

d. Theatrical

(1) Drama

(2) Dancing

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

a. Music

b. Painting and Sculpture

c. Theatrical

(1) Drama

(2) Dancing

(3) Festivals, Pageants, Fairs and Expositions

d. Literary Societies

e. Literature

2. Intellectual

a. Libraries

b. Museums

c. Scientific and Historical Societies

(2) Periodicals

(3) Books

e. Radio Programs and Cinema

f. Special Schools and Classes

g. Forums, Discussion Groups and Lectures

3. Athletics and Sports

C. Permanent Memorials

D. Benevolent and Protective Institutions

1. Benevolent Societies

2. Insurance Companies

3. Hospitals, Clinics and Medical Aid

4. Orphanages and Churches

5. Homes for the Aged

6. Settlement Houses and Community Centers

7. Organizations for Legal Assistance

8. Employment Agencies

1. Organized Crime
2. Individual Crime
3. Crime Prevention

Real Estate Transfers and Building Activities

I. ASSIMILATION

A. Segregation

B. Nationalistic Societies and Influences

1. Effect upon United States Government and State Policies
2. Activities of Nationalistic Societies
3. Commemoration of Holidays
 - a. National
 - b. Religious
4. Conventions and Conferences

C. National Churches and Sects

D. Participation in United States Service

E. Youth Organizations

V. REPRESENTATIVE INDIVIDUALS

VI. MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS

A. Foreign Origins

1. Geographical

2. Social and Occupational

B. Picturesque Miscellanies

not intended that this outline be a rigid classification scheme. The categories were made sufficiently general so that large varieties of material could be grouped together. At the same time the outline follows what is the natural development

III. ASSIMILATION

**G. Immigration
and Emigration**

Continued

III G
III B 1

POLISH

I L
IV (Bohemian)
IV (Jewish)

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 18, 1911.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION

(Editorial)

From Washington we have been informed by Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, a Chicagoan, that the immigration question is again encountering stormy seas. The opponents of immigration, the dyed-in-the-wool chauvinists, are not neglecting this matter, but continue to work toward stopping the flow of immigration. To accomplish this purpose they use all possible means.

On September 6 the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America held a conference at Shawnee, Oklahoma, at which a resolution was passed, by a tremendous majority, demanding the cessation of immigration. Many such resolutions are now being received by congressmen, all demanding that the necessary steps be taken to close the borders to foreigners.

Congressman Sabath is an ardent defender of the immigrants and has had



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IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish)

several battles on their behalf with American chauvinists in Congress. He has been able, upon several occasions, with the help of other congressmen, to postpone action on the immigration question, but his opponents are not sleeping on the job. Congressman Sabath has gone to Panama, as a member of a congressional committee, to inspect work on the canal, and will not return until January 4 of next year. He has, however, received the assurance of the Committee on Immigration that it will not take up the immigration question until his return, when he can again enter the battle. We must, therefore, again be prepared to support Congressman Sabath and his favorable disposed colleagues in this battle. It may be that again we will have to send a counter-resolution to various congressmen from Polish electoral districts urging them to defend the immigrants, as we have already done several times in the past. We must be on guard, because the devil does not slumber, but tempts the enemies of the poor immigrants who come here bringing their strength, health, and willingness to work.

The House Committee on Immigration, in the recommendations which it submitted



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IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish) to Congress, expressed itself definitely against immigration, asserting that the majority of the immigrants constitute an undesirable and criminal element, and that many such "criminals" get in who are only a burden and a menace to the country. The Committee recommends the placing of a higher head tax upon immigrants, and the definite barring of adult illiterate immigrants. According to the wishes of the Committee, steamship companies which bring such immigrants here would be fined, and would have to deport these immigrants at their own expense.

With these recommendations the farmers' society is wholeheartedly in accord, and urges Congress to bring them into effect as soon as possible. A frenzied chauvinism has made inroads even among the farmers who until now were peaceful and well disposed toward immigrants. Alone, these farmers are unable to cultivate the tremendous fields which they own, but still they feel an aversion to the poor but hard-working immigrant, who, if he were directed to the farms by Federal or civic agencies, would surely raise the level of agriculture, would cease being a burden in industrial centers, and would assure the farmers an adequate supply of labor.



