to announce that Attorney James A. Geroulis has been made Special Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the Grand Jury of the city of Chicago.

Mr. Geroulis is a member of our younger generation. He studied at the Socrates Greek School, and is as well versed in the Greek language as in the English. He gives evidence of being destined for an even higher office.

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GREEK

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 7, 1935.

[KIMON FRIAR READS OWN POEMS]

At least once each year the Greek Women's University Club gives the community an opportunity to attend a purely philological affair. In the majority of cases these afternoon lectures have been given in the Ida Noyes Hall of the University of Chicago.

This year, last Sunday afternoon this group had the honor of presenting Kimon Kalogeropoulos, a rising twenty-four-year-old poet, to an outstanding audience. This young philologist is more commonly known as Kimon Friar. He is the son of the well-known James Kalogeropoulos of Chicago, and has been in America since the age of three.

In his very early childhood Kimon displayed remarkable aptitude for writing poetry. This talent won him scholarships at the University of Wisconsin. While studying there, his ability to write beautiful verses became well known among the professors and students.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 7, 1935

He justified the many laudatory statements concerning his poetry when he read selections from his own writings for an hour last Sunday. He read them so well that he might easily have been a professional reader. Mr. Friar then paid a tribute to the famous poet of Greece, Kostas Palamas, and recited one of his most beautiful poems. He also recited a poem written by a Chicagoan, Andrew Vlachos.

He was introduced to the various celebrities and professors of the audience by Miss Nina Pernokis. Tea and cakes were served.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 7, 1935.

PROFESSIONAL CLUB FORMS NEW BRANCHES

The much-discussed plan of the Greek Men's Professional Club of Chicago is beginning to take form. It is planned to form new chapters or branches of the main organization according to the various classifications of its members.

The first branch to be organized will be composed of architects, chemists, mechanics, and engineers. This branch is, of course, a part of the central organization and will follow the same procedure and activity. This new body is already composed of twenty-five members who elected G. Arahovitis president, and N. Skoularinan secretary.

Last week this group held its first social meeting.

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WPA (ILL) PROJECT 30

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Dec. 30, 1934

### New Professionals

The Greek circle of Professional men of our Community is getting larger by the addition of new professional men, graduated here, and in Greece, Among the last ones to arrive is Dr. John Fournarakis from Filiatra of Messinia.

Mr. Fournarakis, who graduated with honors from the National University, has practiced his profession in his native country. He went to Paris to complete his studies, specialized in surgery and has written a special treatise on Caesarian Section, as a consequence of which, he received the title, Assistant Etranger.

He later went to England to study the progress made in hospitals, and finally came to Chicago, where he was appointed an Associate Professor in Surgical Anatomy.

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CRIMINAL

THE CRIMINAL CASE, November 30, 1934



The Doctors and the Greek Star.

Due to the provision of the prevalent law that a newly arrived alien doctor unable to speak English, cannot obtain a medical license to practice his profession. Mr. Lambros, Editor of the Greek Star, appeared before the medical examiners of the State with Mr. Constantos Loumos, a distinguished doctor from Greece, and after half an hour proved to that learned assembly, that a Greek doctor is a Doctor even if he does not speak English. The result was that Mr. Loumos took the examinations and obtained his medical license five days after his arrival here from Greece.

We must bear in mind also that another Greek doctor, Constantine Theodorou was appointed as doctor of Cook County Jail, through the efforts of Mr. Lambros, still holding the position due to his skill and efficiency as a doctor.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 29, 1934.

GREEK DOCTOR RECEIVES STAFF POST

[Half-tone, one column-eighth of a page, full-face picture of Dr. Fournarakis]

We are very pleased to announce that Dr. Harry Fournarakis has been made Associate Professor of Gynecological Surgery at the Chicago Medical School. Not only will this young Greek professor conduct his routine classes; he will also lecture to a special group interested in female anatomy.

Dr. Fournarakis finished high school in his home town, Messinia, and then attended the University of Athens. He graduated from there with honors and practiced medicine for a short period. Later he was made house doctor of the Evangelismos, the largest public hospital in Athens.

Having gone to Paris to do further research work on his thesis "La Cesarienne vaginale," he was given the title Assistant Etranger of the University of Paris.



Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 29, 1934.

Later he went to London to study advanced hospital methods and clinic procedure.

The doctor is to be commended, for, although he has been here in America but a few months, he has succeeded in obtaining an enviable position in an American medical school.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 18, 1934.

NEW LAW OFFICES

Two young Greek professional men of our community have just announced they are taking joint offices in the Ashland Block Building, 155 North Clark Street, Suite 306. They are Mr. Theodore N. Constant and Paul Koken [Kokinakis]. The offices will be opened November 1.

The Greek Press wishes them every success.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Sept. 20, 1934.

[GREEK WOMAN WINS PROFESSORSHIP]

The Greek Press takes great pleasure in announcing the good fortune of a Greek girl of Chicago. Miss C. Gavaris, who is a graduate of the University of Chicago, having majored in the classical languages, recently won a scholarship which enabled her to go to Athens and continue her studies.

During her stay in Greece the American College offered her a professorship. She returned to America after visiting Italy, Germany, and France.

Upon her return to Chicago, the University of Chicago also offered her a professorship. Miss Gavaris finally decided to spend the rest of her life under the blue skies of Greece. And so she accepted the position in the American College in Athens.

Miss Gavaris will shortly leave America and go to Greece. With her go our

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Sept. 20, 1934.

hopes for her success and fame. She has made the Greek community of Chicago very proud and happy.

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GREEK

St. Constantine Parish News, July 1, 1934.

#### FOURTEEN COLLEGE GRADUATES HONORED AT BANQUET

The Hellenic Professional Men's Club under the presidency of Dr. Evangelos C. Despotes gave a banquet in honor of his Excellency, the minister of Greece, Mr. Haralambos Simopoulos, at the Ionian Gardens Grecian Exhibits on June 25th, at 8 P. M.

The opening prayer was given by the Rev. Mark E. Petrakis. The honored guests on this occasion were Mrs. H. Simopoulos, the acting Consul General of Greece, Mr. John Dritsas; Mr. Lorado Taft; Professor Clyde Murley, Prof. Carl D. Buck, May Lenox Lohr, Mr. Nathaniel Owings and Mr. John Manta.

Miss Sophie Pernokis, president of the Greek Women's University Club, then presented the women graduates while Mr. George Gallis, president of the Greek Students Fraternity "Delta Epsilon Pi" presented the men graduates. The graduates honored at this time were Miss Penelope Haloulos, A.B. from Mundelein college; Miss Marie Metos, A.B. from St. Xavier's college; Miss

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St. Constantine Parish News, July 1, 1934.

Barbara Petrakis, A.B. from Mundelein college; Mr. Philip Collins, Ph. B. from Northwestern University; Theodore Mitchell, M.E. from Lewis Institute; Leonard Spirrison, L.L.B. from Chicago Law School; John Limperis, L.L.B. from Chicago Law School; Andrew Teacheson, E.E. from Lewis Institute; and James Kastaneas, C.E. from Armour Institute.

Greek Press, Aug. 31, 1933.

ANOTHER YOUNG GREEK LAWYER

The Greek Press is continually given the privilege of printing the accomplishments of Greek men and women in colleges and universities. The large number of university graduates among the Greeks each year is a good indication of the upward trend of our people.

We take an added pleasure in writing about Athanasios Fournarakis, not only because this boy, who is only twenty-two, graduated from the De Paul Law School at such an early age, but also because he took the bar examinations immediately, instead of waiting until November, as is the custom. This practice is followed, as a rule, in order to enable the applicant to study in preparation for them, since they are very difficult.

This young Greek professional is the brother of the well-known Mrs. Christopher Yioha. She helped her brother achieve his success and made many sacrifices

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GREEK

Greek Press, Aug. 31, 1933.

in the interest of his education. We are sure that Mr. Fournarakis will achieve many more successes in his future life.

WPA (ILL.) 9901.00005

Greek Press, Aug. 31, 1933.

DR. DEMEUR AGAIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE  
ORTHOPEDISTS OF AMERICA

It is rare for Greeks--despite their great progressiveness and ability--to achieve nation-wide recognition in any particular field. This is exactly what the well-known Greek doctor of orthopedics has accomplished. The name Emmanuel Demeur (Demertzi Dakis) is familiar to Greeks and Americans alike.

Dr. Demeur was born in Karpatho, Greece, where he lived the first years of his life. Later on, he graduated from the Evangelical School of Smyrna. At the age of eighteen he emigrated to America and came to Chicago. Here he engaged in various forms of menial labor to earn his living; but his eagerness to study never left him. He attended various schools and finally became interested in surgery--especially in relation to correction of the feet. He graduated in 1920 and opened an office in Chicago.

Little by little Dr. Demeur began to receive the recognition of his associates.

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GREEK

Greek Press, Aug. 31, 1933.

Last year, when the leading Orthopedists in the country held their annual meeting he was elected president of their organization. And this year, at their convention in the Morrison Hotel, Dr. Demeur was again elected president.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Greek Press, July 6, 1933.

DOCTOR CHARLES SPIRRISON

We are happy to announce that Dr. Charles Spirrison of Chicago has been appointed a county physician of Cook County. He is the first Greek doctor who has achieved this high honor. In fact, he is the first Chicagoan of Greek descent to become a practicing physician.

Dr. Spirrison was born in Chicago and studied medicine at Loyola Medical School. He received his degree in 1928 and began practicing his profession immediately. He has now achieved an enviable position as a county physician, and we should all be very proud of him. Such posts are not easy to get. They require much ability. Congratulations, Doctor!

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GREEK

Greek Press, June 29, 1933.

NEW GREEK LAWYER

Among the many young men and women of Greek descent who have received university diplomas this year is the brilliant Anthony Sakelson. Mr. Sakelson attended the law school of the University of Illinois, and received his diploma last February. He succeeded in passing the March bar examinations, and was granted the right to practice law. He has become an associate in the offices of Olson, Gurman, and Lindskog, a well-known law firm in Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Greek Press, June 29, 1933.

GREEK ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL

The Greek community of Chicago is proud to learn that James Chelos has been made an assistant corporation counsel. Mr. Chelos has been a resident of Chicago for many years and is greatly respected by all his associates. His appointment proves that he is greatly esteemed and appreciated by the American people. He is the first of our nationality to be given such a position in Chicago.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Greek Press, Apr. 6, 1933.

WINS INTERNSHIP IN COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face picture of Theodore Mouzakeotis]

Young Theodore Mouzakeotis, who expects to receive his diploma from the Illinois Medical School next June, has already achieved a highly coveted goal. He was fortunate enough to pass the difficult examinations of the County Hospital and to be accepted as an interne.

He is the first Greek to be awarded an internship in Cook County Hospital. The examinations were taken by two hundred and sixty, and only sixty-five passed.

Gaining an internship in this hospital is the dream of every medical student, because of the opportunity it presents for study, and for contact with rare diseases and great surgical achievements. It is a position that can be



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GREEK

Greek Press, Apr. 6, 1933.

obtained only through proven ability.

WPA (I.L.) F101.30275

Greek Press, March 24, 1932.

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SUCCESSFUL GREEKS

p. 5.- There were many praiseworthy articles in the American newspapers regarding our countryman, Dr. P. N. Hatsis. Dr. Hatsis performed a dangerous, but successful operation on an American boy, William Devnitt, thus saving his life when other specialists had given him up for lost.

The boy's illness was so complicated that it perplexed and embarrassed the specialists who were in charge of his case. After the eighth transfusion, Dr. Hatsis pronounced the boy out of danger.

Greek Press, March 17, 1932.

A NEW PROFESSIONAL

p. 4.- A new doctor has entered our lists of prominent Greek professional men in Chicago. He is Evripides T. Nittis of Pafou, Cyprus. After graduating from the University of Athens, he went to Germany and attended the University of Berlin where he graduated with honors. He has also studied in Paris and at Oxford, taking up pathology, surgery and diagnosis.

In America he took up surgery in the University of Michigan and was situated at Harper Hospital for over a year. He has also been chief surgeon in a New York hospital. Deciding that he has a better future in Chicago, Dr. Nittis has come to join his brother, Saboas T. Nittis, doctor of Pathology.

II A 1

GREEK

The Greek Press, Mar. 17, 1932.

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3077

Dr. A. Marantis has moved his offices to the Pittsfield Building, 55 E. Washington Street, and has equipped them with the most up-to-date instruments. He will receive patients there from 4 to 6 o'clock.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Greek Press, March 10, 1932.

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 4. The Greeks of Chicago are glad to welcome back Dr. T. K. Economos. For the last seventeen years, the doctor has been residing in Rock Island, Illinois, where he held an important position at the Tri-city Hospital.

He has finally returned to Chicago and has opened offices at Broadway and Wilson. He can be found at the McJunkin Bldg., 4554 Broadway.

The Greek Press, Feb. 25, 1932

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

P. 4.- The offices of Wayne Hummer and Company have been moved from the Board of Trade Bldg. to the Bankers Bldg., 105 W. Adams Street. Andrew Volikos, son of Dr. John Volikos, is very well known as the Greek representative of this company.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, Feb. 4, 1932

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 3.- With much joy we hear that young Andrew Volikos, son of Dr. John Volikos, has an important position in Wayne Hummer and Co. Andrew has carried off many honors in his scholastic endeavors and we sincerely hope he will do likewise in his new position.



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Dec. 12, 1931

NEW GREEK PROFESSIONALS

5.- Two more young and ambitious members have been added to the long list of Greek professionals in the city of Chicago.

They are Messrs Theodore Konstantopoulos, law graduate from De Paul University and Aristides Rifakis, also a law graduate from Northwestern University. Each has received his license to practice law.

Our community is delighted with these additions to the number of Greek professionals.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Dec. 12, 1931

NEW GREEK PROFESSIONAL

p. 2.- Nicholas G. Dedakis has received his license to practice law. The young attorney, who with his parents came here when four years old, is a graduate of the University of Chicago.

Chicago Greek Daily, Nov. 17, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

p. 6- Dr. Emanuel Demeur of Karpathos in the Dodecanese, a resident of Oak Park, where he has conducted an orthopedic clinic for eleven years, honored the Greek name in Chicago last month by being elected president of the twenty-first convention of the Orthopedic Association of Illinois.

Dr. Demeur has served the Association as president, we are informed, for ten consecutive years and was unanimously re-elected to continue his scientific research in orthopedics.

Articles with his portrait were published in Sunday Tribune of October 25, in the Daily Tribune of October 26, and in the Chicago American of October 26.

We ardently congratulate the prominent scientist, our brother Ahepan.

II A 1

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Oct. 31, 1931

NEW GREEK LAWYER

n. 5.- Demetrios Geroulis, a former law graduate of De Paul University, received a few days ago, licenses to practise his profession.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Oct. 24, 1931

A NEW GREEK LAWYER

p. 5.- Zacharias Ritsos has received his license to practice law. He was a graduate, with honors from De Paul University.

Congratulations to the young Greek.

The Greek Press, Nov. 13, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 5.- Dr. Spyros D. Sotirakos, (Dr. S. Soter), has moved his offices to the loop so as to better serve his many patients. He can now be found at the Pittsfield Bldg., Suite 1711, Last Spring, Dr. Soter, made a trip to Vienna where he studied the newest advancements of the medical world.

(Summary)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Greek Press, Nov. 6, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 4.- Dr. P. Chronopoulos, dentist, has been serving the Greek public and especially those of the West Side for over ten years. His business has increased to such an extent that he is planning on opening additional offices in the loop to better serve his customers.





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GREEK

The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1930.

PROGESS IV. GREEK.

Professor B. Trakas of Tegen, who has been in Chicago for the last year has consented to teach chemistry at Northwestern University. He has taught in the University of Athens and the University of Leipsig. We hope his stay here will be long and pleasant.



GREEK

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The Greek Press, Sept. 18, 1930.

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.

With the opening of the school term, we find Phillip Constantinides behind his desk as professor of physical science at Crane College.

During the summer, Mr. Constantinides visited various parts of Europe including Athens, Greece, where his parents are.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, Aug. 14, 1930.

PROFESSIONALS AND THE CHURCH QUESTION.

For over three years, the Greek Professional Men's Club has been trying to help settle the question of the Greek Orthodox Church in America and in doing so, has called a meeting and voted the following:

Because, during the last few years there has sprang up in America a small group of Greeks, who are doing their best to dissolve the Greek Orthodox Church in America;

Because, the Greek Orthodox Church in America has divided itself into three groups: the first, headed by the Cikojmenikou Patriarchal Archbishop; the second, by Mr. Basileiou, first Methimnis; and the third, by the Holy Synod of Greece;

Because, there are various forces trying to undermine the Greek Orthodox Church in America;

Because, forces are trying to make Greeks in America change their religion, so as



GREEK

The Greek Press, Aug. 14, 1930.

to break up the Greek Orthodox Church in America;

Because, the three dissecting powers show no signs of weakening or compromising, and

Because the younger generation has imperative need of the Greek Orthodox Church;

The Greek Professional Men's Club of Chicago promises to do all in its power to bring together the three warring factions, to effect a common understanding, in order to preserve the Greek Orthodox Church in America for our children and for their children.

June 17, 1927.

The Greek Professional Club has been faithful to this trust and has been a powerful influence in settling the church question. It lent all available support to His Holiness Damaskinos, when he was sent from Greece to find a solution to the problem.

Secretary, G. Porikos.

President, P. A. Chronopoulos.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, July 31, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 5.- We have just learned that Philip Constantinides, professor of physics at Crane College, who is spending his summer vacation in Europe, has arrived at the capital of Germany. From Berlin, he is going to Athens to visit his parents and then return to Chicago in time for the opening of the school year.

Saloniki, July 12, 1930



MEDICAL EXCELLENCE

p. 3 A new member is added to the Greek professionals class of Chicago. This addition, is not, as usually is the case, an attorney, but an Aesculapian.

The young doctor's name is Demetrios G. Hatzis, M.D. an honored graduate of medicine, from the Chicago Medical School. Dr. Hatzis, during his studies, was distinguished for his brilliant mind and undoubtedly, he will excel in his practice.

Congratulations to the young doctor.

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The Greek Press, June 19, 1930, p. 4

GREEK

NEW OFFICES.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dr. Thomas, dentist, has opened new offices in the Fisher Building at Van Buren and Dearborn St. He will be found at the offices all day.

We wish him great success in the future.



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The Greek Press, June 12, 1930, p. 4

GREEK

NEW OFFICES.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Our successful and progressive lawyer George Spannon opened a new office this week. This office is shared with another lawyer, Stanley C. Armstrong and is located at 1 North LaSalle St. It is beautifully furnished and has good lighting. We wish Mr. Spannon further progress.



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The Greek Press, June 5, 1930, p. 5

GREEK

PROFESSIONAL CLUB.

The Greek Professional Men's Club is glad to announce that His Holiness Damaskinos Korinthias will accompany the Greek Ambassador to the banquet on June 6. The Greek Consul, George Depastas will also be present. Anyone wishing to attend can make arrangements with the secretary, George Porikos, 134 N. LaSalle St.

The banquet will be given at the Palmer House, June 6, at 7 P. M.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 31, 1930

THE NEW GENERATION OF GREEK AMERICANS  
BY DR. CONSTANTINE P. KALIONZIS



p. 1 In my previous article I wrote about the commercial activity and progress of Greek merchants in the City of Chicago. This article is written about Greek professionals of Chicago in particular and Greek professionals all over the United States in general.

The Greek professionals in Chicago, as well as in other parts of America, are divided into three classes. First, those who came to America as professionals, but owing to some obstacle discontinued practicing their profession and turned to commercial enterprises. They have, with very rare exceptions, succeeded in accumulating wealth and gained the respect of all, as prosperous and good citizens.

Second, those who came as professionals, but owing to their inability to speak English and according to the laws of the land, not being allowed to practice without examinations and license, turned their endeavors towards getting some kind of employment to make their living, and enrolled in some University or College in order to complete their qualifications.



Saloniki, May 31, 1930

This task was very hard for those professionals, never had done a day's work in the old country outside their profession. They soon adopted the American way which encouraged them, in the struggle of completing their education. They completed their education and the English language, to a certain extent, was learned and then they also, as those of the first class became prosperous citizens and very useful to their fellow-Greeks. They do their utmost to perpetuate the Greek traditions, Greek culture, and Greek letters. They stand today as the pillar of the new generation of Greek-Americans.

Third, those professionals, who were born in America. The eyes of Hellenism are focused upon this new generation. The hope and wish of all the Greeks the world over is, that new generation of America, will be the torch bearers of Hellenism and the foundation of the new Greece in America. That these professionals, possessing Greek and American culture and education are equipped, to be distinguished as scientists, inventors, orators eminent statesmen and even Presidents of the United States, time will prove.

GREEK



Saloniki, May 31, 1930

They are of paramount importance to Hellenism, and that is the reason why we must do everything possible to give them a good start. The combined Greek-American inspiration they possessed, makes them feel strong, solid and positive of their great potentialities. The Greek blood within their veins and their American nativity, make them feel proud, dynamic, and apt to excel.

Colleges and universities all over America are turning out Greek-American graduates with great honors and distinction. Right here in Chicago alone we have a good many Greek-American graduates who excel in their studies. No day passes by, without reading in the Americans and the Greek press encomiums for Greek-American students. It would have been a very beneficial thing as a matter of authentic knowledge, for the Greeks all over the world, if the Greek Legation in Washington had kept a record of the many Greek-Americans who excelled and distinguished themselves in American institutions. Such a record is necessary, and we very urgently suggest to the Greek Ambassador to take pains, to record, in the Embassy's archives, the names and number of students, who were and are top notchers all over this great United States.

Saloniki, May 31, 1930



Such a record will gratify and fulfill the hope and wish of Greeks the world over, who have their eyes focused upon the American new generation of the Greeks.

The American born Greek, with his American idealisms, and the pure Greek blood in his veins which is always progressive combined with his American education, will soon become a torch-bearer of a new civilization that the world has never dreamed.

Without the slightest doubt I aver that American idealism eventually will conquer the world, and humanity will heed the American doctrines, which, slow but sure, are molding the minds of human-kind to a new way of thinking in regard to justice, liberty, education and civilization. And the Greek professional born in America, as a torch bearer of Americans idealism will hold high the light of Hellenism the world over, and illuminate our Earth with American justice and civilization.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Greek Press, April 23, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 5.- For several months, A. Belonis of Portland, Maine, a lawyer, has been in our city. After studying in Greece, he came to America and in Boston passed the Bar examinations in 1925. He has a permit from the state of Illinois to practise law and intends to stay here for some time.



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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Greek Press, April 9, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

n. 4.- With great joy we hear **that** James Chelos has been admitted to the bar.

The Greek Press, April 9, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 5.- With great joy we have learned that Dr. Marantis has been appointed by Loyola University as an instructor. He will teach at the University for a period of two years. Dr. Marantis has been working as a clerical assistant for the past year so this promotion is in recognition of his faithful endeavors toward progress. We congratulate you, doctor!

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The Greek Press, April 2, 1930.

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

Nicholas Giannoulis of Androu passed the Bar examination last week and was admitted to the bar. He is at present taking care of the legal affairs of John Raklios & Company. We know that in his progress onward, this brilliant young man will go fast and far.

The Greek Press, March 19, 1930

DEPARTURE

p. 5.- Dr. and Mrs. Spiros Sotirakos (S. Soter) left at midnight last Saturday for a trip to Greece. Just before they left, hundreds of friends came to wish them "bon voyage" and a speedy return. Many accompanied them to the station. The doctor and his wife are first going to visit relatives in Canton, Ohio. From there they are going to proceed to New York where they will join the Aegean Exposition. Mr. Sotirakos' prime reason for going is to study advanced medical improvements for several months in Vienna. We hope they have a pleasant journey and a speedy return.



PROFESSIONAL CLUB.

Last Sunday the Greek Professional Men's Club of Chicago held elections for the coming year. The officers elected are as follows:

Dentist P. Chronopoulos- president

Lawyer D. Parry First Vice-president

Lawyer K. Bouzanis Second vice-president

Lawyer C. Porikos-secretary

Lawyer K. Panoutsos-treasurer

Mr. K. Argyropoulos-historian

Trustees are J. Gekas, S. Zaph, E. Despotes, K. Koursoumis and P. Anasson.

The existence of the Professional Men's Club in our city is a great achievement and we are proud and happy to give its members first place, and they rightly earned it, above all other organizations.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

The Greek Press, March 12, 1930

### PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 3.- In a recent issue of the Journal of the American Dental Association, a seven page article was printed by Dr. E. Despotis on teeth and the progress of dental machinery.

We are all very proud of Dr. E. Despotis and, if it weren't for lack of space, the Greek Press would print his amazing article. He is still continuing his dental studies. We are very proud of Dr. Despotis because of his excellent work and because he is making a place for the Greeks in the professional world.

The Greek Press, March 5, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 5.- In a previous issue of the Greek Press we wrote about Dr. Petrakogiannis' new office at 104 S. Michigan Ave. This office will enable him to serve those living on both the South and North Sides of the city. As is known, Dr. Petrakogiannis has cured hundreds of people of their mouth ailments, specializing in pyorrhea. He thoroughly prepared himself for this profession and has made a name among American specialists. The Greeks of Chicago are very fortunate to have such a dependable dentist conveniently situated in the Loop.



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GREEK



Saloniki, Feb. 15, 1930.

THE NEW ASSISTANT STATE'S ATTORNEY,  
MR. ANDREW J. VLACHOS

With great pleasure and pride we announce through Saloniki, the appointment of Andrew Vlachos as Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County. On the occasion of his appointment we proudly offer his biography including his professional activities in the City of Chicago.

Mr. Vlachos was born in Samarades, a small town near Tripolis, Greece. His father was a priest and teacher. In 1886 he moved to the city of Tripolis for the purpose of educating his five children in the schools of that city. Andrew, the third son, was educated in the public schools of Tripolis, and at seventeen years of age graduated from the Gymnasium of Tripolis. In 1898 he entered the law school of the National University of Greece, Athens, and was graduated in 1901. In September, 1902, he came to the United States, to study law and serve the increasing population of Greeks in Chicago. Not speaking the English language and being unable to begin at once to study in the law school, he, with others, established an importing business in the vicinity of Hull House, then the center of the Greek community of Chicago. During this period he studied the English



Saloniki, Feb. 15, 1930.

language under the tutorship of Frank Beezley, a Greek and latin scholar. He graduated from the Law School of Northwestern University and from Hamilton College of Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1916.

In 1909 he visited Greece, returning in 1910. In 1912, he went to Greece heading 1,500 Greek volunteers who wished to participate in the war of Greece against Turkey for the freedom of Epirus and Macedonia, and the Greek Islands, which were still under Turkey. In a demonstration, following the capture of Janina, the capital of Epirus, he addressed King Constantine, then Crown Prince, on behalf of the victorious army. Following that he was requested to address the people who had assembled for the occasion. He also participated in the second Balkan War, against Bulgaria, having fought in the battle of Salonika and the battle of Kilkis, in the first decisive victory of the Greek Army, and in subsequent battles until July 1913, when the Greek Army reached the old Turco-Bulgarian boundaries, forcing there the Armistice. He was decorated with two service medals, and in 1914 returned to Chicago and completed his studies. In 1918 he visited Japan as representative of a big firm.



Saloniki, Feb. 15, 1930.

Mr. Vlachos enjoys the confidence of all those who have known him, and is looked upon by the Greeks of Chicago and of the United States as an advocate of Greek-American ideals, and a pioneer of the educational, social and political advancement of the Greek people in America. He is well known throughout the nation, since he came to this country, for his social, political and educational work through publications, Greek-American newspapers, and by his lectures and addresses.

In 1906, he translated the Constitution of the United States of America into the Greek language, and it was published in the Greek Star of Chicago together with a long historical introduction.

When in Athens, in 1909 his former law professor, Neokles Kazazes, invited him to deliver a lecture in Athens about the Greeks of America from a social, commercial, moral and educational standpoint. This lecture, heard by the most prominent Athenians, was the first lecture delivered in Athens about the Greeks in America by a Greek from America, and it was published



Saloniki, Feb. 15, 1930.

in the Acropolis, a daily newspaper of Athens, and also by Hellenism, a national periodical.

He was sent as a delegate to various conventions of philanthropic, religious, political and patriotic character.

In 1921, on the occasion of the Greek Centennial (1821-1921) he published "To Asmaton Asmaton Tis Files" (The Song of the Songs of the Race), a book containing the national drama of Greece, and representing an historical period of the Greek nation of five hundred years, from 1453 on.

Besides the work of Mr. Vlachos in prose, there are also several patriotic poems written by him during the time he was on the battlefield in 1912 and 1913, as well as when in America. While writing a poem on the tomb of Ali Pasha in Janina, entitled the "Lamentation of Ali Pasha" (Ali Pasha was the cruel tyrant of Epirus who lived during the early part of the 19th century), the oldest son of the Crown Prince of Greece, an officer of the



Saloniki, Feb. 15, 1930.

army, asked to read the poem. The Prince was very much impressed with its forceful language, congratulated Mr. Vlachos and requested him to continue writing patriotic songs, as an inspiration to the soldiers. One of his songs, a military poem entitled "Ta Nikitiria" and dedicated to the Third Regiment Infantry, was set to music by the leader of the Greek Royal Band, and was performed during the Second Balkan War as the official March of the Regiment. The music was published and phonograph records made. Others of his poems have also been published in the United States and Greece. Mr. Vlachos has also written the official hymn of the Order of Ahepa, a fraternal organization to which he belongs.

While in the war Mr. Vlachos had special permission from the Greek government to take photographs of the actual fighting, and has now in his possession about 500 pictures and plates taken during the War of 1912 - 1913.

Mr. Vlachos, besides being a soldier, is also a scholar and finds enjoyment in the study of classic works of the great old masters of Greece. He





Saloniki, Feb. 15, 1930.

always points to the stars of the ancient "Golden Age" and advises youth of all nationalities to become students of Greek philosophy, poetry, history, literature and art. He believes that no one can reach the highest point of human intellectual achievement without knowledge of the Greek language, Greek philosophy and literature. He strongly advocates, and sincerely believes, that the combination of Greek and American education secures the best knowledge and inspiration toward progress and virtue.

Mr. Vlachos has delivered lectures in Illinois in support of the New Athens College in Athens, Greece, the wonderful American educational institution chartered by the New York Board of Regents.

Of special interest in his "War Diary," consisting of about seventeen books not published, in which one can read and feel the actual life of the soldiers fighting for freedom, independence, liberty and civilization.



Saloniki, Feb. 15, 1930.

The appointment of Mr. Vlachos as Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County has a great significance to the Greek political life of Chicago. Until now, very few Greeks have been appointed to political offices due to the fact that the Greek voters are so much divided among themselves. They are unable to present a united political front of enough strength to bring about a necessary political recognition.

Perhaps this new appointment may inspire the coveted union of Greek voters, and in a united front, undoubtedly they will acquire higher positions and elective power. It is about time for Greek political strength to make its voice heard and impose its influence upon the political horizon.

In the person of Mr. Vlachos the community of Greeks of Chicago sees the beginning of a new political era, and feels much honored by his appointment.



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GREEK



The Greek Star, Feb. 14, 1930

GOOD NEWS!

A.J. VLACHOS APPOINTED ASSISTANT STATES ATTORNEY

p. 1 States Attorney Swanson has announced the appointment of Andrew J. Vlachos as a member of his staff. The Greeks of Chicago rejoice over the recognition given them by this selection of one of their able lawyers and spokesmen as Assistant States Attorney.

Mr. Vlachos, although still young, is one of the pioneers of the Greek community of Chicago, a master of both the English and Greek languages and well-known and well-liked amongst our people, whom he has represented at different times as a leader. He has presided at many banquets and meetings, making himself famous as a "silver tongued orator."

Mr. Vlachos is a lawyer of marked ability possessing three degrees one from the University of Athens, one from the Hamilton College of Law, and one from Northwestern University, respectively.



The Greek Star, Feb. 14, 1930

He was born in the town of Samarades, near Tripolis, Arcadia, Greece, and came to Chicago in 1902. In 1909 Mr. Vlachos returned to Greece to serve in the Greek Army, returning to Chicago in 1910. He went to Greece again in 1912 to participate in the war against Turkey and received a commission in the army as reward for distinguished service. The year 1914 saw his return to Chicago.

During his many years in our city Mr. Vlachos has displayed his loyalty to the stars and stripes in a very effective manner. His appointment by States Attorney Swanson gives political recognition to the Greeks of Chicago, who are coming to the front as a political power.

The opportunity presents itself now in which can be brought to the attention of our people and our distinguished States Attorney, a statement made before election by the Editor of the Greek Star, P.S. Lambros and which appeared in the Chicago Daily News Oct. 25th 1928.



The Greek Star, Feb. 14, 1930

It pointed out the loyalty of the Greeks to Judge Swanson, as follows:

Peter S. Lambros, Editor and Publisher of the Greek Star, and regarded as a spokesman in Chicago for the Greeks, declared today that more than four-fifths of the voters of his race will support Judge Swanson at the polls. He issued this statement:

"More than sixty five per cent of Greek voters in Chicago and Cook County will vote for Judge John A. Swanson. They are convinced, as I am, that he will give them a safe place in which to live, in which to rear their families in peace, and operate their business, without fear of "racketeers", bombers, murderers, hoodlums and other criminals, including those allied with political cliques and crooked office holders".

Now that recognitions has been given to one of our countrymen we are glad to be able to make one more pledge to Judge Swanson, that we shall extend him our best support in the execution of his duties, and our efforts will always be toward law and order for the betterment and good of this great commonwealth.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, Feb. 12, 1930.

DR. BAXEBANIS

We are proud of the many Greeks who have graduated from colleges and universities and are now engaged in professional activities. One of these is Dr. Baxebanis, who is a chiropodist.

