



Πού ο Ζαμπούνης γράφει
κι' έγεινε Μόργκαν Κάρνετζι και πλέει στο χρυσάφι.

Την εβδομάδα μιá φορά τó φύλλο μας θά βγαίνη
και τó ξερό κάθε Ρωμηού στην τσέπη του θά μπαίνη
με πέντε σέντσια μοναχά τó φύλλο ν' αγοράζη
νά κάρη γέλι' αυτός με μᾶς και μεις μ' εκείνον χάρι.

Νέα Ύόρκη έδρα μας, τέταρτος χρόνος μπαίνα
πῶ πῶ και τó Λευτέρη μας σάν τι τόν περιμένει.

Ίούλη είκοσι όχτώ
τῶν Ρώσων κάζο τρανταχτό.

Αν θέλη όμως και κανείς συνδρομητής νά γείνη
δύο μοναχά δολλάρια τó χρόνο θά μᾶς δίνη,
κι' όπως μη κάμνωμεν και 'μεις έράνους όπως άλλοι
τήν συνδρομή του ό καθείς νά την προκαταβάλη.

Χίλια έννηκώσια με δέκα και έπτά
κού προπαγάνδες σάν στραβές μᾶς χόρτασαν λικουά.

Είκοσι αριθμός μας αλλά μαζί και έξη
και στο έξης καθένας στο καμπαρέ θά τρέξη.

CHURCHILL'S CABARET



Συμβολική εικόνα πού λέν πῶς έχει γίνη
στά περασμένα χρόνια στοῦ Καμπαρέ τῆ δίνη.

Ψάλλουν κι' οί δυό στη λύρα
κακή ψυχρή μας μοίρα.

Φ.—Στό τραπέζι τó μεγάλο
πού θά γίνη στο Παρίσι
με καθένα Άγγλο-Γάλλο
κι' ό Λευτέρης θά καθήση
για νά ράψη και νά κόψη
στούς Συμμάχους του μιλώντας
ό Μεσσίας με την δυι
και τó γέλιο τῆς Τζοκόντας.
'Ο κονσείγ τῶν Έρινινύων
πού θά γίνη στο Παρίσι
τό δεσμό τῶν Βαλκανίων
ό Λευτέρης θά τόν λύση
γιατί όλοι θάναι μπούφοι
Γάλλοι Ρώσοι και Έγγλέζοι
κι' ό Μεσσίας κλωτσοκοῦφι
με τῆς σκούφιος των θά παίξη.
'Όσα πήραν οί Βουρζαροί
χώματα ματοβαμμένα
ό Μεσσίας θά τὰ πάρη
στο κονσοῦλτο με τó πέννα
'Ο Σωτήρ πού νέας νίκας
διαλαλεί χοντροκεφάλια

ό Άντάρτης ό Κρητικός
ό Λευτέρης με τó πάλα.
'Ελα κούρδισε τῆ λύρα
Περικλέτο τραβαδοῦρο
για νά ψάλλης τó Σωτήρα
πού μᾶς έπαψε τó Βούρο
και τῆ θέσι του θά πάρη
και τó τρικαντό του τώρα
Φιλελεύθερο φανάρι
ἀπ' τῶν Φαραώ τῆ χώρα.
Ψάλλε Περικλή, κοθῶνι
τό Μεσσία τόν ἀνάρτη
πού στη φυλακή στριμώνει
και τόν Καζαντζή στη Σπάρτη
κι' ή τοιμπίδα έχει πιάσει
μέσ' στον άσχημο καιρό
τόν Παπού μας τó Θανάση
τῶν Σερωῶν τόν Άργυρό.
Ψάλλε Περικλή τσακίνη
ψάλλε Περικλέτο κτήνος
τά καζάνια με μπενζίνη
στο νησι τῆς Έλευσίνας

πού χατήρι στον Ίμάμη
του Ντελάλη τόν κογιάνο
τῆς μπενζίνης ένα δράμι
αὔγατίζει σ' έναν τόνο.
Με τούς διωγμούς τούς νέους
Περικλέτο παπαγάλε
τούς ἀνάρτας τούς γενναίους
του Κρητικά πάλι ψάλλε
πού δαφνῶν τούς πήρε κόρος
κι' ἀντιστάσεως μη οὔσης
ἐπιπίπτουν νικηφόρος
στά δανκιὰ τῆς πρωτευούσης.

