

### Greece and the Allies.

THE national character of the Greeks is a matter upon which authorities take very different views, but all agree that they excel in tact, astuteness, and in the art of double dealing. Jealousy too plays a great part in the Greek life. They have no nobility, and such is their jealousy of social superiors that the only reason they tolerate a foreign king is that they could not bear to be ruled by one of themselves. Two other traits of the Greek character are ambition and love of money ; for money a Greek would do anything, and in this respect he rivals even the Jew.

Since 1823, when Lord Byron joined the Greek patriots, and helped them both by wealth and active service to throw off the Turkish yoke, England and France have been the protectors of the Grecian throne and nation. It was Lord Cochrane and the French general Fabrier who instructed the Grecian army and navy in European tactics and thus enabled them practically to annihilate the Turkish fleet, and by so doing gain for Greece its independence. When again in 1843 a revolution broke out against Prince Otho, the Greek people once more looked towards England to supply them with a constitutional monarch ; once more England came to the rescue, and Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein, son of the king of Denmark, became king of the Greeks.

At that time England, France, and Russia banded themselves together to protect Greece and the Christian nations of the Balkan Peninsula from Turkish oppression and misrule. English and French officers it was too who later trained the Greek army and made it ready and capable of taking an active part in the Balkan wars ; and for all this what have they received ? We might ask too whence came the money by which Greece was enabled to participate in those wars. The answer is the same as before ; the Allied Governments advanced the money, and the greater part of it came from England. It is thus that Allied military support



and financial backing have kept Greece foremost among the nations of the Balkan Peninsula. England, France, and Russia did more than this; they even contributed sums of money to keep up the royal house of Greece, and for all this treachery is the reward.

The Greeks have shown their cunning and underhand methods during the present war, first, in putting aside a treaty solemnly signed with Serbia, by which Greece, in event of war between Bulgaria and Serbia, would come to the aid of the Serbians. So far, Greece has resorted to German methods in regard to treaties; she has torn up that treaty with Serbia on the pretext that Serbia's enemies were too powerful, and thus she has shown another trait of Grecian character, that is, cowardice.

Then again, Greece invited the French and English to land troops at Saloniki, so that they might thus help her out in the event of a Germanic invasion of the Grecian kingdom; but now, since troops have landed and are aiding the gallant Serbians, Grecian treachery again shows itself and today we find German and Bulgarian officers in civilian dress among the advisers and councillors around the Grecian throne. England has even offered a bribe to insure either her neutrality or her active participation with the Allies in the war, but alas, it was not large enough. Greece wants money; she is sitting on the fence between the two warring parties, and to the side that offers the bigger bribe, to that side she will leap.

Such is the policy of Greece today, such was the policy of the Greeks of ancient times, and we have no better proof of this than from the words of Virgil: "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."

R. R. S. '16.

---

The path of flowers conducts to glory.

---

A willing mind makes a light foot.