Dr. Baxebanis offices are at 3411 Lawrence Ave. Patients of the North, Northwest and West Sides should go to Dr. Baxebanis when they have foot troubles.

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The Greek Press, Feb. 5, 1930.

GREEK

DR. TULUPAN GUARDS AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. A. Tulupan, in connection with the Medical Association of Chicago is giving injections against diptheria at his offices for the price of one dollar.

An injection every Saturday is given for three weeks. This makes a child immune from diptheria during childhood days. Injections can be given to children six months of age and up.

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The Greek Press, Oct. 30, 1929.

GREEK



PROFESSIONAL CLUB.

At the last meeting of the Organization of Greek Professional Men's Club of Chicago, D. Parry was elected treasurer.

II A 1

The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1929.

GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Two of our well-known professional men have offices in this progressive community at 4802 Western Ave. They are Dr. Peter G. Pitchios, physician and surgeon and Dr. T. L. Dimitrakopoulos or Dennis, dentist. Both doctors have a very thriving practice and rank high in the esteem of their neighbors.



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The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1929.

GREEK

TRANSFER.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The well-known chiropodist, Athankstoa D. Baxebanis, has moved his offices from 4805 N. Kedzie to 3411 Lawrence Ave.

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The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1929.

GREEK

" A PROGRESSIVE GREEK "

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

One of our most brilliant college graduates has recently opened dentist offices at 8 S. Michigan Avenue. The lucky youth, Christ K. Antonopoulos, feels great joy, not only at his success, but at the warm reception given him by his friends. On that day flowers completely filled his spacious offices. Phone calls, telegrams, and visitors kept coming all day with congratulations and good wishes. Dr. Antonopoulos invited most of his friends to a huge banquet at the restaurant of Mr. Spiropovlos. We wish Dr. Antonopoulos the greatest of success in the future.

The Greek Press, July 31, 1929

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DR. PETER G. FITCHIOS

With joy we learn that Dr. Peter G. Fitchios, from Archovo, Soarta, has opened offices in our city at 4402 W. Western Ave.

Dr. Fitchios is a graduate of **Loyola** University in Chicago, and has served his internship in many of our hospitals and especially at the Columbus Hospital where he has been for nearly a year.

Dr. Fitchios' office is next to that of the dentist, Theodore Dimitrakopoulos or Dennis, from Platanon, Naumitica, who, after five years' absence, has returned and opened offices in our city.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, July 10, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ASTORIA.

After five years in Florida, our well-known dentist, Dr. Theodore Dinitrakopoulos, or Dennis, has returned to our city. We are all glad to welcome Dr. Dennis back to our city, where he will resume his practise.



The Greek Press, June 26, 1929

### THE BANQUET GIVEN BY GREEK PROFESSIONALS FOR GRADUATING STUDENTS

Last Friday evening a banquet was given by the Greek Professional Men's Club of Chicago, at the Bismark Hotel, in honor of the College and University graduating Greek students.

Up till now, the organization of Greek Students, Platon, gave annually a banquet for the graduates. We believe, though that this year's innovation is the largest and most distinguished. The inspiration, which the Professional Men's Club had, to give a banquet to Greek graduates is praiseworthy.

In a large and magnificent hall, at the request of the Organization of Professionals, were seated sixty-five persons, of whom an equal number were of the fairer sex. It looks as if the work for the Treasurer will be plentiful because every table was filled.

We are not going to spend time and space telling you about the food. That is left to your imagination. We will start at the moment when the president of the club, Dentist C. Thomas, (no one will know who we are talking about if we say Mr. Giannakopoulos) stood up and said, that the club of Professionals



The Greek Press, June 26, 1929

is giving this evening a banquet in honor of the graduating Greek students.

In order to put us in a good mood to listen to the speakers, the President considered it a good idea to start with the artistic part of the program. He presented to us Misses Katherine Miller and Olga Massias. Miss Miller delighted us with her well-chosen Greek songs which she sang beautifully and Miss Massias amazed us with her pianoforte ability.

For sound and humorous advice, the president presented the first speaker of the evening, lawyer John Gekas. Mr. Gekas mentioned the time he studied at college and the small number of Greeks attending in comparison to the number attending today. He foresees the day when hundreds of Greek boys and girls will enroll in American universities. He admonishes the new diplomats to remain true to their nation and, by their deeds, to promote the Greek name.

With a gay and carefully prepared introduction, the president presented to us the second orator of the evening, Thomas Pantelis. Mr. Pantelis, a well-known speaker, started in a light vein, slowly become more serious, till finally he raised us to the heights of Parnassus and in the end, he dwelt,



The Greek Press, June 26, 1929

at length, on his philosophy of life.

Mr. Pantelis was succeeded by the publisher of the Greek Daily, Mr. Spiros Kotakis. Mr. Kotakis at the start of his speech said: "We must admit, gentlemen, that we are abandoning our mother tongue; the consecration of English in this Professional Men's Club is a fine example of this." He advised the graduates that, if they see that it concerns them more to become Americanized and find it necessary to stop using the mother tongue, by all means to do so.

Then spoke the professor of natural history at Crane College, Philip Constantinides, with scientific limpidness and offered some inside information relative to the warnings and advice given by the professionals to the graduates. He told these graduates to plow their own road and not to pay much attention to the words of the older and wiser people.

Again the president turned to introduce the next speaker, but this time in a different tone of voice. We realized something was in store for us. He presented to us Professor of Archeology, Mr. George Milonas. Mr. Milonas has been in Chicago only a few weeks, and will remain the entire fall in order





The Greek Press, June 26, 1929

to give some archeological lectures at the University of Chicago. Mr. Milonas spoke inspiringly, patriotically, urging the graduates to hold high the flame of true Greek light.

The last of the speakers was the poet-philosopher, Mr. P. Hronopoulos, who, for his distinguished logic and reasoning, is out in a class with Bernard Shaw and Dean Inge. He is truly a temperamental poet in that he likes nothing conventional. And so his advice to the students was different--almost revolutionary. Always, he said, face forward, doing things the way you see fit, regardless of what others will say or think.

After the speakers were finished, the names of the graduates were read, in whose honor this banquet was given. They were--Christ Diabanitis, Bachelor of Law; Theodore Sarris, Bachelor of Commerce; Thomas Orphanos and Nicholas Matsokas, Bachelors of Philosophy. Mr. Ophanos, representing the graduates, was called upon to speak. Considering his youth, he surprised us with his well-prepared speech.

Before the evening ended, Mrs. G. Tzivia, American by birth, sang, to a piano



The Greek Press, June 26, 1929

accompaniment, three gay and spritely songs, the kind that keep Athenians up all hours of the morning.

To all those contributing to the enjoyment of the evening and to the president and members of the organization, we extend heartiest congratulations for giving every one of us a pleasant and enjoyable evening.

The Greek Press, June 26, 1929

TRANSFER

That most-beloved doctor of our community, Mr. S. Loumos, who, for ten consecutive years served in the Greek army as a military doctor, has transferred his offices to the Pittsfield Bldg. in the Marshall Field Annex, 25 East Washington St.

Mr. Loomis, who specializes in the Science of Diseases and especially neuropgia, has succeeded in curing many hopeless cases. More about Mr. Loumos will be published later.



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GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, March 2, 1929

THE DUTIES OF THE GREEK PROFESSIONALS IN CHICAGO  
By Dr. Cleomenes G. Papatheodorou

p. 1.- Every man, regardless of his social class, has duties and obligations to perform, not only to his family and to himself, but to society also, and to mankind in general. Man must not live only for himself, but to be of service to others. Anyone thinking contrary to this, does not fulfill the object of his existence in this world.

The Greek professionals in Chicago for a good many years have done their duty and in every way assisted the Greek community of Chicago. As professionals they know their imperative duty to society, and accordingly they have acted. They knew the value of being united and so they formed their society; its activities are known and appreciated by all the Greeks, not only in Chicago but in the rest of the country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Saloniki, March 2, 1929

Unfortunately this society today is inactive. Its leader, who for a long time has struggled for the accomplishments and achievements of the society, today is inactive, inspite of his promises. Why? The why, I am not going to delve into, but I'm going to remind our society of its duty of enlightenment and service to humanity.

1st. The promotion of each respective profession. That is, those professionals practicing medicine should strive to better that particular profession. But all the professions should be united under a central society so that united action may be had when it is required for objects of a general nature.

2nd. Fight against pseudo-professionals, who are not only detrimental to society but to ourselves also.

3rd. The elimination of the "Tooth for a Tooth" idea among ourselves and promoting friendship and noble connections.

Saloniki, March 2, 1929

4th. The elevation of general interest. Our conduct should be taken as example by the masses and we should influence, many of our brother-Greeks, away from corruption and crime. Americanize them, and show them the way to become good and useful citizens.

5th. Beneficence and philanthropy. These two virtues of Christianity should be our object in life.

6th. Love and esteem for Mother Greece. No one with sane mind can forget Greece.

7th. Devotion to our religion, and devotion and faithfulness to our new Mother country and its laws.

8th. Abolition of war. War is a detriment to civilization. And the promotion of good will and peace for all the world.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 38275

Saloniki, March 2, 1939

9th. "Gnothe Seauton" (know thyself). Respect yourself and others will respect you.

These are, according to my humble conception, the duties of the Greek professionals, and I suggest that our society, which is now inactive, begin to act again for the interest of society and our own.



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The Greek Press, Jan. 23, 1929.

GREEK

NEW OFFICES.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dr. K. Papatheodore has opened a new office on the North Side. This office, his second, is at 4707 Broadway on the corner of Wilson Ave. It is supplied with all modern equipment and is conveniently located. When in need of advice, visit Dr. Papatheodore.

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The Greek Press, Jan. 23, 1929.

GREEK

NEW OFFICE

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dr. A. Petrakogiannis has opened new offices at 104 S. Michigan Aves. His suite consists of three magnificently furnished rooms. Dr. Petrakogiannis is to be greatly congratulated on his success and progress as a dentist.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Oct. 6, 1928, p. 3

DR. E. P. LAZANAS.

Reports from the Greek capital say, that Dr. Lazanas, a former Chicago surgeon has opened a clinic in Athens.

Dr. Lazanas who while in Chicago, practiced in many hospitals, performing successful operations, becomes the introducer into Greece of American methods, which are distinguished efficiency, accuracy and exemplary cleanliness.

Congratulations to our Asclepios, and hoping that his American methods will be adopted by other surgeons in the Greek capital.

The reports also say, that Dr. Alevizatos, who went to Greece for a three months stay, took full charge, for that period, of the Polyclinic of Athens and performed numerous operations of great importance.

The Chicago Greeks undoubtedly feel proud when the press of the Greek capital in big articles heralds their achievements.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 15, 1928, p. 3

DR. BASIL VARELLAS.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Young Dr. Varellas, an honor graduate from the University of Illinois, after serving as an interne in various hospitals, will open an office to practice his profession at 35 South Dearborn Sts.

Dr. Varellas, who, in spite of his youth, is a noted pathologist, is a scion of an old and prominent family from Athens, and came to America in childhood.

Congratulations to Dr. Varellas and wishing him higher honors in his practice.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 15, 1928.

DR. PARASKEYAS G. PITSIOS, SURGEON.

Dr. Pitsios, honor graduate from Loyola University, was granted a license to practice his profession.

The young Asclepios is a native of Sparta, president of the Lacedemonian Society Ai Karyai, and well liked among the Greek community.

We sincerely wish the young and handsome doctor success in his practice.

Saloniki, June 16, 1928, p. 6

DR. PANAGIOTIS CHRONOPOULOS.

Hundreds of friends gathered at the railway station to bid good-bye to Dr. Chronopoulos, prominent member of the Chicago Greek community, who goes on a two months visit to Greece.

Dr. Chronopoulos is known in the Chicago Greek colony as a distinguished professional, a true patriot, a strong advocator of Americanism, and is noted for his strong character. Saloniki joins with its many friends in wishing him bon voyage and a quick return.

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Chicago Greek Daily, Mar. 7, 1928.

GREEK



THE GREEK PROFESSIONAL MEN'S CLUB.

The Greek Professional Men's Club of Chicago has completed the third year of its existence and has entered the fourth. The club has elected the following officers for the coming period: S. Kotakis, president, C. Thomas, first vice-president, J. Atsalinos, second vice-president, G. Porikos, secretary, G. Arahovitis, treasurer, G. Kyriakopoulos, historian, and S. Zaph, A. Pantelis, C. Paptheodorov, D. Parry, and Mr. Apalainis, counselors.

The Greek Professional Men's Club, within the limits of its powers, has contributed to the social activities of our community by a series of lectures, by the celebration of the Fifty Year Jubilee of Palama, and by the splendid dinner served for the benefit of the Athenian College, attended by the Greek Ambassador, Mr. H. Simopoulos, the former American Ambassador to Greece, Mr. Kops, Mrs. E. Sikelianos, lecturer, and others. We have no doubt that the new executive council will continue the Club's activities for the term ensuing. The Greek community has much to expect of the Greek Professional Men's Club of Chicago.



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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 6, 1927.

PASSOS KOLIPOULOS

p. 2- Dr. Passos Koliopoulos, nephew of John Koliopoulos, prosperous business man and president of Mortal Sleep of the Virgin Mary parish, has come to our city to complete his study of surgery.

This young physician, desiring to become a surgeon, prefers to pursue his studies in America because American hospitals have the most complete equipment of the latest surgical instruments, and their methods are likewise most modern.

We welcome him. We are glad that you are here, Dr. Koliopoulos!

G. F.

Chicago Greek Daily, March 21, 1927.

CONGRATULATIONS!

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

p. 4- On the day before yesterday a good friend of mine joined the group of Greek professional men, a Greek-American who is a real patriot, - my beloved crony George Demetriou Tsioulos. He graduated recently from the University of Chicago with a medical degree.

Mr. Tsioulos came to America at a tender age and has studied long and diligently.

To his venerable parents who aspired to reveal their son's ability I extend my heartiest congratulations; and for my beloved young friend, George Tsioulos, who has now achieved professional rank, I wish success and clear sailing throughout his career.

George I. Ntarkas.



SALONIKI, Oct. 30, 1926

Pantelis, Klein and Poricos.

p. 6. Under the above title a law firm has been established in the Metropolitan Building.

The members of the firm are Mr. Athanasios A. Pantelis, well known attorney at law, former President the American Legion and now President of the Society of Greek Professional Men.

Mr. John Klein is a distinguished counselor, and very well known among his colleagues for his deep knowledge of law. The third member of this law firm, Mr. George S. Poricos, although being a new practitioner, nevertheless is the whip of the firm. Saloniki congratulates the distinguished partners of the law firm and wishes them success.

IV (Dr. Alexander G. Economou)

SALONIKI, Sept. 11, 1926

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

Dr. Alexandros G. Economou.

p. 3. We are doing our duty in presenting Dr. Alexandros G. Economou, to the Greek community of Chicago.

During the World War the prominent Doctor was appointed a Sanitary Supervisor by the United States, and his services were very valuable to the government. He also greatly aided the Greek military delegation which came to America during the war. In later years he devoted his time to various hospitals, following their ever increasing scientific progress.

Now he has decided to establish his offices, for the practice of his profession, at 2373 Lincoln Ave.

(Full)



SALONIKI, June 12, 1926

Panagiotis Kambouras.

p. 3. As customary, the Saloniki presents to the Greek community of Chicago an excellent architect, Mr. P. Kambouras, who, owing to his modesty, was unknown to the general public, although he is considered as one of the few excellent architects in the City of Chicago.

The Greek architect came to America 18 years ago, and owing to his inclination towards that profession, he attended night schools to learn English. The young immigrant, as is usually the case, had to work in the day time to earn his living. After a short time he entered College, and came out on top of the list of the excellent architects of the College. The firm of "Hall, Lawrence, Rippel and Ratcliffe", recognized the talent of the young architect and asked him to become a member. He now holds the office of vice-president. According to connoisseurs of architecture and according to Mr. Hall, the young man is the best architect in Chicago.

During the world war he fought in France under the Stars and Stripes, and after the war he continued his studies in the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris.



SALONIKI, June 12, 1926

He has the distinction of being the only Greek architect in the City of Chicago. Undoubtedly, the Greeks of Chicago will be delighted to know that there is such a Greek with such talent in our great City.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, April 20, 1926.

GREEK CLINIC.

The only complete Greek medical and electro-therapeutic clinic of America.

Dr. S. M. Galpas  
803 W. Madison Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.



Saloniki, May 16, 1925, p. 1

ELECTIONS OF THE GREEK PROFESSIONAL MEN'S CLUB.

The recently formed Club of Greek Professional Men in Chicago held its election for officers last Saturday. Fifty members were present at the election. The following were chosen: Dr. N. Salopoulos, honorary president; Dr. Spyro Zaph, president; Attorney John Gikas and Spyro Kotakis, vice-presidents; Geo Papanicolaou, secretary; Dr. Dem. Melidonis treasurer and Dr. Pan Chronopoulos, historian. Members of the Board: Attorney A. A. Pantelis, Dr. C. Thomas, Dr. C. Haloulos, Attorney Geo. Kyriakopoulos and Attorney Geo. Spannon.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Feb. 16, 1925

Notice is hereby given to the estimable Greek public of Chicago, that Dr. Andrew Pouloupoulos, sojourning in our city, having served in the Greek army for a long time, passed the examination before the proper Committee of the State of Illinois and is free to exercise his profession which he will follow in his West Side offices, shortly.

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Saloniki, Jan. 17, 1925, p. 5

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DR. K. K. THEODOROU.

With joy the Greek community of Chicago hears that Dr. K. K. Theodorou, eminent physician was appointed as assistant chief physician at the Cook County Jail.

Dr. Theodorou who was chosen among many applicants, is well known and very much esteemed in the Greek Community.

Sponsors for Dr. Theodorou were two very prominent members of the Greek colony, Attorney Paul Demos and Mr. Peter S. Lambros, publisher of the Greek Star.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan 3, 1925, p. 1

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO GREEK PROFESSIONALS FETE NEW YORKERS.

Last Sunday evening at the La Salle Hotel forty Chicago Greek professionals feted two Greek colleagues from New York, Mr. P. Koryllos and Mr. Geo. Karanicholas, eminent intellectuals.

The two New Yorkers spoke enthusiastically of this New York Greek Professional Club, and were amazed that the Chicago Greek professionals are not as yet organized. The Chicagoans without much ado acknowledged their negligence and at once chose an organization committee to prepare plans for a Greek professional club in Chicago.

Invitations were sent to those who did not attend the banquet, to attend the next meeting so the whole group can pass upon the proposed idea of organization.

Mr. Haloulos, the youngest of the Chicago professionals, acted as master of ceremonies, and despite his youth and inexperience, conducted the affair excellently.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Dec. 29, 1924

Launching An Association of Professional Men in Chicago.

A very important event took place night before last in our Community, which undoubtedly will effect greatly the career of the Greeks in Chicago and generally in America.

About forty Professional Men of our Community gathered at the LaSalle Hotel responding to a call by Mr. Pol. Koryllos, President of the Association of Professional Men, and exchanged opinions about launching a Society in Chicago.

Starting with a very enthusiastic introduction by Mr. Koryllos, followed by many speeches in succession, about the need of such an organization in America, they finished by deciding on the establishment of such an Association in Chicago that it might be a part of the Confederation in America. All present joined the organization and elected a committee whose job would be to work out the constitution and call a general conference of all Greek professional men of Chicago to ratify it.....

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Dec. 29, 1924



Comments of the publisher.

We consider the launching of the Association of the Profession Men as a happy event, expecting many advantages from it, not only for our professional men but for Hellenism generally, because people are so need to expect a signal for every action from those who, thanks to their education and knowledge, are in a position to know what should be done.

It was, therefore, imperative for the professional men to organize in order for them to be able to respond to the demands of society. And, what is important, to give an example of a general organization, composed of Greeks in America. On which is more growing imperative than ever in this country, where everything and everybody, is organized in close cooperation, we, as Greeks, are unable any longer to compete as individuals.

Expecting much advantage from such an organization, we greet the Association from Chicago and wish it success in its great duties.

Saloniki, August 4, 1923.

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE SHOESHINERS' ASSOCIATION

p. 4.--The Association of Chicago Greek Shoeshiners will hold its first annual picnic on Sunday, August 12, 1923. The location which they have chosen is the charming Forest Park grounds.

The committee in charge has made all necessary preparations, and those who attend will carry away very pleasant impressions.

The program includes athletics, dancing, and solos on various musical instruments.

The price of tickets is fifty cents each, and children escorted by parents will be admitted free.



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"New Professionals," New Era, Chicago, Ill.,  
Nov. 1, 1921, p. 19.

GREEK



With great joy we present in our columns one of the few Greek professionals with the wisdom of Aristotle. From a small boy George Drosos liked to study. At ten he finished the public school in Milious and went to the Great National Academy.

I remember George well while at school. I was a small boy then and he would help us all with our harder problems. He showed remarkable teaching ability from the very start and was always at the head of his class.

After he received his diploma he taught in various schools and, at the outbreak of the war, he joined the army.

One day in a Saloniki newspaper, the Light, I read that G. J. Drosos was elected chief of the Saloniki teachers at an educational convention.

Like many of my countrymen I found my way to America, and here in Chicago I found my friend, George Drosos. He said he was a teacher at Socrates



New Era, Nov. 1, 1921.

School, yet was continuing his studies at the University of Chicago. He invited me to his school and I went. As far as I can say, it was a model classroom.

Last month at the University of Chicago I witnessed the graduating exercises of George Drosos, Bachelor of Philosophy in Education. I want to present this man to you to show how lucky Chicago and especially Socrates School is to have him in our midst.

Michael Bisanthis.

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Sept. 24, 1921

Panos Anastasopoulos.

To the circle of the legal profession has been added, this year, Mr. Panos Anastasopoulos.

Mr. Anastasopoulos emigrated to America in 1906, attended American Schools to learn the English language, and having completed his courses at Hoffman Institute has entered DePaul University to study law. He graduated, this month, with the Degree L.L.B., and now is engaged in the office of the American Lawyer, Mr. Richard Hill.

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GREEK

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Sept. 22, 1921

George J. Drosos.

The Chicago Greek Daily is always watching, with interest, our new intellectuals, and, with a pleasure, will present in its columns the ones that, with much studious effort and labor, win a place among our other intellectuals. Such a one we have to present today in the person of Mr. George Drosos.

Mr. George J. Drosos from Melion, Ganohoron, Thrace, graduate of the Grand Institution of learning in Constantinople, Administrator of Grammar schools in Turkey and Greece, having received great honors in the Educational Convention of Salonika by the supervisor, Mr. Dem. Andreades, for his zeal and correct conception of tutoring, gained the ardent praise of the Board of Education of Salonika. Mr. Drosos came to America and attended the University of Chicago University for four years, receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

Mr. Drosos, in brief, is our new intellectual. The Greek Community of Chicago, and especially the West Side school of which he has assured the management, wish him success.



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GREEK

Saloniki, June 25, 1921.

NEW YOUNG PROFESSIONAL

The community has gained a young professional Mr. John Gavaris, a son of the famous Athenian doctor.

Mr. J. Gavaris studied law at the University of Chicago for six years. While he was there he averaged an "A" in all his studies. Mr. Gavaris was congratulated by his professors, and we also wish to congratulate him.

Saloniki wishes this young man success, and will watch his rise in the legal field with sincere interest.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 27, 1920.

CHICAGO GREEK ARCHITECT DESIGNS MEMPHIS CHURCH

Mr. N. Dokos sent his plans for a church to the Orthodox Parish of Memphis, Tennessee, and a few days ago he was informed that his plans had been chosen as the best.

He deserves the heartiest congratulations of the community. Mr. Dokos' plans were also accepted by the Greek church in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. Dokos also designed the plans for the hotel, owned by B. Georgakopoulos and D. Bogiantopoulos. This hotel has fifty rooms and eight stories, and is valued at \$85,000.



Saloniki, Jan. 10, 1920.

JOHN GEKAS RECEIVES LL. D.

The Greek community of Chicago, is proud to add the name of John Gekas to its list of professional men. Mr. Gekas received the degree of Doctor of Law, at the University of Chicago.

He is the first Greek to receive a doctorate in law.

. . . . He then entered the Law School at the University of Chicago. There he became president of the Debating Club and later the President of the Student Council. When he graduated, he was the only law student to have received his degree cum laude.

Mr. Gekas became a member of the Greek Students' Club, "Plato." He is a worthy addition to his country and to the community.





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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 20, 1919.

THE OUTSTANDING GREEK CHEMIST OF CHICAGO  
by  
C. Salopoulos

Mr. Nicholas D. Cheronis, whose picture is printed above, and whose advertisements in the Saloniki are familiar to all of you, happens to be the first Greek chemist to become well known in this country. His opening a chemical laboratory indicates that the Greek spirit is progressing, not only in the commercial world, but in the arts and sciences as well.

Not only is Mr. Cheronis the first Greek chemist, but he is also numbered among the few chemists in this country to succeed in finding the synthesis and production of many rare substances which hitherto had been known only to German chemists.

Mr. Cheronis pursued his studies in the Athenian Gymnasium, and came to



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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 20, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

America in 1912 with a burning love for letters, and a very strong inclination for the study of chemistry. He enrolled at the University of Chicago, and graduated with honors within three years. During those three years he suffered, and was forced to struggle very hard because he was earning his living and studying at the same time.

At that time America had entered the war, and Cheronis, with the other young men, volunteered his services. He was assigned to the chemical research division, and was given the task of discovering a chemical protection against the poisonous gases used by the Germans. His services were very valuable to the United States Army, and his labor saved many soldiers from gas poisoning. He opened a laboratory on Jackson Boulevard immediately after his discharge. His business was so good that he had been forced to open two more laboratories.

Anyone would imagine that Mr. Cheronis would confine himself to those activities, but he had no intention of doing so. Besides teaching at the School of Pharmacy, he is also studying at the Chicago University in order to receive the



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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 20, 1919.

degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The Saloniki feels a great satisfaction and joy at the great progress of Cheronis, and wishes him much success and happiness. This young man is worthy of the highest regard of the entire community. He is not only a benefactor to humanity, but he is an honor to his family, his country, and his fatherland. It is to be hoped that his example will be followed by the other young Greek men and women.



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GREEK

Saloniki, May 31, 1919.

### CONCERNING JOURNALISM

Standards in the profession of journalism are at present practically ignored by the Greeks. No requirements or qualifications are demanded and for this reason we see journalists spring up like weeds. They are tolerated by the Greek community, not because their worthlessness is not recognized, but because the community is kept too busy in its struggle for existence to devote any time to other matters. Greeks are so occupied with seeking dollars that they pay no attention to these gentlemen, who take advantage of one of the most dignified professions.

Society is composed of cultured people, educated people, literates and illiterates. All four groups need journalism; therefore, should not a journalist have many qualifications if he is to guide society? He should be a master of the language, and at the same time he should be encyclopedic in his knowledge.....For instance, a community wants to form an opinion



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GREEK

Saloniki, May 31, 1919.

about some political situation. The only way it can be done is through the newspapers. Society expects the journalist to determine whether the issues are good or bad, and whether or not it should support them. It can be seen that the journalist is a kinetic influence who educates and influences the community. Do we, today, know the wishes of the people as they are expressed in the newspapers? Are the newspapers a "spiritual mirror of the people"?

When some situation arises, as exists today, various selfish and ignorant men who masquerade as journalists influence the people by their writings, and cause more confusion and dissension than existed previously. This is why many fine minds of our community are not given the chance to unite the people. The various journalists, with the power of the press behind them, spend all their efforts in keeping the various groups at swords' points. A journalist without the proper background resembles a small



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GREEK

Saloniki, May 31, 1919.

child playing with a razor--there is fear either that he will cut himself, or that he will injure his playmates.

....The **church** and the professional groups must unite to raise the level of Greek journalism here in Chicago; for by so doing they will be aiding the community to become better informed and to function in a wiser, and more just manner.

Dr. C. Kalionzis



Loxias, June 13, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO GREEK EXCELS

Pericles Grammas

p. 1 -- Communities, cities, and nations are proud of their noted citizens and distinguished personalities. And the Greek community of Chicago has reason to support that pride, since one of its members, Pericles Grammas, came first in the graduation of the Armour Institute of Technology.

The young and handsome architect, who for many years has been a designer for the Western Electric Company, will find in the Greek community of Chicago a good field of operation.

Loxias sincerely congratulates the young Pericles.



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Loxias, June 6, 1918, p. 2

GREEK

CHICAGO GREEK ARCHITECT DESIGNS ST. CONSTANTINE'S CHURCH  
OF GARY, INDIANA.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Greek community of Gary, Indiana, after long deliberation has approved of the design of the Chicago Greek architect, Mr. N. Dokos, who with other architects complied with the request of the Gary community to submit plans for a Greek church. The building of St. Constantines church began last week, and the expenditure will exceed \$45,000.

Agents of the community are in Chicago in search of an interior decorator. Undoubtedly the Gary Greek community will find the proper person, for Chicago has an abundance of talent, native and otherwise.

Mr. Dokos, the Greek architect of Chicago, is known far and wide for his ability in this class of building. Many churches and schools in many states have been designed by him. His art is based upon purely Greek models.

Saloniki, May 5, 1917.

ALEX G. ECONOMOS

Among the ninety-three graduates who received their diplomas from the McKilling Veterinary College was Mr. Alex Economos. He is from Tripoli, and is a brother of Mr. K. Economos, a lawyer.

He is also known to the music lovers of Chicago, being a graduate of the Chicago Musical College. At the graduation exercises of the latter college, he took part in the musical program which was given before an audience of over 1,500 Greeks and Americans. He was favorably mentioned in the notices of the American press.

Mr. Economos is the first Greek to receive a diploma from the McKilling Veterinary College; and he also received the honorary degree of Honorary of the McKillp's Medical Association [sic].



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GREEK

Saloniki, May 5, 1917.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Economos and wish him every success in his chosen profession. We also congratulate the Greek community for acquiring a representative in this field; because the lack of a Greek veterinary has been acutely felt.



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GREEK

Saloniki, July 29, 1916.

[GREEK STUDENT ADMITTED TO ILLINOIS BAR]



Among the 280 graduates of various law schools who were taking the Illinois bar examination, was the well-known Paul Demos. He was one of the few who passed the bar with a high rating, and was given the right to practice law in the state of Illinois.

Mr. Demos comes from a fine family. He studied in Greece and then came to America. Here he entered the business world, not to make profit but to enable himself to pursue a higher education. Mr. Demos is well known in Chicago because, while still a student, he won many cases....

This is the type of young man the Greeks of America have need of. The Saloniki hails his success with joy, and wishes him good luck for the future.

Loxias, Feb. 9, 1916.

DR. G. P. GAVARIS



p. 2 . -- The Greek community of Chicago has been enriched by a new addition to the medical profession, Dr. G. P. Gavaris, the new Aesculapius.

Dr. Gavaris before he came to Chicago spent five years in Germany as associate physician in the famous clinics of Kraus, Lesser, and Czerny. He is a graduate of the National University of Athens and was an interne in the well-known Greek Evangelismos Hospital of Athens. He is a noted pathologist.

Dr. Gavaris recently obtained his license to practice here and has opened his offices in the Masonic Temple.

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Loxias, July 21, 1915, p. 1

GREEK



ANDREW J. VLACHOS, THE NEW LAWYER.

One more member has been added to the circle of Greek professional men in Chicago- Andrew J. Vlachos, the new attorney.

Mr. Vlachos, a graduate of the National University of Athens, enrolled at Northwestern University and was about ready for graduation when the first Balkan war broke out. He discontinued his studies and went to Greece to fight against the Turks. As soon as he returned to Chicago, the second war broke out, and he again responded to the call of Greece to fight against the Bulgars. When he returned, he finished his studies and graduated with honors.

All his friends and the Greek community in general wish Mr. Vlachos a brilliant career.

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 17, 1915.

NEW ADDITION TO PROFESSIONAL RANKS

The ranks of Greek professional men of Chicago, have been enriched by the presence of Mr. George Kyriakopoulos. He is a native of the town of Tripoli, Greece, and is thirty years of age. He studied law at Hamilton College, Chicago, where he received his degree.

Mr. G. Kyriakopoulos has lived in Chicago for the last thirteen years, and is well known and respected by the entire Greek community. He is the founder of the Greek Restaurant Association of Chicago and is honorary president of that organization. Mr. Kyriakopoulos is also president of the Post "A" of the Pan-Hellenic Union of Chicago. With such a record behind him, the horizon looks bright to Mr. Kyriakopoulos as he embarks upon his chosen career.

To those who already know him he needs no introduction; to those who do not know him, we say that he is a dependable, honest, trustworthy individual.





Saloniki, June 19, 1915.

OUR PROFESSIONAL CLASS IS INCREASING

The Greek professional ranks of Chicago, indeed all of our people, are happy and proud to welcome five new brilliant university graduates and members of the medical and legal professions to our great Greek community. These men distinguished themselves in their college studies and in their final examinations.

Mr. Emmanuel Apostolides obtained his Doctor of Medicine degree from Loyola University. Mr. Andrew Petrakogiannis obtained his Doctor of Dentistry degree from Northwestern University. Messrs. Andrew Vlachos and George Kyriacopoulos were each presented with a J. D., or Doctor of Jurisprudence, degree from Northwestern University. Mr. Paul Demos distinguished himself as a brilliant student during his two years in the law school of the University of Chicago.

Saloniki wishes to extend its hearty congratulations to its friends and new professional men. It wishes them success and the best of luck in their careers.

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 19, 1915.

All of us must be very happy to see that our young Greek community of Chicago is already making excellent progress in the sciences and professions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Loxias, April 21, 1915, p. 2

GREEK



GREEK PROFESSIONAL MEN IN CHICAGO.