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IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish)

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These furious chauvinists do not want to understand this; instead, they invent laws making the entry of immigrants more difficult, under the silly pretext that most immigrants are criminals. In truth, native Yankees have among their ranks more actual criminals in one of their larger cities than the immigrants from Europe have in the entire country. This is a fact which the police records prove.

We are prepared in every way for a new battle in defense of the immigrants, and we will be backed by legions of intelligent people who are not prejudiced and blinded, even though they were born and raised in this country. Many congressmen, also, are on our side. We must not allow ourselves to be bested by the enemies of immigration.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 17, 1911.

MEANING OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

(Editorial)

As some publications in the United States and Canada inform us, Canadian officials will not allow those Poles from the United States who have lived here a certain number of years without becoming citizens to enter Canada. This does not pertain to Poles passing through Canada with no intention of settling there, but to those who go there to look for work, or to settle on a farm, or to establish a business.

Canada needs many healthy, strong hands to work in its tremendous fields, and therefore gladly welcomes Poles, Ruthenians, or other Slavs who have just come over from Europe, but it does not want Polish emigrants from the United States who did not become citizens of this country, even though they were entitled to citizenship.

The Canadian government believes that a person who has resided for several--

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in some cases, many--years in the United States without becoming a citizen will never become a citizen of Canada, and is not worthy of being accepted into that nation. So indifferent a person is considered simply a social pariah, a simpleton, and even an enemy of the country, because although living in it he does not want to give allegiance to its flag, and he is not interested in helping to solve its social problems.

On the other hand, however, the Canadian government is unjust in its condemnation of those Poles from the United States who, through no fault of their own, have been unable to obtain their citizenship papers, when it asserts that since the United States has refused to grant certain Poles the rights of citizenship, American authorities must regard these people as unworthy and undesirable, and that Canada, therefore, does not want this element within its borders. In this case the Canadian government is perpetrating an injustice, because many valiant, hard-working, honest Poles try to get citizenship papers in the United States but do not succeed, since the entire matter often depends on the caprice of the judge. At the same time the requirements for naturalization are becoming increasingly difficult to meet, and more and more immigrants

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find it impossible to obtain their citizenship papers.

The attitude of the Canadian government should by all means open the eyes of those Poles who have lived in the United States for a considerable length of time to the way in which they are regarded for not having become citizens of the country in which they live and will in all probability die. Canada scorns such indifferent people; citizens of the United States scorn them, since these aliens take everything, and give nothing in return, with the exception of manual labor, to the country which welcomed them and gave them political, religious, and social freedom.

The negligence of the Poles about accepting American citizenship is absolutely incredible. These people are obviously afraid to renounce allegiance to the governments of the czar, the Prussians, or the Austrians, as though they liked these governments better than the government of the free American republic. Our country, Poland, certainly will not condemn any of her sons because they have renounced allegiance to the brutal governments of our oppressors in order

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to accept citizenship under the Star-Spangled Banner, the symbol of freedom and human rights. Being a citizen of the United States does not in the least prevent us from loving our mother country or from working for her interests, and by becoming citizens of the United States we can accomplish a great deal for Poland through the influence we can exert on this nation's policies.

There is much shouting that the Poles are discriminated against, because they cannot get their people into higher political offices. But why is this so? Few people ever discuss the real reason. We make an impression in some cities because of our large numbers, but if we were to determine how many Poles in these large groups are citizens, we would have to blush to our very ears with shame.

Naturally, if this large group of Poles was composed of citizens of this country --or even if a majority of the Poles were citizens--then surely our people would

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attain higher offices; they would be shown greater respect by other nationalities, and would not expose themselves to scorn and sneers. Often we gather in great crowds at political meetings, but in these crowds one could count on one's fingers the Poles who are citizens.

In Chicago, for instance, it is said that there are about three hundred thousand Poles. Out of this number we should have about one hundred thousand citizens, whereas, actually, who knows whether there are even forty thousand? The same situation, if not a worse one, holds true in other cities; therefore, it is not surprising that we stand so low on the political ladder, since we do not look after our own interests.

