

THE MEANING OF THE GREEK ELECTION.

Coalition Government Regarded as Assured, but Whether Under King or President Is for the Future to Decide.

By ADAMANTIOS TH. POLYZORDES,  
Editor of Atlantis.

N.Y. Times  
Nov. 10 1922

The only ones to whom the results of Sunday's election in Greece did not occasion any surprise were the Greeks themselves. Any one who was familiar with the actual facts of the Greek situation could not expect the militarists and their Venizelist supporters to win. The election was a repetition of that of Nov. 14, 1920, and yet in 1920 the vote was all in favor of Mr. Venizelos. He had just emerged a hero from the Peace Conference in Paris. He had in his pocket the "Stavros" treaty; and whenever his political opponents attempted to attack his tactics in the Saloniki revolution of 1919 and his overthrowment of King Constantine, and finally his tyrannical régime between 1917 and 1920, the then all-powerful Premier was wont to pull out the map of an enlarged Greece and show the results of his policy, to which he had subscribed everything else.

Nevertheless the Greeks beat him two to one, because they wanted above everything else to be free. They considered Venizelos a tyrant at home, an inscrupulous politician who had turned his back to Greek tradition, and who, in his foreign policy, had become a mere pawn in the game between diplomats, steel and iron magnates and oil and raw material hunters.

What happened in this connection Sunday was this: The country had been under the absolute control of the military since that fateful day of September, 1922, when, following the débacle of the Hellenic Army in Asia Minor, a group of officers took charge of the Government, overthrowing King Constantine and his Government, and expelling, a year later, his son, King George II, after murdering five former Premiers and the former Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Army in Asia Minor, on the assumption that they were guilty of the disaster that terminated that campaign.

To make matters worse, the militarists belonged to a party, the "Liberal Party," and, as a result of what they did and what was done to them, they were charged with the responsibility of the Venizelist régime of 1921, exactly two years before they reached Athens to overthrow the military régime of 1922 and throw the country into its present chaotic condition.

At first the division was between the Liberal, Republican Liberal and Republican Union. Subsequently the number increased to seven, namely, Progressive Liberals, under Kafantzis; Conservative Liberals, under Michalopoulos; Republican Union, under Papanastasiou; National Union, under Kondylis; Revolutionary Liberals, under Gonnaris; Constitutional Republicans, under Poppi; Reformed Liberals, under Sofoulis. Out of the same old Venizelist Liberal Party were also formed the Refugee Settlement Party, the Greek Labor-Farmer Party and last, but not least, the Greek Communist Party, which contains a minority of former anti-Venizelists.

The old anti-Venizelist alignment has also suffered during this period, although not to the same extent as the Venizelist. This was due, to begin with, to the cold-blooded murder of Demetrios Gonnaris, leader of the Popular Party; Nicholas Stratos, leader of the Reformists, who had nine-tenths of the old electorate with them. The death of Demetrios Rhalis early in 1922 had also affected his partisans.

It was just before Gonnaris and his Ministers were shot to death by a firing squad that General John Metaxas, known as the most brilliant staff officer of the Hellenic Army, former Chief of Staff, and a man of sound judgment and strong opinions, became the leader of what is known today as the Party of Freedom.

General Metaxas was the first to oppose the military expedition to Asia Minor, as early as 1919, when the subject was first brought to his attention by the then Premier Venizelos, who was negotiating with the Allies the participation of Greece in the Dardanelles campaign. Metaxas was then Chief of Staff, and, finding himself in disagreement with the Premier, resigned his post. For this act he was denounced as a pro-German, and suffered all sorts of persecution and exile until the election of 1920, when he was allowed to return from Corfu, where he had been held prisoner by the French since 1917.

When the military disaster came, which Metaxas predicted, his views became very popular, and when the foremost leaders of the anti-Venizelist Party were exterminated, Metaxas placed himself at the head of the Party of Freedom.

Greece at that time was under the

absolute control of the militarists, who had succeeded in foisting upon the country a so-called "Republican régime" which was nothing but a dictatorship of a league of officers, who abolished the Constitution and ruled the country by more or less expedient decrees issued in the name and authority of the elderly Admiral Paul Koundouriotis, who became the Regent after the dethronement of the King, and who eventually was transformed into a Provisional President of the Hellenic Republic.

