

2183 AMSTERDAM AVE., NEW YORK CITY.



NEW YORK SATIRE

Ποῦ ὁ Ζαμπούνης γράφει
κι' ἔγεινε Μόργκαν Κάρνετζι καὶ πλέει στὸ χρυσάφι.

Ἡν ἑβδομάδα μιὰ φορὰ τὸ φύλλο μας θὰ βγαίη
καὶ τὸ ξερὸ κάθε Ρωμηοῦ στὴν τσέπη του θὰ μπαίη
μὲ πέντε σέντζια μοναχὰ τὸ φύλλο ν' ἀγοράζη
νὰ κἀνὴ γέλι' αὐτὸς μὲ μᾶς καὶ μεις μ' ἐκεῖνον χάζη.

Νέα Ὑόρκη ἔδρα μας, τέταρτος χρόνος μπαίνει
πῶ πῶ καὶ τὸ Λευτέρη μας σὰν τὶ τὸν περιμένει.

Ἄριθμὸς τριάντα δύο περπατῶ μὲ τὸν κολλίγα
καὶ οἱ Σύμμαχοι νικοῦνε ὁμως ἔχασαν τὴ Ρίγα

Ἄν θέλῃ ὁμως καὶ κανεὶς συνδρομητὴς νὰ γείνη
δύο μοναχὰ δολλάρια τὸ χρόνο θὰ μᾶς δίγη,
κι' ὅπως μὴ κάμνωμεν καὶ μεις ἐράνους ὅπως ἄλλοι
τὴν συνδρομὴ του ὁ καθεὶς νὰ τὴν προκαταβάλῃ.

Χίλια ἑννηακόσια μὲ δέκα καὶ ἑπτὰ
ποῦ προπαγάνδες σὰν σφραβὲς μᾶς χόρτασαν λεπτά.

Μηνὸς ὀχτῶ Σεπτέμβρη, ὅλα πηγαίνων μέλι
καὶ θαῦμα τῶν θαυμάτων ἀγγέλλουν οἱ Φρατέλοι.



Μὲ τὴ δύναμι τῶν ξένων, ποῦ κουβάλησα στὴ χώρα
— Ὁ Ἡρόστρατος ὁ νέος, ὁ Λευτέρης λέει τώρα, —
Τὸν καθένα πῶχει γνώμη καὶ δὲν συμφωνεῖ μαζύ μου
Θὰ τὸ κόψω, θὰ τὸν σφάζω, γιὰ νὰ σώσω τὸ πετόσι μου.

Ὁ Φασουλῆς ἀν γκράντ τεὶνι κι' ὁ Περικιλῆς μὲ λούσο
στὴ Βασιγκτώνα προσφονοῦν τὸν Πρεσβετη τὸ Ρουσο.

Φ.—Ὡς εὐ παρέστης ἐξελάνας ἐδῶ σ' αὐτὸν τὸν τόπον
ποῦ βγάζουν λίρες μὲ οὐρὰ καμπόσοι δίχως κόπον
καὶ εἶθε λὲν ὁ πόλεμος νὰ πάη δέκα χρόνια
γιατὶ γενναῖο μᾶσημα σημαίνουν τὰ κανόνια.

Ὡς εὐ παρέστης ἐξελάνας στὸν τόπον τὸν μακάριον
ποῦ σὰν ἐμᾶς ἐτράβηξε καὶ σένα τὸ δολλάριον
σὰν ἡ Πατρίδα σ' ἔστειλε νὰ δανεισθῆς γιὰ κείνη
κι' ἴσως τὸ χρέος δανεικὸ κι' ἀγύριστο νὰ γίνη.

Π.—Ψάλλω κι' ἐγὼ στὴ λύρα μου σὲ φᾶ καὶ λᾶ μινόρε
Χίλια καλῶς ὀρίσατε κλεινὲ Ἀμπασαντόρε
ποῦ σὸμ χονῆρ σὲ βγάλανε πῶς εἶναι μόδα τώρα
ἀπ' τὴ κλεινὴ τῶν Φαραῶ καὶ κάθε μούμιαις χώρα.