At last what we have trumpeted for many years in the ears of our professional men may soon materialize.

Twenty-five Greek physicians held a meeting last week in the Sherman Hotel and discussed the possibility of forming a Greek professional men's club with the object of serving the interests of the Greek community in Chicago. The doctors also discussed the establishment of a Greek hospital and of a dental clinic.

Let us hope that this step taken by the doctors will soon be realized in actual accomplishment.

The Greek community here is so large that it is able to support a hospital, a dental clinic, and many other things which are necessary to our increasing colony.



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Loxias, Sept. 7, 1912, p. 3

GREEK

EMANUEL KOLIOPOULOS.

After five years of effort attending Marshall Law School and Northwestern University, Mr. E. Koliopoulos, young and progressive member of our community, graduated with honors.

The young lawyer is one of the most popular young Greeks in Chicago a self-made man, hard worker, author of various books beneficial to the community and the first one among the Greeks in Chicago to establish a Greek-American printing shop during the year of 1902.

The management of Loxias sincerely congratulates Mr. Koliopoulos and holds him up as a good example of a Greek immigrant.

II A 1

Loxias, Jan. 20, 1912, p. 2

GREEK

DR. L. DIAMESSIS.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A young and eminent member of the Greek community in Chicago, Dr. L. Diamessis, last week, was unanimously chosen as director of the Pathologo-Anatomical Clinic at the Alexian Brothers Hospital.

The directorship of that clinic was held by Prof. Maximilian Herzog, who a few days ago resigned and at once the young Greek doctor was chosen to fill his place.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Loxias, May 7, 1910.

DR. DIAMESIS.

With great joy Loxias announces that the eminent Lambros Diamesis has been granted a doctor's license from the State of Illinois. The Greeks of Chicago should be very proud and very thankful to have this great man among us.

After his studies in Athens, he gave his services for five years to the Pathological laboratory in that city. The following five years spent in Germany, assisting Professor Muller in the Pathological **laboratory** there.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Loxias, May 7, 1910.

From there he went to Vienna and was closely associated with Prof. Joseph Bauer and Prof. Noorden.

Dr. Diamesis has been in Chicago once a year publishing several periodicals he has brought with him from Germany.

We are very fortunate to have such a learned doctor in our midst because we are sure he will be of great benefit to our city. His offices are at 16 W. Chicago Ave, Chicago.



II A 1

GREEK



Loxias, December 31, 1909.

SOCIETY OF DOCTORS.

p. 1 - We must once again bring to attention that the professionals of Chicago have decided to organize a political and patriotic society. If the professional men of our city cannot unite and form an organization of some sort for the benefit of the entire community, who will do it? the workers? No! It must be the professional men. Where are the twelve men who are going to be the leaders of Chicago? Have we no leaders or are they merely asleep? Our guess is that they are all lazy, and so, another grand idea will disappear into thin air as a bubble does.

We were filled with joy when we heard that the professional men were going to become organized. We thought, "Here are men who will see the thing through. They will not bicker and quarrel because they are educated,



Loxias, December 31, 1909.

enlightened men. We can expect the best of them." For once, we were wrong in our judgment. These men are as humanly Greek as the rest of us. It is too bad! We all had high hopes of a much needed society in Chicago, but the thing does not seem possible. Let's not give up hope, though. **An opportunity may come again.**

II A 1

GREEK



Loxias, December 25, 1909.

SOCIETY OF DOCTORS

p. 1 - We have learned that the doctors of our community are discussing the possibilities of uniting. They intend to form a society having as its purpose to serve faithfully and to the best of its ability our countrymen in Chicago. They intend having a board of twelve officers and will hold meetings once a month regularly.

These are very high sounding words we are being given by the doctors. We only hope the ideals behind these words are equally high. We must admit, though, that such an organization will be of advantage to the doctors because they will be strengthened materially.

Loxias, December 11, 1909.

THE DUTY OF DOCTORS.



The ancient Greeks used to say that one must be afraid of liars because they are devils. The Greeks of today have these devils in their midst impersonating doctors and other professional men.

Instead of helping the poor, ignorant Greeks, who are lost in a strange land, the professionals do their best to exploit them in every possible manner. We are issuing a warning to these smart professional men.



Loxias, December 11, 1909.

At present there are 20,000 Greeks in Chicago. They are rapidly becoming Americanized and it will be a sad day for the professionals when these "foreigners" wake up.

It is the duty of the doctors, lawyers, teachers, and so forth, of Greek descent to help and advise their countrymen. Show them what is right and what is wrong. It is your duty to be proud of them and happy that they are here!

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GREEK

The Star, Nov. 8, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO'S FIRST GREEK LAWYERS

(Editorial)

The awarding of a license to practice law is an unusual and important occasion to our professional men. All Greeks in this city must greet this news with enthusiasm and congratulate the brilliant young initiate of Themis, the Goddess of Justice.

Mr. Nicholas Kyriacopoulos is the pride of the Greeks of Chicago and we all know that he will go far in the legal profession.

The notorious lack of university trained and competent Greek lawyers, doctors, teachers, engineers, priests, etc., not only in Chicago, but in the entire United States has been acutely felt, because almost all the Greeks that established themselves in this country did not have the opportunity or the good fortune to acquire even the rudiments of an elementary education.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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The Star, Nov. 8, 1907.

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IV Nevertheless, they deserve the highest praise for the amazing progress which they have made thus far in the world of industry and trade. Notwithstanding their lack of the proper intellectual equipment and training, our people have made considerable progress in types of work on a higher level than ordinary labor and menial tasks. It is only natural that our people should be handicapped by the lack of an elementary education since they left their homes and fatherland when they were young.

Whatever the Greeks have accomplished in America they owe to the innate and characteristic Greek desire to progress and strive for a better life. But, when natural gifts are not developed and properly exploited by education and thorough schooling, never can our people reap the rich fruits which the constant toil and labor of the Greeks throughout America should have produced.

But even our ablest community leaders are unable to show any important results in relation to the general life and affairs of our communities, while those Greeks who make up the hundreds of Greek quarters in America are illiterate and



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GREEK

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The Star, Nov. 8, 1907.

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IV uneducated. That is the reason why we see so many evils and faults among the numerous Greek communities and organizations in the United States. Because the Greeks in Chicago and throughout America are sailing without a helm, and because they do not have the necessary educational background, a complete equalizing of our intellectual forces is quite noticeable. As yet not many individuals have been discovered who can rise above the station and social rank of the businessman.

Fortunately, during the last few years, a small number of professional men have been arriving in America, and particularly in Chicago; but they constitute a small minority, struggling against countless obstacles and infinite difficulties. More often than not their voice is a cry in the wilderness. These men have to contend with all sorts of prejudices. They are almost always misunderstood. In spite of the eagerness of the great masses of our people to listen to them and profit by their experience and wisdom, half-baked intellectuals intervene and separate the real intellectuals and the people. These half-baked intellectuals by any and various means fearlessly exploit the people.

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The Star, Nov. 8, 1907.

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IV It is to the interest of the pseudo-philosophers and the supposedly wise men to distort the truth and attack anyone who is really in position to enlighten and educate.

Our half-baked semi-intellectuals are those that seek to occupy the most important official and public positions. It is they who want to control our common affairs in order to bolster their vanity and foolish pride. It is these bold pretenders to knowledge and wisdom who establish and organize groups of all sorts for the sole purpose of assuming the title of president or secretary. It is these same characters that sow the seeds of discord and disunion--provoking serious episodes and violent wrangling. The most regrettable part of all is that the great masses of our people cannot perceive their semi-ignorance, and very frequently the people confuse them with those who are truly educated. This is where the self-styled, self-appointed teacher is confused with the high-calibred professor, the horse doctor with the capable doctor, and the puffed-up law student with the accomplished lawyer.

There are scores of doctors who have immigrated to and established themselves in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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The Star, Nov. 8, 1907.

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IV Chicago as well as throughout the United States; there is yet a great and broad opportunity for still more. It is of no great difficulty for the immigrant doctor to become established; by taking his practical examinations in medicine with the help of an interpreter, he has no indispensable need of the English language. Especially is this true since the clientele of a Greek doctor are mostly Greeks.

This is not the case with the lawyers, for, if the Greek lawyer and jurist has not completely mastered the English language, and without having previously studied the American system of laws and without being able to bring a case before an American court, he cannot successfully pass the stiff bar examinations. These difficulties cannot be easily overcome. That is why, although there is a broad field open to Greek lawyers, Mr. Nicholas Kyriacopoulos was the first Greek lawyer that had the courage and initiative to submit to the practical bar examinations; he came through successfully, and was granted his license to practise law in the American courts. His success is attributed first to his thorough liberal educational background, and second, to the all-important fact

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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The Star, Nov. 8, 1907.

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IV that he has been able to master the English language.

Our new lawyer is a judge's son. He was only a young man when he completed his studies in the Law School of the National University at Athens. In taking his doctorate in jurisprudence, he won outstanding distinction among the hundreds of students. Afterwards, he was sent to England where he studied political economy as a graduate student at the University of Oxford, receiving another doctor's degree at that University. Returning to Greece he practiced law there for some time. Only two years ago he arrived in America, coming directly to Chicago where he took several law courses at the University of Chicago under some of the most distinguished professors. Mr. Kyriacopoulos studied at Chicago for a comparatively short period of time before he took the Illinois bar examination at Springfield, and was consequently awarded his license to practice law. So, this brilliant young attorney has been accorded the signal honor of becoming a full-fledged Greek-American lawyer in the **State** of Illinois.

May I express the wish that the splendid and meteoric career of our new attorney

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The Star, Nov. 8, 1907.

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IV      serve as an example for others who should emulate Mr. Kyriacopoulos's magnificent accomplishment.

There is indeed the greatest need for Greek professional men in Chicago and in America generally. Undoubtedly such men will increase the prestige of the Greek people as well as contribute to the general well-being of our people in this great country.

Spiros A. Kotakis,  
Attorney and Journalist.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Star, Aug. 31, 1906.

N. B. YOUROS

P. 3- For the last five years young Mr. Youros, an engineer and architect, has been connected with the Hennbique Construction Company, where he has established a record for efficiency. At the last meeting of the board of directors of that company Mr. Youros by unanimous vote was elected general advisor of the company. He has under his jurisdiction both the company's offices, one of which is located in the Chemical Building in St. Louis and the other in the Monadnock Block in Chicago.

This young Greek, who hails from the beautiful **I**sland of Zante, received his degree in France, and when he arrived in Chicago, he was immediately employed by the Hennebique Company.



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GREEK

Star, July 27, 1906.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A NEW DOCTOR

p. 3- Another member has been added to the group of Greek professional men in Chicago. Dr. George Mandelares, an honor graduate of the National University of Greece, has received his license to practice his profession here.

This eminent Greek physician, who is noted for his profound knowledge of medicine is also known in Greece and in Chicago for his sterling character and his gift of silence. He has made many friends and admirers since his recent arrival from Athens, Greece.

The Star sincerely expresses its profound admiration and respect for the newly-arrived doctor and wishes for him a brilliant career in America.



Star, Sep. 9, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

## GREEK DOCTORS' MEETING

P. 2 - We are happy to announce that the Greek physicians and surgeons of the city of Chicago held a meeting last week and resolved to organize a club among themselves. The object of the formation of such a club is to discuss the possibility of the establishment of a Greek hospital.

It is maintained that the community is large enough to support an institution of this kind. And it is further maintained that the proposed Greek hospital could easily support itself because Greek patients from other parts of the country would prefer to patronize a Greek institution where they could easily converse in Greek with doctors, nurses, attendants, and others.

Star's note:

The idea is wonderful and beneficial to our community, and the institution is very badly needed. Congratulations to the Greek Aesculapians. The Greek community of Chicago will whole-heartedly support the erection of the Greek hospital.

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GREEK

Star, Aug. 12, 1904.

DR. C. PETROULAS

o. 3- The list of professional men of the Greek community in Chicago is honored by a new addition. Dr. C. Petroulas, after passing the necessary medical examinations before the Medical Association of the State of Illinois, has opened an office at 254 South Halsted Street. Young Dr. Petroulas is a noted physician and surgeon. Congratulations!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

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Star, May 20, 1904, p. 2

GREEK

A NEW GREEK DOCTOR.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The list of Greek professional men in Chicago has been augmented by a new arrival, Dr. Constantine Kaliontzis.

Dr. Kaliontzis, a graduate of the National University of Greece, went to Paris to complete his studies, and after he had served as interne in various clinics, the lure of America brought him here to Chicago. The Star welcomes him and wishes him success in his practice.

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GREEK

Star, April 1, 1904.

THE NEW GREEK DENTAL CLINIC



p. 3- The well-known dentist, Dr. A. I. Sanitsas, with offices at 11 Blue Island Avenue, has opened an up-to-date dental clinic in the downtown district. His numerous patients are informed that Dr. Sanitsas' office hours are 9 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.

Dr. Sanitsas' office is located at 109 Randolph Street, Schiller Building, Rooms 607-609.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES**

**A. Vocational**

**2. Industrial and Commercial**

THE GREEK STAR, Jan. 1, 1937

F. Nichols Elected President of Rogers Park Kiwanis Club.

An example of true American sportmanship appeared last week at the Hotel Sovereign where the club has its weekly luncheon meetings. The club unanimously elected Frank Nichols as their president. Kiwanis has a membership of ninety-five thousand professional and business people in the United States and Canada, so it is indeed an honor to the Greek race and to the progressive Greeks of Chicago because it is believed that F. Nichols is the first Greek in the entire United States to hold the position of president in such an organization.

Frank Nichols, whose real native name is Fotios Meltihoes Nikolopoulos, came to this country in 1912 from Vounargon, Pyrgos, Ellias, Greece, and until nine years ago had been in many parts of the country. In 1928 he opened the Hacienda at 1614 Howard Street, and even there he felt as a stranger among strangers until a neighborhood business man approached him to join the organization.



THE GREEK STAR, Jan. 1, 1937



Ever since he entered the Kiwanis Club he has taken an active part in the organization. He served as director for five years during which time he served as chairman of the House Committee, chairman of the Reception Committee, chairman of the Underprivileged Child Work Committee and during the past year of 1936 he served as chairman of the Program Committee. During the chairmanship of the Underprivileged Child Work Committee, Frank promoted one of the most humanitarian objectives in the Club's membership--- the Deaf-Mute School.

Mr. Nichols has belonged to the club for more than six years, has a perfect attendance record, served on all committees, and has been a director for the last four years. He is also a director of Howard District Business Association and belongs to the Institute of Human Relations; the National Confederation of Jews and Christians; the Restaurant Association; Beavers International; Masonic Order of Knight Templar; Shivers and also to the Gole Fathers' Council. Frank Nichols is a very popular and very successful business man of whom his fellow countrymen feel very proud.



Saloniki Greek Press, Aug. 20, 1936.

NEW ENTERPRISE

Another addition has been made to the already lengthy list of Greek stores in Chicago, in the form of a tavern. This eating and drinking establishment is located on the Southwest corner of Canal and Van Buren Streets and is owned by Mr. Christ Tsiplanitis. As it is directly across from the new post office, the owner expects a good business.

Saloniki-Greek Press, June 9, 1936.

A NEW ENTERPRISE

A new business firm has been added to the lengthy list of Greek enterprises in this city. It is the Blue Goose Fruit and Liquor Store situated on the corner of State and Lake Streets in Chicago's Loop. It sells especially fine fruits and candies and imported liqueurs.

The managers of the Blue Goose are Mr. J. Katsivalis and E. and S. Krikas, all of whom have been in the same type of business for many years and are well known in the Loop.

Saloniki-Greek Press, May 28, 1936.



GREEK SHOP ON STATE STREET

The Greek Press is proud to announce that a Greek modiste, specializing in wedding finery, has opened a shop at 130 North State Street. Mrs. Coula Alexapoulas has been located on Blue Island Avenue at Halsted Street during the past twenty years in the same type of business.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, May 21, 1936.

MODERN STORE FIXTURE COMPANY

Near the Greek colony--at 107-109 South Halsted Street--there is a Greek store fixture concern, The Modern Store Fixture Company. It is owned and managed by two partners, Mr. Louis Douban and A. Koliakopoulos.

These two men are well known in our community and they have successfully decorated and outfitted many beautiful restaurants and other types of stores. Any one who is considering opening a restaurant, bar, candy or fruit store, should visit this concern before making any decisions.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 16, 1936.

### NEW RESTAURANT

Very few businessmen have the courage or the financial resources to enlarge or remodel their establishments during these insecure times. Those that do so are blessed with much faith in themselves, and are confident of being able to surmount any obstacles that may present themselves.

One of these persons is Mr. Constantine Panasopoulos, known among the American people as Palmer, who has just opened one of the most aristocratic Greek restaurants in Chicago. During the past three years Mr. Palmer has had a restaurant at 19 East Ohio Street. He knew his business so well that his customers became very numerous and could not be accomodated in the old establishment. Therefore he moved to much larger premises at 15 East Ohio Street.....He has spent the last two months preparing the new restaurant so that it will be one of the finest in Chicago. It will seat eighty people

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 16, 1936.

and is the last word in fixtures, lighting, and decorating. Pies and cakes will be baked in a special kitchen by a Viennese pastry cook.....The fixtures and decorating have been done by the Albert Pick Company and the American Store Fixture Company.

The place opened two weeks ago and is doing a tremendous business.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 27, 1936.

NEW FOOD SHOP

We have just been informed that Mr. James Demetriades, well-known Chicago businessman, has opened a Greek food shop at 6043 South Halsted Street. The shop will carry all kinds of Greek products and will also have a fresh daily supply of meats. The store is very near the St. Nicholas Church, and will therefore be convenient for the residents of the South Side.



Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 20, 1936.

RESTAURANT REOPENS

February 15, the long-established restaurant and food store, the Stadium, located at 651 Blue Island Avenue, formerly owned by Nicholas Brothers, was taken over by John **Koutsela** and P. Pappas.

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The new owners have made many changes and modernizations which will enable them to give better service to their patrons.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 5, 1936.

NEW RESTAURANT

The well-known Greek businessmen, Sam and James Nikas, have opened a new restaurant at 3510 South Halsted Street. This modern dining place is called the "Ramova". We wish the owners every success.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 2, 1936.

ARCADIA LAUNDRY EMPLOYEES

The Arcadia Laundry Company is known all over Chicago. It is one of the most successful and progressive companies in the city, and we are proud to say it is owned and managed by Greek businessmen. These men are not only reliable business people but they are also very true to their motherland and do everything in their power to encourage the progress of the Greek community.

Mr. Spyro Salapatas, K. Karambelas, B. Kordonis, and G. Katemis, the directors of the Arcadia, decided to give a dinner in honor of their employees. It took place in the hall of the St. Spiridon Church on the far South Side.

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More than two hundred persons connected with the Laundry were present at the dinner. The chairman and toastmaster was Mr. James Parry, who spoke on the rapid rise of the firm.  
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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 2, 1936.

Mr. Salapatas, president of the firm, welcomed the employees and thanked them for their co-operation during the last year.

After the speeches everyone danced or sang popular Greek music.

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MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30277

Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 7, 1935.

AMAZING PROGRESS OF THE PEKIN CLEANERS

The Pekin Cleaners and Hatters, Inc., whose central offices are located at 372 East 61st Street, is one of the most rapidly growing Greek concerns. This company has grown very rapidly during the last few years and now includes seven branch stores, mainly located on the South Side of Chicago.

The company is owned and managed by Mr. Anton Papageorge, who deserves the credit for most of its success. The Pekin Cleaners are well known among the people of the South Side who are fastidious about the appearance of their garments.

We are very proud of this Greek enterprise and wish it continued success.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 10, 1935.

TRIANON IS REDECORATED

A few days ago we visited the famous Trianon Ballroom, owned by Andrew Karzas. The visit was prompted by a desire to see the effect of the recently completed interior decoration. Despite the fact that many visits to the Trianon have impressed me to the beauty of the foyer and the curving staircase, nevertheless, I could not help but recall the first time I visited this world-famous ballroom. That was in 1922. I could not believe my eyes, for never had I or anyone else seen anything to compare with it. As time passed we began to take it for granted because it always looked the same. Many changes were made.

However, when I saw it this last time, it was as if it were a new creation made by a magic wand. Everything is new--from the ceilings to the floors. Tapestries, paintings, and draperies, chair and divan covers, color combinations and effects--all have been changed. The effect is marvelous. The ballroom floor is the finest in the world. It is made of slender pieces of wood, and the entire floor is suspended upon springs. Naturally, this floor makes dancing less fatiguing

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 10, 1935.

because it "gives" imperceptibly. Modernistic furnishings also enliven the second floor halls.....

All this is due to the progressiveness of its owner, Mr. Karzas, who has done much to raise the Greeks in the respect of the American people.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 3, 1935.

NEW ENTERPRISES

Mr. S. Stavrakis and Mr. G. Katelanos, well-known Greek-American businessmen, have just opened a new, modern meat-and-fish market. Greek sausages will be available. The name of this market is the International. It is located at 614 South Halsted Street.

A barber shop was opened at 621 Blue Island Avenue by Mr. John Mavros. The name of this shop is the Minerva.

Mr. Pericles Camberis, very recently graduated from an embalming college, has opened a funeral parlor at 423 South Halsted Street.

Saloniki-Greek Press, June 12, 1935.

NEW BUSINESS OPENED

The progressive and well-known A. Stamos and P. E. Szavropoulos opened a modern, efficiently conducted bakery last Saturday. It is located at Wentworth Avenue and Garfield Boulevard. The opening was well attended, and indicated that this enterprise would be successful.

Saloniki-Greek Press, May 30, 1935.

THE NEW ERA CLEANERS

One of the busiest of Greek enterprises is the New Era Cleaners, located at 602 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago. This establishment is owned by two admirable Greek businessmen, Mr. S. Kotsos and E. Voutsas.....They have been in business for nine successful years, and serve a large clientele

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WPA (ILL) P. O. 20275

The Greek Star, Apr. 12, 1935.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Swiss Dairy Co. Successors to Liakakis Dairy Co.

Recently the Swiss Dairy Co. took possession of all the business and rights of Liakakis Dairy Co. and now does tremendous business with the Greeks. The new Dairy Co. is under the management of Gust Mands, who, very much improved his business and intends to enlarge his scope of operation to take in a greater number of Greek customers.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 11, 1935.

### HALSTED STREET CONFECTIONERS

Among the other types of Greek stores in the old Greek neighborhood of Halsted Street--which, by the way, was, at one time, the largest Greek community in America--there are four noteworthy confectionary shops. Their names are typically Greek and are familiar to nearly all the Hellenes of the Middle West: the "Syros," "Phoenix," "Athenian," and "Smyrna". The owners of these four shops have won the faith and respect of their many patrons through conscientious service and exemplary conduct. Their candies and pastries play important roles in the Greek family today. They are a "sweet" influence in favor of the maintenance of Greek cooking and eating habits.

We are not, therefore, worried concerning their value to the community. What interests us is how they may increase the remuneration which they receive from the community which they have so unselfishly served. Naturally, stores selling the niceties of life have suffered from the effects of the depression more than others. What we want to do is to bring the profits of our confectioners up to

WPA (111) PRO1 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 11, 1935.

the level of those of other merchants.

The sum total paid by the four shops for a year's rental amounts to \$4,080; electricity and gas cost \$1,365 annually; telephones cost \$240 annually; and \$900 is spent annually on miscellaneous items such as licenses, permits, repairs, replacements, etc. Therefore, the sum total of their operating costs is \$6,385 per year.

Now, if all of these four separate establishments were united into one large firm its operating expense would probably drop to the comparatively small sum of \$2,500. In other words, a saving of \$3,885 would be immediately achieved. This additional fund would enable the firm to pay a decent wage to every employee and provide the four partners with a sizeable increase in weekly salary. Under the present system all this is impossible, and the owner usually works for nothing.

This is not the entire story. Expenditure of capital not only would be

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lessened, but purchasing costs would be greatly reduced. Large amounts of products cost, proportionately, many times less than small amounts of the same.

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Our respected confectioners must realize the truth of the above assertions. They must examine them with the sound economic part of their mind and not with the egoistic part. All the minor difficulties of such an arrangement could be easily smoothed out. We want an acceptance of the principle which has been used so successfully by American businessmen.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 11, 1935.

OPENING OF ACROPOLIS BAKERY

This new bakery, owned by four good businessmen--J. Lalangos, C. Douvicas, A. Pappas and C. Galineas--was opened for business on April 6. It bears the historical name, the "Acropolis". It is located at 646-48 Blue Island Avenue.

Open-house celebrations were going on all last Sunday, with friends of all the owners participating in the festivities.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 4, 1935.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN OF GREEK MERCHANTS ADVOCATED

(Editorial)

The Greek Press has devoted its editorial space to various problems of the Greek community of Chicago in a sincere effort to solve, or at least partially to solve, them. The creation and maintenance of schools and other institutions has been one of the major issues urged by the Press. We have repeatedly counseled the parents of our community to send their children, whenever possible, to universities and colleges because we know that the more weapons one has to fight with the easier life's struggle will be. An educated Greek is more of a Greek than one who does not even know the magnitude of his heritage.

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The progress our children are making in the arts and sciences justifies

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 4, 1935.

our great pride and joy in them. The success of the poor immigrant boys who came to America and acquired wealth and fame by the sweat of their brow is a laurel wreath for the entire Greek people. Nor do we forget the dignity given to our community by our successful businessmen, who have earned the world's admiration.....

However, there are two other groups of Greek people who have been neglected, and in whose fate we are tremendously interested. They are the manufacturers or producers dealing with Greek merchants and the entirely Greek enterprises having an exclusively Greek patronage. The first group will be discussed in another issue because we wish to discuss the latter group today.

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This group is composed of our grocers, butchers, confectioners, and bakers..... The majority of these people serve a completely Greek clientele and are, in most cases, located in the vicinity of Halsted and Harrison Streets. It is

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impossible to make a thorough study of their problems in a column, such as this, whose space is limited. We shall merely indicate certain unfortunate conditions which exist, and let the one's involved take whatever action they see fit.

It must be clearly understood from the beginning that we have no intention of accusing these merchants of shirking their social or economic duties. On the contrary, if there is any group of our people worthy of praise it is this one. They conscientiously serve the Greek Community in every possible way each and every time they are called upon. The only foolish thing they do is to neglect themselves. This neglect is their failure to advertise their wares. Naturally, anything that curtails the business of one or two stores has a similar effect upon the business of an entire community. It is rather paradoxical to find this group losing prestige from lack of publicity when it has been the mainstay of Hellenism in Chicago since the time of the first Greek immigrant.....

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 4, 1935.

This group, directly and indirectly, gave the Greek community the framework upon which to develop; not because they were the only patriotic Greeks in the city, but because their type of work made them the bulwarks of our structure. Therefore, we may justifiably title them our pioneer "captains of industry".

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This title, which so rightfully belongs to them, is held high because of their participation in the active community and commercial life of our people. However, their lack of understanding as regards the value of advertising has caused them to remain stationary, and has withheld from them the returns enjoyed by American merchants. Greek purchasers should be notified of their duty to support Greek stores because these stores contribute daily to the needs and benefit activities of the entire community.....The community is not to be blamed for its unawareness; it is the merchants themselves who are at fault. A campaign must be carried on continuously to remind the Greek people that all of their household needs can be purchased at Greek stores. Such a campaign, if systematically conducted, would be of great benefit to all our

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 4, 1935.

merchants.

It is practically impossible for the Greek merchants of Halsted Street to cease making contributions to the endless philanthropic undertakings which continually beset them, since they benefit the Greek Community and must be supported by all true Greeks. However, it is also very foolish for them not to expect tangible returns for such contributions from the community. They have every right to seek and get publicity from each organization and group which they help. This can be accomplished in various ways.

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Such a publicity campaign is easy to start if it is managed systematically, and if egotistic interests are eliminated. Money will be needed, but not as much as is required to obligate or make friendly some small politician who masquerades as a friend of our people.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 28, 1935.

IMMENSE NEW RESTAURANT

[Half-tone, 5 by 7 inches, full view of interior of restaurant]

The above picture shows the immense interior of the new restaurant built by the Tsinonis brothers. This establishment, located at 1102 West 35th Street, is in the center of an active commercial district, and has the necessary size and arrangement for the rapid accommodation of hundreds of people. Its kitchen is of the newest type, and is as attractive as its dining room.

Mr. Angelo Tsinonis operated during the last nine years the restaurant situated on the same site. He met with reverses during the depression just as all others did, but he refused to allow himself to be defeated, as did so many other Greeks.

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So religiously did he continue to improve his service and food that the community marveled at his courage. His patronage increased so rapidly that it became necessary to enlarge the restaurant. This was done through bank

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 28, 1935.

loans, which proves the ability and integrity of Mr. Tsinonis; for how many could have secured a loan on a small restaurant during the depression?

Construction was begun three months ago, and the results are well worthy of praise. Business has been extremely good, and it looks as if this restaurant were a "gold mine". His brother, Aristotle, who manages the kitchen, is to be given credit for the good, clean food served. This is a Greek enterprise of which we are proud.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 21, 1935.

THE RESTAURANTS OF CHICAGO

News has come from New York City that the restaurant men of that city, in a mass meeting, decided unanimously to raise the price of menus to cover the increased cost of food. This increase amounts to five or ten cents per dinner. The New York restaurants have been suffering severe losses due to the increase of overhead expenses.....

We do not know just exactly how the restaurateurs of Chicago--the majority of whom are Greeks--feel about this action of their business associates. However, we do know that the Restaurant Association, which is supposed to protect the Chicago Greek restaurants has done nothing, although it is obvious that the situation is just as bad here as [if not worse] it is in New York. Therefore, it is time that vicious antagonism cease and steps be taken to achieve more unity, co-operation and stability.....Of late, a restaurant has been but a source of worry to its harassed owner, although, by right, it should be a source of material gain.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 21, 1935.

Writing the above paragraphs has caused a chain of thoughts to go through my mind. The entire picture of the economic life of the restaurants in Chicago and their problems presents itself to me. The number of Greek restaurateurs of this city who have been in business for many years runs into thousands. The last few years have made it obvious that they can be classified in two ways. One class is composed of those who persist in following antiquated and backward methods in the conduct of their business. They are the ones who recoil from any new method or basic change.

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The other group takes an entirely different attitude. It is composed of progressive, wide-awake, businessmen who are forever seeking to better themselves. The businessmen included in the first category do not fulfill the demands of their clientele. Therefore, the added burden of the depression pronounced their doom. If they do not immediately alter their methods the majority of them will suffer economic death, and those who survive will be

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 21, 1935.

ailing economically for the rest of their business lives. The latter group, despite the effects of the depression, are making every effort to serve their customers the best food at reasonable prices and in a congenial atmosphere..... They synchronize themselves with the rapidly changing times as much as possible.

Just as it is easy for an enterprise to be annihilated and removed from the economic arena by a series of minor errors, so it is difficult to remove from that arena an establishment which is careful not to make those small, but costly, mistakes. Even the most ignorant mind without the slightest idea of restaurant management, can perceive that he is not economizing by forcing his employees to wear their soiled uniforms in order to save on weekly laundry bills. A lady or gentleman who sees dirty, stained uniforms on the help may return once more to the same place; but if the same condition is still in evidence nine times out of ten a customer has been chased away.

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Unfortunately, this is not the only fault of the first group. Cleanliness

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 21, 1935.

was placed first because this largely depends upon the orders of the owner. He must comprehend that today's eating place is supposed to be as immaculate as a hospital. Employees who neglect to shave, and waitresses who use powder instead of soap should not be allowed to serve the public.

Perhaps all this seems radical and extreme, but that is not the case. We do not want to forget to mention the washrooms of the restaurants. What can a customer think about a restaurant whose washroom is badly ventilated, badly lighted and without clean towels and soap; in which the faucets are either broken or furnish only ice-cold water; where the clothes of the employees are piled on one hanger or draped over a broken chair?.....What will he think of it if--to top all this--he gets a glimpse of its chef and dishwasher, each wearing a filthy apron and having unwashed face and hands?

In the light of his impressions from the washroom and the kitchen, you can easily understand why so many Greeks complain about the smallness of the American appetite. It is a wonder any customer ever has any appetite left.....



Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 21, 1935.

Every restaurant must have a washroom--it should really have two--which is airy, clean, well-supplied with soap and towels, and attractively decorated. It should be provided with mirrors and good lighting facilities, just as the washroom in a home. A good impression must be made upon the customer if he is to be retained.

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It is not possible to eradicate all of the mistakes made by Greek restaurant owners in one or two years. But it can be accomplished if some program of enlightenment and guidance is followed by them as a group. The main essentials are cleanliness, good service, courteous employees, and the purchase of good meats. These requirements can easily be met without undue expense, and will greatly increase patronage.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 28, 1935.

**NEW RESTAURANT**

A few days ago the well-known Greek restaurateurs, the Alexander brothers, opened a new restaurant at 1376 East 63rd Street. This new restaurant has been modeled in accordance with the plan of their other restaurant on 63rd Street and Stony Island Avenue. The new Alexanders' Restaurant is completely modern in design and equipment, and has a beautiful interior.

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It is managed by Nick Alexander and his youngest brother, Angelo.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 21, 1935.

HALSTED STREET CAN REGAIN ITS FORMER ACTIVITY

Since our offices are located in the center of the Greek neighborhood of Chicago, and since we have lived all of our years in the midst of Greek people and commodities....it is only natural that we should take an active interest in all that is Hellenic. We believe, as do many others, that Hellenism will continue to live in Chicago as long as the "Little Greece" of Halsted Street survives.

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Therefore, the fate and plight of this neighborhood or community is of major interest to most of us.