Π.—Και γῶ μαζί σου ψάλλω
βρέ Φασουλῆ σακάτη
καθένα Άγγλο-Γάλλο
αὔθόρομητο προσάτη
και τῶν Γραικῶν ή χώρα
με τούς ψηλομύτες
Προστάτες έχει τώρα
ὡς και τούς Άναμίτες.
'Επεσε ό Σορωκος
πάνε κι' ή Τραμουντάνες

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Τὸ ζήτημα τῆς συμβουλευτικῆς ψήφου δὲν εἶναι μικρὴ ἐπιτυχία διπλωματικῆ. Φαντασθῆτε τὸ Ρωμῆνο νὰ συμβουλευτῆ τὸ Λούιτ Τζώρτζ, τὸ Ριμπώ, τὸ Σονίνο καὶ κείνοι νὰ τὸν ἀκούνε μὲ ὑπομονὴ ὅπως ὁ Ἰώβ γιὰ νὰ κάνουν ὕστερα... ὅπως τοὺς συμφέρει.

Γιὰ τὸ ζήτημα τῆς συμβουλευτικῆς ψήφου θὰ διαμαρτυρηθοῦν ἐντόνως ἡ Σερβία καὶ ἡ Ρουμανία οἱ Σύμμαχοι ὅμως θ' ἀπαντήσουν μὲ τὸ λαϊκὸν ρητόν: «Στοῦ κουφοῦ τὴν πόρτα ὅσω θέλεις βρόντα.»

Εἰς τὸ Συμμαχικὸν αὐτὸ Συνέδριον τώρα ποῦ ἐξησφαλίσθησαν πλέον τὰ περιφραγμένα τοῦ Σαράγγ θὰ ληφθῆ σοβαρὰ ἀποφάσεις κοινῆς δράσεως εἰς τὰ Βαλκάνια, ἡ ὁποία ὅμως θ' ἀρχίσῃ μόλις φθάσῃ εἰς τὴν Θεσσαλονίκην ἡ ἐξ Ἀμερικῆς ἐδελοντικῆ στρατιά τῶν 45.000 Βενιζελικῶν ὁμογενῶν τῆς ὁποίας ἡγεῖται ἔφιππος ἐπάνω στὰ ποδάρια τοῦ ὁ Χορχόραγας Ἰδρυτῆς τῆς Ἐθνικῆς Τσουβαλιολογίας καὶ ἡ ὁποία καθὼς ἐχομεν μακαρονεῖους εἰδήσεις μόλις χθὲς ἐπέρασε τὸν Σκουλαρίγγειον πορθμὸν κολυμβῶντας καὶ χρησιμοποιοῦσα τὸ κεφάλι τῆς νὰ τὴν κρατῆ στὸν ἀφρό.

Ἡ Ἑλλάς θ' ἀντιπροσωπευθῆ εἰς τὸ Συνέδριον αὐτὸ ἀπὸ τὸν κ. Ρωμῆνον, ὁ ὁποῖος φορεῖ ἐναλλάξ ἓνα μόνον γυαλί, μοιλονότι ἔχει δύο μάτια, κατ' ἄλλους μὲν ἀπὸ οἰκονομία, κατ' ἄλλους δὲ γιὰτὶ δὲν κατώρθωσε ἀκόμα νὰ καταλάβῃ ποιὸ ἀπὸ τὰ δύο μάτια τὸν πονεῖ. Τὸ δεξιὸν ἢ τὸ ζερβί.

Τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ δίκαια συνεπὼς εἶναι ἀσφαλισμένα ὅπως καὶ τὰ μάτια τοῦ ἐπιφανοῦς ἀντιπροσώπου μας, τοῦ ὁποίου τὸ ἐπώνυμον (ρωμῆνο) εἰς τὴ γλώσσα τῶν μπακάληδων σημαίνει κεφαλοτύρι.

Ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ Ρουμανία δὲν εἶναι καθόλου δυσαρεστημένη μὲ τὴ συμβουλευτικὴ ψήφὸς τῆς δι' ἧ καὶ ὁ ἀντιπρόσωπός τῆς κ. (Β)λαχοβάρης οὐδεμία ὑπάρχει ἀμφιβολία ὅτι θὰ (β)λαχοβαρῆ... τὸ κεφάλι τοῦ στὸν τοῖχο.