Ὡς εὐ παρέστης ἐξελάνας μέσ' στὸν καινούργιο δρόμο
ποῦ ἄφησες τὴ ζυγαριὰ μαζὶ μὲ κάθε νόμο
καὶ μὲ σπαθὶ καὶ τρικαντὸ στὸ Ἄσπρο Σπίτι μπήκες
καὶ σὸμ χονῆρ μπαρκάρισες καὶ σὸμ χονῆρ ἐβγήκες.

Φ.—Εἰδὼ καθὼς θὰ ἔμαθες κι' ὅπως καλὰ θὰ ξέρης
ἀνόρθωσι μᾶς ἔκαμε ὁ φίλος σου Λευτέρης
ἢ χάρις του ἔσπλωθηκε ἀκόμα καὶ στὰ ξένα
κι' ὅλα θὰ ἰδῆς τὰ πράγματα καὶ δῶ ἀνωρθομένα.

Ἐγὼ ποῦ βίον Πρεσβετηὰ Φασουλικὸν διάγω
μέσ' στὸ μεγάλο τὸν Μπερντέ τώρα θὰ σ' εἰσαγάγω
γιὰ νὰ σοῦ δείξω πράγματα μεγάλα νάπορήσης
καὶ τὴ στιγμή ποῦ ἔφθασες νὰ χλιοβλαστημήσης.

Μὲ ὅσο κι' ἂν μᾶς κόπιασες ἀντίοι καὶ τουπέ,
δὲν θὰ γλυτώσης τζῶγια μου τ' Ἀτλαντικὸ φραπέ
γιατὶ ἐμεῖς συνήθεια τὸ πῆραμε νὰ σκούζωμε
κι' ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους κάποτε πατόκορφα νὰ
λούζωμε.

Βλέπεις ἐπάνω στὸ μπερντέ ἐκεῖνον κεί τὸ γέρω;
Μὴ διαίξασαι. Κατάλαβα. Θέλεις νὰ πῆς τὸν ξέρω
Τρομάρα σου. Κανένας μᾶς δὲν ξέρει τὸν τσακλίνη
κι' εἶναι αἰώνιο αἶνιγμα ὅπως ἡ Σφίγξ ἐκεῖνη.

Ὁ σφρησι ἔχει φίλε μου καθὼς ἡ λαγονίκα
καὶ σύμβουλόν του πάντοτε ἐν τοῖς ἀπλό-
τοις νίκαις
κι' ἂν τύχη καὶ δὲν ἄλλαξες τὸ Σάββατο τὸ βράδυ
εὐθύς σὲ πῆρε μυρωδιὰ καὶ σοῦβγαλε τὸ λάδι.

Μιὰ λέξι περισσότερη γι' αὐτὸν νὰ μὴ ρωτήσης
Μπορεῖ νὰ ξέρωμ' ὅλοι μᾶς τὰς τρυφεράς του κλίσεις
μὰ θαυμασταὶ σὰν εἴμεθα καὶ μεις τοῦ ποδογύρου
μὲ γλωσσόδετη δένομε τὴ γλῶσσα τοῦ Σατύρου.

Π.—Ποῦν κι' αὐτὸν φιλόπατρι καθένας μᾶς τὸν βλέπει
ὅταν ὁ Πατριωτισμὸς δὲν τοῦ κεντᾶ τὴν τσέπη
καὶ προκειμένου πάντοτε ψιλῶν τε καὶ Πατρίδος
οὐκ ἔστι τιμαλφέστερον οὐδὲν Ὀκεανίδος,
καὶ γὰρ ὁ πατριωτισμὸς εἶναι καὶ κείνος εἶδος
πολλῶν ποιῶν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς καθάπερ τῆς γαρίδος.

Φ.—Παρατηρεῖς τὸ μορφοῦνὸ ἐκεῖνον τὸν ἀσίκη;
Ἄλλοι τὸν λένε Ἰδοῦτη καὶ Μέγαν Κικιορίνη

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Μάλιστα μὴ σὰς φαίνεται παράδοξον. Ἄν λάβετε τὸν κόπον νὰ πάτε σὲ κανένα Φρονοκομεία θ' ἀκούσετε πολὺ χειρότερα πράγματα ἀπ' αὐτὰ ποὺ λέω ἐγώ. Ἡ Καλλιπλίσις ἦτο ἔτοιμος κύριος νὰ πέσῃ σὰν παραγινωμένο σῆκο ἢ τοῦλάχιστον σὰν τὴν κυκλοφορία τῆς Ἐθνικῆς Πετσέτας, μετὰ τὸ «Σὲ μισοῦμεν καὶ δὲν συμμαζεύονται μήτε τὰ ἐκτυπωτικά.»