To complain about our alleged lack of solidarity, and to inveigh against the manner in which we are misrepresented and ignored by other nationalities, will not help in the least as long as we do not try to obtain citizenship and do not take an active part in the political life of this country. If there were only twice as many citizens among us as there are now, we would be found occupying

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I C our deserved position in politics; we would then achieve solidarity, because we would have the strength of numbers on our side. At present, since we lack this strength, many Poles who are citizens must ask favors of other nationalities, because they cannot expect much aid from their own people.

But we must be concerned with more than political recognition; we must not run the risk, by remaining aliens, of giving the citizens here a valid reason for scorning us and treating us as parasites. Furthermore, if we are aliens, the United States Government cannot assure us its protection when we travel beyond the borders of this country, and upon our return it is not obliged to re-admit us.

An alien is looked upon here as unnecessary ballast, to be thrown overboard at the first opportunity. Therefore, he who considers his own welfare, and looks into the future, should become a citizen of the United States.

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III B 1



POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 20, 1911.

IN DEFENCE OF IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

The readers of Dziennik Zwiaskowy are aware of the fact that Mr. Wm. Sulzer, a congressman from New York submitted a resolution last May, by which he demands that an investigation should be made at Ellis Island by a commission appointed by the U. S. Congress. The purpose of this investigation is to find out how the immigration laws are enforced and whether the immigrants suffer any hardships on account of these laws. Also how to eliminate these hardships.

This resolution was sent by the U. S. Congress to the Resolution Committee for revision and was discussed by the Committee at two meetings. The Congress is divided into two factions in respect to immigration. One faction favors immigration, the other is against it. The congressmen who favor immigration are of the opinion that the new element will enrich the country and should be admitted. Congressman Sulzer belongs to the second group, and may be considered



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the staunchest defender of immigrants in the U. S. Congress.

It is well known that Poles always have been, and are now, opposed to any unreasonable restrictions against immigration.

We do not wish an invasion by an undesirable element that is bad or unable to work, but still less do we desire a drastic restriction against immigration just to please some American chauvinists, and we will check such attempts of theirs. The Polish National Alliance has always protested through its Board of Directors, and its groups, against any restrictions presented to the Congress, and these protests brought about the desired effect.

In this case, however, the Polish National Alliance did not protest against the resolution of Congressman Sulzer because it is not necessary to do so. The resolution is in the hands of the Committee and it will receive proper attention.



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Such investigation may result in some changes at Ellis Island which will benefit the immigrants.

We have been informed that the regulations at Ellis Island are very drastic and inhuman. Sometimes families are broken up; husbands and wives, children and parents are separated; even the officials performing these unpleasant duties are against these regulations. President Taft has condemned them. We hope that this investigating committee will perform its humanitarian duty faithfully and thereby eliminate unnecessary suffering.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 30, 1910.

WHAT AMERICA OWES TO THE IMMIGRANTS

(Editorial)

Despite the anti-immigration sentiment in certain American circles, people are beginning gradually to understand the actual value of immigration for the United States. Words of truth and recognition can be found more and more frequently in the American press for those who with calloused hands have created the present greatness of this nation and are building its future power.

The English-language newspapers, when they wish to render justice to immigrants, refer exclusively to their economic value for the nation. The eyes of true Americans are as yet closed to the moral and mental worth of the immigrants. But even here the truth is beginning to emerge, and it will not be long before the questions today discussed only in Polish newspapers will find their way into the columns of the English-language press.

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The Dziennik Zwiaskowy herewith presents several excerpts from recent issues of American newspapers to illustrate the arguments used.

In the last five years approximately four million immigrants have been permitted to enter the United States. Of these eighty-two and a half per cent were persons ranging from fourteen to forty-four years of age, hence at the age when one is most capable of work and does not need to rely upon others for support. Eleven per cent were under fourteen years of age, and only six per cent over forty-four.

This means that in the course of five years the United States gained more than three and a half million workers for whose training for work it has not spent a cent. These people were no liability to America from the day of their birth until the time of their going to work. The country gave nothing for their food, medical attention, or education in their childhood period. These expenses have fallen upon other countries, and the best productive period of these people's lives fall to the lot of the United States. This is a gain of gigantic proportions.