As already explained, the militarists tried once to bring the country back to "normalcy" by a general election as far back as December, 1923. However, knowing themselves and the Venizelist Party favoring them as forming only a minority, the militarists, before proclaiming the election of Dec. 15, 1923, had the electoral law so modified as to deprive the anti-Venizelists of any advantage they might derive from a free election. Under these conditions the anti-Venizelist opposition refused to participate in the election—hence the "Rump Parliament."

This Parliament attempted to change the Constitution, but without making any headway. As a matter of fact neither Parliament nor Government amounted to anything while the Military League remained supreme in Greece. On June 25, 1925, one of the military leaders, General Theodore Pangalos, tired of the whole mess, got two regiments of the Athenian Guard together, overthrew the weak cabinet headed by the Conservative Liberal, Andreas Michalopoulos, and assumed the Premiership.

Elections were promptly set for being held in Constantinople, but he was becoming a mere puppet in the hands of the dictator and resigned early in March, 1926. Pangalos proclaimed himself a candidate for President of the republic. Incidentally he made himself uncomfortable for the opposition although all the political parties in Greece, Venizelists and anti-Venizelists included, effected a union and joined in the support of a common candidate, Dr. Constantinos Demetrios, Pangalos ejected them out of the running and proclaimed himself President on March 15, 1926.

Had Pangalos let the election take its course he would have been supported by Dr. Demetrios. He later would have been elected and would have succeeded by the election of the republic in a way that would have made that régime acceptable to the vast majority of Greeks. Pangalos, of course, thought only of himself, with the result that he became President until Aug. 25 when he was overthrown by General George Kondylis, another representative of the military oligarchy, who was satisfied with the Premiership, and proceeded to a general election after having restored Admiral Koundouriotis to the Presidency.

The result was that not less than sixty separate parties with separate emblems took the field, while the number of candidates for the 220 seats of the Assembly ran into the tens of thousands. Nevertheless the outstanding facts were:

The main Republican or Venizelist parties were represented by the followers of George Kafantzaris and Andreas Michalopoulos, who ran as the Party of Liberal Union. Against them was the excellently organized Party of Freedom, under the leadership of General John Metaxas, and the Popular Party of Panagiotis Tsaldaris.

The result must be examined in the light of a great civil victory against the militarists. Of the remaining parties the Liberal Union, under the joint leadership of George Kafantzaris and Andreas Michalopoulos, has claimed in the first reports coming from Athens 140 seats. Of the anti-Venizelist parties, that of General Metaxas has made the most imposing showing, with seventy seats to its credit in the first round of the electoral campaign. This means that in the second round under the régime of proportional-representation system Metaxas and the Party of Freedom will increase their strength. The Popular Party, under Panagiotis Tsaldaris, has succeeded in having fifty candidates elected.

A Government formed with the cooperation of all the constructive elements of the parties that began to organize Greece without regard to the immediate past will be a Government with which all foreign countries will find it easy and safe to deal.

Whether the question of the régime will be taken up at the near or distant future is not for me to say. The Hellenic nation is today the master of its destinies. The National Assembly elected last Sunday has the fate of the country in its hands. Whether Greece will find its future peace, progress and prosperity is covered or uncovered by an uncrowned republic is on the knees of the gods.

AK

TELEPHONE

NEWS

# THE SCREEN

By MORDAUNT HALL.

**Try's Irish Eden.**  
PRIVATE IZZY MURPHY, with George Jessel, Percy Miller, Vera Gordon, Hal Carr, William Strauss, Jesse O'Donell, Gladys von Borstel, Tom Murray and others, based on a story by Raymond L. Bruders, directed by Lloyd Bacon. At 11:15.

When peering under the shamrocks decorating the portals of the Hippodrome one is prepared to find a farce in the new picture there, for its title is "Private Izzzy Murphy." Nothing of the sort; this production, in which George Jessel makes his film debut, is a dignified fourth cousin of "Abe's Irish Rose." It is a feature that has a decided inclination to be melancholy and to emphasize this mood there is a wealth of tearful close-ups.