This community is regarded as characteristically Greek because Greek stores as well as Greek people can be found there in abundance. People of our

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 21, 1935.

nationality come from all parts of this great city to shop here, where they can buy those commodities without which a Greek's life is incomplete. This insures a certain amount of security for the Greek Halsted Street merchants.

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However, we all know that they could do much better if they systematically tried to win more customers. This cannot be successfully accomplished through the efforts of one or two individuals. Co-operation and co-ordination are the keys to that success.

These can be simultaneously acquired through the formation of a merchants' chamber of commerce. Such an organization was started a few years ago by the Halsted Street Greek businessmen. In the beginning it was conducted systematically and methodically. Before the year was up it began to show evidence of lethargy and indifference in the conduct of its affairs. Today

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 21, 1935.

it is an organization in name only, for it completely ignores its program of purpose and activities.

Now with the boom period for Greek stores rapidly approaching--Lent and the Easter holidays--this is the best time for a combined effort on the part of the merchants to awaken this organization and force it to function. If this is done, Halsted Street can regain its former prominence and prosperity.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 20, 1935.

NEW KAFENION [CAFE]

A new kafenion [cafe] has been opened in the heart of the Greek business district at 621 South Halsted Street. This cafe has been named "Eleftheria" [Liberty]. It is owned by N. Zoumis and N. Foulos.....Both men are old-timers on Halsted Street, and we are sure their new enterprise will be very successful.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 7, 1935.

GREEK IMPORTER SENDS REPRESENTATIVE TO THE SOUTH

The Greek-American importing firm, Deligiannis Brothers and Company, have begun a campaign to enlarge their territory for the sale of Greek imported products. They have been appointed the exclusive distributors of Metaxa Cognac throughout the middle west.

The newest idea is to send a representative to the southern states which have a large but half-forgotten Greek population. A. Deligiannis, second son of a member of the firm, has been chosen, since he recently graduated from a school of commerce. Assisting him is one of the personnel, an experienced salesman who knows the territory. The trip is being made in a new automobile which has special facilities for the display of merchandise.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 25, 1935.

[GREEK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NEEDED]

(Editorial)

The natural slack which followed the Christmas orgy of shopping has caused many of our businessmen to suffer pangs of fear over the future condition of their business. Their great and universal fear is that the economic crisis may force them out of business.....

For several years we have been hearing that the number of Greek stores in Chicago is rapidly diminishing, and that the Greeks are losing all their money and property. The truth of the matter is that no one can say with certainty what is happening to the Greeks economically because Greek enterprises have never been systematically listed, and there is neither basis for comparison nor argument, pro or con.

A systematic, careful count cannot be made by any one individual or group.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 25, 1935.

Even if one person should try to make such a list of Greek statistics he would probably not receive enough co-operation to be able to publish or compile his findings. Work of such a nature requires the co-operation of the entire group if it is to be of any value. To the Greeks these things are like higher mathematics, although they are fundamentals to even the smallest American community. We, the Greeks of Chicago, have thousands of business establishments. But have we even one efficient organization to co-ordinate our activities and protect our rights?

We have nine churches and parishes, two large organizations, and at least a hundred clubs of every description. In the face of this, it is shameful to admit our lack of a center, or bureau of information, in which could be accumulated important facts and statistics, to be given out on occasion, and which could serve as headquarters for influential and unified political activity. Such an organization could give helpful advice to businessmen, and thus give them the added courage which is derived from a feeling of greater security.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 25, 1935.

Such organizations exist in every city and town in America and are called Chambers of Commerce. Even the most backward village in Greece boasts of a businessclub. The Greeks in America--and we refer especially to the ones in Chicago--are still in the dark about such matters.

Our constantly complaining businessmen, who protest that they are always being taxed or asked to contribute to one organization or another, are nothing but bad-tempered people. ....The Greek merchants who deal exclusively with Greeks are exceptions to this statement, for they pay very heavily for the patronage they receive, in the form of donations to a hundred charities, benefits, churches and .....We know, that all business places are forced to contribute to various philanthropic causes if they are to possess the trust and good-will of the communities they serve. It would be more to the point if, instead of giving money to the various organizations--political societies, for example--they would each spend ten dollars a year for the maintenance

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 25, 1935.

of a Greek Chamber of Commerce. Such a move would strengthen the political influence of the Greeks for more than the support of various petty officials.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 10, 1935.

NEW GREEK STORE OPENS

In order that the North Side Greek families may find it easier to buy Greek products, a new grocery store and meat market has just been opened on the corner of Halsted Street and Wrightwood Avenue (2600 North Halsted Street). This store, which is near the St. George Church, will carry a complete line of Greek products.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 3, 1935.

NEW STORE

The new grocery store "Moreas" was opened last Monday at 412 South Halsted Street, about four doors north of the elevated station. This store is owned and managed by the well-known, experienced Angelo Tsiolis, who has owned the store at Cicero Avenue and Madison Street for many years.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Dec. 13, 1934.

NEW WHOLESALE CONCERN

Mr. George Lambros, well-known resident of Chicago's South Side, has established a wholesale grocery concern. The offices and warehouses are located in the southwest wing of the building at 8200 South Chicago Avenue. Mr. Lambros has fine connections in the business world and assures his many friends and customers that he can provide them with their food necessities at low prices; for he has no middleman to pay.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Dec. 13, 1934.

FUNERAL HOME MOVED

The well-known funeral parlors of Mr. Aristotk Collias were moved from Blue Island Avenue to 627 South Halsted Street. Mr. Collias has spared no money or effort in making his establishment one of the finest of its kind. Needless to say, he is one of the most respected men in the entire Greek community.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Sept. 27, 1934.

AN UNUSUAL GREEK ENTERPRISE

A part of the business activity of the Greek community of Chicago is a furniture factory. This establishment is owned and operated by Mr. E. Soter and Mr. A. Treslidin. It is located at 3114 West Madison Street.

The manufacturing takes place in the rear of the building, the front being used for display purposes. The two Greek owners are expert cabinetmakers. They are aided by various skilled artificers, and the finished pieces reflect care and good workmanship. We were amazed to discover, upon visiting this Greek concern, the intricacies and skill required to make comparatively plain pieces of furniture. Both owners started as apprentices to cabinet-makers in their early youth. They are thus well qualified for the business in which they are engaged.

We believe that this Greek firm should be supported by the Greek community, if only because it is the only one of its kind in Chicago.



Saloniki-Greek Press, Sept. 20, 1934.

A NEW ENTERPRISE

A new Greek firm opened last Wednesday in Chicago under the name, C. E. Chipain and Company. This firm will handle imported and American liquors and wines. Its principal owner and manager is the active and progressive C. E. Chipianitis (Chipain), who is known for his social as well as his business leadership.

This week's Greek Press carries the firm's advertisement. Its offices are located in the Mid-City Bank Building, 803 West Madison Street.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 16, 1934.

NEW TAVERN

The Faust Tavern at 308 South Halsted Street has been open since last Saturday. This new business is a few feet away from Jackson Boulevard, and is modernistically appointed. It is owned by three well-known Greeks: A. Giava, Dan. Nitzis, and D. Aktipis.

Saloniki-Greek Press, July 26, 1934.

NEW STORE

Mr. Angelo Karras, who operates the specialty fruit shop in the Palmer House, has opened another one at 61 East Randolph Street, near the Chicago Public Library. This new store is modern, and carries a very superior stock.

Saloniki-Greek Press, July 12, 1934.

NEW CANDY STORE

The well-known confectioner, Mr. Petros Tsolakos, has opened a new candy and confectionery store at 428 South Halsted Street. The "Smyrna" will carry all kinds of Greek sweets and pastries.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, June 28, 1934.

FUR COMPANY MOVES

The well-known firm of Mr. B. Kuratzis, which is managed by Mrs. A. Kondulis, has moved to larger quarters and a better location. The W. and K. Fur Company, as it is called, has acquired a fine clientele in a brief period of time. The store is very popular with most of the chic and well-dressed Greek women of Chicago; and this fact made possible the transfer to a more aristocratic salon. The firm is now located in the Capital Building in the heart of the shopping district of the Loop, on the corner of State and Randolph Streets.

This Greek fur establishment has every facility necessary to give service to its customers. Ample storage vaults are available for summer fur protection. Prices are reasonable, and there are hundreds of styles to **choose from.**

Saloniki-Greek Press, June 28, 1934.

NEW RESTAURANT

Two well-known men in our community, Nick Selimos and Tom Brown, have opened the New Tom's Restaurant at 740 South Wabash Avenue. Mr. Selimos owned the original Tom's Restaurant for many years.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, May 31, 1934.

DELIGIANNIS BROTHERS

Greeks of Chicago, as well as those of the Middle Western States, will be able to buy Metaxa Cognac directly from the importing firm of Deligiannis Brothers, in Chicago. This firm is known among the merchants and importers as being one of the highest integrity. Due to their foresight and energy, the Metaxas Liqueurs will become known among the American as well as the Greek people.

The first shipment is on its way from Greece, according to Nicholas Deligiannis, who is now in Greece making large purchases of Greek products.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, May 10, 1934.

HEAD OF CODE COMMITTEE

Mr. Nick Gianoulis, counsel for Raklios and Company, has been elected chairman of the committee of the Chicago territory for formulating a restaurant code. In a future meeting, the members of this committee, which is composed of the leading restaurateurs of the Chicago territory, and on which are the two Greek restaurateurs, C. Terzakis and George Gianas, will determine the regulations and policies which will govern the Chicago restaurants. This committee is under the leadership of Gianoulis.

We are sure that he will handle the formulation of this code with his usual ability and foresight. Since so many of the restaurants in and around Chicago are Greek, it is very fitting that a Greek heads the committee formulating regulations.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, May 5, 1934.

MOVE TO NEW LOCATION

The well-known Confectioners' Buying Association, which is managed by Mr. Peter G. Sikokis, moved its offices to 34 South Water Market Street. The new offices are larger and more modern than the old ones.

Greek Press, Feb. 12, 1934.

NEW MODERN RESTAURANT

The Greek Press, in its sincere interest in the progress and advancement of Greek enterprise, is very happy to announce the opening of a new restaurant.

This restaurant was opened last week on the corner of Oak Street and Michigan Boulevard, and is called the "Ranch Cafe". Its owner, Mr. C. Terzakis, has furnished and decorated the cafe in a manner in keeping with its name. The Cafe resembles an early American ranch with modern conveniences. It represents the best of its kind, and Mr. Terzakis deserves much praise for the elaboration of his unusual idea. The decoration of the cafe cost him ten thousand dollars--a sum well spent.

Since, it is situated on Chicago's Gold Coast Mr. Terzakis will, no doubt, be very successful.

Greek Press, Jan. 4, 1934.

. NEW GREEK CONCERN

Three well-known Greek men, P. Kontominas, C. Pappas, and P. Malakates, have opened a new concern called "The Old Dutch Flour Company." Its offices and warehouses are at 831 West Polk Street in the building owned by P. Galanopoulos.

Mr. P. Kontominas has been in the flour business for many years, and has a large clientele of fine restaurants which buy all their flour from him. The addition of the other two gentlemen will triple the business because they are both well known and respected by Greek and American businessmen.

WPA (111) pp01 30275

Greek Press, Nov. 23, 1933.

A NEED FOR BUSINESS TRAINING

Since the closing of the Chicago World's Fair, a large number of Greek businessmen in the city, whose business had increased during the Fair, have complained of a sizable drop in their profits. They blame this slump on the general economic condition of the nation, and they sit idly by, watching their stores drift against the rocks of failure.

It has never occurred to them to improve conditions by improving themselves. Modernization, synchronization, new ideas, and new systems are unknown, quantities to a great many Greek entrepreneurs. That is why the Greek Chamber of Commerce and various other Greek organizations and clubs in the city should do some worth-while things--such as giving lectures and conducting classes on business management and methods--instead of expending their energy in arranging dances.

If these classes were provided, there would be no excuse for the backwardness

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Greek Press, Nov. 23, 1933.

and stagnation of the Greeks in business. There are thousands of things they could be taught in relation to their occupations that would be of great benefit. And we have a few persons who are capable of providing the necessary instruction.

Greek Press, Nov. 2, 1933.

### ATHENIAN CAFE

The Greek cafe, situated at 214 North Dearborn Street, is well known to Greeks, and Americans as well. It is owned by the Psiharis brothers, who have been the proprietors for over thirty years. The fame of its cuisine and its service has made the Greek cafe known over the entire nation. Each dinner hour finds it packed with gourmets of every nationality. The Psiharis management has retained the typical European atmosphere and service that cannot be found elsewhere. A few months ago the entire building was remodeled and modernized so that now it presents an entirely new appearance. Everything was done to insure the comfort of the customer. Along with all the other changes made, it was deemed wise to change the name to "The Athenian Cafe". The date of the opening night is November 4, and the proud owners invite all their friends and customers to visit them then. The opening will be a very festive affair. Music and other entertainment will be provided.



Proodos-(Progress), Oct. 31, 1933.

THE PENNY CAFETERIAS



About six months ago, Mr. George Kouretsos and Mr. Peter Demetropoulos opened their first restaurant at 436 North Clark Street, featuring low prices. This restaurant was formerly owned by Mr. Demetropoulos and Mr. Mermegas.

Since that time, more than six similar restaurants have been opened by them, and other business enterprizes.

It seems that the public likes these "penny cafeterias," as they are called, because they sell foodstuffs from one penny and up.

No doubt this system is successful, and especially now, when the public wants wholesome food at low prices, which these restaurants can furnish by eliminating extra overhead expenses, and depend on the volume of business for their profits.

Others who have seen the advantages of this system and have opened penny

Proodos-(Progress), Oct. 31, 1933.



cafeterias are: Mr. George Vrahos on Wabash Avenue, and Mr. Sicoke and Company on Wilson Avenue and Broadway.

Mr. George Kouretsos thinks that during this depression the customers like to have food at low prices with no expensive, luxurious service. That is why small capital invested for the satisfaction of the customer is better than the luxurious decorations of the dining rooms, and other expensive furniture, which only enrich the Jewish furnishing houses, and for which the public paid at the higher priced meals.

Here is another good opportunity for the Greeks to serve the public, and not give the impression that they rob their customers. Mr. Kouretsos and his organization point the way.

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Proodos (Progress), Oct. 31, 1933.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GREEK RESTAURATEURS AND ITS  
TROUBLES

In this great City of Chicago, where more than 2,000 Greek businesses were flourishing sometime ago, regardless of how many are left now, there the greatest need for an organization such as the American Restaurant organization.

But as happens with all Greek organizations, and especially the commercial ones, the interest of the members is in conflict with that of the ambitious and unscrupulous officials who run the organizations.

And this is natural, because the able and honest are not interested and do not care to be elected by improper methods, so the self-seekers get together and at the proper time vote for each other. They can in this manner control the election of the officers and manipulate the affairs of the organization.

Proodos (Progress), Oct. 31, 1933.

By these methods the frivolous and unscrupulous are elected to the various offices and eventually destroy the organization, though for some time they pose as persons of importance.

It is certain that something similar happened to the Greek Restaurant Association of Chicago, the plights and troubles of which are many and of such great variety that we can not report them all, but we note a few. Outstanding is that of Mr. De Stefano, the lawyer, who collected a judgment of \$500 against the organization. The newly retained, organizer-secretary, by breaking the agreements of his predecessors, about the service and the office, was responsible for that judgement.

On this occasion we recall the clever deed of some grafters who ransacked the treasury of the Greek Restaurant organization of Detroit, by promising



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to stop the famous speakeasies from serving meals, because it was against the interests of the restaurants. They got away with about \$2,000 by duping the officials.

The Chicago notorious secretary, for the past few years has been organizing Greek Restaurant organizations, and while directing them as executive secretary, has with the very well known method of confederates and the pre-arranged programs, drawn many victims into his net. To form a vague idea of the plight and conditions prevailing at the affairs of the organization, not to term them otherwise, we report an incident which came under our personal observation.

Mr. Andrew Anastassakes, who runs the Palace Restaurant, at 614 So. Wells St., sent his check for dues to the organization, and after a few days a committee visited him to remind him of unpaid dues.



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Mr. Anastassakes presented them the check duly paid by the bank. On examination it was found that it was indorsed by the G. T. Restaurant of Mr. Terzakes, the president of the organization.

We do not want to insinuate embezzlement or fraudulent withdrawals of money, but this organization cannot be considered a serious and important association when the president cashes the checks of the organization and no mention of it appears in the records.

If Mr. Terzakes, or his restaurant took possession of that check properly, or if it was cashed by them for the benefit of the organization, a record ought to have been kept of such transactions so no collectors would be sent out for another payment.

This is one incident known to us; we do not know if there are more but if so we will be glad to report them, but organizations of this kind with such



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systems of accounting gives cause and justifies all kinds of rumors about its officials and those who are interested in it.

Furthermore, men like Mr. Terzakes, as businessmen ought to have a better sense of honor and dignity than to allow themselves to be criticized for matters like that, even if it was a mistake that a check of the organization was mixed up in his own account; or that he cashed the check and did not turn in the money!

These, and the like, are the incidents which blacken the reputation and the esteem of the associations and the officials who run them, so the public looks upon them with contempt.

We want to believe and be sure, that the recently elected new personnel of the organization will be more careful, and will not give cause for criticisms like that at the expense of the association. Concerning its secretary much is said and rumored to the effect that he is always working to turn the organization members to become Bolsheviks instead of working for their own interest.





Proodos, (Progress) Aug. 1933.

NEW ENTERPRISES

p.4. That the public likes the system of profit-sharing cafeterias lately established by Messrs. Panos Bemetrakopoulos of Sparta, for thirty years a resident of Chicago, and George Kouretsos of Tsipiana, who has had more than twenty years' experience in the restaurant business, is evident from the fact that they have opened three of them since last March.

Mr. Kouretsos states that experience has taught him what the public wants, and that he tries to satisfy it. He also says that recent government measures have not affected these cafeterias at all.

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Greek Press, July 20, 1933.

### BUSINESS METHODS

In general, the Greek stores of this city are doing more business now than during the previous two years. This improvement is a natural condition resulting from a general upswing in the economic world; it is not due to any unusual ability shown by our businessmen. Despite their claims, we all know that they have not put any new ideas into practice which have resulted in better business. They have not gotten together to form a strong organization.

Each Greek enterprise in Chicago continues to be the result of one man's labor, and when that man dies or retires the enterprise dies with him. The miracles we boast of when we speak of our success in the economic world are miracles which have been accomplished single-handedly. And these so-called miracles are not miracles at all; they are simply the results of hard and unending toil which have led

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to a modicum of success. We do not have one successful firm that will live on after its founder is forgotten....The reason for this is not the lack of opportunity for the creation of such business organizations; it lies in the failure of Greek businessmen to appreciate the factors necessary to create a successful business and to expand that business into a powerful organization. We refuse to reform ourselves, and, worst of all, we do not allow anyone else to point out our deficiencies.

Unfortunately those who come in contact with Greek businessmen find them undesirable to deal with. This fact is generally accepted by all of us, but not one of us believes it to be true of himself. It is much easier to delude ourselves into believing that we are practically perfect and that our competitors are all at fault. The truth of the matter is that, although we have many noble characteristics, we have even a larger number of mean and petty traits. If we wish to achieve lasting success in the business world, our pettiness must be removed or overcome.

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Greek Press, June 29, 1933.

M & L UTILITIES CORPORATION

The Greek concern known as the M & L Utilities Corporation, 29 South Halsted Street, was founded about four months ago. Its organizers are two Greeks held in high esteem in the business world. Both Nicholas Mihalopoulos and Charles Levathitos have been in business for many years and are progressive and up-to-date in their methods. Mr. Levathitos was associated for many years with a large manufacturing concern that sold restaurant and store equipment.....

We are sure that this newly organized concern will be able to serve Greek businessmen in an efficient and profitable manner. A buyer can profit from the experienced advice of this concern and be sure he is getting the finest type of equipment for a restaurant, lunchroom, meatmarket, or barroom.

This Greek concern has been given the exclusive right to sell and install the Commercial oil ranges.....In order better to serve their clients, this firm has

Greek Press, June 29, 1933.

engaged the services of L. W. Newbre, who is one of the finest store designers in Chicago. He was formerly employed for many years by the firm of Peppas & Alex. The M & L Corporation has a complete line of samples in its display room. It is open at all times. Both partners will be happy to serve the public in every possible manner.

The Greek Press is very proud of this new concern and its organizers.

Greek Press, June 15, 1933.

NEW GREEK RESTAURANT

An addition to the many Greek business houses on Halsted Street was made last Saturday. It is a restaurant at 528 South Halsted. It is called the Tri-Motto. This restaurant supplies a long-felt need because people employed in that neighborhood have been unable to find a clean, yet economical place in which to eat.

The Tri-Motto is up-to-date and attractive. It features both Greek and American cuisine. It is managed by a capable restaurateur, W. G. Bakon. This restaurant is a credit to the Greek people, and we hope it will be a great success.

Greek Press, June 15, 1933.

GREEK SHOE-MAKING SCHOOL MOVES

The well-known Constantine Gousias, who owns the shoe-making school at 7 West Division Street, has succeeded in renting the building at 27 South Wells Street. He was forced to move because of lack of space for new machines.

The new quarters occupy four floors. The first will be used for the actual manufacture of shoes. The second and third floors will house the school, which has been in existence since 1927. Mr. Gousias has purchased much machinery of the latest type to be installed in his new location.

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Greek Press, June 8, 1933.

[GREEK RESTAURANT MEN'S CLUB]

The Greek Restaurant Men's Club of Chicago is to be commended for its active campaign to enroll new members. Every Greek restaurateur ought to belong to this organization. It can be of great benefit to its members in their economic and social existence. This union can protect their individual interests, and it will prove a good weapon against the depression and its ill effects.

The Greek Press is very much in favor of the Club and will support it wholeheartedly.

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Greek Press, Apr. 20, 1933.

MAJESTIC THEATER OWNED BY GREEKS

The Greeks of Chicago will be happy to learn that the Majestic Theater, on Monroe Street, has been taken over by....the well-known businessmen, Mr. T. Vallos and Mr. [E. A.] Gregory. After having been closed for a time for refurnishing and redecoration, the theater was reopened to the public last Saturday afternoon.

Our pride is justified because it is no small accomplishment to acquire one of the largest theaters in the Loop. The two owners have been in the theater business a long time and have been very successful.

The Majestic will feature first-run pictures and the best vaudeville shows.

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Greek Press, Apr. 20, 1933.

OPENING OF AN UNUSUAL RESTAURANT

The progressive Mr. T. J. Paganis recently opened his new restaurant at 1011 North State Street. This place is unique among Greek dining establishments.

Its atmosphere is old Russian, and it has been named the "Volga". The employees all wear the traditional and beautiful Russian peasant dress. The furnishings are in the authentic Russian style; they make one forget he is in America.

Mr. Paganis deserves hearty congratulations for this new achievement. The entire Greek community benefits from such a progressive venture.

Greek Press, Apr. 6, 1933.

### LEKAS AND DRIVAS

We have followed the progress of certain Greek firms with a great deal of pride. They have steadfastly fought the depression and its terrible havoc. An outstanding example of this fierce resistance is provided by the Chicago firm, Lekas and Drivas. This establishment was incorporated about two or three years ago for the sole purpose of serving Greek stores and communities in the Central and Western States.

The house of Lekas and Drivas has been familiar to American Greeks for the last forty years. Its honesty and efficient management has made it an exemplary organization. Since the time of its incorporation, this firm, managed by Nicholas Lekas, has broadened the scope of its activity. Today, the mark "Lekas and Drivas", appears on many Greek products indispensable to Greek dinner menus. Housewives have implicit faith in products bearing this mark because they know from experience that it signifies a high standard rigidly maintained.

The fact that the business of this firm is continually increasing despite the present economic depression, is sufficient justification for our pride in this company.

Greek Press, Mar. 23, 1933.

OFFICIAL INSTALLATION CEREMONIES OF GREEK BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

The official installation of the officers of the Greek-American Business Association was held last Sunday afternoon. The ceremony took place in the presence of many visitors in the Greek Club of Mr. M. Economides.

The president, Mr. P. Bougas, thanked the friends and members of the organization for their attendance and asked that a blessing be given. This was done by the Reverend A. Demakopoulos of the Holy Trinity Church, assisted by the cantors, P. Tsigaras and Th. Spyropoulos.

The Reverend Demakopoulos then spoke about the gains to be derived from such a fine business organization and urged all Greek merchants on Halsted Street to join. He was followed by Dr. N. Salopoulos, who has been made an honorary member of this organization. Speeches were also made by Paul Demos, well-known lawyer, and Paul Javaras.

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Refreshments and entertainment brought the affair to an end.

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Greek Press, Feb. 16, 1933.

GREEK MERCHANTS OF HALSTED STREET  
FORM A BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

The much-discussed formation of an organization of Greeks in business on Halsted Street from Randolph Street to Roosevelt Road has become a reality. First, all Greek proprietors were contacted to determine whether or not such an organization was desired. This was followed by a series of meetings held at the Greek Club of Mr. Mimis Economides. Problems were discussed, future plans were laid, and a board of directors was elected.

These gentlemen met in the offices of Mallars and Sias last Tuesday and elected their officers. P. Bougas was elected president; D. Panagakis, vice-president; James Passialis, treasurer; and Th. Haliotis, secretary. The directors are Messrs. Mouzakeotis, Orologas, Tsouloufis, and Kaisaris.

These men will make plans for the promotion of good will toward Greek

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merchants and for the increase of their patronage.

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Greek Press, Feb. 2, 1933.

THE GREEK RESTAURANTS OF CHICAGO

by

G. Halepas

The subject under discussion is one that has always been of profound interest to me. I have written and spoken about it every time I have had the opportunity.....But I have not written about the problems of the Greek restaurant men of Chicago merely because of an egotistical desire to see my name in print.....

Unfortunately, in an effort to keep from hurting my fellow countrymen, I have shut my eyes to their obvious deficiencies, and have spoken softly at times when only the blunt truth should have been said.

.....

But all individuals cannot possibly have the moral strength and the ability to analyze plain truths in their writings. Only such men as Clemenceau in his Free Man and Gavrilides in his Acropolis can write bare truths and make them

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understandable and tolerable to all..... Moses was a great leader when he ascended Mount Sinai; but he became more admirable and greater in moral stature when he broke the tablets of the Ten Commandments over the heads of the unbelievers.

Each time the press has dealt with the varied social problems confronting the Greek people, it has used a hypocritical, cowardly approach. We Greek journalists have endeavored to flatter and comfort the reader at times when our pens should have been used as cudgels. We have called him Omogeny [meaning of the same birth or one of us], and have told him he was doing well and was a super-patriot, without seeking to help him attain the status which we ourselves bestowed upon him.

Let us return to the original subject. Immediately after the war, while I was editing a magazine, I happened to visit in Cleveland, Ohio. I was the guest of Mr. Philip Peppas, of the firm Peppas and Alex. He took me with him to the meeting of the American Restaurant Association. There, in that meeting, I heard

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the doom of the Greek restaurant men pronounced.

There was not even one Greek member of that organization, so there was no one to contradict or deny the statements made by various members. The Association has refused membership to Greek restaurateurs on the ground that the Greeks respect "quantity" rather than "quality".

I returned to Chicago and wrote many articles in the magazine, playing upon the dangers and heartbreaks the Greeks were bringing upon themselves by continuing along the road of apathy and indifference, and by refusing to form themselves into a strong, unified body. Later, no longer having my own organ, I used the columns of the National Herald, the Daily, .....

Now I seek to unburden myself again--this time bluntly and unsparingly. "History," says an English historian, "is a record of civilizations that have developed in adversity and died under the weight of their own fat. With success came softness and degeneration. The tragedy hidden in every success lies in the fact

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that men simply will not keep their weapons polished in times of peace."

The story of a nation can also be the story of an individual, because a group of individuals forms a nation. As individual units you have fought a hard battle to achieve economic security. You have conquered and have made marked and enviable progress not, however, as a result of planning and of thought, but as a result of chance and circumstance. You have forgotten that the days following the victory are more trying than those before the battle. And that is the greatest tragedy that can befall a human being. It is necessary that you attune yourselves to the spirit of the day. What was good and beneficial ten years ago has ceased to be of any value today. Each year brings new changes in thought, action, and attitudes.

I know that no one cares to be told he is wrong. But each logical human being admits that to err is human, and that we are all apt to be wrong at some time or other. It is natural for men of our race to resent criticism of their actions and conduct. Let us remember, however, that although Lincoln dearly

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loved his own plan, he appreciated the fact that Stanton often had a better one.

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John the Theologian, who founded the Church of **Ephesus**, was in the habit of saying to his students each time he came before them, "My children, love one another." When he was asked why he kept repeating the same phrase over and over, he answered, "If my advice is taken, there is sufficient justification for the repetition".

Basing my own actions upon this bit of philosophy, I, too, keep repeating a piece of advice to my fellow countrymen in the restaurant business: "Unite, organize yourselves--upon this does your salvation depend."

Immediately after the war, this country underwent a great many changes in attitudes and customs. New thoughts and ideals swept through the business world.



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But, unfortunately, the Greek businessmen remained blind to the changes going on around them. No effort was made to assimilate the new concepts. To rid ourselves of this blindness, our eyes must be fitted with spectacles which our opticians are not in a position to prescribe. They can only examine the eye and remedy its defects. But our trouble is more deep-seated and harder to cure because it is in the mechanism called the "Mind".

Your mental powers have diminished because yours was an undersized, undeveloped, pulpy brain, continually shrinking for lack of mental 'daily dozens'. Your minds need daily exercise if they are to function efficiently. The mind has to be educated just as do all the other organs of the body if it is to serve its purpose. You have let your mental faculties rust and deteriorate from lack of use. Your eyes have seen many things changing all around you, but they could not help you because "the mind commands and the senses or organs obey". You resemble the blind who walk in total darkness.

"There is a sure cure for every ill and ailment," and in this case strong



Greek Press, Feb. 9, 1933.

determination and good judgment are needed if a cure is to be effected. So far, none of you have had either of these prerequisites, for the simple reason that you are not in step with the times. Such synchronization demands organization and systematic methods. In the midst of changed attitudes around you, you have remained stubborn and resistant. There is a decided resemblance between you and Rostand's rooster. You sit in your little stores and feel that you only have to crow a little to cause the sun of your success and security to rise in the heavens.

And if someone who happens to have foresight enough to see the dangers ahead warns you and tells you to organize and to synchronize yourselves, he is looked upon askance. The truth disturbs the peace of your slumbers and the light hurts your eyes, so accustomed to darkness. Without being Mohammedans, you unwaveringly believe in kismet completely overlooking the advice of the ancient Greeks who said, "To achieve success use your mind and your hands".

You have achieved certain possessions by virtue of chance or sheer luck; and an

Greek Press, Feb. 9, 1933.

indifferent attitude will cause them all to be taken from you. Most of you have spent from twenty-five to thirty years in America. Nevertheless, your line of thinking is no different now than it was when you sat on the front step of your native village home and meditated. The surrounding environment has not influenced you in the slightest degree. It does not seem as if you had spent twenty-five hours in this country.

After all, of what benefit is the daylight to the blind? What difference does it make to the world if you have lived here twenty years or twenty minutes if you are in no way sensitive to your environment and are blind to golden opportunities? Someone once said, "A man can learn twice as much from defeat as he can from victory". Even this saying means nothing to most of you. None of you chose to learn when you were victorious and had power. Why don't you have sense enough to arouse yourselves now--when you are in grave economic danger?

Circumstances at the time of your successes were calling in stentorian tones,

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"Unity! Organization! Synchronization!" The same call is being made now, when you are on the brink of failure, and when business the world over is in a state of depression.

.....

Do you not realize the precariousness of your position? Remaining as you are now--unorganized and divided among yourselves--you are in no position to advance or even remain stationary. How can one win a battle against aeroplanes, submarines, and other modern instruments of warfare if he is armed with only a prehistoric club or some other outmoded weapon?

.....

Unless you do something drastic about this intolerable situation immediately the utterance of Gavrilides [an Athenian journalist] will become the inscription upon your tombstones: "Wake up, bedraggled Hellenism of America! You emigrated from your sunny fatherland to America--the land of opportunity. The main purpose thus far seems to have been: to labor at the hardest tasks which help

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Greek Press, Feb. 9, 1933.

build the nation, to pay high rents and help the real-estate salesmen, and to sit idle, content with your lot, while the Jews become millionaires. And you shall pass on without having left a footprint of your existence upon the sands of time for the following generations to see."

You must unite! Each drop of water flowing over Niagara is in itself incapable of generating power, but all the water drops falling together produce enormous quantities of power. That potential power causes towns and cities to grow. It creates light and energy and promotes industrial growth. This example, taken from Nature--which has no logic--should prove my oft-repeated contention.

Proodos-(Progress), Aug. 3, 1932.

KOLLIAS BROTHERS



Among those of our countrymen who have succeeded, and enjoy the high esteem of the community, are Kollias Brothers, who operate the bakery and grocery store at the intersection of Polk and Halsted Streets.

Anthony, one of the brothers, came to this country in 1902, the other two, Christ and Panagiotis came in 1903. Through their cooperation and industry, they have succeeded, and are among the most well-to-do-Greeks here. They own the grocery and bakery store, also the building in which this business is located, besides other property they control together.

The influence of Kollias Brothers began when Christ Kollias, with his gang of strike-breakers broke a strike in a railroad company. After this, the company gave him the privilege of supplying the labor for its needs in reward for his success in breaking that strike.

Mr. Christ Kollias is now the manager of all enterprizes of the family, which is distinguished for loyalty, cooperation, and brotherly love.

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Proodos-(Progress), Aug. 3, 1932.