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In order to make certain whether such a number of workers was necessary here, the Federal Immigration Committee surveyed thirty-seven large branches of industry within the area between the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains. The committee collected data on 619,999 workers employed. It was found that sixty per cent of these people were immigrants. Were it not for these "foreigners," the business surveyed by the committee would amount only to forty per cent of its present size. This means that it would be smaller by more than a half. It would be impossible to find sufficient working hands among people born on American soil. Commerce and industry would fall to the level of half a century ago.

The committee has also discovered after surveying the origin of children in public schools, that these immigrants are not opposed to education. It was shown that in thirty-seven large cities fifty-eight per cent of the children attending public schools were children of immigrants. In Chicago this percentage was even sixty per cent. But how many children of immigrants attend parochial schools!

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There is one thing that somewhat worries such Americans as are greedy for money. The immigrants send a great deal of money to Europe. But the defenders of justice have an answer to this charge. They reply and show in figures that native-born Americans export far more money across the ocean. Hundreds and thousands of these Americans travel annually throughout Europe. If the immigrants do send a part of their earnings to Europe, they still keep the second part here, and on the third part they live. Moreover, it must also be remembered that the entire product of their work remains here.

Some one in New York found fault with the immigrant Italians. His contention was that after completing the construction of a tunnel under the river, the immigrants returned to Italy.

"That is true", replied a certain Italian who has permanently settled in America, "but they left us the tunnel."

The future of the immigration question in this country is perfectly clear

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to our people. It is the type of question which requires time to be successfully solved, but it moves nearer to its solution every day and every hour. Where there are an abundance of land and a great amount of money but a shortage of people, there immigration is a blessing, and sooner or later every one must realize this.

It may be unpleasant to the Anglo-Saxons, the Irish, and the Germans that their numerical superiority in this nation is in jeopardy. They fear that in a not very far distant future, Poles, Czechs, other Slavic races, and Italians will govern here, but that is unavoidable. The mind of an American is so constructed that once he becomes convinced of the existence of some necessity, he will finally become reconciled to it. He will endeavor to obtain the most benefit out of a situation that is unpleasant to him.

The natural increase in population is not adequate in this country in view of the maddening onrush of commerce and the huge necessities of agriculture.

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Immigration is, therefore, necessary. It is useless to expect a great flow of people from Ireland or even from Germany. Ireland herself has already become depopulated, and at last political and economic conditons in that country are constantly improving. Germany also has less and less people to contribute, and moreover, the Germans are promoting a political emigration into Poland and Russia. Poland and Italy are at present the only large countries in Europe from which emigrants depart on a large scale, and this state of affairs will last quite a while.

It is useless to oppose this; facts must be faced as they are. The thing to do is cordially accept healthy and honest immigrants. They should be directed where they are most in demand.

The National Liberal Immigration League is at present interested in this question. The Dziennik Zwiaskowy will undoubtedly present more detailed information at some future date on the activities and the progress of this League.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 17, 1910.

ENEMIES OF IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

The enemies of immigration have not repudiated their principles. They discover the most diverse excuses for rendering difficult the entry of new arrivals from Europe or other parts of the world. We have learned through telegraphic reports that the immigration rules in the port of New York are to be made considerably more stringent. As a result of this many a poor man leaving his native land with the hope of arriving here will be doomed to disappointment. The immigration authorities here would be able to return him to the place from which he came for even the most insignificant reason. As a pretext for making the immigration laws more stringent Commissioner Williams takes the fact that a native of Wales, a certain Thornton, being allowed entrance here with five of his children by the intervention of the President himself, has left debts in his native land and suffers want here. Thornton complains in his letter to local authorities that he is unable to find proper

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employment, that he is of weak health, and that he greatly regrets his migration to America because he was far better off in his native land. This complaint of one immigrant, therefore, is to be sufficient reason for denying admission to thousands who would willingly work and would not utter a word of complaint.....