Mr. Jessel proves his ability to act before the camera, but much of his good work is wasted on this vehicle. Mr. Jessel wants something less lachrymose and more whimsical. There are some scenes in this production that betray little imagination in their direction, and, as happens in many a melodrama, the excitement of the characters, their joy or their sadness, in lieu of causing a sob makes one smile.

The great shame of Private Izzzy Murphy is that he said he was an Irishman. He told Eileen Colaninigan that he was James Patrick Murphy. Through his name and courage Mr. Murphy becomes a doughboy in the Fighting Sixty-ninth, and it is somewhere in France that Private Murphy writes to Eileen informing her that his real name is James Goldstone. Our hero is wounded and many in the audience think that he is gone West but in the stream of khaki that pours down Fifth Avenue his familiar face is beheld. His father and mother see him and he sees them. The Colaninigan family see him, and he sees them. Eileen is very much in love with Private Murphy and does not care a rap what his name was. So Private Murphy wins in war and peace.

Vera Gordon is excellent in the role of Private Murphy's mother. Percy Ruth Miller is docile and affectionate as Eileen. The elder Colaninigan is well played by Gustav von Seyffersitz.

**GIL VALERIANO SINGS.**  
Spanish Tenor Gives First Recital of Season at Carnegie Hall.  
Gil Valeriano, the Spanish tenor, gave his first recital of the season at Carnegie Hall last evening, before a representative audience. A regular hall might have served Mr. Valeriano's purpose better, as his voice and songs are more of the drawing-room type. Mr. Valeriano forced his upper lip when he came to his climactic "Luz de luna" and quite a good deal of the audience fire in Cast's "Vended." The audience recalled the singer's performance.

Mr. Valeriano's French group suffered from the dullness of the lyrics and the indistinctness of his enunciation. He put a great deal of sentiment in Mr. La Forge's "Love is a sickness," which is dedicated to the singer. Mr. Valeriano had received the Spanish songs and songs popular in Spanish countries for the latter part of the concert. These were written by Mendelssohn, Paganini, Schubert and the popular "Estrellita." Mr. La Forge was number one among them. The last group consisted of airs from Argentina, Argentina, Argentina, Chile and Argentina.

**David Campbell Greeted.**  
David Campbell, a mature pianist, of whose success report said that he came from the West "where rolls the mighty Oregon" gave a first recital in New York yesterday at Aeolian Hall. He played with the vigor, the abounding tone of one accustomed to the great open spaces, and there was refreshing directness in his exposition without exaggeration of this or that classic composer. With much of Liszt first and last, he played as a sincere devotee the Beethoven sonata of "Abandonne and Return," a Schumann toccata, Chopin's ballade Op. 23, and pieces from the modern piano idiom by Debussy, Debussy and Rudolf Ganz.

**Scottish Songs Heard.**  
Baldwin Allan-Alban, the Canadian-Scottish baritone, gave a recital of original folk songs and ballads at Town Hall last evening. He was accompanied by Roger MacGregor at the piano. Both wore the tartan. Mr. Allan-Alban, who made an favorable impression last season, delighted his audience again by his vivid presentation of Scottish songs. His fine baritone, and his strong, clear enunciation were particularly well fitted for the warlike tones of "The Hundred Pipers" and the stirring "Boots and Hoops." The songs from the Gaelic (arranged by M. Kennedy-Treaser) added to the pleasure of the evening.

**Elias Blum Gives a Fine Recital.**  
Elias Blum, contralto, sang in Steinway Hall last evening to an intimate audience that greeted with applause and flowers the ripe and opulent tones of a competent artist in old airs of Bocchi and Monteverdi. Ranging four language groups to the later Strauss and Tchaikovsky, she added light English songs in conclusion. Emilie Rozsa assisted at the piano and Vladimir Grafman played violin solos.

**Spanish Envoy to Be Honor Guest.**  
The new Spanish Ambassador, Alejandro Pallas, will attend a performance of the Spanish play, "Saturday Night," to be given in his honor at the Civic Repertory Theatre on Thursday night of next week. The Ambassador's guests will include Colonel Thomas H. Bish, former United States Minister to Portugal, and the Spanish Consul General, D. Rafael Calareso.