ANOTHER GREEK ENTERPRIZE

At the corner of Bryn Mawr Avenue and Sheridan Road the magnificent restaurant, "Paradise," is located under the ownership and the management of Messrs. Polymeres Socrates and Spyros Zotos.

At this restaurant, they give away an automobile, every day, following the example first instituted by the Proodos which also gives away automobiles as prizes.





Proodos (Progress) July 27, 1932.

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DEMETRIOS PASSALES, FOUNDER AND MANAGER OF THE ARCADIA BAKERY COMPANY

p. 3.--One of the eminent pioneers among the Greeks of Chicago who come from Tegea is Mr. Demetrios Passales. Mr. Passales was among the earliest Greek settlers in Chicago. He comes from the village of Marikion in Tegea and migrated to America after the national disaster of 1897.

Mr. Passales and Mr. Geo. Kopita are now owners of the oldest Greek bakery in Chicago, the Arcadia. Mr. Passales had numerous adventures in the first years of his life here. He founded the Arcadia Bakery in 1905 in partnership with two others, Mr. Antonios Karnetos and Mr. Emmanuel Kontoyanne, the bakery was then at Aberdeen and Polk streets. In a short time, Mr. Passales was forced to buy out his partners and operate the bakery alone. In 1912 he took Mr. Kopitas as partner and the bakery was removed to its present location on Blue Island avenue.



Proodos, (Progress), July 27, 1932.

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Mr. Passales has always longed to visit his dear old country but on account of many adversities and obstacles in business has been unable to gratify his wish to make this journey. We heartily desire that he may take a vacation trip to Greece so that he may enjoy some rest and recreation and visit the scenes of his boyhood.

Proodos (Progress), July 27, 1932.

CHICAGO'S SOCIETY COLUMN

GREEK ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PIER.

p. 3.--Perhaps few of our countrymen know that we Greeks can give entertainments in the cool breezes of the Municipal Pier in accordance with our ways and customs. This is a privilege, and it is especially so because our friend Tom Droulias, who hails from Piraeus, is operating the Pier Restaurant, and so he can serve all Greeks who wish to avail themselves of the accommodations on the Pier.

At any rate, Mr. Droulias is availing himself of them and last Monday the Pier was the scene of his Greek hospitality, for he served a banquet to some fifty friends of his to celebrate the fact that he had picked a winning horse.

Among those who attended the banquet were Dr. Antoniou, Elias Diakoniviakes, Ang. Drakopoulos, Mr. De Metz, Nick Vasilakos, Demosthenes Kosmopoulos, Tom Maroudas, P. Trougas, Tom Kioupis, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Derveris, Mr. and Mrs.





Proodos (Progress), July 27, 1932.

Panos Papaioannou, Miss Helene Filiote, Mr. and Mrs. Paraskeuopoulou, Const. Antonopoulos, Miss Pantaze, P. Paulos, Mr. Salapatas, and Geo. Klouras.

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**AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.**

p. 3.--Among those who seek the cool and refreshing breezes of summer resorts to avoid the heat of the city are those below listed who with their families are enjoying their vacations at John Maglaris's Emery Fruit Farm resort.

Const. Karydes, A. Stergiou, Bas. Englezos, Dem. Karakatshneos, the Nikolopoulos brothers, and N. Roussos.

A short distance away from the Emery resort is the Riviera resort owned by A. Fasseas, where several of our compatriots are spending their vacations.

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Proodos (Progress), July 20, 1932.

### KOUTOUMANOS BROTHERS

p.1--Among the many Greek immigrants who have come to Chicago and settled are the Koutoumanos brothers, who were the first Greeks to establish a tobacco factory here. All four brothers are experts in the art of making cigarettes and curing tobacco.

In 1910 they founded a small business at 727 South Halsted street and they now operate a good-sized factory at 742 South Halsted street, where they manufacture cigars and cut tobacco fine for cigarettes. They sell the El Rodeo and the Capita cigars even now, when the depression has hurt all business.

Of the brothers George came to America first in 1905; Anastasios followed in 1906, and Panagiotes in 1907. The youngest brother, Polyzoos, arrived in 1910, and in that year they founded their tobacco business.

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Another admirable characteristic of the Koutomanos family is that all four brothers and their families live together and work together, a unique example of the unity and independence of the Greek family and of the Greek spirit of loyalty and family love.

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Saloniki, Dec. 5, 1931

PIONEERS OF THE GREEK COMMUNITY IN CHICAGO  
By Dr. Volicos

p. 3.- The pioneers of the present Greek Community in Chicago came much earlier than 1870. They were men of the sea. All of them spoke many languages as well as they did English, due to their work which took them everywhere. They were closely associated with Italians, as they spoke Italian. As a rule, they were mistaken for Italians. But soon other Greeks came, especially Lacedaemons and Arcadians. Following the proclivities of the pioneers, the new-comers began to sell fruit, candy and flowers in the streets of Chicago, at first using push-carts, and later on horses and buggies. The Greek community was established and was composed entirely of peddlers.

The Spartans began to predominate in these three lines of business and soon, due to their shrewdness and keen observation, discovered (or stole)





Saloniki, Dec. 5, 1931

a secret method of making candy. Until then, they had to purchase their candy from Jews and Italians. As soon as the method of candy-making became known, the majority of the Spartans spread all over the city and a confectionery sprang up on every busy corner. Little by little the Jews and the Italians were frozen out of the candy business. Other Spartans came, learned the trade of candy-making and, in a short time, every city in America had one or more Greek confectionery stores.

Noted among the old timers was Uncle Constantine, who spent his entire fortune in helping his compatriots to be established in business, Nick Lazarakos, John Prokos, Papageorge, John Vlachandreas, Poulis from Corfu, Anast. Manousos, the old man, Poulos, who never left the saloon bar, Basil Zepos, who liked the American dances.

But what a difference there is today! In my next article I will endeavor to picture the evolving stages of progress of the Greek Community in Chicago.

Saloniki, Dec. 5, 1931

NEW GREEK BAKERY

p. 5.- A group of fifty Greeks, friends of the two proprietors, John Mathiopoulos and N. Petros, paid high tribute in a festival to Dionysos, for the success of the new bakery shop opened by these partners.

In order to make the grand affair successful, Peter Vournas and his orchestra were present to make melody reverberate through the spacious area of the new bakery.

The place, 2425 North Crawford Avenue, besides its crisp bread, has modernly prepared sweet rolls, pies, cakes, and similar restaurants goods.



Saloniki, Oct. 17, 1931

NEW GREEK RESTAURANT

p. 5.- The well known brothers, William and Gust Athens, opened their second restaurant, last week, at 4106 Sheridan Road, under the name Crescent.

The installing of equipment and interior decoration was done by C. H. Hechinger Store Fixture Co., and under the supervision of Panagiotis Moundreas, Manager of the Greek department.



Saloniki, Oct. 10, 1931

NEW GREEK BUSINESS

p. 5.- The enterprising Mitchell Brothers, with Nicholas Ganas, has opened another restaurant under the name Purple Inn, in Evanston.

The equipment and the interior decoration of the Purple Inn are up-to-date. The progressive Greeks are congratulated for their remarkable systemizing of their restaurant business.



Saloniki, Sept. 26, 1931

NEW GREEK BUSINESS

p. 5.- The newly organized Greek firm, Zees Coffee Co., has begun to function in supplying restaurants with coffee.

The Manager of the new Company is Mr. Zees, who for many years was employed by the big Coffee firm, Becharas Bros. The offices and shop of the new company are at 2625 Lawrence Ave.

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Saloniki, Aug. 29, 1931, p. 8

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GREEK COMPETITION.

It is with sadness that I write this article. But after all it may be a lesson to the Greek merchants who, in the future may avoid the destructiveness of such a competition.

In one of the suburban towns of Chicago a German confectionery was thriving with business. A roaming Greek with an eye on the same business, after revisiting and for many days watching the German confectionery, decided to establish a Greek store opposite the German's place. The German knowing that the town was too small to profitably support two confectioneries offered his place to the aspiring Greek. The Greek being "wise" and young ignored the sensible proposition of the German and opened an up to date store. The German lost his trade to the young Greek. The German's accumulated capital was exhausted, in an effort to keep his place open. A Jew, friend to whom the German went for financial assistance, advised the old German neither to worry nor borrow money, but to sell his place on installments to any Greek and at any price.

Saloniki, Aug. 29, 1931.

GREEK

The German confectionery, on secured notes, was sold to a Greek from Chicago, who had picked up the advertisement from this paper. The new owner of the German place after spending some of his money for alterations, etc., began a destructive competition with the other Greek across the street. "Greek against Greek," the cunning Jew was smiling and assuring his German friend that the ultimate outcome of his foxy scheme was just around the corner.

The Persians in ancient wars did not feel the fury of Greek wrath, because when defeated they abandoned their arms and riches and went back to Persia, thus saving part of their army. But in Greek fighting Greek, there is not retreat. It is ultimate destruction. The war did not last very long and the little town enjoyed it.



Saloniki, Aug. 29, 1931.

GREEK

Nowhere in the country could we buy as good and as cheap candy as you could buy there, in the battle of the Greek candy-men.



The first candy man closed his doors and then the second Greek lost his place to the German, who with his Jewish friend was ready to foreclose on the Greek, for failure to meet payments on his mortgage.

Both of the Greeks departed conjuring mortals and immortals! The Jew, undoubtedly, got the fixtures of the first Greek for a song, and also undoubtedly for as long as he lives, a daily ice cream soda from his German friend.

The above war of extermination of the two Greeks must be heeded if we do not wish to realize the same result again.

II A 2

GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 22, 1931.

A GREEK BOUGHT THE SUNKIST PIE COMPANY.



The well-known enterprising Greek, Geo. M. Harris, after many negotiations has purchased the Sunkist Pie Company.

This progressive Greek, with his brother, founded the Harris Brothers Pie Company in 1921. This enterprise in a few years enlarged its shops, absorbed another company (The Pie Bakeries of America) and eventually became one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the whole country.

Many good wishes to these enterprising Greeks.

II A 2

Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931, p. 5

GREEK

N. GAVARIS AND SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE CO. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. N. Gavaris, who for years deals in insurance was appointed manager of the office of the Security Life Insurance Company. The company's office is 105 West Madison St.



II A 2  
IV

Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931, p. 5

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**RAKLIOS AND CO. OPENS ITS 31ST RESTAURANT.**

The well-known Greek firm of Raklios & Company, opened last week a new restaurant at the Steuben Club Bldg. Randolph and Wells Sts.

With the opening of the new store the company raises its number of stores to thirty-one.

II A 2

II D 1

Saloniki, July 11, 1931, p. 2



CHECKER TAXI CO. AND THE GREEKS.

It is interesting to know that 375 Greeks are members of the great family of the Checker Taxi Co., and that Antonios Thanos is one of the supervisors of the concern.

The name Checker is interwoven with all the movements of the majority of the Greek societies, and the firm is always generous to the philanthropic activities of these organizations.

II A 2  
II A 1

GREEK



Saloniki, June 13, 1931

GREEK PHARMACIST MANAGES A WALGREEN DRUG STORE

p. 5.- John Kominakis, chemist and pharmacist, is appointed manager of the Walgreen chain drug store, at the North West corner of Halsted and Harrison Streets.

At the same store another Greek, Constantine Vakalos, works as a clerk. Constantine is the son of the pharmacist, Mr. Vakalos.

(Full)

II A 2



GREEK

Saloniki, June 6, 1931.

ARRIVAL OF MR. KOKINATOS.

J. Kokinatos, sponsor and organizer of the Chicago branch of the Bank of Athens and now a cashier of the branch in New York, has arrived in Chicago to temporarily fill the place of D. Poulakis, Manager of the Chicago branch, who has left for a trip in the country.

Mr. Kokinatos, a former citizen of Chicago, is known for his preponderance in banking affairs, and his many friends are delighted to hear of his return to Chicago.



II A 2



GREEK

Saloniki, May 23, 1931.

LEKAS AND DRIVAS BRANCH IN CHICAGO.

The well known Greek firm, Lekas and Drivas, importers of Greek products, in New York, owing to its program of expansion has opened a branch here, at 801 W. Randolph Street.

II A 2

Saloniki, May 2, 1931, p. 4



GREEK

DANCE OF THE RESTAURANT KEEPERS.

The American Restaurant Association gives its annual dance, May 17th, at the La Salle Hotel.

The dance is predicted to be a success, owing to the number of tickets already sold (2,500).

Saloniki, Apr. 11, 1931, p. 5

GREEK ENTERPRISE



To the long line of Greek restaurants, one more is added named, Harrison, and situated at the South-east corner of W. Harrison Street and Wabash Avenue.

The interior decorating, and the selection of equipment, of the Harrison Restaurant, were skillfully presented by the Greek concern of Pepas and Alex Co.

The harmonious effect of the decoration and appropriate installation of modern equipment render the new restaurant, pleasant and inviting.

The proprietors are Messrs. John Besas, Harry Besas, Peter Papas, Theodore Papas, Henry Anderson.

Saloniki, Feb. 21, 1931, p. 5

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FROM THE GREEK ENTERPRISES

Mr. Evangelus Karras has opened a very modern fruit store at 116 S. Wabash Ave. under the title "Palmer House Fruit Shop."

The best and rarest fruits can be found in the Palmer House Fruit Shop.

Saloniki, Feb. 14, 1931, p. 2



STEFANO BROTHERS' NEW CIGARETTES-"SMILES"

"Hamogelia", meaning, "Smiles", are the new cigarettes put on the market by the Greek tobacco firm of Stefano Bros.

The main office of the firm is in Philadelphia. The reputable Stefano Bros. are known all over the world as tobacconists "par excellence". Their secret method of blending tobacco has made them famous.

II A 2

GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 24, 1931, p. 2

COLONIAL PIE COMPANY.



A group of enterprising Greeks of Chicago have organized a company known as the Colonial Pie Co.

The installation of the new machinery and other necessary things for making pies and cakes will be completed within a few days.

The site of the Colonial Pie Co. is at 2632 N. Washington St.

Greek Press, Jan. 15, 1931



**JAMES NICHOLS ENTERS LINEN MANUFACTURING**

p. 5.- The Greeks of Chicago beside being successful in establishing and maintaining themselves in many thousands of retail stores of various lines, for many years, have also progressed as manufacturers, supplying their customers with different kinds of commodities. Lines, that the Greeks handle in a wholesale way, are: ice cream, dairies, laundries, metals, glass, paper, etc., and in them many hundreds of Greeks are working.

One line that the Greeks overlooked was the manufacturing of linen supplies for their restaurant's great need. Because of this great need, the well known James Nicholepoulos (James Nichols), for many years in Chicago and owner of The Nichols Laundry Co., recently established The India Garment Mfg. Co., in Milwaukee, with Mavrogenes Bros. as partners.

At their last meeting, the directors elected James Nichols as President. Mr. James Nichols is entitled to the community's sincere congratulations and its wish for the company's speedy expansion.

From now on the Greeks should be proud of getting their supplies from the India Garment Mfg. Co.



Greek Press, Jan. 8, 1931



### THE CHICAGO PIE CO. INSURES ITS EMPLOYEES

p. 3.- The Chicago Pie Co. is well known to the Greeks of Chicago. The company is 100 per cent Greek. It was founded by the very active Photios Karalis and its business radius is expanding every day. Besides its expanding business and activity, the company is taking in consideration the life and security of its employees.

The directors of the Chicago Pie Co. have adopted the modern method of insuring for any eventuality their 75 employes, all Greeks. This group insurance, without doctor's examination, was procured through N. Gavaris, insurance broker.

The company's example, in securing the services of a Greek house, is praiseworthy and should be followed by other Greek companies. Well done.



The Greek Press, Dec. 25, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 4.- For many years proprietors of an excellent restaurant in Oak Park, N. Sistakis and K. Giannopoulos, have opened another at Marion and Lake streets.

This new restaurant is in the heart of Oak Park's business district. It is known as the La Mar and is sure to be a great success.



The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1930

AMERICAN RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION

p. 4.- Elections were held for the coming year and officers are as follows: President, K. Terzakis; vice-president, K. Tripilas; secretary, J. Mathopoulos, and treasurer, D. Chirigos; Committee Chairmen are: A. Patrinos, G. Koliopoulos, S. Tonis, P. Kokonis, P. Kapsalis, K. Notis, G. Katsalis and T. Dimos.



The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 5.- P. Stavropoulos and A. Stamatis have opened a restaurant and candy store on the Northwest corner of Wentworth Ave. and 55th St. We wish them much success in their new enterprise.

II A 2

The Greek Press, Dec. 4, 1930, p. 4



GREEK

**PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.**

Another new restaurant opened its doors yesterday. It is owned by B. Karagiannis and N. Selims at 810 S. Wabash.

The restaurant owned by Mr. Karagiannis which had been situated there for eight years is no more. The new enlarged, modern restaurant has taken its place.

The beautiful furnishings are the work of Pappas and Alex Co., under direct supervision of Mr. Mazarakis.

Their grand opening day was a great success yesterday. We wish them the same success in the future.

The Greek Press, Nov. 27, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 5.- John Kosmas and K. Manolis have opened up a new establishment at 6640 Cottage Grove Avenue. Contrary to the old saying, "When Greek meet Greek they open up a restaurant," they opened up a laundry, not a restaurant.

We wish them much success and progress in the future.



II A 2

The Greek Press, Nov. 6, 1930, p. 5

GREEK

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

The Greeks in Chicago are noted for their many splendid restaurants. One of these is the Union Restaurant in the Loop on Randolph St. It is owned by J. Rodopoulos. In order to further his business, this prominent Greek has rented the first floor for dancing. He has installed a \$30,000 organ there. The second floor which is the restaurant has been re-decorated in the popular French style. We know Mr. Rodopoulos will go far in this new enterprise.







The Greek Press, Sept. 25, 1930.

JOHN VENIZELOS (JOHN MANGEL)

Among the Greeks of Chicago there are a few men who decided the future of the rest of the Greeks who came later. One of these earlier Greeks is the well-known florist from Afisou, Sparta, John Venizelos (Mangel). Mr. Venizelos, one of the first Greeks to come to Chicago, arrived in 1884. During all these years, he has managed to build up one of the largest flower trades in Chicago. He is well-known and well-liked by everybody. His name is always heard in connection with charities and benefits and every year on Good Friday, he decorates the sepulcher of Christ in all the Greek churches.

Every distinguished visitor from Greece receives a beautiful bouquet of flowers from him. When Prime Minister Eleutherios Venizelos was in Chicago his rooms were constantly filled with fresh flowers - a gift from John Venizelos.

The Greek Press, Sept. 25, 1930.

He is very much in demand by the Americans who like the way he decorates church weddings and receptions.

At present Mr. Venizelos lives in Wilmette. His family consists of his wife, a son, and three daughters. We wish him continued progress in the future.

II A 2

GREEK

The Greek Press, Sept. 18, 1930.

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.



Harry Costas has opened a barbecue on the South Side at 1551 Hyde Park. This new business is underneath the station of the Illinois Central Trains. We wish Mr. Costas much progress and success in the future.

II A 2



GREEK

The Greek Press, Aug. 28, 1930.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Be it known to Chicago Greeks that Mrs. P. Demopoulos and Miss K. Kanakis have opened a dressmaking establishment at 903 Sheridan Road. Mrs. Demopoulos is well-known to many Chicagoans for her excellent work. Miss Kanakis has been a designer for many years in Europe and America. She has lately worked for Chicago's Marshall Field and Company.

Telephones are Bittersweet 9737 and 7386.



The Greek Press, Aug. 28, 1930.

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE GREEKS

p. 2.- Greek business men have been having an economic depression for over a year. This phenomenon could not be explained at first. The small business men whose profits were "just enough," thought they could make these small resources work for them in other ways. Being new to the country and reading about huge fortunes shrewd business men were making, they hastened to invest all they could in Wall Street.

As a rule, Greeks are careful of the speculations they make, but for once this rule was tragically broken and at a great cost to them. This sad experience has done us some good. It has shown us the evil of trying to get something for nothing. Work is our only hope.



II A 2

The Greek Press, Aug. 28, 1930.

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.

We are proud to hear that P. G. Demet, P. Shepis, and R. Voutirituas have opened a large and beautiful cafeteria at 22-24 E. Lake Street. This cafeteria comfortably seats 250 people. Food of the best quality is served and prices are reasonable.

The Greek Press, Aug. 21, 1930, p. 5



PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

Known for twenty years to the Greeks of Chicago and other western cities, the Bouris Liner Supply Co. has once again opened its doors at 642 Blue Island Avenue.

Greek restaurateurs, who had used Bouris' tablecloths, napkins, towels, etc. were glad to hear of the firms' revival.

The Company also carries a good line of Baptismal and Greek wedding supplies. We Greeks should continue to support this enterprise as we have in the past.



II A 2

The Greek Press, August 9, 1930, p. 5

GREEK

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

One of the most progressive Greeks in Chicago is Anastasios Pierrakos from Gythio, Lakonia. He came to America when only ten years old and since that time has been employed by the Wabash Railroad Co., where he now holds an important position.

His progress was so rapid that when it was necessary to build a bridge at 75th and Western Avenues, the only person thought of for the position of supervision was Mr. Pierrakos.

The work cost \$2,000,000 and was finished in one year. He received honors and congratulations from all the superior officers for this marvelous work.

II A 2

The Greek Press, August 9, 1930.

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

He is so well thought of that E. Haney, president of the Wabash Co. personally asked him to supervise the building of a reserve station at Polk and Dearborn St. This project will cost \$1,000,000.

Bravo, Mr. Pierrakos!

The Greek Press, July 24, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DEPARTURE

Gus. C. Manos or Maniates of Paleohorio, Kynourias has sailed for Greece to visit friends and relative. Mr. Manos has accumulated a small fortune in the real estate business. He has handled practically all the transactions for Walgreen and Co.

He has made many friends here, and we join them all in wishing Mr. Manos a "bon voyage" and speedy return.

GREEK

The Greek Press, July 24, 1930.

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

The economic situation, it seems, does not stop the Greeks from opening up more restaurants. The newest one, in the center of our city, on Randolph and Wells, is known as Potters' Luncheonette.

It is operated by C. Tsoukalas (Potter) and J. Theodore of Thrace. The fixtures and equipment have been supplied by Peppas & Alex Co. We wish them much success.

II A 2  
III B 2

The Greek Press, July 17, 1930.

ANNOUNCEMENT



Charles Andrews, proprietor of the Grand View Gardens, wishes to announce that aside from gatherings, parties, and baptisms, Sundays have been taken by the following groups:

- July 20--Evergetiki Adelfotis Kioutezon.
- July 27--Messinias Brotherhood.
- Aug. 3--Baltetsian Society.
- Aug. 17--Filekpedivtikos Society "Xenopiton".
- Aug. 24--Pallohoritan Club.
- Aug. 31--Greek Organization
- Sept. 7--Kolokotronis Club.
- Sept. 21--Homer Club.

Saloniki, July 12, 1930

FROM GREEK BUSINESS.



p. 4 Three more, beautiful stores, are added to the Greek business class. The Peterson Restaurant, 1653 W. Van Buren St., owned by Athanasius Petrakis, Fair View Restaurant, 545 S. Wabash Ave., and Century Club Cleaners, 2230 East 71st Sts. owned by Michael Katsaros.

These three stores were planned and equipped by the Greek firm of Koures Store Fixture Co., 1946 Ogden Ave.

The Greek Press, July 3, 1930.

ATLAS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK



p. 5.- The well-known Atlas Exchange National Bank, under Nick Kyriakopoulos, has merged with the West Side National Bank and has moved its offices to the bank building on the corner of Ashland and Roosevelt Road.

The new bank will be known as the West Side Atlas National Bank of Chicago and will keep the same stockholders and customers of the two banks.

The Greek people, former patrons, who for many years have used this bank, will find that the same courtesy and convenience will prevail. There are two new Greek directors on the staff of the bank. Peter Malakates has been with the bank since its establishment and is now vice-president. His co-worker is Michael Hatsos, who also has much knowledge of the banking business.





II A 2  
IV

The Greek Press, June 12, 1930, p. 5

GREEK

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.

Yesterday evening John Raklios & Co. opened another new restaurant. It is located at Halsted and Madison Sts. It surpasses all others in beauty and modern improvements.

Messrs. Raklios, Chronis, Kotsonis, Mitropoulos and Becharas are to be congratulated on this achievement.

II A 2



GREEK

The Greek Press, June 5, 1930.

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.

The progressive and well-known Greeks, A. Torolopoulos and K. Tripilas, owners of the three Washington restaurants, have opened a fourth at 6550 Broadway. The remodeling has been done by P. Moundreas, who is affiliated with C. E. Hecninger and Co.

The Greek Press, May 21, 1930, p. 3

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

H. Blachus and J. Athanasopoulos have opened a restaurant at Blue Island and Garrison in the New Era Building. Such a business was needed in this locality because one had to walk far to find a restaurant serving American food.



II A 2



GREEK

The Greek Press, May 21, 1930.

### RESTAURATEURS DINNER-DANCE

A huge crowd was collected at the La Salle Hotel last Sunday to attend the annual banquet given by the Greek club, American Restaurant Ass'n. of America. All tables were filled with prominent people and well-known faces. Dinner was served at nine and speeches followed. Dancing started at 11 o'clock.

Officers of the club are G. Sotiropoulos, president; K. Tripilan, vice-president; H. Dinos, treasurer; G. Nicholson, secretary; and Messrs. Katasdiman, Kokonin, G. Kolliopoulos, T. Dimos, P. Kapsalis, G. Katsalin, Notin, and Patrino, trustees. They are to be congratulated on this successful affair.

II A 2

III A

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I C

GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, May 17, 1930



### VARIOUS OPINIONS ABOUT OUR PROGRESS

p. 6.- This time I have visited Mr. G. Boukides, florist, opposite the Drake Hotel, who received me with all kindness, and said: "I have noticed various opinions of our fellow-nationals unfolding in the Greek Daily, which seem to stir us to think better, even if we do not try to put our thoughts into effect, immediately. If the Greeks of America succeeds, in time, in bringing up and educating, the new generation with strict Greek customs and habits, I am sure that much good would come.

"If, however, the Greeks waste their time in aimless partisan and ecclesiastical disputes, neglecting themselves and the youth, a few years from now, it will be too late, and our whole national structure of ideals will vanish beneath the crumbled tower of Babel.

"As in our enterprises we must unite in order to survive, and not permit the colossal syndicates to devour us, so with our children we must take action for their breeding and education. Higher school education, business cooperation with Communal, and Ecclesiastical harmony must be the motto of the Greek-Americans.

Chicago Greek Daily, May 17, 1930

"This is what I had to say," said Mr. Boukides, "and now a few words regarding my occupation:

"We are working mostly for the wholesalers, as florists, spending our money in doubtful enterprises. Had a few Greeks united they could have established greenhouses here, or still better, could have bought such in California, with Chicago and other cities as the markets. Thus, we would not have had to work always for the Jews. . . Things are not easy, but 'good is the end of a good beginning,' says a Greek proverb. When there is a good will much can be accomplished. It is not necessary for the Greeks to consume their youth in the dark and damp kitchens of food establishments. Country, flowers, sun, fresh air, health, there you have heaven on earth!

"In saying this, I do not mean that they should abandon, all at once, their business. No! But to look for something better, and not open so many restaurants every day."

Mr. Boukides is from Arachova of Lacedaemon, a patriot, and a satirical poet.

D.I. Rigas.

II A 2

IV

GREEK

The Greek Press, May 14, 1930



PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 3 A new grocery store has been opened at 503 E. 61st. St. This grocery and meat market is under the management of N. Tsamtsakizis and G. Kopadis, husband of the famous Ili Tanagra Kopadis. We wish them much success in their new enterprise.





The Greek Press, May 14, 1930.

RESTAURATEURS 'DINNER-DANCE.

The American Restaurant Ass'n. of Chicago, a Greek club, has been established for over a year. The purpose of the organization is to look after the interests of its members and to do what it can to improve the restaurant business.

The Greek restaurateurs, united, are a colossal power. They are in a position to organize the restaurant business and make huge profits for all.

For the purpose of knowing one another they have decided to give an annual banquet to which members and their families are invited.

On May 13, at 8 P.M., the Greek restaurateurs and their families will gather in the Grand Ballroom of the La Salle Hotel, for the annual dinner-dance. We don't need to remind the restaurateurs of the event. They will all be there to help make the evening a success.



The Greek Press, May 14, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 3 Messrs. Bookioes, Jiannios, and Lambrakis have opened a large fruit and vegetable market at two South Water Street. We know they will be successful because all three are experienced fruit store men. South Water Market is proud to have them.

The Greek Press, May 14, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 4 George Bournazus has opened a real estate and general insurance office at the One North La Salle Street Building. Best wishes for future progress.

The Greek Press, May 7, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS



p. 3 Last week, Mr. Socrates Derachanis, of the Deree and Company Investment Bankers, opened offices in the Bookers Building, Adams and Clark. Business has been flourishing for the company. The offices of Mr. Deree are the largest and most beautiful Greek offices in America. He is well-known and highly respected by Americans. At the opening of his offices, hundreds of Greek and American friends came to congratulate him. The office was filled with flowers. Refreshments were served.

II A 2  
III B 2



GREEK

The Greek Press, May 7, 1930.

### A PARK FOR OUR PICNICS.

With the coming of the summer season, all clubs, organizations, and communities, planning picnics, are confronted with the problem of a suitable park. The difficulty lies in the location of the park and in its convenience. If a park is pleasantly situated, although far from the community center, it is of little service. The same can be said if it is in the heart of the district, yet has no means of amusement or any conveniences. A solution has been found to this problem.

Last Sunday, in view of the lovely weather, Charles Andrews, owner of the Grand View Gardens, 6401-6413 Grand Avenue, started remodeling the huge park and the pavilion. When finished, it will be exactly what is wanted.

The park is well known to many of our countrymen, who hold their annual picnics there. Although the park was conveniently situated, it lacked space, which has now been added in addition to the remodeling.

When we visited the Grand View Gardens last Sunday, we were amazed at the vast im-



GREEK

The Greek Press, May 7, 1930.

provement in the Gardens, to which Mr. Andrews and his partner, Mr. K. Metropoulos, escorted us. They assured us that the place will be rented very cheaply this year. Although it is not for Greeks alone, Greeks will be given preference over any other nationalistic picnic during this coming summer season, which promises many good picnic days. The Grand View Gardens are easily accessible by automobile, street cars, and buses.

The Greek Press, May 7, 1930



THE OLYMPIAN

p. 4 The well-known Halsted Street restaurant, Olympian, has once again opened its doors under the management of Nick Sklabounou, James Diakoumopoulos, and James Goulakus. Both Greek and American dishes are served at the restaurant.



II A 2



GREEK

The Greek Press, April 30, 1930.

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.

During the week preceding Easter a new grocery and meat-market was opened at 6715 South State Street by L. Garoufali of Samou and K. Apostulopoulos of Tripoli. It is named South Town New Market. This new grocery is an added convenience to the South Side and we hope you'll patronize it.

II A 2

Saloniki, Apr. 26, 1930, p. 5



GREEK

THE OLYMPIA RESTAURANT.

The restaurant with its famous name Olympia opened its doors again under new management.

The Proprietors are Messrs. Nicholas Sklavounos, Dem. Giakoumopoulos and John Goulakos. The place has been transformed in to a real paradise.

II A 2  
IV

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

The Greek Press, April 23, 1930

**PROGRESSIVE GREEKS**

P. 4.- With great joy we hear that our good friend, Nicholas P. Gavares, of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of the United States, because of his great zeal in getting new customers has been promoted to supervisor of his offices. We congratulate him and wish him further success.

II A 2



GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930.

FROM GREEK BUSINESS

p. 5.- The well known restaurateur, George J. Annes, recently closed a deal for a new restaurant to be added to his chain of stores.

The new place, now under construction, is at Wabash Ave. and Harrison St. The rental covers a period of twenty-five years and will amount to \$625,000.

II A 2



GREEK

The Greek Press, April 2, 1930.

### PHARMACY

The Latsis brothers have opened a second pharmacy in Oak Park on the busy corner of Harlem and Chicago avenues. The store decorated by Steinpress Store Fixture Co. is one of the most beautiful in Chicago. We wish them great success.

II A 2

GREEK



Saloniki, March 29, 1930.

NEW SHOP OF DEMOS MOTOR SALES CO.

The firm of Demos Motor Sales Company has opened an extension sales room to serve its many customers in the vicinity of 5342-46 Belmont Avenue.

For a number of years Mr. Demos was engaged in operating this line of business at 4325 W. Grand Avenue. He is special agent for De Soto and Plymouth automobiles, and the only agent whose orders are filled directly from the factory. That means a great saving for the buyers.



Saloniki

Mar. 22, 1930

**DE METS INC. OPENS NEW STORE**

p. 4 The Greek firm of De Mets Incorporated has another store under construction, besides the one in the Board of Trade Building. This new place is at 1 N. La Salle St. Both of the stores were planned by the architects Holabird and Root, and the expenditures for the two **stores** will be over \$300,000.

The same company operates seven other stores, in strategic points with in the loop.





PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.

One of the first Greek tailors in our city is Mr. Nicholas Mouzakiotis. Always ready to serve in the best manner, he has recently installed a new modern system to better serve his customers. They do not need to bring their clothes to him for cleaning, remodeling, etc., because he has put in a delivery service. All a customer needs to do is call up Mr. Mouzakiotis and he will immediately send someone to pick up the articles. Mr. Mouzakiotis is an experienced tailor, cleaner, and dyer and very well qualified for the work. Those living on the North and West Sides should call VanBuren 2248, while those on the South Hyde Park 9278 and they will be taken care of immediately.