It is a fact that at first no immigrant likes to be here. Many immigrants long for the lands that they have left. They long for their families and their friends. They are sad because they find themselves in strange surroundings and do not know the language. In addition to that, if they do not find employment immediately, having no reserve and no friends to aid them in the first moments of their struggle with fate in a foreign country, it is natural that immigrants should complain and regret their arrival here. That, however, does not constitute a sufficient reason to close the barriers in our ports to hundreds of thousands of immigrants who will not complain. They will gradually grow accustomed to conditions and in time will become the best citizens of this country. Moreover, it should seem that this native of Wales,

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Thornton, has no cause to complain of his fate. As his own sister, a wealthy lady of Pittsburgh, informs us, he has employment as a driver, and two of his children have found work. Consequently conditions are not so bad for this family. Such insignificant things as the letter of an immigrant stating that he is not satisfied here, and things of like nature, are enlarged upon by immigration authorities and are used by American chauvinists to promote their anti-immigration activities.

The mere fact that this immigrant had left debts behind him in his native land does not constitute sufficient reason for not allowing entrance to immigrants. As long as a person is not a thief, a cheat, a criminal, or a murderer, he need not be ashamed of debts if he has the sincere intention of earning money and paying them, which he can easily do here. Very few immigrants arriving in America are without debts. Some have incurred debts by borrowing of their neighbors in order to purchase passage to America; others, again, have some obligations on their meager estates; still others have had to borrow because of some dire need or misfortune. Debtors of that type, therefore, are not

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in the least criminals. Moreover, the immigration authorities cannot foretell what type of debtor an immigrant will turn out to be--whether or not he will pay off his financial obligations. This native of Wales, if he had remained in his native land, might never have had an opportunity to clear up his debts. Here in America that opportunity can be found sooner because he will earn more, and if he is an honest man, he will meet his obligations. Poor and inadequate indeed are the reasons grasped at by the local immigration authorities in order to make entrance more difficult for immigrants. If they apply these restrictions to their full extent, the chances are that they will not give admission even to a tenth part of the best immigrants.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 7, 1910.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

American nationalistic fanatics have again declared a war against immigration from Europe and other parts of the world. A Congressional committee established some three years ago for the purpose of investigating immigration conditions, and finding means of regulating immigration into America, has recently issued a report of its work, observations, and recommendations. This report is contained in forty printed volumes and embodies many interesting things. A considerable amount of space in this report is devoted to the recommendations of this committee. Some of the most outstanding intellectuals and civic leaders of the time were members of this commission. These gentlemen arrived at the conclusion that people were not emigrating for political reasons, because persecutions of people of opposite political convictions had already ceased (we doubt it), and the only intention of immigrants to America was to gain

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II E 2

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employment here and to send out their earnings to their native land.

V A 2

We cannot understand what prompted these gentlemen to come to a conclusion that immigrants to the United States in these days are not fleeing from political enslavement and oppression. Their argument is only a clumsy excuse, their sole aim is to stem the flow of immigration. Everyone knows that Poles, as well as Bohemians, Slavs, Irish, and other oppressed people, come here primarily for political reasons; they cannot breathe freely or develop nationally under strange governments. It is true that a considerable number of them come to America for economic reasons as well, but these people create more things here with their labor than they get paid for in return. They create wealth here, not for themselves, but for the local magnates, who exploit immigrants.

The type of report submitted by the committee on immigration affairs is not at all surprising; on the contrary, it could have been expected, especially

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since a person of Senator Lodge's viewpoint was a member of that committee. It required a great amount of difficult and tireless work of organizations and the influence of voters of various

nationalities, naturalized citizens, to combat the recommendations of Lodge's famous anti-immigration bill. This bill was presented at a time previous to his appointment on the immigration committee. It will be necessary for us to be on the alert and to extend this watchfulness, because the recommendation of this committee will come under consideration during the coming session of Congress. No one knows what the result would have been, had not organizations and the electorate of various nationalities raised a protest against the intended severe restrictions on immigration.

The commission recommends the placing of a tax on every new arrival. Other suggestions are that every new arrival should show a larger amount of money; that ordinary workers should be denied entry and only craftsmen and professionals be admitted, and that every immigrant should know how to read and write

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at least in his own language.