Εἰς τὸ ἐν λόγῳ συνέδριον τὸν πρωταγωνιστοῦντα ρόλον βωβοῦ προσώπου θὰ ὑπο(γ)δυθοῦν τὰ Κράτη τοῦ Αἴμου σύμφωνα μὲ τὴν γνωστὴν παροιμίαν, «Ἄλλοι ποῦ δὲν ἔχει νύχια νὰ ξυστῆ» ἢ μᾶλλον νὰ ξύσῃ τοὺς Ἀυτογερομανοῦς.

Ὅπως δὴποτε ὅμως καὶ ἂν ἔχουν τὰ πράγματα εἰς τὸ Συμβούλιον αὐτὸ ἡ Ἑλλάς θὰ καταλάβῃ τὴν θέσιν τῆς καὶ οἱ μόνον ποῦ δὲν θὰ καταλάβουν τί τοὺς γίνεται θὰ εἶναι πάλιν ἐκεῖνοι ποῦ ἐπανηγύρισαν μὲ τὸν ἐθνικὸν τοὺς ζουρνᾶ τὸ γεγονός τῆς συμπαράκαθῆσεως τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἰς τὸ συνέδριον τῆς Τυφλομύγας κατὰ τὸ ὁποῖον οἱ προασπιστὰι τῶν δικαίων τῶν μικρῶν λαῶν θὰ παίξουν τὸ κλωτσοσκούφι μὲ τὴ σκούφια τοῦ Κασοῦ θὰ παίξουν τὸ κλωτσοσκούφι μὲ τὴ σκούφια τοῦ Κασοῦ, τὸν ὁποῖον θὰ ὑποκριθῆ ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος ὁ Μεσοσίας.

A NEARLY FORGOTTEN PAGE OF MODERN GREEK HISTORY

DON PACIFICO

(From Justin McCarthy's History of our own times)

Chapter XIX page 304.

L. A. Burt Publishers, New York.

The Greek government appealed to France and Russia as powers joined with us in the treaty to protect the independence of Greece; France and Russia were both disposed to make bitter complaint of not having been consulted first by the British government; nor was their feeling greatly softened by Lord Palmerston's peremptory reply that it was all a question between England and Greece, with which no other power had any business to interfere. The Russian government wrote an angry, and indeed an offensive remonstrance. The Russian foreign minister spoke of "the painful im-

pression produced upon the mind of the emperor by the unexpected acts of violence which the British authorities had just directed against Greece;" and asked if Great Britain "abusing the advantages which are afforded her by her immense maritime superiority" intended "to disengage herself from all obligation" and to "authorize all great powers on every fitting opportunity to recognize toward the weak no other rule but their own will, no other right but their own physical strength". The French government, perhaps under the pressure of difficulties and uncertain affairs at home, in their unsettled state, showed a better temper, and intervened only in the interests of peace and good understanding. Something like a friendly arbitration was accepted from France, and the French government sent a special representative to Athens, to try to come to terms with our minister there. The difficulties appeared likely to be adjusted. All the claim except those of Don Pacifico were matter of easy settlement, and at first the French commissioner seemed even willing to accept Don Pacifico's stupendous valuation of his household goods. But Pacifico had introduced other demands of a moresadowy character. He said that he had certain claims on the Portuguese government, and that the papers on which these claims rested for support were destroyed in the sacking of his house, and therefore he felt entitled to ask for £26,618 as compensation on that account also. The French commissioner was a little staggered at this demand, and declined to accede to it without consideration; and as our minister Mr. Wyse, did not believe he had any authority to abate any of the now national demand, the negotiation was for the time broken off. In the meantime however, negotiations had still been going on between the English and French governments in London, and these had resulted in a convention disposing of all the disputed claims. By the terms of the agreement a sum of eight thousand five hundred pounds was to be paid by the Greek government, to be divided among the various claimants; and Greece was also to pay whatever sum might be found to be fairly due on account of Don Pacifico's Portuguese claims after these had been investigated by arbitrators. This would seem a very satisfactory and honorable arrangement. But some demon of mischief appeared to have this unlucky affair in charge from the first. The two negotiations going on in London and Athens simultaneously got in each others way. Instructions as to what had been agreed to in London were not forwarded to Athens quickly enough by the English government, and French government sent out to her commissioner the news of the convention, he found that Mr. Wyse knew nothing about the matter, and had no authority, which as he conceived, would have warranted him in departing from the course of action he was following out. Mr. Wyse, therefore, proceeded with his measures of coercion, and at length the Greek government gave way. The convention having, however, been made in London, there then arose a question as to whether that convention of the terms extorted at Athens should be the basis of arrangement. Over this trumpety dispute, which a few words of frank good sense and good temper on both sides would have easily settled, a new quarrel seemed at one time likely to break out between England and France. The French government actually withdrew their ambassador M. Drouyn de Lhuys from London; and there was for a short time a general alarm over Europe. But the question of dispute was really too small and insignificant for any two national governments to make it a cause of serious quarrel; and after a while our government gave way, and agreed to an arrangement which was in the main all that France desired. When, after a long lapse of time, the arbitrators came to settle the claims of Don Pacifico, it was found that he was entitled to about one thirtieth of the sum he had originally demanded. He had assessed all his claims on the same liberal and fanciful scale as that which he adopted in estimating the value of his household property.