Chicago Greek Daily, March 5, 1945



AN OPINION ON THE COMMUNIAL PROGRESS OF HELLENISM IN AMERICA

p. 3.- I have visited the big factory of the Great corporation, Chicago Fire Co., at West 24th and Congress streets. The Chicago Fire Company owns the factory building whose architecture is modern and equipped up-to-date with the latest models of machinery. It is one of the best factories of its kind, in which about 100 men and women work.

Mr. Karalis, having showed me the plant, started giving me his opinion of Greeks in America.

"I will tell you something," he said, "it at any seen to you a dream. But, let us not forget that if it were not for dreams there could not be any realities."

Mr. Karalis continued, "what we Greeks ought to do in America is to organize a Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters in Chicago, at the center of the country, to regulate things concerning the commerce and progress, generally, of Hellenism. We must cooperate and organize, in order to fight the



Chicago Greek Daily, March 2, 1930

syndicates or else, our and singled out as we are, we cannot exist commercially. We must remember that we live in a country where everything is managed and directed by scientific systems, which we must acquire if we are to elevate ourselves socially and economically. This qualification will be supplied by study because the Greek is naturally diligent."

This is what Mr. Karalis said and added: "We are satisfied that the majority of the Greeks support us. Most of the minority deal with concerns which are run by people of nationalities other than Greek. We do not resent this because we realize that it is necessary to deal with these others on account of business interests.

D.J. Rigas.

(Summary)



The Greek Press, March 5, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 5.- In the heart of the business district of Evanston is located the Davis Cafe. Messrs. N. Kallas, J. Theriopoulos and A. D. and N. Karanalis invite anyone in the vicinity of Evanston to drop in and visit them. They recently spent several thousand dollars in remodelling and redecorating their restaurant. The work was done by Pepas and Alex. It is now an aristocratic Evanston Cafe.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Greek Daily, March 4, 1930

AN OPINION ON THE COMMERCIAL PROGRESS OF HELL WISE IN AMERICA

p. 8.- Having thought that a publisher should express not only his own thoughts but also those of others, and that the readers may benefit by a variety of opinions, I have set myself to the task and started with Mr. Christ A. Zois.

I visited Mr. Zois in the office of his factory and, after I explained the purpose of my visit, he told me that I could have his opinion but not necessarily for publication. With politeness and characteristic kindness, he told me, in a serious mood, that once a purpose is fulfilled, there is no need of mentioning names.

"There is a need of a modern system," Mr. Zois said, "in all lines of Greek business because Americans and other nationalities will sweep aside the Greek enterprisers by their high, efficient corporations."

"We must realize," he said, "that people change systems in all branches of human activity and we, too, must not be backward. We must act together

Chicago Greek Daily, March 4, 1950

in business, honestly, and exchange ideas and opinions in public meetings and elsewhere, for our existence and development. We must listen to the opinions of others, no matter how simple and insignificant they may seem to be. Because experience is possessed by the most uneducated and illiterate individuals, and the lessons that experience teaches are needed by even the most highly educated who are trained in theory only.

"We, in America must cooperate with each other. Our communities must not be divided along the interests of party lines in Greece. Our present church division is a shameful one. Our money is wasted if we put it in churches that stand divided and which tend to divide us. Wise spending of money and time will enable us to establish the perfect Greek-American. There should be educational institutions for the small communities where there are no Greek schools and from which the new Greek generation could emerge fully equipped and filled with vitality as worthy descendants of their historic ancestry."

Thus Mr. Zois spoke. Mr. Zois attained most of his education from private study and social experience. He is looked upon by fellow Greeks as a capable and efficient business man.

D.J. Rigas.

(Summary)



The Greek Press, Feb. 26, 1930.

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS:

A new Greek restaurant has just opened which is entirely different from any we have ever seen. We are proud to witness such progressiveness on the part of the Greeks. They have begun to modernize their systems and their equipment. They are always experimenting with new ideas and inventions.

This new restaurant is opened by John, Andrew, and Ambrose Patsis, Brothers at 1055-57 Berwyn Avenue, in the aristocratic vicinity of thegewater Beach Hotel. It is known as the Seville Grill and is decorated in Spanish style. It was equipped by Peppas & Alex Company. We congratulate the owners on this new enterprise, which is sure to be a success.





Saloniki, Feb. 15, 1930.

EDEN RESTAURANT

p. 5.- Under the above title a new Greek restaurant has opened its portals to the public for service, quality and cleanliness, at 2549 N. Clark St. Proprietors of the Eden Restaurant are the Svolos brothers, who also have two other restaurants.



II A 2

The Greek Press, Feb. 12, 1930.

GREEK

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.

The Papageorge brothers from Melissona, Euboias, are always expanding their business. They operate a cleaning and dyeing plant at 49th St. and Indiana Avenue. They clean clothing, rugs, carpets, curtains, drapes, furs, etc.

Their systematic and methodic management as well as their zeal and initiative will soon make them the leading cleaners of this city.

II A 2

The Greek Press, Feb. 12, 1930.

GREEK



TWO PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.

Last week we visited one of the newest and most modern restaurants in Chicago. It is a new restaurant opened by L. Housakos and S. Manos at 1411 North Clark St. C. E. Rechinger Co. represented by P. Mounoreas, designed and furnished this unusual restaurant. We wish Messrs. Housakos and Manos the best of luck in their new enterprise.



Saloniki, Feb. 8, 1930.

GREEK BUSINESS

p. 5.- A few days ago the grand opening of a new restaurant the Villa Varka Grille took place. The proprietors of the Villa Varka are the well known restaurateurs Dan Valos and John Katsoulis.

Panaglotis Moundreas, manager of the Greek division of the firm C. E. Hechinger and Co., equipped and supervised the decoration of this up to the minute restaurant.

II A 2

The Greek Press, Feb. 5, 1930.

GREEK



PROGRESSIVE GREEKS'

George and Kostas A. Bolos and their cousin George G. Bolos have opened a large restaurant at 2553 North Clark Street. The furnishings and architecture of this second restaurant of theirs makes it one of the best in the city of Chicago. The Eden Restaurants, as they are called, should continue to grow and multiply under such experienced management.



Saloniki, Feb. 1, 1930.

THE GREEK FIRM INDIANA VILLAGE WILL OPEN NEW RESTAURANT

p. 8.- The Greek Company, Indiana Village, whose president is the progressive Angelos Masouras, has closed a deal for a ten year rental at \$200,000 with the Jackson Blvd. Corporation.

The new place, which will be opened as an up-to-date restaurant, is at 304-306 South Lills St. The broker for the transaction was George Poulos of the firm George Poulos and Co., 1535 Irving Park Blvd.



Saloniki, Feb. 1, 1930.

NEW RESTAURANT

p. 5.- The enterprising Greeks, Tsiakoula Bros., D. Beligratis and P. Kolovos, have opened a third restaurant at 405 S. Western Ave. The name of the firm is the Sanitary Restaurant.



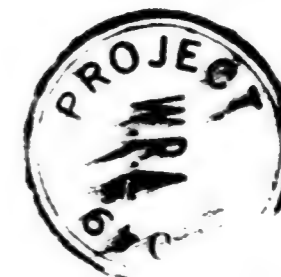
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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 25, 1930.

THE GREEK MERCHANTS IN CHICAGO.

By Dr. K. P. Kalonzis.



During my sojourn in Chicago, I have visited practically all the Greek merchants of this city, and the knowledge gained from various interviews is given in this article.

Greek merchants should have risen to a higher scale than they are now. Greeks are extremely industrious and very honest, nevertheless there are few Greek merchants who realize that in union there is strength. With few exceptions business is in the hands of individual merchants who have steadily refused to be united with big corporations and big companies.

During the early years of the establishment of the Greek community in Chicago, the individual Greek merchant predominated in the fruit business, confectioneries, restaurants, groceries, flowers, shoe-repairing, and importing. The Greek merchant



Saloniki, Jan. 25, 1930.

due to his industry and progressiveness was able to compete with individuals of other nationalities and reach the top in his particular line. He continued to prosper and continued in the lead until the combined capital of other nationalities, resulting in big corporations and chain-stores, caused him to lose footing. Through his shrewdness and sagacity he recognized the danger, yet has stubbornly refused to utilize his ability to unite with other Greek merchants on a big scale to frustrate the approaching danger of being put out of business by the big moguls. While formerly no other nationality could compete with the Greek in his line of business, the chain-stores with tremendous resources behind them have made the individual Greek merchant a mere straw in the wind.

He is not entirely destroyed, but he is barely in business. His individual ego does not permit him to function through large corporations. A few years ago four-fifths of the restaurants in Chicago were in the hands of Greeks, a similar proportion of confectionaries, three-fourths of the fruit business and practically all of the flower business. The Greek was then a dominant figure, but not so today. There are a few exceptions.



Saloniki, Jan. 25, 1930.

Notably among these exceptions are the chain-stores of Raklios and Co., restaurateurs; De Mets Candy Stores, Andies Candy Stores, and out of the six big fruit commission houses in the city, one is in the hands of Greeks, that of Christ Nicolson and Co. This is directed of the two Nicolson brothers and James Karas. The Nicolson Co. laid out plans for two more commission houses, which according to authentic information, should be the biggest in the market.

In spite of the fall of the market that prevails now, there is enough Greek capital, intelligence, and capacity for organization to avert the danger of being "devoured" by the big fellows. If the Greeks in Chicago and the rest of the country will emulate the American method of uniting, they will soon shine again on the horizon of predominating business. Let us hope their egotism will be brushed aside and that some American methods will be adopted by which big business will come into the hands of Greeks, and will come to stay.



Saloniki, Jan. 25, 1930.

SOUTH TOWN MARKET CAFE

p. 5.- Under the above title a Greek restaurant with purely Greek bills of fare has opened its doors at 6-8 West 71st Street.

The proprietor of this new place is the well known Greek restaurateur, D. Chronis.



Saloniki, Jan. 25, 1930.

FROM GREEK BUSINESS

p. 5.- Stephen Mavrogenis, a native of Crete, has opened a second grocery store at 1144 Thorndale Avenue in which Greek products can be found to meet the demands of Greek families living in the neighborhood. Mr. Mavrogenis' other store is at 5805 Glenwood Avenue.

Saloniki, Jan. 4, 1930.

KOURES FIXTURE COMPANY.



Panagiotis Koures, well-known designer and maker of fixtures for restaurants, confectioneries, flower stores, groceries, etc., opened up a fixture shop at 1946 Ogden Avenue.

Mr. Koures, a fixture maker from the old country and for many years working here in shops, put up many Greek stores in Chicago, and has a special gift for providing fixtures for temples and churches.

II A 2



The Greek Press, Dec. 11, 1929.

GREEK

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.

The Paraskevopoulos brothers have opened a grocery store at 6835 S. Halsted St. The brothers are well experienced in this line of business and their grocery store is something they should be proud of. We heartily congratulate them and wish them the best of luck.





The Greek Press, Nov. 20, 1929

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

A. Gritsonis and B. Athanasakos of Kastri, Kinourias, have opened a restaurant at 2026 N. Clark Street, (the Clayton Hotel):

The restaurant is up-to-date and has been furnished by the American Store Fixture Company. We wish Messrs. Athanasakos and Gritsonis great success and the best of luck in the future.

Saloniki, Nov. 16, 1929, p. 2

REORGANIZATION OF TEMPTATION CHOCOLATE COMPANY.



The chocolate firm of Galanis Bros, which became famous for its Temptation Chocolates, has been reorganized. New and modern machinery has been installed to comply with the great production of the Temptation Chocolates. The reorganized firm will be known as Temptation Company.

Galanis Bros. are to be congratulated for their great enterprise, which is a credit to themselves and to the Greek name as well. The firm is distinguished for its cleanliness, purity of quality and its secret method of making better chocolates.

II A 2

The Greek Press, Oct. 23, 1929.

GREEK



**AMERICAN RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION DANCE.**

The organization of Greek restaurateurs, known as the American Restaurant Association is giving a dance on the 2nd of November, at the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel.

These dances given by the restaurateurs always attract big crowds. We do not expect to be disappointed this time.

II A 2  
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The Greek Press, Oct. 23, 1929.



JOHN RAKLIOS & CO.

John Raklios and Company have opened another restaurant, on the north-east corner of Wabash & 18th Sts.

This restaurant will be followed by another on Adams and Wabash, which will open in a week.

II A 2

The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1929.

GREEK



PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.

Our well-known countrymen, Panagions Gianakaronis from Pavlitsis, Olympia, and Stylianos Kratoonis from Limnou, opened a restaurant at Clark St. and Wilson Ave.

The opening of this restaurant raises the property value of the surrounding neighborhood. We congratulate Messrs. Gianakaronis and Kratoonis on their splendid progress.



II A 2

The Greek Press, Oct. 9. 1929.

GREEK

DEPARTURE OF NICK KARKAZIS

Our good friend, Nick B. Karkazis, affiliated with Panrex Mfg. Co., manufacturers of slates and chalk, has left for the northern area of Nebraska, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin. Mr. Karkazis purpose is to open branch offices there to further enlarge their growing business.

The Greek Press, Oct. 8, 1929

### ATLAS BANK



On the corner of Halsted and Taylor Streets stands the Atlas National Bank. We would like to give known the many conveniences this bank provides for the Greek people of Chicago. This bank, aside from the fact that it has much Greek stock, has as representative, Peter Malakaten, who has had much experience with Greek, American and Italian banks.

Consult Mr. Malakaten upon any financial problem and take advantage of the conveniences this 15 year old bank offers.



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Greek Press, Oct. 3, 1929

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

James and Spiros Lavrogenis, brothers from Cephalianin, Trifillias, have lived in our city for twelve years, operating the Indian Garment Mfg. Co.

Eighteen year old John Thanopoulos is a student of Marquette. He intends to be a doctor.

Nicholas Petropoulos, of Malanion, has a successful restaurant business on VanBuren St.

Nicholas Thanos has a first class candy store and ice cream parlor.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Greek Press, Sept. 18, 1929

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ATHENIAN BANK

For many years a senior clerk of the First National Bank, Mr. James Poulakis has been appointed Chicago representative of the Athenian Bank.

Mr. Poulakis, with his excellent banking experience, will promote the Athenian Bank to a much higher position, we are sure.

The Greek Press, Sept. 11, 1929



A NEW RESTAURANT

George Annes, well-known restaurateur of our city, together with the equally well-known Alexander brothers, opened last Monday, the largest and most brilliant Greek restaurant in our city.

The La Tour d'Argent (Silver Tower) as it is named, is located in the new Palmolive building, on the near North Side. This building is one of the greatest architectural achievements of our city.

With such splendid surroundings, good food, and perfect service, the La Tour d'Argent will become the most popular restaurant in Chicago. We congratulate the owners on their progress!



The Greek Press, Aug. 21, 1929

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT

Mr. Athanasios Antonopoulos has just closed a deal with Wm. Mulford, renting for a term of 99 years, the building on the corner of Elmwood and Dempster. The building is made up of six stores and seventeen apartments. The lease which starts on August 1st states that the rent will be \$6,500 every year till 1934 and \$7,000 a year till 2028 with the privilege of sale at \$115,000.

The agent for this transaction is George Cyrus. The Cyrus brothers and Mr. Antonopoulos are the most progressive Greeks in Wilmette and Evanston.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Aug. 21, 1929

MR. DEMOPOULOS IN COOPERATION WITH MR. BENETA

Mr. Sotirios Demopoulos, well-known Chicago representative of the National Greek Steamships in the western cities, has stated that he is also representative of the National Bank of Greece in co-operation with Anthony Beneta who has been holding that position for the last year.

The Greek Press, Aug. 14, 1929



A NEW RESTAURANT

At 127 North Dearborn, our old friend and good countryman, L. Lazos, has opened a new and up-to-date restaurant.

On the evening before his grand opening, Mr. Lazos invited his Greek and American friends to a huge feast followed by music, song and dance.

Mr. Lazos is to be congratulated for adding one more wonderful restaurant to the number owned by other Greeks in Chicago.



The Greek Press, Aug. 14, 1929

GREEKS ORGANIZE TO MANUFACTURE MACHINERY

At the Congress Hotel last Thursday were gathered together 43 Greek men to discuss the organization of a business for manufacturing machinery for automobiles.

Many of those present donated money towards organizing a corporation. The leader is F.C. Jones who pointed out to his listeners the difficulties of forming a corporation and the need of confidence and support by the Greeks because it is a Greek enterprise. The machinery has been tested by authentic mechanics and found to be mechanically sound.



The Greek Press, Aug. 14, 1929



RENEWAL OF THE BYZANTION CAFE

The Byzantion, that outstanding and famous coffee-house, the common resort of Chicago's Greek visitors and residents, has become unrecognizable. Its proprietor, Nikolaos Elliopoulas, in his zeal to have the Byzantion keep the place of honor it has held among other coffee-houses, has had it completely remodeled so as to represent a typical Athenian cafe. The work was so well done that many men commented on the fact that it resembled the true coffee-houses of Athens.

The Greek Press, Aug. 7, 1929



THE PROGRESS OF THE CHICAGO AERO FAN COMPANY

Last week we had the pleasure of visiting the factory of a Greek concern whose work was a little different from the usual restaurants and other Greek establishments.

In several Greek stores we had noticed fans shaped like airplanes and had remarked upon such a clever invention. We were told that a Greek had designed this plane and we were glad to hear that a Greek could have a share in such a large American concern.

When we were assured that the company originally was, and still is, Greek, our joy was unbounded. The leader of this establishment is none other than the well-known owner of the Rich Laundry Co., N. Kanellis, who employs Louis Nigoe (Hlian Nikan) as manager of the Chicago Aero Fan Co.

The entire personnel of machinists, office-workers, salesmen, etc., is Greek. This fan is the last word--it is entirely noiseless and takes the place of four ordinary fans. The factory works ceaselessly in order to satisfy the demand for these superior fans. Mr. Kanellis, Mr. Nikas, and



The Greek Press, Aug. 7, 1929

every Greek person employed at the factory deserve great praise for this thriving and unusual business.



The Greek Press, Aug. 7, 1929

GREEK BUSINESS

A major problem confronting the Greeks of today is in the field of business. Since the recent decline in business, they are frightened at the outlook.

Everything runs in cycles. It is natural, then, that this decline in business should be taking place. The same thing happened ten years ago and twenty years ago. The trouble is that we think we ought to operate as we did ten and twenty years ago.

During the earlier years, when a Greek had a little capital he would open a store. As business grew, he made improvements and enlargements in his store, or open another store. As a result, the management of these stores changed hands many times in the course of years.



The Greek Press, Aug. 7, 1929

With this system, some were successful, others failed. It is an economic law most Greeks fail to heed. Today, those with a loosely knit chain of stores are going to suffer first while those with one good business will survive.

The Greek Press has tried to make the people realize the need or organization, in its preceding articles, "Greek Commerce in Peril."

We must change our system of managing restaurants and candy stores. Our businesses must progress as everything else does. We must go forward!



The Greek Press, July 24, 1929

THE 42nd RESTAURANT

Work has been started on the 42nd restaurant of the association, John Raklios & Co., which is to be located on the northeast corner of Wabash and 18th Streets.

This is one of three new restaurants to be opened which were mentioned in our last weeks edition.

The Greek Press, July 17, 1929

JOHN RAKLIOS & CO. GETS NEW LONG LEASE



With great pride we announce to the Greek people of Chicago the new and astonishing success of John Raklios and Co., which is headed by our popular countryman, John Raklios.

The negotiating and securing of three long leases for the company was transacted by George Chiagouris, a specialist when it comes to long leases, who, for twenty years, has acted as middleman with much success.

The Greek Press takes great joy in printing this new Greek victory. We also extend our personal congratulations to John Raklios and George Chiagouris for their success in this new progressive Greek action.



Chicago Greek Daily, July 12, 1929.

THE GREEK RESTAURANTS IN AMERICA

THIS GREAT ENTERPRISE IN THE HANDS OF THE GREEKS  
IS IN DANGER BECAUSE OF LACK OF ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE  
OF THE MANAGERS OF THE RESTAURANTS

By George N. Photopoulos.



The failure of Greek merchants as a whole is due mainly to ignorance of the use of figures. Everything else can be used in many different ways to suit the one's desire, but figures have a definite place in which they belong under all circumstances, without change.

Greek merchants know how to add up profits, but they do not know how to deduct losses.

All enterprises, small or great, begin with figures. Greek merchants often begin to look for figures many months after the business has been founded, trying to set their accounts in order and to consult them about



Chicago Greek Daily, July 12, 1929.

What is going on in the "inferno of Dante," where the waiter's or the waitress's fingers play "piano," and the chef's cleaver chops up the boss' vitals, where sundry callers come to the back door to deliver merchandise unnecessary and under weight, and sundry persons leave with pockets full in order to lighten the icebox.

The boss, well dressed in his white jacket, performs with magnificence his boss' duties, smiling to his patrons, sometimes flattering to the point of disgust, showing his teeth (because they told him to smile), behaving himself terribly, strict with his employees, forgetting that his employees can "dish him up" - and the workers of to-day are not as those of old!

With particular care he counts the cash in the register, and woe if it falls short one quarter! Theft, theft, theft! He lays off employees and substitutes others like them and the shortage is always there. And while so much fuss is being made about a quarter, the chef's benevolent knife invites all with: - "Eat, ye poor, and be satisfied, and ye rich be lavish in gluttony!"



Chicago Greek Daily, July 12, 1929.

The witnesses and the loyal guardians of his store he does not ask, he does not consult, for he has got them locked up in some drawer, and their comrades (bills) he has hanging on some hook.

The loyal guardians and faultless witnesses, figures, are contemptuously thrown away as useless.

No matter whom of restaurant men you ask, you get the answer: "I have a system; I know what I am doing," and . . . .

He never stops to think why the meat bill this week went up to \$200, and so on, while the cash register did not show an increase in receipts. There are many questions that could be submitted to every Greek merchant or restaurant man that would make him scratch his head and wonder how a man who does not know the secrets of the business can know more than the restaurant man is supposed to know himself.

.....All people know figures and write them; few, however, can set them down in order.

(A lengthy exhibit of data and illustrations in bookkeeping follows-Translator.)

II A 2II B 2 d (1)The Greek Press, July 10, 1929THE GREEK PRESS CO-OPERATING WITH THE GREEK BUSINESS MEN.

The Greeks in America have for the last generation or so, been the precursors in many retail lines, and chiefly in the restaurant, fruit and vegetable, candy and soda fountain business.

Today, as in the past quarter of a century, they are still retaining the lead in all the afore mentioned lines. The candy store at the corner, or the restaurant, next door from the corner, is a byword of knowledge to every man, woman and child, throughout the length and breadth of this land, as belonging to a Greek.

In the years gone by all these store owners, being newly arrived immigrants, were considered by the natives as being intruders and were thought to be people who had come to take and go. It was more than natural for the native-born to look with suspicion and sometimes with envy at the doorhold that the Greeks were gaining on certain retail lines.



The Greek Press, July 10, 1929

But as time went on and the Greeks began to master the language of the country, as soon as they too become citizens of the land of their adoption and took interest in local, looked upon as forming part and parcel of the municipality in which they resided.

Shortly after the Greek merchants joined the local clubs, some even went to churches of different denominations--for the Greek is not a religious stand-patter--a large number inter-married and at the outbreak of the war their quota in the ranks exceeded that of any other nationality in America. When it is considered that the number of Greeks, who were then naturalized Americans was very small, the percentage of their numbers in the arms was really astonishing. It has been estimated that one out of six, of the entire Greek population in America, was serving under the stars and stripes.

It has been observed, and very rightly so, that the Greeks are successful business men and are looked upon--by the people in every town and city of the country--as forming quite a progressive element, one that is absolutely



The Greek Press, July 10, 1929

law-abiding and loyal to the basic principles and law of the land. The idea of overthrowing existing governments never enters into the mind of any Greek. Coming from a land where liberty reigns and persecution never existed, they fit themselves in the country which has for its standard the natural rights of man.

As a single racial unit the Greeks are recognized as forming a very solid block of independent merchants. Their patronage is growing and the number of stores owned by them is increasing daily. The wholesalers and the distributors, in the persons of the Greek store-owners, buy their best mediums to distribute their wares to the men and women of America. Being the bulwarks of the retail merchants they resist with tenacity the aggressiveness displayed, of late, by organized finance in the form of controlling all channels of distribution.

As such they are receiving the support and the patronage of all people who believe in free trade and fair competition. In appreciation of the patronage extended to them they are offering to the public personal and jovial service, quality goods and a variety consistent with the demands and the desires of the purchasing public.



The Greek Press, July 10, 1929

The Greek Press has been welcomed by all the Greek business men in Chicago and its suburbs, and bids fair to become their organ and instrument. All its influence will be exerted and all its policies molded to the end of co-operating with them and offering its columns to their interests.





The Greek Press, July 3, 1929.

SUMMER BUSINESS

Some businesses suffer during the summer months. Others reap their harvests then. The Greek businesses are not so satisfactorily arranged. In the olden days the candy stores waited for the summer time. Their entire future depended on the summer weather. If it was a rainy season, the partners would blame each other for lack of business and break up. Nowadays the automobiles bother them. The automobiles go far and wide and bring back ideas from other places. The candy stores find that their own display is old-fashioned, their systems and customs are dated twenty years back, and they resent being criticized about it.

As soon as business falls a bit "off par" they put on a glum face and resign themselves to fate. The proprietor does not realize that a smile will make a customer spend an extra nickel.

Why are our Greek candy-stores losing business? Because they are organized on a tiresome stereotyped pattern, and are afraid to make the slightest change after so many years of the same thing. The



The Greek Press, July 3, 1929.

successful stores are those that have an individuality about them. People want something different! They are tired of "just another Greek restaurant." People say, "When you've gone to one, you've seen them all."



The Greek Press, July 3, 1929

GREEK TRADE IS IN PERIL

The problem confronting, not only the Greek Press, but all the Greek people, especially the Greek merchants, is that which has been threatening Greek business men in the last few years, namely, the chain stores.

This new chain system is especially dangerous to the business' chosen by the Greeks, a few of which are candy stores, restaurants, groceries, fruit and vegetable markets, and shoemakers. The chain drugstore which is not really a drugstore, but a miniature department store, has been the most destructive to the small Greek business man. This type of chain store is a combination store of candy, grocery, book, tobacco, hardware, jewelry, restaurant and haberdashery stores.

These chain stores which have been established in New York, Chicago, as well as in smaller towns and cities in America by tens, hundreds, and thousands, are slowly wiping out independent store-keepers by virtue of the sheer capital behind them and are now without a doubt practically recognized as monopolies.



The Greek Press, July 3, 1929

So great is the strength of these chain systems that we are asking the support of the entire Greek population in America to cooperate for the suppression of these unjust monopolies.

Anyone can readily see that if the individual restaurants, grocery, candy store, etc., disappear--so will the Greek business man disappear.

A good example of what the economic consequences would be for the Greek business man in Chicago can be realized if we stop to think that three-fourths of the Greek population is engaged in one of the five important ventures mentioned above. Such a result would put about 15,000 Greeks in a serious situation. This condition is prevalent in all cities and small towns where Greek people reside.

The Greek people of America have earned a good reputation for fair dealing, for clean and honest trading, for good fellowship and for economy. Their individual progress has been equally as great in the commercial world.

It seems that Greek commerce is weakened, not by the union of powerful figures in the capitalistic world, in order to "break" the small man, but by the lack



The Greek Press, July 3, 1929

of union of Greek business men to stand together.

How else will the Greek business men of Chicago and elsewhere fight the chain system, if they don't stand together to help the small and helpless merchant?

Do they think a large mechanical God will appear to attack the enemy and save all Greek merchants if they themselves do nothing about it?

Only a speedy and complete change of our present ways will save and preserve the commercial businesses on which so many of our lives depend.

Korakobrachos.

Saloniki, June 8, 1929, p. 3

GREEK



GREEK BUSINESS.

Among the wholesale fruit merchants at South Water Market who have made systematic progress, we find Mr. John Panousis, the banana King as he is nick-named. His house is considered one of the very best. He practically controls the banana trade in Chicago.

Before Mr. Panousis moved to his new place, 169 South Water Market he was located at the Randolph St. Market, where he had been engaged in the same line of business for five years.

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GREEK



Democrat, June, 1929.

### THE GREEK COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO

Many articles have been written dealing with the economic condition of the Greeks of Chicago; they have described the great peril that will fall upon us if we continue to sit idle with folded hands.

With great sorrow we hear that none of the large Greek organizations of Chicago are interested in commercial progress. What is the matter? Why is there so much indifference? Must we believe that the Greeks are so dumb and so stubborn that they don't realize what is the best for them? Do they want their commercial enterprises in America to be wiped out completely?

Leaving this on the side a minute, we will discuss another subject. It has come to our knowledge that the Bishop Filaretos of Chicago organized a society "Agios Pantos" and bought an extensive piece of property,





Democrat, June, 1929.

twenty-five miles from Chicago, which he plans to make a cemetery. He also intends to build a chapel of Byzantine style, entirely of marble.

We are sure all Greeks will be filled with pride and enthusiasm upon hearing that now they can be buried in a beautiful and expensive cemetery. We who understand the grave economic condition in Chicago at the present time look upon it with sorrow and dread.

Our countrymen are divided into two ranks - the Royalists and the Venizelist. A third and more dangerous party has made its appearance - the ecclesiastical - one that has much power and can do much danger. Even during the economic crisis the church treasuries have thousands of dollars in hiding, waiting to build marble chapels, while the poor people die of starvation.



Democrat, June, 1929.

We Greeks must get together and use our heads. If we don't preserve ourselves, our families, and our businesses, there will be no need for churches, schools, and cemeteries. Economic conditions will force us not to support these institutions and they will slowly disappear.

G. A. Kyriakopoulos.

II A 2  
III H



GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, May 7, 1929.

THE NOVEL DAIRY PRODUCTS CO.  
S. POULOS, MANAGER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

I have the honor to announce that after thirty years of practical and scientific experience in Greece and seven consecutive years in America, I have achieved perfection of quality in manufacturing all kinds of cheese and promise to satisfy the most capricious individual. We have always unsalted cheese for epicures and expectant mothers, edible with sugar. Its flavor is exquisite with fruits and in cheese-cake. We also keep fresh unsalted hot and cold Myzethra, white cheese, and Yiaourti in small pails rivaling that of Levadia. For poor families also we carry Yiaourti, similar to that of Parnasos, and Manolas in one-half pound and one-quarter pound cartons.

We sell at wholesale and at retail. Our Yiaourti is nourishing, refreshing, light on the stomach, digestible, and the best nourishment for persons in ill health.  
715 S. Halsted Street.

II A 2

Saloniki, April 27, 1929, p. 4

GREEK

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30175

The ten apartment building located at the N. W. Corner of North Avenue and Rockwell Sts. has been sold by George Demos to Hilbert Nyman for \$70,000 subject to \$45,000 mortgage.

Mr. Demos took in exchange three parcels of vacant lots. A. H. Tomaras, 5705 N. Clark St. and Walter E. Prigge, 2460 Devon Ave. were brokers and Geo. A. Jacob, 139 N. Clark St. represented Mr. Demos.

Saloniki, Mar. 30, 1929, p. 4

BUILDING SOLD.



George Damoularis has sold his two story brick building, located at 5245-47 Irving Park Blvd, and consisting of two stores, two offices, one flat and a two car garage, to John and Hariclia Sanders at a consideration of \$41,000 subject to \$30,000 mortgage.

The purchaser gave in part payment eleven lots of twenty five feet frontage, clear at 98th St. and Normal Ave.

Anton P. Tomaras was broker, George A. Jacobs represented the seller and George Askounis represented the purchaser.



Saloniki, March 9, 1929

GREEK BUSINESS

p. 8.- The progressive and enterprising Messrs. A. Sperison, B. Tsarouchas, John Chasapogiannis and George Becharas, celebrated the opening of their new Mont Clare Theatre at Grand Avenue and Harlem, last Friday, with hundreds of people participating in the event, including residents of River Grove and Mont Clare.

The crowds in line were waiting to see the pictures shown in the new theatre. Congratulations to the four progressive Greeks.

II A 2

The Greek Press, Feb. 12, 1929.

GREEK



PROGRESSIVE GREEKS.

John Giannakakis has opened a new, well-furnished shoe-shining store at 205 North Clark St. Mr. Giannakakis is well experienced in this trade as anyone who has patronized him can assure you.





Democrat, Feb., 1929.

WHERE ARE WE GOING?

p. 2.- It is time for the Greeks of Chicago to become serious about our future existence. Shall we explain? At the present time, Hellenism in Chicago, commercially, is not in the high position it should be.

At first the Greeks had a monopoly on the restaurant and the confectionery trades. These now have gone into other hands. The grocery stores and fruit stores have been slowly disappearing under the onslaught of the chain stores. Those that have remained, merely eke out an existence.

The fault is that of the Greeks and no one else. When we told the Greeks to form unions and prevent this danger, they were too busy fighting their petty battles to respond. Now that the crisis has come, there is only one thing left to do. The slogan should be, "A Greek for a Greek." We must support each other and fight to regain our rights. We cannot delay for it may be too late already.

The Democrat asks for action immediately.

G. Kyriakopoulos.



The Greek Press, Jan. 29, 1929

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

Our visit to the Villa-Volka Grill assured us that the Greek people were not behind in new ideas and architecture. This new restaurant which has been opened by D. Valos and J. Katsoulis on Ohio and Cass Streets is one of the most modern to be found in Chicago. Its individuality is expressed in the Spanish influence which prevails in furnishings and decorations. C. E. Hichinger and Co. designed and furnished this modern and unique eating place. They and the owners should be congratulated on the success of their undertaking. This is now one of the most beautiful restaurants in our city.

Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 11, 1928, p. 1



A GREEK BANK IN CHICAGO IS NEEDED.

The arrival in Chicago of the President of the New York branch of the Bank of Athens reminds us to return to the subject of a Greek Bank in Chicago.