Τὴν ἐποχὴν ἐκείνην ὅλος ὁ στρατὸς ποὺ ὑπερήσπιζε τὴν Καλλιπλίσι ἀνήρχετο κατὰ τὰς πληροφορίες τοῦ ὑπουργείου τῆς Στραβομάρας εἰς 6,000 ἄνδρας μόνον, ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων οἱ μισοὶ ἦσαν μὲ τὸ συμπάθειο κατεβασμένοι, τὸ ἓνα τρίτον εἶχε πάθει ἀπὸ στραβομάρα ὅπως καὶ σεῖς καὶ τὸ ὑπόλοιπον κοιμόταν διαρκῶς ὅπως ὁ Σωτήρ τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς. Ἀλλὰ μήπως ἦτο δυνατόν νὰ ἐνισχυθῆ ὁ στρατὸς αὐτός; Ὅχι Κύριοι. Ἡ Κωνσταντινούπολις καθὼς ξέρετε δὲν ἔχει ποτὲ στρατό, μέσα παρὰ μόνον σκυλλιά ποὺ ξαπλώνονται στὴ λιακάδα καὶ γαυγίζουν κάποτε σὰν τοὺς προμηθευτὰς τοῦ κόμματός μας. Ἡ Ἀνδριανούπολις πάλιν ἦτο πολὺ μακρὰ καὶ ὁ μὲν Τουρκικὸς στρατὸς τότε εἶχε πάθει ἀπὸ ποδάγρα ὅπως καὶ οἱ Σύμμαχοι τοῦ Βαλκανικοῦ μετώπου τώρα, οἱ δὲ ἔφεδροι τῶν διαφόρων Βιλαετιῶν ἀπὸ παραλυσία σὰν τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ Κράτος.

Εἶμαι κύριοι πλέον ἢ βέβαιος ὅπως σὰς βλέπω καὶ μὲ βλέπετε τώρα—γιὰ νὰ μὲ χάσετε ὅμως σὲ λίγο—ὅτι μιὰ Μεραρχία Ἑλληνικὴ μονάχα τότε θὰ ἔπερνε τὴν Πόλι, θὰ ἔμπαινε ὕστερα μέσα στὴ Βιέννη, θὰ ἐκχυρίενε τὸ Βερολίο καὶ ἐγὼ νικητῆς καὶ μὴ ν τ ρ ο π ι ο ὕ χ ο ς θὰ ἔστηνα τὴν σημαίαν τῆς Παλαύρας ἐπάνω εἰς τὸν τροῦλον τῆς κονταμάρας σας.

(Χ ο ι ρ ο κ ρ ο τ ῆ μ α τ α ἐκ τῆς δεξιᾶς πτέρυγος.)

ΣΤΗ'ΜΑΙ ΜΕΛΑΓΧΟΛΙΑΣ

ΟΤΑΝ.....ΕΠΕΘΑΝΑ

(Συνέχεια ἐκ τοῦ προηγουμένου)

—Καὶ κείνη κεῖ ποῦ κλαίει καὶ τόσα ἔχει κάλλη;
—Μέσα στὸν κόσμον τοῦτο ἐσὺ τὴν ἔχεις βγάλει τὸ βρώμικόν σου κέφι τὴν ἔφερε δὴ πέρα κα' ἀντὶ νὰ σὲ μουντζώνῃ σὲ φώναζε πατέρα.

—Κι' αὐτοὶ ποῦ ἔχουν ὕψος ὑποκριτοῦ θλιμμένο μὰ βλέπουν κάπου κάπου μὲ βλέμμα λιγωμένο;
Θαροῦ στὰ νύχια στέκουν, ἂν μυρωδιὰ τοὺς πῆρα ν' ἀλλάξουνε τὴ λύπη μὲ κόρτε πρὸς τὴ χήρα.