**THEATRICAL NOTES.**  
"Old Bill, M. P.," will open at the Biltmore Theatre tonight. "The Longest Journey" will be turned at the Mayfair.

# Sausages Now Have Jackets Of Synthetic Cellulose

By

As a result of investigations during the last ten years, synthetic sausage covers of cellulose are now replacing the old-fashioned animal sausage casing, according to The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, official publication of the American Chemical Society.

"The casings can be made in any desired size and the strands can be made any length," the report says. The sausages packed in these cellulose casings are perfectly comestible and may be cooked in any manner.

Four investigators were engaged in the research work. C. L. Weirich began the studies in 1916, Frank W. Goodson followed him the next year. William Henderson continued them from 1920 and two years later he was joined by Harold E. Dietrich.

The new casing weighs only .30 of a gram.

**Postpones Suit Against Pastor.**  
Specled To The New York Times.  
TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Trial of the \$100,000 damage suit against the Rev. A. James Clark, Seventh Day Adventist minister of this city, for defamation of character was postponed indefinitely today. The case may not be reached before next Tuesday. Damages are sought by Miss Theresa Peter of Akron, Ohio, who charges that the pastor, in January, 1925, told a congregation there that she had been an intimate with Dr. J. H. Miller, an Adventist Church. The plaintiff is a former Bible worker.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE  
MATINEE TO-DAY  
The Very Last Word in Revue  
**GAY PAREE**  
OF 1926  
44th ST. 11th Ave. at 11th St. 11th St. 11th St.  
MATINEE TO-DAY  
**KATJA**  
Gaiety Theatre 54th West of Broadway, Revue  
**COUNTRESS**  
BOOTH 45th Street, Matinee  
"Save the Laughing Comedy. I had a great last evening."—ALEXANDER WOODLAND

**FAY BAIN**  
IN THE SPARKLING FRENCH  
**FIRST LOVE**  
Adapted by ZOLA AILEY  
With BRUCE McR  
"Miss Bainter held last night's audience until her at the end."—BURNS MANTLE, NEWS.  
"Thoroughly French in its airiness, its wit, its love" enjoys a production beside which every put on any airs. In a word, a very good show."  
You'll Love It First, Last and Forever

LOWELL SHERMAN  
"The WOMAN DISPUTED"  
With ANN HARRING  
FORREST  
Mon. Tues. & Sat. 7:15.

MATINEE EXTRA MAT. TOMORROW  
**AMERICAN TRAGEDY**  
Dreiser's Exciting Melodrama  
Longacre, W.A.S. Min. 7:15, 7:30 Sat.  
MOROSCO THEATRE, 11th St. at 11th St.  
HAROLD TO-DAY  
MATINEE TONIGHT  
YANBORO IN ORCHESTRA IN  
**RAMBEAU** "JUST LIFE"  
SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42nd St.

**RUTH DRAPER**  
Will give 2 Matinees  
Next Week  
TUES. & FRI. AT 3  
In addition to her  
EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT  
MOROSCO THEATRE, 11th St. at 11th St.  
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 11th St. at 11th St.  
Winches since Last 3 Weeks  
**IOLANTHE**  
New York's Finest Restaurant  
**CAFE de PARIS**  
On Veranda of the Century Theatre  
ENTRANCE ON 8th STREET  
MOROSCO THEATRE, 11th St. at 11th St.  
AFTER THE THEATRE  
OF EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT  
CAFE DE PARIS ON 8th STREET UNDER  
THE DIRECTION OF BEN SELWYN  
**GEORGIE PRICE**

# The

By

The From string quartet. Ernesto HA concert of Aeolian Hall played from formed for Born in Ma led composit with Manse symphonic co. a s. Quat Fantasia's mantava, sonata, a. The music that Halff healy. of the sube established not necessa tion has homogeneo matic relat trends, and free variatio. But the id is a serie price, with gram in t down in sletchy ma little contre the compe come firee are fancy as there is aia fence, co Halifer w of a pianu ist, so far e from the evening. The ven quarter in the score.

CENTRAL  
PEAR  
Comopol  
MA  
MITZ  
SHUBER  
CRAD

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