We have always held the opinion that there are many advantages in Chicago for one of the banks of Greece to establish a bank here. We believe that with due observation and study, the bankers will decide to invest the capital needed for the purpose.

The experiment, was made successfully in the case of the Atlas Exchange National Bank established by Greeks and with Greek capital. This would have remained a Greek Bank had its founders been expert in the banking business and had they not sold out to Americans.

Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 11, 1928.



For the reason that there are no Greek experts in this line in Chicago, an enterprising Greek community is lacking such an indispensable establishment to serve its commercial needs.

An impromptu figuring of the transactions of Greek enterprises in Chicago would estimate what the number of patrons would be for a Greek banking establishment. There are, according to the most conservative estimates. Five thousand Greek business establishment enough for business for more than one bank.

Besides these greek establishments, there are many buildings erected every year by Greeks financed by American banks charging high commissions. The money in savings and in bank vaults deposited by Greek workers amounts to millions. Considerable are the sums sent to Greece also.

In all this handling of Greek money, it is indisputable, that a Greek bank in Chicago would share generously. Such a bank would be a powerful connecting link with the banking business in Greece.

We do not know whether the banks that have expended their operations to America have given a thought to the Greek community of Chicago.

GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 11, 1928, p. 1

We wish that Mr. Plastropoulos, who is skillfully manages the New York Bank of Athens, and possesses so much experience and insight into this particular line of business and who knows better than any one else the conditions of Hellenism in America, would take up the study of the Greek market in Chicago.

We are convinced that such a study would reveal to him that there is a great field of opportunity lying latent in the Greek Community of Chicago.

S. Kotakis.



Saloniki, July 28, 1928, p. 3

AMERICAN FRUIT MARKET COMPANY.

Twelve Chicago Greeks, fruit and vegetable merchants, formed a \$100,000. corporation, under the name American Fruit Market Company.

The new corporation, which operated ten stores in the city, and hopes to have many more shortly, has the following motto, "Buy cheap and sell cheap, but buy good quality, and give service and cleanliness."

The officers of the American Fruit Market Company are A. Flambouras, president; B. Sotos, vice president; A. Polson, treasurer; S. Panos, secretary. Members of the Board: H. Melidonis, Tom Tziaras, G. Flambouras, H. Raris, A. Provis, P. Tziaras, G. Panoutsopoulos, and D. Papademas.

Chicago Greek Daily, May 8, 1928.

ATLAS GROCERY COMPANY

G. Koutsopanagos, N. Tsoulos, G. Tsoulos

Importers of Greek and Italian Products,  
718 South Halsted Street.



Advertisement.

We have just received 250 barrels of white Greek cheese. We also have salted and sweet cheeses, Spanish and Italian olive oil, olive oil of our own brand, and tender milk-fed lambs.



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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1928.

BOOTBLACKS' PROTECTIVE UNION OF ILLINOIS

A GENERAL CALL

To all Bootblacks, Members and Non-members:

Kindly be present at the regular meeting of the Union next Sunday, Feb. 12, at 5:30 P.M. in Cafeteria Hall, Hull House.

It is about time, at last, to put everything else aside and be present at the meeting and find ways and means to cooperate and improve our business, for we are threatened from all directions.

. . . . Although we have tried all means to find some way of reconciliation, it was found impossible on account of the egotism of Mr. Kanavos and the selfishness of the rest, and we are forced to abandon all our endeavors to please these gentlemen and to go ahead with our efforts to improve our condition.





Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1928.

Gentlemen, you all know that the hat-cleaning business has fallen into the hands of the Jews, mainly because of the inertia of the officials up to yesterday and the split in the membership of the union. The same thing is true of the clothes-pressing end of the business.

. . . . These questions will be discussed at the meeting, and you must be present. The terms that will be submitted to the above gentlemen will also be discussed; the conciliators, who refused to appear in our two previous meetings, will be there; and the executive council of Mr. Kanavos is welcome. . . . .

Among the proposals to be submitted are the resignation of the executive councils of both sides and the election of new officials.

Mark, also, that many persons of note will be present to speak in the interest of the bootblacks.

Cons. Stavrakas  
President.



Democrat, January 1928.

AMERICAN ASS'N. OF GREEK RESTAURANT KEEPERS.

Election of officers and directors of the American Association of Greek Restaurant Keepers for the year of 1928 was held at the Hotel Sherman.

The spirit of unity, co-operation, and understanding of the general assembly was clearly revealed by the re-election of the following officers:

President--Mr. G. Melissinos  
Vice-President--Mr. S. Troy  
Treasurer--Mr. J. Grivas  
Secretary--Mr. P. Moundreas

Board of Directors:--Mr. J. D. Hassel (chairman), C. Anagnost, C. Kingus, P. Cotsis, G. Demas, J. Katsulis, E. Shambis, D. Valos, P. L. Poulos, J. Belleson, G. Katsantonis, T. Ulagos, M. Contus, J. Panagis.

Chicago Greek Daily, Jan. 11, 1928



Music Center

George Gretchis

772 W. Harrison St.

Greek musical instruments, phonographs and records, are  
sold here at reasonable prices.

SALONIKI, December 17, 1927

The Restaurant Man.-

The Greek Restaurant Man in this country is held responsible for the welfare of its citizens at large. The delicate and important trade or profession of the Greek Restaurateur cannot<sup>e</sup> over estimated. It is universally known, and beyond any dobt, that in order to enjoy life and everything that is good, one must be in good health. Our stomach is the potent factor of health, the machinery of life, and the locomotive power of the individual. The Greek Restaurateur feeds that machinery of life and the locomotion of every man patronizing his place depends on him. Therefore, the Greek is responsible for the welfare of his patrons, and as we very well know the Greeks predominate in catering all over the United States, the Greek Restaurateur is intrusted with a delicate and very important duty to perform.

The Greek must be proud of his trade and must devote his body and soul in performance of his duty. The Greek Restaurant Man in this country, whether he is in the trade by choice, or by circumstance, must know the following fundamentals, for the benefit of his patrons as well as for himself.

SALONIKI, December 17, 1927

The Restaurant Man.-

"The preparation of food must be done by expert help, the selection and utilization of good quality victuals, cleanliness in the superlative, politeness, willing must be his responsibility service. Thus his patrons will not only enjoy the good and nicely prepared food, but also will be satisfied psychologically. The Restaurant Man, further, must maintain mutual friendly relations with his creditors and his bank; his honesty and integrity must be of the best. Above all he must remember that, "The customer is always right."

SALONIKI, December 3, 1927



Dance of the Greek Restaurant Keepers.

Last Saturday the American Association of Greek Restaurant Keepers gave a dance banquet at the LaSalle Hotel. Over two thousand Greek restauranters attended this dance.

The aim of the society of the restaurant keepers, is to ameliorate conditions and prove that a Greek could fraternize with a Greek competitor and derive the benefits of such contact.

A noted event of the dance was a letter sent to the association, by Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson, which was published by all the newspapers of Chicago. The letter read as follows:

"I extend the official greetings of our City, upon the occasion of the Greek Restaurant Owners' annual dance, and recommend to all citizens at large to patronize this splendid dance of such good people, who are so successfully making their way in business endeavors, and who stand always loyally by our City, State and Nation."



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GREEK

Democrat, Dec., 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AMERICAN RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

p. 3.- Election of officers of the American Restaurant Association of Chicago was held on December 12. John Besas, who has served as a member of the Board of Directors for the past two years, was unanimously elected president.

In electing Mr. Besas as president, the members of this association have acted wisely. He is a man fully qualified to fill that position. During the time that he has served as a member of the Board he has won the respect and admiration of all those whom he has had the occasion to come in contact with.

The American Restaurant Association of Chicago, an association of Restaurateurs of Hellenic descent, functioning in the Community of Chicago and suburbs since 1919, has rendered many services to its members, and as a whole, to the restaurant keepers of Chicago in various ways; through

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Democrat, Dec., 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

lectures and by the publication of the Restaurant Keepers' Guide, which is the official organ of the organization.

The Democrat congratulates the members of the American Restaurant Association of Chicago, and its newly elected officers, and wishes them success in the guidance of their organization.



SALONIKI, November 19, 1927

Formation of A New Association.-

The "South Town Fruit and Grocers Association" which was recently formed, was honored last week, with a banquet given by the Anheuser Busch Inc.

Mr. Walter A. Busch member of the famous family was presiding at the festivity.

Mr. Konstantine Palaiologos outlined the moral and material benefits of the Association, and urged the Greeks to thoroughly Americanize their business systems as the only possible way to progress and success, and in convincing words brought out the achievements and wealth of United States of America, in contraposition to ten other countries combined. He also pointed out that the object of the Greek immigrant, who comes in to this country, is to create a fortune. Therefore, in order to lift ourselves above the stage of merely living, we must take the example set by the people of our new Country, as regards to union and system, in this way, said Mr. Palaiologos, will we achieve our aim. We must follow the adage "when you are in <sup>R</sup>ome, do as the <sup>R</sup>omans do", and when in America work, live, and do business as the Americans do; in order to live in harmony with the established rules of American Society, and be successful in our enterprizes.



SALONIKI, October 15, 1927

The Greek Confectioners' Association.

The Greek Confectioners of Chicago and vicinity are invited to participate in the meetings of the Confectioners' Association that take place once a month. You are not required to be or to become a member to be eligible to attend these meetings.

The object of the Association is to elucidate the methods and ways of the Confectionary man and thoroughly Americanize the confectionary business. We must progress. That which we knew and practiced about the confectionary business in the past is not perfect; everything needs to be modernized. Look all around, you will find that nothing stands stationary, but a perpetual evolution from good to better takes place, and so on.

Come and witness our demonstration.

Saloniki, September 24, 1927



Greek Fur Shop in the Loop.-

Mr. Anthony Pentas, well known furrier, opens a new fur shop in the loop, situated at 190 N. State Street and invites his Greek-American customers to come and inspect the great variety of furs on display.

SALONIKI, August 6, 1927

The Flowers' Sellers

The predominating trade of the Greeks of America, besides the Restaurant trade, is the selling of flowers. The Greek is inclined to go into the florist business, in this trail being like the Ancient Greeks, who were lovers of flowers.

Wreaths, garlands, and flowers, were indispensable in the Greek life. In celebrations, rites, marriages, symposiums, olympic games, and funerals, flowers, predominated everywhere. Perfumes and Roses were the insuperable friends of the Greeks. Roses, were chosen and made into a wreath which was the best present a Greek could send to his sweetheart; even until today, we call the rose the flower of love.

Flowers were sold by beautiful maidens in the "Agora" of Athens. The Ancient Greeks wrote and sang poems of the rose, which (those) they claimed came from the loving heart of Aphrodite.

Owing to their great love of flowers, the Ancient Greeks strove to develop body and soul, emulating the flower, thus both sexes of the Greeks were known for their beauty and they were called demi-gods.

SALONIKI, August 6, 1927

The Flowers' Sellers

The Greek of today, being a descendent of such a race, manifests his love for flowers by selling them.



Chicago Greek Daily, July 30, 1927.

ROBBERY OF A GREEK RESTAURANT.

p. 2.. Two robbers armed with revolvers recently entered a restaurant at 5 East Delaware Place, owned by Mr. Gus Papas, who happened to be in the kitchen. They took twenty dollars from the cash register and disappeared.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SALONIKI, July 2, 1937Greek Pie Company

Two years ago the Chicago Pie Company, a Greek concern, was formed. The factory of the company is equipped with modern machinery. The quality of its products is of the best.

With pride the Chicago Pie Company declares that it serves more resour-  
ants in its two year period of existence than any other pie company of Chicago.

Chicago Greek Daily, May 3, 1927



GREEK CANDY SHOP, PHOENIX  
613 $\frac{1}{2}$  S. Halsted St.

We receive orders for all kinds of candies, for marriages, baptisms and ceremonies, also artistic designs for commemorations, C.O.D. to all parts of the United States.



Chicago Greek Daily, Nov 7, 1927

ATHENS PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH CO. - IA CHICAGO ILLS, PROP.  
740 Blue Island Ave.

The above is the oldest, largest, most moderately equipped, and most responsible printing company in Chicago!

It has linotype machines, and other equipment for all kinds of work in Greek and English.



SALONIKI, March 7, 1927

Greek News of Chicago

The Greek Bootblacks of Chicago, inspired by the systematic progress of organized labor in their adopted country, reorganized their Association, advocating better and modern methods and ways to deal with their trade. The newly elected officials of the organization promised to Americanize the work and means of the Association.

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GREEK



Saloniki, January 8, 1927.

Business.

Mr. Karzas, the owner of the Trianon and Aragon Ball Rooms and many theaters, will contribute to the progress of our city with the erection of a new ball room.

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II B 2 d (2)

II D 1

I D 1 a

I D 1 b

I F 5

II A 3 d (1)

GREEK

Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

REVIEW OF THE GREEKS OF CHICAGO

By Andrew J. Vlachos

Part 1st. Historical Background.

P. 1

We are requested to outline the progress of the Greeks of Chicago up to 1926. To do this with justice it is necessary to sketch the historical background of the Greeks in the United States. It is very little known that Greece had a Lafayette, who also came here when the American revolution broke out in 1776, leading a small body of other Greeks and fought in the American army.

His name was Demetrios Ypsilantis, who was of the family of Cominos, an emperor of Constantinople. Love of liberty and admiration of the American cause and ideals were the motives which brought his band here. They fought throughout the war and did not



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II A 3 d (1)

Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

leave the American soil until peace with England was signed. In honor of the Greek fighters the residents of a town in Michigan named it Ypsilanti, and the picture of the leader, Demetrios Ypsilantis, hangs in one of its public places.

From then on to 1897, there was intermittent immigration into the United States from Greece, particularly from Sparta, Arcadia and the Greek Islands. In 1821, at the time of the Greek war of independence, many Americans, friends of Greece, fought on Greek soil against Turkey; and the American people in general helped the starving Greek population of those dark days by donations of abundant food, clothing and other necessaries, which were sent to Greece. Some of the Americans have adopted Greek children, brought them to America, educated them, and many of them have become prominent in the educational and political life in various parts of that country. Mr. Anagnostou of Boston, Mass. for years the head of the institution for the deaf and dumb, and two others, who became congressmen, were among those who excelled in prominence.

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Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

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Some of them entered the American Navy and rose to the highest offices therein.

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But the flood of Greek immigration began in 1897, after the disaster of Greece in the Turko-Greek war, mainly because of economic conditions in Greece, and the desire of Greeks to find new avenues for their betterment, which is a national characteristic of the Greek race.

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Since then about a half million Greeks have come to America and are scattered all over the country. Naturally the largest cities have the most populous Greek communities.

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I D 1 b

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II A 3 d (1)

When the writer came to Chicago in 1903, the Greek population of the city did not exceed five thousand mostly single fellows of youthful age. A great number came from villages, from farms, etc.

None of these Greeks spoke English. Never had they gone out of the confines of their village, nor had they come in contact with Americans or other races alien

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Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

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I D 1 b

I F 5

II A 3 d (1)

to them. It may seem strange to be told that scarcely any of them had ever seen a confectionery store or an ice-cream parlor. Nor had they been in the restaurant, theater or other lines of business where they now predominate. Their capital, when they arrived here was not more than twenty-five dollars per person, but they brought with them the progressive spirit of the Greek race.

They found themselves in a strange land, and were confronted by a new standard of life. Everything was "Breek to them". It was necessary for them to learn the language which they thought very difficult, to learn the constitution of the land and acquaint themselves with the laws of the State and the regulations of the city. This condition applied not only to the Greeks of Chicago, but to all of them in the United States.

Part II.

Domestic Condition.

In approximately a quarter of a century there has developed a Greek community in Chicago of about seventy-five thousand.

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I D 1 b

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II A 3 d (1)

Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

Although these are not the exact figures, it may be safely estimated that the number of Greek families exceed ten thousand. The males have not only married the thousands of Greek women who have come over since, or who have been born here, but also American women of many stocks. The Greek parents are keen for education of their children and send them to schools, colleges, academies and universities. Although the tradition of Greek parents has been against the participation of daughters in industry, yet in harmony with the American custom, they have for some time past prepared their daughter to enter useful and paying vocations. Many of the Greek families of Chicago own their homes. Anyone entering a Greek home will find the highest standards of cleanliness and sanitation, and an atmosphere of refinement and culture, which would do credit to any other nationality of our cosmopolitan population.

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GREEK

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Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

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Part III. Religious, Professional and Social Life.

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From their first establishment, the Greeks of Chicago built houses of worship and there are today five churches of the Greek orthodox faith, one on the south side, two in the north section and two on the west and further west sections of the city. Chicago is the diocese of one of the Greek Bishops in America. In connection with their churches the Greeks are operating schools where the language of the land and other American courses are taught, together with the Greek language and Greek history. The Greek churches have done much to promote the welfare of the population to which they minister.

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II D 1

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I D 1 b

I F 5

II A 3 d (1)

A few professional Greeks came to Chicago as immigrants, most of them being physicians. Up to the present, the Greek communities of Chicago have given more than thirty physicians and surgeons, a number of dentists, architects and about twelve lawyers, graduates of American institutions. Some of the physicians and surgeons are on the staffs of our



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GREEK

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Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

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I D 1 b

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leading hospitals. The Universities of Chicago, Northwestern and others contain a very respectable number of students of Greek extraction, and they have become sufficiently Americanized so that one of them named Devatenos, played upon the University of Chicago football team during the season of 1924. The University students have for some years had a club, Plato, to aid students in their scholarship and to nourish and develop the love of literature and philosophy among them.

Beside Plato, there is the Greek Professional Men's Club, containing the practicing professional men of Greek extraction in the city, with the object of promoting friendship, understanding and mutual helpfulness among the members and to promote Americanization among the Greeks of Chicago.

Considering journalism as still a profession and not a business, it is appropriate at this point to state that there have been published in Greek, for some years back in Chicago, The Greek Daily and the following weekly papers,

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Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

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The Greek Star which lately contains matter in both Greek and English; Saloniki and Arcadia; also the monthly magazines, Religious Echo, containing religious matter, and the Educational Echo, published by the young students of the Greek school, Socrates, and containing educational matter, both of them in the Greek language. Besides, for the past three years, a weekly paper, and The Greek Review a monthly periodical, have been published in Chicago both in the English language.

The Greeks of Chicago have developed their social life. They are no longer confined to certain sections of the west side, but are settled all over the city. They have formed for their convenience, five communities, the purpose of which is to build churches in connection with schools, help the needy, promote the general welfare of their members and work toward a better understanding with the American people in general. They have numerous benevolent societies for the assistance of their members in particular, and the assistance



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GREEK

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Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

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of all in general, in case of sickness and for their **individual** and social development.

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A recently formed and even now notable organization among the Greeks of America, as well as Chicago, with branches everywhere, is the Greek-American Order, Ahepa, the purpose of which is the promotion of the Americanization of the Greeks in America and the development of true understanding among them and the American people.

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II D 1

I D 1 a

The Greek women have long had an organization which has been very active in charitable work. The Greek daughters of the new generation have also founded three clubs to promote the social life of the young Greek women, to help indigent families and to do general charitable work. One can get a great impression of the social development and individual refinement of the

I D 1 b

I F 5

II A 3 d (1)

Greeks in Chicago by attending any of the many balls and banquets given by them during the course of a year for philanthropic purposes, political causes, or mere social entertainment.

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GREEK

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Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

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Part I V. Commercial Progress.

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The Greeks of Chicago have become prominent in business.

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Much of the confectionery business of Chicago is controlled

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by them. The Greek confectionery stores exceed five

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thousand. In the restaurant business they have also proved

II B 2 d (1)

themselves very successful and there are no less than five

II B 2 d (2)

thousand Greek-American restaurants in the city. The name,

II D 1

Raklios and Company, which has more than thirty restaurants

I D 1 a

in the loop alone, is a remarkable monument to John Raklios, a

I D 1 b

poor immigrant (as all of us were) who went through many

I F 5

struggles and poverty to reach that business achievement.

II A 3 d (1)

The firm of Peppas and Alex, in the business of hotel and restaurant supplies, is one of the largest concerns of its kind in this country, and is known all over the United States and Canada. The Greeks are big manufacturers of ice-cream and candies and are among the leaders of these

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GREEK

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Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

articles in the city. The Greeks have also been very successful in the grocery business, the fruit and vegetable trade, the florist business and in other branches of trade. More lately they have successfully gone into the motion picture theater and ballroom enterprises.

III C

I A 2 a

II A 1

II B 3

II B 1 d

III A

Andrew Karzas has been translating his keen perception of artistic fineness and beauty of design to his theaters and to the Trianon and Aragon ballrooms.

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

II D 1

I D 1 a

For many years the Greeks have been engaged in the importing of European and Oriental products to America and the exporting of American products to other countries.

I D 1 b

I F 5

II A 3 d (1)

A number of Greeks are occupying positions in banks and other big institutions and offices, and there is a great number of workmen in factories and other industries. It is appropriate to mention here that the Atlas Exchange National Bank, Halsted and Taylor Streets, whose

II A 2

I V

II D 10

Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

President is the attorney and banker, Daniel M. Healy, is a sound establishment and its progress in that section of the city has been remarkable.

III C

I A 2 a

II A 1

II B 3

The activities of the Greeks in long term leaseholds and in the purchase and ownership of real estate, and particularly city corners and acreage, within the past ten years, are a remarkable achievement. There are now a number of building contractors, and these are developing their holdings by building thereon.

II B 1 d

III A

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

The real estate activities are indicative of the decision of the Greek population to remain a permanent part of the people of this land. Space does not permit the writer to mention the many others of the Greek community who have acquired prominent and even notable achievements in their various lines. Many of the above lines of business have their flourishing trade associations,

II D 1

I D 1 a

I D 1 b

I F 5

II A 3 d (1)

such as the American Restaurant Association and the Greek Confectionery Association.

II A 2

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GREEK

I V

II D 10

Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

Part V. Political and National Life.

III C

I A 2 a

II A 1

II B 3

II B 1 d

III A

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

II D 1

I D 1 a

I D 1 b

I F 5

II A 3 d (1)

The writer believes that the Greek voters in Chicago number at least twenty-five thousand. They are almost entirely divided between the two major political parties. The Greeks were slow to become naturalized. They loved their native land did not want to alienate themselves from it readily, nor to adopt American citizenship without thorough consideration. This slow process due to careful thought, before taking the serious step of becoming citizens, makes for a higher quality of citizenship in those who have finally taken it. During the past fifteen years, however, and especially since the great war, they have become citizens in large numbers and are developing a strong interest in political campaigns. They have their share of political clubs, which are so characteristic of our democracy, among all sections of our people.

There are a number of Greeks who are holding political positions. There is no doubt that they would manifest still greater interest in politics if some of them were elected to offices by the suffrage of the people.



II A 2

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GREEK

IV

II D 10

Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

III C

I A 2 a

II A 1

II B 3

II B 1 d

III A

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

II D 1

I D 1 a

I D 1 b

I F 5

II A 3 d (1)

It would be an unpardonable omission on the part of the writer not to mention with pride the remarkable record of the Greeks of Chicago, and all over the United States, not only as law-abiding citizens, but also as contributors, in abundance and with cheerfulness, to all campaigns for Liberty Loans and the Red Cross during the great war and especially in the participation of more than 75,000 of Greeks in the great war under the flag of our Republic, the United States of America.

The contributions of the Greeks to the Red Cross were not made during the years of the European War only. They have been made since, in all the campaigns of the Red Cross; but it is necessary to mention especially in this connection that they gave "until it hurt" to the Near East Relief, the greatest philanthropic movement of the century, engaged in by the United States under the inspiration of that eminent American, Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey. It was the means of saving millions of suffering Armenians, Syrians and Jews, as well as Greeks, and aided in the settlement

II A 2

I V

II D 10

Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

in Greece of about a million and one-half refugees from Asia and Thrace.

III C

I A 2 a

II A 1

In view of the tremendous progress of the Greeks in Chicago and elsewhere in the United States during their short life here, may we not hope that the future will bring forth still greater achievements from them, making not only for the betterment of the life of the Greek-American stock of our Republic, but also furthering the common interest, welfare, honor and glory of our beloved and wonderful city of Chicago, and of all the people of the greatest land in the world, the United States of America.

II B 3

II B 1 d

III A

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

II D 1

I D 1 a

I D 1 b

I F 5

II A 3 d (1)

The author of this article, Andrew J. Vlachos, is a graduate of the Law School of the University of Athens, Greece, and the Law School of the Northwestern University. Mr. Vlachos has resided in this country since 1903 and has been practicing law since 1915. He has been interested in civic activities both politically and socially. Mr. Vlachos

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II A 2

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GREEK

I V

II D 10

Chicago Daily Journal, December 31, 1926

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

III C

I A 2 a

II A 1

II B 3

II B 1 d

III A

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

II D 1

I D 1 a

I D 1 b

I F 5

II A 3 d (1)

was chosen to write the article, because of his inherent knowledge of his people and of their history. He is known nationally as an authority on real estate and corporation law. He is a member of the firm of Adelman and Vlachos in the American Bond and Mortgage Company Building. He is a veteran of the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913, and the author of the book on the national drama of the Greek race, entitled "The Song of Songs of the Greek Race." He is a member of the Order of Ahepa.



Saloniki, Dec. 25, 1926.

THE HOPPER.

The well known enterprising young Greek, Panos Anagnostopoulos, after a \$40,000 expenditure, last Saturday opened the doors of the luxurious "Hopper", with the tantalizing echoes of a brilliant orchestra.

The entire spacious restaurant and Confectionery hall of the "Hopper" was transformed in to a garden of flowers sent so lavishly by friends, relatives and patrons that the hall resembled hanging gardens of the past.

The famous "Hopper" is an ornament to the upper part of the city. Congratulations to the young Greek.



SALONIKI, Oct. 30, 1926

Universal Pharmacy, 748 Blue Island Avenue.

The Greek clientele of the Universal Pharmacy is informed that Mr. John Kraseros is its new owner.

This drug store has been in operation for the last twenty-five years and its former owner, Mr. E. Kourtas, conscientiously served its many patrons until his recent retirement. Mr. Kraseros guarantees to keep up the good name and reputation established by his predecessor.



SALONIKI, October, 23, 1926

Why Every Greek Should Join the Northwest Business Men's Club.

p. 1. The Northwest Business Men's Club has been organized by a body of business men of Greek extraction who are a credit to themselves and their fellow members.

This city of ours, the City of Chicago, is a mecca where people from all over the world gather and start life anew--the German, Pole, Jew, Swede, and all others. They all have their meeting place, where they can assemble and talk over old times, a place where the language of their mother country may be spoken, friendship resumed and developed, and where they may seek respite from the turmoil of the drudgeries of everyday life. But the Greek, the father of our modern civilization, he who made the Damon and Pythias history, is an orphan. That is why every Greek should join this club, that we may be able to exemplify the friendship of Damon and Pythias.

It is our hope to be able to erect a club house in the near future along Athenian architectural lines, that will be a show place in Chicago and where we can gather to pass a pleasant evening. We all very well know that in order to accomplish anything along this line it takes more than one man, and it takes



SALONIKI, Oct. 23, 1926

more than a few men. So therefore, we ask the cooperation of every Greek in Chicago by becoming a member of our club, that we may be able to gain big political power, and some day be in a position to elect a few of our own nationality as Magistrates. We have a number of intelligent Greek attorneys, who are quite capable of acting as Judges, provided they have the cooperation of the Greeks of Chicago. Every nationality has a certain amount of control of offices and political positions and the Greeks have none. The question is: "Why not?" "No cooperation." The answer is simple.

We wish to say a few words for the benefit of the restaurant men. It is only recently that the restaurant men, were oppressed by the milk moguls, and the reason was because of a monopolistic tendency. The Association of Milkmen got together and decided not to take business away from each other. And the consequences were that the restaurant men had to take what ever the milk man handed them, and be satisfied, until the restaurant men got together and formed the Restaurant Association. This combine put up a united front, and compelled the milk moguls to abandon their monopolistic policy, that the Greek restaurant

SALONIKI, Oct. 23, 1926



keeper might purchase milk at will.

It is only recently that the Wholesale Grocers Association had a meeting and decided to stop the credit of every Greek. Why did they do that? They had absolutely no reason. But they felt that we were growing too fast to suit them. Thanks to a few of the Wholesale grocers, who took the Greeks' part in the matter, and the reason for this, was because ninety percent of the grocery business depends upon Greeks. They figured if the credit to the Greeks was wholly shut off, the Greeks would stop buying from them, and they could not stand the pressure. That is the reason why the Greeks should organize clubs, or Associations, they need to defend themselves.

The vegetable business is practically controlled by Greeks, but, unfortunately, the Greeks have no Association. If they do not get together very soon and organize themselves either the National Tea Company or the A & P Company will inevitably control the market of this business. Look at the bootblacks, they are organized and they fare well.





SALONIKI, Oct. 23, 1926

If the Greek Confectionary men do not organize to defend their rights in time to cover every corner in Chicago where a Greek confection shop now stands, there will be a drug store controlled by a big corporation, no more Greek confectioners. The Greeks should organize every line of business separately. There are plenty of men in every line to form a strong association. They will be able to help one another financially, as well as socially, and be a credit to all.

The Northwest Business Mens Club cordially invites every Greek business man to join the club and if this is done we certainly will have so much prestige and power, that our voices will be effective in politics, business, and social affairs.

Northwest Business Men's Club.

(Full)



II A 2  
III H



GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 28, 1926.

Bank of Athens-Condensed Statement, May 31, 1926.

By, Bank of Athens Trust Company. 30 N. LaSalle St., suite 722.

Resources:

Cash and dues from banks.....	Drs.	\$316,488,548.34
Treasury bonds and coupons.....	"	50,480,219.30
Bank premises and other real estate.....	"	28,559,925.30
Collateral loans.....	"	582,645,574.95
Other loans and discounts.....	"	432,720,569.53
Government & Other bonds.....	"	159,455,532.91
	Drs.	<u>\$1570,350,370.33</u>

Liabilities:

Capital stock fully paid.....	Drs.	\$ 72,000,000.00
Surplus.....	"	34,600,000.00

II A 2

- 2 -



GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 28, 1926.

Deposits.....	Drs.	\$1362,759,330.97
Checks Payable.....	"	81,839,034.07
Sundry creditors and Dividends not paid.....	"	7,694,186.50
Profit and loss account.....	"	11,547,818.79
	Drs.	<u>\$1570,350,370.33</u>

Saloniki, July 31, 1926

RESTAURANT PURCHASED

Messrs. Constantine Nicokirys and Ippocrates Dousias have sold one of their three restaurants, at 851 N. Clark St., to Messrs. John Kokins, Panagiotis Kapetas and Andrew Siratos.

The Greek firm of Citizens Realty Co. Inc., acted as brokers.



II A 2

GREEK

Saloniki, July 24, 1926

REAL ESTATE SALE FOR \$185,000



The well known realtor George Prassas has sold for \$185,000 the southeast corner of Milwaukee and Crawford Aves. Plans for a new bank to be built on the site are completed.



Chicago Greek Daily, July 19, 1926.

A HALF-MILLION-DOLLAR LEASE

Negotiated Through the Offices of George Tsiagouris  
for Raklios and Company

p. 3- This is not the first time that readers of these pages have looked upon the pictures of two well-known compatriots of ours in this community, each of whom is a person of great enterprise in his field. Whenever we have a chance to publish their pictures, we have something good to report, - something which concerns not only the Greek community in Chicago but all Hellenism; for the progress of Greeks, especially of those in a foreign country, is a matter which is attributed to the entire Greek nation. By this progress people estimate the commercial ability and the enterprising nature of the whole race; by the success of Greeks in various professions, businesses, and industries their worth is reckoned as a race among other races.

In America especially, where all nationalities in the world meet and struggle for ascendancy, a singular opportunity is presented to compete with many races, and this in itself tends to develop every man's natural



Chicago Greek Daily, July 19, 1926.

talents, to invigorate him, and to sharpen the ingenuity which is his racial inheritance. We must imagine at this moment that all the races of the world have assembled on Chicago's stage for one great struggle; under these circumstances it is easy to conceive how profound our emotions are while we follow their efforts, and how much profounder they become when we observe Greeks also struggling in competition with all these strangers. How intense is our desire to see them win!

In these great Chicago combats, as far as restaurants are concerned, the Greeks are struggling successfully, and they always stay in the front rank. In this front rank among Greeks the leading position has been won by Mr. John Raklios, who is now competing with the strongest American organizations for leadership. Because of what we have said above the progress of Mr. Raklios and his associates is a matter of great importance to every Greek; it is to the interest of every Greek to continue to observe that progress.

Little time has elapsed since we had the pleasure of recording the opening of Mr. Raklios's two latest establishments: one at the Capitol building,



Chicago Greek Daily, July 19, 1926.

in the downtown district, and the other at Jackson and Halsted Streets. Now we have the pleasure of announcing the opening of a third restaurant at Madison and Market Streets. Mr. George Tsiagouris arranged for the leasing of all three places.

This last restaurant, at Madison and Market Streets, is the thirty-seventh opened by Mr. John Raklios and the thirty-first since the founding of Raklios and Company, of which he is president, Basil Kotsonis is vice-president, and Andrew Hronis is secretary. It is a matter of common knowledge that the negotiations for the lease of the building which houses this restaurant have been closed, and we are able to say that large and successful leases like this one are the rule in the offices of our active and highly experienced compatriot, George Tsiagouris. The lease was made between Mr. Linn and the Raklios Company and involves the rental of the entire building at Madison and Market Streets for a short term of years. It seems that Mr. Tsiagouris did a good job in these negotiations, making both parties to the lease fast friends. Now whenever Mr. Raklios opens a new store, he leaves it to the offices of Mr. George Tsiagouris to do the leasing.