—Αὐτοὶ γνωστοὶ σου ἦσαν μὰ καὶ καμπόσοι φίλοι ποῦ συμπαθείας τώρα λόγια κρατοῦν στὰ χεῖλη κα' ἡ Ἐτικέτα λέει: «ὅταν κανεὶς πεθάνῃ τὸ λυπημένο πρέπει κάθε γνωστός νὰ κἀνῃ».

—Κι' αὐτὸς ὁ μαυροφόρος τί λέει καὶ τί κάνει;
—Ὅταν κανένας βλάκας ὅπως ἐσὺ πεθάνῃ οἱ ἔξυτνοι ποῦ ζοῦνε τὸν πέρον νὰ τὸν ψάλλῃ καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν του στέλναι στῶν ἁγίων τὴν ἀγκάλη.

Αὐτὸς τῶν κληρονόμων σὰν μυρισθῆ τὴ λεία μιλεῖ αὐτεπαγγέλτως ἢ μὲ παραγγελία κα' ἀυγερινὸν τὸν λέει τιμῆς κα' Ἀποσπερίτη κάθε βρωμοτσιγγούνη καὶ κάθε λαποδύτη.

Βλέπεις, μωρέ, τὴ μάζα τοῦ κράτους ἐκείνη;
—Βλέπω καὶ νοιώθω εἶπα πὼς βροῦμα γύρω χύνει καὶ δὲν μπορῶ νὰ νοιώσω ἀπ' ὅλα μόνον ἓνα—γιατὶ κυτοῦν τὴ βροῦμα καὶ ὀμιλοῦν γιὰ μένα.

—Χρόνους καὶ χρόνους τώρα, βρε Φασουλῆ κοντοῦκα σὰν τὴν χελώνα εἶχες τὴ βροῦμ' αὐτὴ καθοῦνι ποῦ τὸ στενὸ μυαλό σου τὴ θεωροῦσε πάντα γιὰ σὲ καὶ γιὰ τοὺς ἄλλους πὼς ἦτανε λεβάντα.

(Ἔπεται συνέχεια)

VENIZELOS' SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

The recent dispatches from Greece announce that Venizelos is now contemplating the trial by a special tribunal of the three former premiers of Greece—Messrs. Gounaris, Skouloudis and Lambros who all ruled Greece successively during the European War previous to the ascendance to the dictatorial throne of the Greek traitor.

The much advertised Greek White Book served as a foreword to this new Venizelos tragedy.

These statesmen who are enjoying the greatest of esteem and popularity in the Greek Nation and their policy being appreciated by the neutral States, have been systematically calumniated in this unwashed White Book of very unclean intentions. This uncreditable book has been distributed in the resuscitated Venizelist Chamber of 1915 and advertised widespread abroad.

They are accused of having attempted to interfere with the constitutional regime for the sake of imposing the personal policy of King Constantine.

Surely King Constantine did not depend on his prime ministers to afford to himself the opportunity of imposing his personal policy in Greece.

In his capacity as the Greek General and as the head of the military staff and as the one who fought out with unparalleled military genius and heroism both Balkan Wars of 1912—1913 he was entitled to intervene in the ministerial councils and prevent a possible disastrous step which statesmen devoid of military service were liable to take to say nothing of politicians of the Venizelos calibre who are ready to sell their country to their political antagonism. It was, indeed, the king's duty to see to it that no military move in any shape or form should be decided by Greece unless he should give his complete and definite approval and that he should undertake to conduct personally such intended military expedition to a successful issue analogous to his previous admirable military achievements.

The former Greek prime ministers are further "accused of having attempted to interfere with the constitutional regime for the sake of imposing the personal policy of King Constantine of dissolving the Chamber illegally, of violating the treaty of alliance with Serbia and of negotiating with the Germans and Bulgarians the surrender of territory in northeastern Greece." With regard to the dissolution of the Chamber of 1915 same has been legally dissolved by King Constantine, having as by the power afforded to him by the Greek Constitution the exclusive right to dissolve the Greek Chamber whenever he thinks this necessary. Article 37 of the Greek Constitution stipulates: "The King has the right to dissolve the Boule."

The third accusation of the violation of the treaty of alliance with Serbia is really an old joke very much exploited by Venizelos and the Entente to the detriment of Greek interests and which joke is now worn out. Such treaty has not yet been published since the Entente Powers have persistently denied to every one of the Greek Governments the right of its publication.