Don Pacifico, it seems charged in his bill one one hundred and fifty pounds a bedstead, thirty pounds for sheets of the bed, twenty-five pounds for two coverlets, and ten pounds for a pillow case. Cleopatra might have been contended with furniture so luxurious as Don Pacifico represented himself to have in his common use. The jewelry of his wife and daughters he estimated at two thousand pounds. He gave no vouchers for any of these claims, saying that all his papers had been destroyed by the mob. It seemed too that he had always lived in a humble sort of way, and was never supposed by his neighbors to possess such splendor of ornament and household goods.

While the controversy between the English and French governments was yet unfinished, a parliamentary controversy between the former government and the opposition in the House of Lords was to begin. Lord Stanley proposed a resolution which was practically a vote of censure on the government. The resolution in fact expressed the regret of the House to find "that various claims against the Greek Government, doubtful in point of justice, or exaggerated in amount, have been enforced by coercive measures, directed against the commerce and people of Greece, and calculated to endanger the continuance of our friendly relation with foreign powers." The resolution was carried, after a debate of great spirit and energy by a majority of thirty-seven.....

This excerpt from Mr. Justin H. McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times", furnishes an illustration of the intrigue, deceit and utter lack of confidence between two of the self-styled "Powers Guarantors" of Greece in their relations with their so-called international "ward." It demonstrates beyond any doubt that the Greeks are of those peoples who, in President Wilson's phrase, "have hitherto lived under the power of Governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own." "As President Wilson points out, such a condition leads and can lead only to "the ferment of spirit of whole populations". The self appointed tutelage of Greece by England and France will continue to be a menace of future world war so long as it is tolerated by the civilized nations of the earth.

It will be recalled that Mr. Finlay, the British historian of Greece, had brought a diplomatic claim against Greece for some land of his, legally appropriated by the Hellenic Government for public improvements, instead of pleading his claim in the Greek courts as is the universal rule among civilized peoples. The British Government, seeking, for political reasons, a basis upon which to coerce Greece, lumped Mr. Finlay's claim with that of a Portuguese Jew, Don Pacifico, the character of whose pretensions appears in the above extract. To push these two and other minor claims, the British fleet seized the entire Greek merchant marine with the idea of forcing payment of a claim the merits of which had never been examined.

When he bought his property in Athens Mr. Finlay did so with full recognizance that he must abide by the Greek laws, as in any country no one is allowed to ignore the law of the land whose hospitality is accorded him.

The Greek law stipulates that the Greek authorities have the right to estimate the value and pay any landowner for property which is a stumbling block to public improvement. The individual has no right to checkmate any improvement intended to be beneficial to the community. Mr. McCarthy's illustration of the Greek resident of England enjoying the same right as any Englishman to refuse to permit the British authorities to take possession of his property at a just compensation is unhappy. Mr. Finlay did not buy the property in question in Great Britain, and therefore lost the chance to become a public nuisance to his own country. To the credit of the Greek legislation, the Greek law is superior to the corresponding English law, as no Greek or resident of Greece is allowed thus to blackmail the community.

(To be continued)