Chicago Greek Daily, July 19, 1926.

We really are not exaggerating when we say that the offices of George Tsiagouris are the ablest in Chicago for negotiating large leases for in the many years in which he has been in business Mr. Tsiagouris has made connections with the largest property-owners, and his offices are associated with the largest real estate firms in Chicago. He can therefore conduct negotiations with ease and close deals on any building or enterprise. The business of George Tsiagouris owes its success to the alertness and method with which Mr. Tsiagouris does his work and even more to his sincerity.

The fact that Raklios and Company intrusts the leasing of space for its restaurants only to the offices of Mr. Tsiagouris, and that in a brief period \$1,060,000 worth of leases were successfully negotiated for, demonstrates the character and the ability of Mr. George Tsiagouris.

S. Kotakis.



SALONIKI, July 10, 1926

Why Greek Partnership Fail?

p. 1. It is noteworthy here and in Greece, with few exceptions, that the Greek, as an individual, made wonderful progress in business and commerce, but failed in partnerships. We often see Greek partners quarreling, fighting, and lastly, taking refuge in court litigations.

Each partner, in a Greek enterprise, considers himself the basis and the foundation of the partnership's business, and underestimates the ability and value of the other partners.

Many impartial minds think that this habit is a national characteristic of our race, nevertheless, I think and know that the cause is lack of system and lack of business knowledge.

The Greek without business training and from almost nothing, through his persistence, industriousness, and hard work, can usually acquire much money. His egotism, however, that is to say, the conviction that he is the only factor in a partnership, that the other partners are of insignificant consequence

SALONIKI, July 10, 1926



causes him to fail.

Failure under such an attitude is inevitable. Self-hypnotism and lack of systematic business methods brings down the whole edifice of Partnership.

Only scientific, systematic, and methodical knowledge would keep Greek partnerships from failure. The Americans succeed because they are equipped with business knowledge minus blind egotism. In American business organizations everyone of the partners performs the duty to which he is assigned, just like a machine, without interfering with somebody else's duty and activity. Consequently each recognizes the service of the other, and obediently takes and executes orders from his other partners who are wisely chosen to execute efficiently their respective responsibilities.

We, therefore, urge the Greeks, if they wish to better themselves and remain in business, to follow the perfect American ways and methods. By doing so, not only will they become strong and prosperous, but they will prove to those who entertain the erroneous conception, that it is a National characteristic of the Greek to be egotistic, ignoring to recognize the preponderance of others, that Greeks could and would succeed in partnerships as well as in individual enterprises.

(Full)



SALONIKI, July 10, 1926

The Aragon Opens Its Portals.

p. 3. Next Thursday, the Aragon, a new luxurious temple for Terpsichorians, a scintillating gem of Greek progressiveness, opens its doors to the public. The owner of the Aragon is, the great enterprising Greek, Mr. Andrew Karzas. The cost, of this ornament to our city, is \$2,000,000.

The ever progressing Mr. Karzas, in order to present to the City of Chicago, a monument of beauty, luxury and art, visited many European capitols and individually selected the proper designs for the architecture of the Aragon.

The edifice is of Spanish style, with European and American architectural art combined, and its interior and exterior lavishly decorated. It is the last word in architectural masterpieces.

The Saloniki, which never fails to render honors and praise to the ones that are really worthy, congratulates Mr. Karzas and extends to him sincere wishes for the success of his new enterprise.

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IV

GREEK

Saloniki, July 3, 1926, p. 1

THE DANGER TO GREEK BUSINESS



Business in America one could say is more successful than in any country. However, corporations and companies have more success than individual merchants.

The Greeks in America at the beginning were very successful in their business, especially in the restaurant and confectionary business. And it was rather difficult for anyone to compete with the Greeks, owing to their industry and the great number working in these two trades.

But things change, (and the good business may change with the time) and the Greeks are losing ground, because they have failed to catch the spirit of the present times. Big companies and corporations with huge combined capital, take the business away from the Greeks (those who continue the horse and buggy methods).





Saloniki, July 3, 1926

Many times, through this publication, we have urged the necessity of Greeks to unite themselves in companies and corporations, in order to remain in business successfully. The competition has become too keen for the individual merchant, the combined wealth of capital has invented and promoted up to date methods for restaurants and confectionaries a single merchant cannot afford to adopt. Hence, in union is strength and power. It is hard to compete with it.

Among our progressive Greeks, we bring with pride, and for emulation, to the public's attention, the names of Raklios and Co., Demets, Lily Candy Co. Andes Candy Co. The above mentioned companies are in a position to **compete** with other big companies, and they are doing it successfully.

If this warning and counsel is not heeded, in a short time from now, the Greek business world, undoubtedly will become wrecked.

Saloniki, June 19, 1926, p. 4



GREEK

II A 2

THE NEW FACTORY OF PANREX MANUFACTURING CO.

The Greek firm Panrex Manufacturing Co., which specializes in the manufacturing and selling of everything that shoe shining parlors use has moved to its new shop, 1854 W. Van Buren St. Owing to its ever-increasing business, the Company should be able to serve its costumers quicker and better than previously.



SALONIKI, June 12, 1926



p. 3.      The Company of Geocaris and Katen

The Greek community of Chicago would undoubtedly be delighted to hear about the amalgamation of the above Company with that of Koyonis and Company into one, under the name of Citizens Realty Co. Inc.

SALONIKI, May 22, 1926

National Bank of Greece  
744 First National Bank Building  
Office of Agency of Chicago.

p. 3. With great pleasure we are informed that the National Bank of Greece established an agency here in our great city. Owing to the tremendous bank business of the Greeks of Chicago, the above named Institution decided to send Mr. J. E. Protecnicos, who is one of its famous Banking heads, to Chicago to establish the agency.

The administration of this banking branch is entrusted to the hands of Mr. Anthony C. Bennett, (Antonios Benettas), a well known banker of Chicago. For twelve years Mr. Bennett was connected with the Continental and Commercial National Bank, and also the First National Bank of Chicago. No better person could have been appointed to head the new branch.

Undoubtedly, the whole Greek Community of Chicago will be pleased with the establishment of the banking branch and its appointed governor.



SALONIKI, May 8, 1926

Melidonis Realtor and Company.

p. 4. Mr. William Melidonis, the founder of the real estate company that bears his name, announces to the Greeks of Chicago, that, beginning May 16th, he will offer for sale, lots of his sub-division located at Crawford Avenue, Lincoln Avenue and Pratt Street.

His clientele will remember the honesty and integrity of Mr. Nelidonis.

SALONIKI, May 1, 1926



p. 10.      A Two Million Dollar Theatre.

Mr. John Venizelos and his partner, Mr. Carger, began preparations to build a \$2,000,000 theatre at the South East corner of Howard Street and Ridge Avenue. The architect, Mr. John Nyden, said, that the sitting capacity would be 2,500 seats.



Chicago Greek Daily, April 30, 1926.

NEW RESTAURANT OPENED

Yesterday, on the corner of Halsted Street and Jackson Boulevard, a new restaurant of Raklios and Company's was opened for business. It is the 30th unit of this Company and the 35th, if we are not mistaken, of all the restaurants that John Raklios has opened so far.

This restaurant is a real jewel on Halsted Street and gives to one of the most centrally located corners of Chicago a strong vitality. Herein lies the importance of the Raklios Restaurants, that they beautify the city of Chicago wherever they are located.

Raklios's example shows what the part of Greeks in the civilization of this country is. They, from the big cities all the way down to the smallest hamlet of the United States, have put up beautiful modern stores and have given life and vigor to towns. Questionable stores were not for Greek immigrants in America.



Chicago Greek Daily, April 30, 1926.

This may be considered an exaggeration. But it is an indisputable fact which can be verified in every city and hamlet. . . . Therefore, it must not be considered an exaggeration when it is said that the Greeks are getting to be pioneers of the beautification of American, and that they civilize every place in which they open a store.

. . . . The corporation of Raklios and Co. consists of Messrs. John Raklios, president; Vasileos Kotsonis, vice president; and Andrew Chronis, secretary, whom we congratulate for their progress, which reflects honor upon the whole Greek population.



SALONIKI, April 24, 1926

The Bank of Athens

p. 2. Mr. Iason Kokinatos, of 30 N. La Salle street, representative of the Bank of Athens, informs the Greeks of Chicago that the above said Bank, is the biggest commercial bank in Greece. It has seventy branches within and without Greece.

In all its branches it issues checks in drachmas and in dollars. When you send money to Greece, tell our local representative, or your local bank, whether the money should be paid in drachmas or in American dollars.

Deposits in the Bank of Athens are: 1,200,000,000 drachmas.

Bank of Athens, 25 Pine Street, New York.



II A 2

GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, April 19, 1926.

(Advertisement)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Paul Zakos & Bros.  
Realtors

Renting, Real Estate, and Insurance.  
We Specialize in Chattel Mortgages and Loans.

Madison Square Bldg.  
123 Madison St.

1527 W. Madison St.

Chicago Greek Daily, April 19, 1926.

CHICAGO PIE CO.

(Advertisement)

We make thirty kinds of pies, only the best ingredients are used.

We sell to restaurants, confectioneries, delicatessens, and all eating houses.

330 S. Paulina Street

The only Greek company in Chicago.

Karalis and Cnekos, Props.



SALONIKI, April 10, 1926



Mid-City Bank.

p. 3. Owing to the ever-increasing Greek clientele, the Mid-City Bank situated in the middle of the Greek centers, took in its services Mr. Emmanuel Ledakis, who with a great devotion to his duty, will render his services to the Greeks.



SALONIKI, March 13, 1926

John Raklios & Co. Lease New Store on Randolph Street

p. 8. John Raklios and Company Restauranters have leased the store east of the Randolph street entrance of the Capitol building, for an undisclosed number of years. The lessees will expend more than \$50,000 in equipping the place as a high class restaurant. This will be the thirty-sixth restaurant to be opened by Mr. Raklios. He founded his business in 1900, and the thirtieth to be opened by the present system, which was organized in 1906.

Officers of John Raklios and Co. include Mr. Raklios, president; Andrew Chronis, secretary; William Cotsones, vice-president.

SALONIKI, March 13, 1926



New Bakery-Tom's Fried Cake Co.

p. 5      The Greek firm, Tom's Fried Cake Co., owing to increased business, moved to larger quarters, located at 1336 W. 14th Street.

Every kind of cake in the market is produced in its modern factory. The public is invited to visit its shops. "Quality and Service," is its motto.

II A 2  
IV

SALONIKI, February 27, 1926



Banquet and Dance By the Society of Restaurateurs.

The La Salle Hotel, last Sunday, was overcrowded with Greek restaurant keepers. The banquet and dance, given by the aforesaid Association, was attended by 1,700 members of the Association, besides their families and and friends.

The success of the banquet was attributed to the retiring president, Mr. Askounis, who for weeks ahead was preparing for such a multitude.

Mr. Askounis, after a brief and fiery speech, introduced the new president and master of ceremonies, Mr. K. Soteracopoulos, who as a promising and enterprising young man outlined the aim of the Greek Restaurant Association. Dancing and merriment followed until the late hours of the night.



SALONIKI, February 27, 1926

The New Restaurant of Raklios and Company.

The Greek chain store firm of Raklios and Company adds one more restaurant to its cloister. The new and beautiful store is at the southwest corner of Jackson boulevard and Halsted street. Raklios and Company stands out as a symbol, of what could be done, when two or more Greeks are united in any enterprise.





SALONIKI, February 6, 1926

Greek Enterprises.

The magnificent new North Center Theatre, at Lincoln and Robey opened its doors for business last week.

The owner, of the newly built theatre, is the enterprising and well known Mr. Andrew Karzas.

To his long chain of business establishments, Mr. Karzas, soon, will add a grand ball room, now under construction and situated at Lawrence and Winthrop, which will excell the Trianon and will cost \$2,000,000. Mr. Karzas has under construction other theatres in the city of Chicago, which will be mentioned after completion.

SALONIKI, January 2, 1926



Erection of Rural Mansion of \$250,000.

Mr. George Prasinos of Chicago bought seven acres of land near Lake Zurich for \$35,000. On this land, Mr. Prasinos began to build a 100 room hotel at the cost of \$125,000. The rest of the land will be transformed into gardens resembling the Gardens of Kifisia. The site of the gardens will be named Kifisia.



SALONIKI, January 2, 1926

Greek Fur Shop.

The Greek ladies of Chicago are pleased to take notice of the opening of a Greek fur shop. Variety, quality and reasonable prices will be distinctive innovations of the new store named Uptown Fur Company, located at 1135 Wilson Avenue. Achilles Balalas is the proprietor.

II A 2



GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 26, 1925, p. 5

AUDITORIUM FOR SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

The building Roma Pavilion located at Polk and Halsted Streets, was bought by Koliass Brothers-Christ, Anthonios and Panagiotis. It contains stores, offices and a luxurious hall for social affairs. Koliass Brothers have made many alterations and redecorated the hall to meet the requirements for weddings, christening, dances and other gatherings.

II A 2

Saloniki, Dec. 19, 1925, p. 8

GREEK

PETER SARELAS.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 1225

The Greek department of the Mid-City Trust and Savings Bank, located at Madison and Halsted Streets, is managed now by Mr. Peter Sarelas, who was employed by the bank for that purpose, taking the place of Mr. Geo. Stathopoulos who is leaving for Greece.

Mr. Sarelas is a graduate of Political Economy from the University of Chicago and has at his command four different languages. Greeks who are doing **business** with this bank will find Mr. Sarelas willing to offer his services upon request.

Saloniki, Dec. 5, 1925, p. 5

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

H. W. Elmore and Company realtors 29 South La Salle St. sold real estate located at 79th st. and Center Ave. for a consideration of \$20,000. to Mr. George Annes, restauratuer. Mr. B. Athanasopoulos was the salesman.

Mr. Geo. Annes, owner of the Annes Restaurant 55 East Congress, is considering the purchase of more real estate according to Mr. Athansopoulos.

II A 2



GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 18, 1925.

"The Pledge of Purity"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Creamy Quality Temptation Chocolates.

Gallanis Bros., Chicago.

Greek Confectioners:

We can compete with any candy factory, since we make the most select chocolates, which keep fresh and unchanged by time.



"Tom Chamales," Restaurant Keepers Guide,  
108 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois,  
June, 1925.

Excavation is now under way for three-story building at the northwest corner of Howard street and Marshfield avenue, 60x120 sq. ft., for which plans were prepared by architect Roy F. France. Tom Chamales is the owner. The building which will cost about \$175,000, will contain eight stores, sixteen offices and twenty-one apartments. Our congratulations and good wishes.

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GREEK

Restaurant Keepers' Guide, 108 N. Dearborn Street,  
Chicago, Illinois, June, 1925.

RETAIL FRUIT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

We are glad to announce that the fruit dealers, American citizens of Greek origin, in a well-attended meeting on the 24th of last month organized an association under the name of Retail Fruit Merchants Association of Chicago and elected the following officers:

George Chialtas, president  
John Trakasi, vice-president

A. Lambrakis, vice-president  
Basil Ruboyanis, secretary.

C. Raptis, Geo. Coliopoulos, Wm. Chialtas, Jas. Kapsias, Wm. Tarantelis and C. Theodoropoulos, directors.

Our best wishes for their progress and success.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 18, 1925.

[CANDYMAKERS FORM ORGANIZATION]



After many years, the much-desired organization of candymakers is an accomplished fact. The more than two hundred candy shops of "Izitziniotes" ("Izitzina," a town in the environs of Sparta-Translator) and the background of their experiments in the past form the basis for the present organization, which is of considerable size and practical in its operation. Its members will save from 8 to 24 percent in their buying.

Inquire for further information at our New York or Chicago office.

Organized, we insure our existence; as individuals, we should eventually succumb to organized competition.

American Retail Confectioners Corporation.  
110 W. 42nd St. New York, N. Y.

II A 2

Saloniki, May 16, 1925, p. 3

GREEK



NEW PIE COMPANY IN CHICAGO.

A new pie company was organized under the name of Chicago Pie Company installing machinery and equipment at its location 338-340 South Paulina St.

Members of this new Greek firm are Mr. Checos, very well known Chicago realtor and Mr. Karales, owner of a first class bakery in Minneapolis Minnesota.

Saloniki, wishes success to the two enterprising Greeks.

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Feb. 16, 1925



Geo. P. Chiagopoulos & Co. Real Estate Investments  
Established 1908, 64 W. Randolph St. Chicago, Ill.

We have always for Sale: Restaurants, Lunch Rooms, Candy Stores,  
Fruit and Vegetable Stores, Billiards and Pool Parlors, Shoe Shining Parlors,  
Groceries, Meat Markets, etc.

We loan money, rent stores and build buildings and repair buildings,  
and stores. We also Issue all kinds of Insurance.

Saloniki, Dec. 13, 1924.

THE DE MET'S STORE ON MICHIGAN AVENUE.

p. 2.--Last Monday was the opening day of a new and magnificent candy-store by the rapidly progressing Greek concern of De Met's. This new candy-store is the sixth established by this company and is located at 330 South Michigan avenue. It is the most luxurious and magnificent of all the stores and is remarkable for the excellence of its artistic decoration.

The Greek company operates all its stores, which are located in the Loop, in a very efficient way and this accounts for their success.

We extend to De Met's our congratulations and best wishes.

PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Nov. 15, 1924.

MR. ANTHONY BOURAS'S SPLENDID BUSINESS.

A new luxurious and aristocratic recreation center including a bowling-alley and a billiard-hall, was opened last Saturday in the central square of Quincy, Illinois.

This place of recreation occupies a whole building, which has been decorated and furnished by the Brunswick-Balke Collender Company and includes the billiard-hall, the bowling-alley, a candy-store, a cigar-store, and a barber shop. It is named "The Q Recreation Parlors."

The cost of furnishing and equipping the whole affair was about \$100,000, and it is the beauty-spot of the town.

The owner of this business is that well-known and popular countryman of ours, Mr. Anthony Bouras or Kanellopoulos, general agent of the big Brunswick-Balke Company of Chicago.



Saloniki, Nov. 15, 1924.

The management of it has been entrusted to the owner's nephew, Mr. Constantine Georgepoulos, and to Mr. J. Steinbach.

The recreation parlors were opened on Saturday about 2 p. m. with music and entertainment for all the visitors, who rushed in and filled all three floors of the building, admiring its magnificence.

The number of visitors on the opening day was well over fifteen thousand, and on the following days the same enthusiasm was shown.

All the newspapers of the town printed long articles describing the place and mentioning our popular compatriot, to whom we extend sincere congratulations and our best wishes for his success.

Saloniki, Oct. 18, 1924.

THE RESTAURANT-KEEPERS' DANCE.

p.3.--On last Monday the first annual ball of the Restaurant-Keepers' Association was given at the magnificent Trianon. More than four thousand guests attended.

Many American businessmen were present, members and representatives of firms which deal with restaurant-keepers. All enjoyed the ball. The whole affair was elegant and distinguished.

Gay groups mingled in the boxes and the corridors and on the stairs and in the spacious dancing-hall; well-dressed couples moved rhythmically to the excellent music of the orchestra.

The success of the ball may be justly attributed to the good work of the members of the committee and it is another indication of what Greeks can accomplish when they co-operate and put aside their inveterate dissensions.

Saloniki, Oct. 18, 1924.

We are very glad to congratulate our dear countrymen on their success and particularly to mention the committee, which under the leadership of Mr. Askounis worked indefatigably in organizing the ball and attending to details.

Let us hope that this dance will be followed by many more like it to demonstrate the dignity and the ability of the Greek element of this city and to inspire respect for it in others.

Saloniki, Oct. 4, 1924.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE AMERICAN  
ASSOCIATION OF RESTAURANT-KEEPERS

AT THE WORLD-FAMOUS TRIANON OCTOBER 13, 1924

P.3--The largest commercial houses of Chicago will send their representatives! Hundreds of officials will be present! Thousands of tickets have been disposed of; only a few are still available.

These are on sale at the Trianon, Sixty-second Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, and at 108 North Dearborn Street, telephone Central 3140. Write or phone.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Sept. 20, 1924.

GRAND OPENING OF A NEW THEATER.

p. 6-Last Saturday in Berwyn occurred the grand opening of the new and luxurious Parthenon Theatre, owned and operated by the Gregory Theatrical Company, a Greek concern. This company owns and operates several theaters in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa.

In the near future the company intends to erect an office-building in Hammond, Indiana, where it owns three theaters. This building besides offices will include a theater and a dance-hall.

PPA 41-2-21001-10215

Saloniki, Sept. 13, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONSTANTINE TRIANTAPILLOU

p. 3-.....Last week one of our worthy compatriots, Constantine Triantafillou passed away in the prime of his life and was buried with impressive rites.

The funeral services were held in Evangelismos Church. The Reverend Father Hatzedemetrion officiated. Many wreaths were placed on the coffin, since the late Mr. Triantafillou was very active among Americans and a small group of Greeks, who highly esteemed him for his good character, honesty, and patriotic sentiments.

He came here when he was very young and made good progress. At the funeral his brother George dispensed with the usual speeches.

Saloniki extends its sympathy to the stricken family.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 6, 1924.

**A NEW COMMERCIAL SUCCESS**

p.2....The Greek community of Chicago has been progressing rapidly for the last ten years, those of us who have dealt with experienced and honest real-estate operators have derived large benefit of our dealings.

The real-estate office of George Tsiagouris, founded in 1908, is the oldest of the Greek real-estate offices and handles the real-estate business of the Greek restaurant enterprise, the Raklios Company. The latest successful transaction concluded by the Tsiagouris office for the Raklios Company is the negotiation of a long lease on the building at the northeast corner of Madison and Clark Streets. The announcement of this transaction came as a surprise to most people; it is the most important deal ever made by the Tsiagouris office.

According to the agreement the Raklios Company will pay during the term of this lease the sum of two and a half million dollars in rental. The negotiations were completed by the Tsiagouris office and the Albert H. Wetter Company.

We wish to extend our sincere congratulations to Mr. John Raklios, who came to this country in 1900 without means and without knowledge of the language and the business methods of America. Yet he was able so to elevate himself that he is now considered one of the big and shrewd businessmen of the United States.

PROJ. 30275



Saloniki, Sept. 6, 1924.

The progress of the Raklios Company has been remarkable under the guidance of John Raklios, president, Vasilios Kotsonis, vice-president, and Andrew Chrones, secretary: These three compatriots of ours began their careers as poor immigrants and by hard work, honesty, and commercial ability have successfully competed with other big and powerful combinations in the restaurant business.

The sixteen big, luxurious, magnificent, and clean restaurants of the Raklios Company throughout the Loop district of this windy city are evidence of the splendid commercial spirit of the Greeks and of the success of the Raklios Company in selecting its real-estate agents.

When Mr. Venizelos, the noted Greek statesman, visited Chicago recently, he said that the commercial achievements of Mr. Raklios and his Company were really Herculean.

1924 (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Aug. 23, 1924.

SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE SHOE-SHINERS' ASSOCIATION.

p. 3-The Association of Greek Shoe-Shiners will hold its second annual picnic on Sunday, August 24, in the same place where it was held last year, the beautiful Forest Park grounds.

Do not miss this opportunity for a good outing and entertainment like that of last year. The committee has secured two bands for the American and the Greek dances. The price of tickets is fifty cents, and they are on sale at various Greek centers. Children will be admitted free.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 2, 1924.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF GREEK RESTAURANT-KEEPERS.**

p. 1-We take pleasure in announcing that our countrymen who own restaurants have founded an association under the name of "The American Association of Greek Restaurant-Keepers." This association, they announce, will set the standard of service for the numerous persons engaged in this business here and all over the country.

Following the example of other organized businessmen, the restaurateurs have started a good work. They have met and elected the proper persons to govern the association, and have determined by vote what amount shall be paid as dues by members, and have decided that those who work for the association shall be paid. This is an unusual procedure because heretofore the members of all Greek associations have demanded that the officials by them elected, namely, the presidents, secretaries, treasurers, and others shall leave their work and their business and work for the organizations gratis.

WFO (LL) PROJ 30275

Saloniki, Aug. 2, 1924.

Every one knows that the officials elected on these terms have not lived up to the expectations of those who elected them.

The founders of this organization have done something else still more unusual and radical. They have established a place where members and their friends may meet by renting and furnishing in the Loop a luxurious suite of offices. There members and their friends and all those who have business with them may meet by appointment, rest, chat, smoke, and transact their business.

There will also be a free employment bureau for those who need help and for the employees of the members, who will simply register with the clerk.

All this, as we are informed, is only the beginning, for they plan to give us more surprises by inaugurating new methods of getting in touch with prominent Americans, bankers, merchants, lawyers, and all those with whom Greeks come in contact, to show them that Greeks are an asset to the communities in which

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Saloniki, Aug. 2, 1924.

they live, and that they love this country and are not afraid to assert themselves, since they work hard and are law-abiding citizens.

This is a good start and a solid foundation for the future, and it certainly guarantees the success of their efforts to serve Greek businessmen and their friends.

We extend our congratulations to the officers and the members of this splendid organization. Its founders are inspired by high ideals and have realized them in this practical service to our community.

Let them be assured that the Greeks of Chicago will heartily support the association and cooperate with it.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

TEMPTATION CHOCOLATE

GALLANIS BROS. CHICAGO, ILL.



The progressive and enterprising Gallanis Bros, manufacturers of the famous Temptation Chocolate, are a credit not only to Chicago which they advertise all over the United States where their product is sold and consumed, but are a credit also as well to the Greek name, showing that the Greeks of the city are advancing along with Chicago's progress.

On the opposite page of this publication the picture, of the factory of this confection in Chicago, is shown, and for the information of Greeks and others, who wish to procure Temptation Chocolates in their near-by city, we publish with pleasure the names and places where this national Chicago product, is sold.

Galesburg,, Ill.  
North Pole Candy Co.  
236 Seminary St.



Saloniki, May 17, 1924.

GREEK



Des Moines, Iowa  
Northwestern Candy Company  
416 East Locust St.

Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Kelso Sales Company

Battle Creek, Mich.  
C. R. Kelso Company.

Urichville,, Ohio  
The Kopp Candy Company.

Memomine, Mich.  
Julius C. Larsen.

Louisville, Ky.  
Otterbach Brothers  
700 Baroness Ave.

St. Cloud, Minn.  
Palace Candy Company.

Elmira, N. Y.  
G. F. Palmer Mfg. Co.  
56 Hoffman St.

Ypsilanti, Mich.  
Park-Wood Candy Company  
23 Eas Gross St.

Peoria, Ill.  
Peoria Candy Company  
215 S. Washington Sts.

Lansing, Mich.  
Perry Barker Candy Company  
120 N. Grand Ave.



Saloniki, May 17, 1924.

GREEK



Freemont, Neb.  
John Petrow

Eau Claire, Wis.  
Ed. Phillips & Sons Co.

Manitowoc, Wis.  
Plumb & Nelson

New Castle, Pa.  
Harry G. Preston.

Marshall, Missouri  
E. H. Ransberger  
166 S. Jefferson Ave.

Muskegan, Mich.  
W. W. Richards.

Anderson, Ind.  
Redcap Candy Company

Detroit, Mich.  
Rounds Candy Company  
645 W. Jefferson Ave.

Bloomington, Ill.  
Scott-Kelly Company

Akron, Ohio  
The Semonin Co.  
22 Cross St.

Buffalo, N. Y.  
Shoemaker and Volkert

St. Paul, Minn.  
Singer Candy Co.  
100 E. Third Sts.

Newark, Ohio  
Slater Bros.  
42 Franklin St.

St. Paul, Minn.  
G. Sommers & Co.  
Park Square.

Battle Creek, Mich.  
Superior Candy Co.  
11 W. State St.

Topeka, Kansas  
Rigby Candy Co.

Nashville, Tenn.  
Roberts Candy Co.  
201 Second Ave.

Saloniki, May 17, 1924.

GREEK



Charleroi, Pa.  
Robertson Bros.  
301 McKean Ave.

Birmingham, Ala.  
Wynn-Knox Candy Co.

Waukegan, Ill.  
Carl Hanson

Duluth, Minn.  
Twin Ports Candy Company

Columbus, Ohio  
John Yeager  
132 W. First St.

Macomb, Ill.  
E. P. Fergusson  
Novelty Sales Co.  
Eads Bldg.

Fulton, Ill.  
Three Star Candy Co.

Wheeling, W. Va.  
Frank J. Gaus  
2019 S. Main St.

Brainerd, Minn.  
The Haydon Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio  
Tri City Sales Co.  
1503 Central Ave.

Milwaukee, Wis.  
E. R. Godfrey & Sons Co.

Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Hazeltime and Perkin  
and Co.

Cleveland, Ohio  
The Weidman Co.

Great Falls, Mont.  
Goodman Cigar Company

Minneapolis, Minn.  
Hessburg Brothers.

Rochester, N. Y.  
Geo. C. Wickman  
83 Franklin St.

Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Greasley Candy Co.  
212 S. Fourth St.

Racine, Wis.  
Hilker Candy Co.

Saloniki, May 17, 1924.

GREEK



Rockford, Ill.  
F. J. Eliot

Albert Lea, Minn.  
Albert Lea Candy Company

Huntington, W. Va.  
Brown Brothers

Emporia, Kansas  
Empora Wholesale Coffee Co.

Alliance, Ohio  
Alliance Candy Company

Vincennes, Ind.  
The L. P. Colenbraugh  
Co.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota  
Fenn Brothers

McKeesport, Pa.  
Apter Bros.  
513 Sinclair St.

321 N. Second Ave.

Youngstown, Ohio  
The Fitch Company

St. Joseph, Mich.  
Atterbury & Co.

Mankato, Minn.  
Johnson Candy Co.

Red Wing, Minn.  
Friedrich & Kempe Co.

Leavenworth, Kans.  
Barlow Cigar Company

Clinton, Iowa  
W. B. Ebensberger,  
123 Fourth Ave.

Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Fudge-Casey Company

Rock Island, Ill.  
Bergstrom & Slattengren

Philadelphia, Pa.  
W. B. Hodgets  
68340 Contz Ave.

Oshkosh, Wis.  
Harry J. Awe  
800-808 S. Main St.

Knoxville, Tenn.  
Bradfute-Fields Company  
969 Broadway

Beaver Falls, Pa.  
Campell & Hemphil

GREEK



Saloniki, May 17, , 1924.

Duluth, Minn.  
Gulberton Bros.

Winona, Minn.  
Hoffarth & Schub

Council Bluffs, Iowa  
Dunn-Olsen Co.

Streator, Ill.  
Howells & Hampton

South Haven, Mich.  
C. Kammert

Dubuque, Iowa  
Dubuque Candy Company  
1245 Iowa St.

Waterloo, Iowa  
Lily Distributing Co.  
187 W. Third St.

Gallanis Bros,  
1929-33 S. Halsted St.  
Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis, Mo.  
Morse Candy Co.  
515 Walnut St.

Toledo, Ohio  
The J. Munch & Sons Co.  
201 South Main St.

II A 2

Saloniki, Feb. 23, 1924, p. 7

GREEK



GREEK REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. Alexander Stavrou, well known Chicago realtor, bought from Mrs. Sara Hopkins thirty acres of land located at Oak Forest, for an undisclosed consideration.

This property, which adjoins another eighty acres of land belonging to Mr. Stavrou, will be subdivided in 60x240 sq. ft. lots, and will be offered on the market in the immediate future.



Saloniki, Feb. 2, 1924, p. 4

PHILLIPS SYRUP CO.

The above named Greek firm makes its appearance in the business world of the city of Chicago.

Greek restaurant keepers will find the syrup of this company to be the best in quality and taste and priced beyond competition.

Mr. Phillips, who is a member of the firm, personally supervises the making of the syrup, which has an entirely different taste from other syrups.

Saloniki wishes success to Phillips Syrup Company.

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GRIFF



Saloniki, Sep. 1, 1933.

JOHN RAKLIOS AND GEORGE CHIAGOURIS

The astonishing expansion of the chain of Chicago Creek restaurants operated by Raklios and Company, the corporation of which John Raklios is president, Vasilios Kotsones is vice-president, and Andreas Chrones is secretary, is commendable. The three officers of the corporation are compatriots of ours who began their careers as laborers and by honesty, industry, and an enterprising business spirit ascended to a higher commercial level.

John Raklios and his co-workers have acquired the confidence and the respect of American businessmen to such an extent that the Raklios Company's business has expanded until it competes successfully with the large American companies in its field.

The sixteen large magnificent, and sanitary restaurants of Raklios and Company, located in the busiest centers of Chicago, are an indication of the success of Greek enterprise and of the commercial system, unity, and co-operation of Greeks.





Saloniki, Sep. 1, 1923.

This corporation is progressing very rapidly. It is equipping its seventeenth restaurant, although less than three months ago it opened one of the best establishments of its kind at the corner of Madison and Dearborn Streets, for a restaurant of which the equipment cost \$70,000.

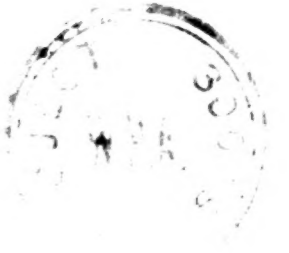
For its seventeenth restaurant Raklios and Company have succeeded in obtaining a long-term lease for the price of \$127,000.

The new restaurant is located at the northwest corner of Jackson and Canal Streets, near the entrance of the newly-erected Union Station, a building of admirable architectural design.

For the equipment of this new restaurant the Raklios Company will spend \$50,000.

But who is behind the scenes? Whose magic succeeds in discovering these money-making localities?

It is none other than our prominent compatriot George Chiagouris.



Saloniki, Sep. 1, 1923.

Both Mr. Chiagouris and Mr. Raklios have been very successful in their respective fields and our community is proud of their achievements.