Is the Venizelian special tribunal now going to publish it? We wish it should for Greece's sake and reputation.

We fear, however, that Venizelos would not dare cheat his own calumnies.

With regard to the moral standing of Venizelos' masters, the calumniators of Greece, we refer them and the whole world to the editorial of the New York American of the 4th inst.

They are proved as having in the past century along perpetrated various international crimes by breaking treaties in many instances before even the ink of their signature being dried, by violating neutral territories, waging wars of aggression and conquest and subjugating weaker peoples to their forcible rule.

As for the last accusation against the aforesaid Greek statesmen of negotiating with the Germans and Bulgarians the surrender of territory in northeastern Greece we should recommend Mr. Venizelos to request general Sarraill to explain to him as to what has he done to prevent its surrender and

especially why he refused to take the territory in question when Greece recommended him to do so. Such territory was, indeed, untenable by Greece since the destruction of the Demir Hissar Bridge, one of the military blunders of the aforesaid famous General.

Mr. Venizelos', however Special tribunal alike all others of his illegal institutions is formed against the will of the Greek people and is supported by the foreign bayonet.

It may be added that Venizelos' administration of Greece is only partial and extended only to that part of Greece which is covered by the cannon of the Entente fleets and by such foreign force which is handy to land and oppress the unfortunate Greek nation at a moment's notice.

What is keeping Venizelos alarmed besides that great part of Greece which is in revolt against him, are the Greeks in America.

Venizelos is well aware, indeed, that they enjoy the full benefit of the freedom of the speech, they are not susceptible to coercion by blockade and famine and subject to become demoralized through starvation and menaced of persecution by the Entente bayonet.

He is afraid of the Hellenic platform which is raised here to proclaim the Greek liberty which is pestered in Greece by his treacherous archomania.

There is a special tribunal formed here in the conscience of the brethren of the agonizing Greeks who are at present at his mercy in Greece. This tribunal has condemned him in the heart of every Greek patriot for all his intrigues, his calumnies, his conspiracies, his secret treaties with the Entente powers against his own country and above all for having secretly united the Entente troops to occupy Salonica in order to reduce Greece, chained to his mercy. Article 99 of the Greek Constitution stipulates: "Without a law a foreign army is not admissible in the Greek service nor can it remain in the state or pass through it."

The Greeks in America except very few who are sold to the Entente propaganda are all loyal and devoted to King Constantine and they are all sworn to see to it that the Greek people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own development unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid and to use once more President Wilson's own words: "We (the Greeks) are banded together in America to see to it that no man shall serve any master who is not his own choosing."

We the Greeks in America do demand the immediate removal from power of the traitor Eleftherios Venizelos and the formation of an independent cabinet to conduct elections which will return to power the future ruler of Greece.



Θέλεις στὸν κόσμον εὐτυχῆς, χαρούμενος νὰ ζήσης;
Πρῶτα ἀπ' ὅλα τὴν ὑγείαν νὰ μὴν παραμελήσης.
Ἀπ' τοῦ κορμιοῦ τὴ μηχανὴ μὰ ρόδ' ἂν σταματήσῃ εἶν' ἀρκετὴ σιγά, σιγά στὸν τάφο νὰ σὲ κλεισῇ κα' ὅσα λεπτὰ κα' ἂν ἔκαμες ποῦ μ' αἶμα τάχεις βγάλει θάρρηθαι καὶρός κακόμοιρε νὰ τὰ γλεντήσουν ἄλλοι Ἀδυναμία συνεπὼς τὰ νεῦρ' ἂν σοῦ ταράξῃ δυσκοιλιότης συνεχῶς ἂν τύχη σὲ πειράξῃ ἀναμικρὸς ἂν ἐγεινῆς καὶ ἔχεις καρδοχτύπι ἂν ἔχῃς ποнокέφαλο, ἂν ὄρεξι σοῦ λείπῃ γιὰ τὸ Μ α ν τ ζ ο ὕ ν ι φίλε μου αὐτοστιγμὴ νὰ γράψῃς πρὶν ἢ ἀρρώστεια πάρει μπρὸς κα' ἐρθῇ καιρὸς νὰ κλάψῃς.

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