If these recommendations were to pass, it would mean that only every tenth immigrant would be permitted to enter the United States. It is a known fact that a majority of the new arrivals of this country are ordinary workers and that only a few are tradesmen. It is also known that many immigrants are totally illiterate or know how to read but not how to write. The most hardy laboring people would be held back and immigration from Poland, Italy, Hungary, Spain, and many other nations would be limited to a minimum. There is but one thing on which the immigration commission is correct: that is, that immigrants do not have the same proportion of criminals as citizens born here. And yet, for some inexplicable reason, this commission is opposed to immigration.

The recommendations of this commission go even further; they suggest a limitation on the number of immigrants to be admitted at a given port. This means that if

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it were decreed that the number of immigrants for the port of New York was not to exceed one thousand persons a month and it happened that two thousand arrived there, one half of the unfortunates would be returned, even if they satisfied all of the rules and regulations of immigration.

It is therefore necessary for all right thinking people to make preparations in defense of immigration if we do not wish to have the gates of freedom closed to our brethren who wish to search here for a haven and livelihood.

One thing for which the immigration commission can be praised is its recommendation that governmental bureaus be established whose duty it would be to find employment for the new arrivals or to put them on farms. The commission admits that arrivals from Europe are the best and most capable farmers and that they can be depended upon to develop our agriculture. Consequently,

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they contend, immigrants must necessarily be settled on farms and not permitted to congregate and kill themselves in large cities. There is a great deal of truth in that statement, but by it the commission contradicts its first recommendations, which would graciously allow entry only to tradesmen and those who know how to read and write. Evidently they do not know that a tradesman will never be a farmer or, again, that a majority of capable farm workers did not have the opportunity to learn how to read and write. Whom, therefore, will they settle upon farms, since they forbid entry to hard-working farmers? This matter will be considered more thoroughly in subsequent articles, as it will soon become very widely publicized in the House and the Senate. We shall then be able to elucidate it more adequately. Our people, as well as those of other nationalities, should, and will, know of what attempts are made to hinder their progress.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 1, 1910.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS

(Editorial)

The American newspaper the Chicago Tribune has printed several articles on Poland and Poles. Professor George A. Dorsey, a correspondent of this newspaper who has spent a considerable amount of time in Slavic nations, especially in Galicia, has taken Cracow, the former capital of Poland, as his main topic. From Cracow Dr. Dorsey relays his observations and comments, which he provides with adequate descriptions. The above-mentioned paper publishes his work without editing; it has complete faith in its correspondent. It is possible to surmise from Mr. Dorsey's articles that he bases his arguments upon information that he obtains directly. Because of this factor these articles are more or less permeated with sincerity and sympathy toward our people. At first Mr. Dorsey was evidently being misinformed, and hence he made several mistakes. At that time he judged our people rather severely, especially our past history, although it must also be

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admitted that a great deal of truth was contained in his comments. More recently, however, after studying local conditions more carefully entering into spheres where he could find adequate and truthful information, the correspondent has struck a favorable tone and has begun to enclose articles that are rather interesting and profitable to us, especially here in the United States.

One article of Mr. Dorsey treats matters pertinent to Polish migration to the United States. Here Mr. Dorsey uses Mr. J. Okolowicz as his source of information. The latter was an editor of the Polish periodical the Polish Emigration Review, which supplies priceless material for a professional man who sincerely dedicates his time to emigration questions. Mr. Okolowicz explained to Mr. Dorsey that although the immigration laws of America are good, immigration officials give these laws their own interpretation. This leaves the power to admit or reject people from other countries entirely to the approval of the officials. Thus, one immigrant can be given permission to enter America even if he does not comply with all the rules and regulations,

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while another can be sent back, although he completely satisfies all conditions of the law. Any insignificant pretext--even the appearance of an immigrant not pleasing to a commissioner--is a sufficient basis on which to deny admission to the unfortunate and force him to return to Europe. Consequently many poor immigrants are condemned to unheard-of miseries because they have sold all their earthly belongings and gone into debt to obtain passage money, only to find, upon their arrival at Ellis Island, that a commissioner deems them undesirable and orders them to return from whence they came. Such action is a grave injustice, which the immigration law does not order to be committed against the unfortunates. Immigration medical authorities sometimes issue reports stating that immigrants suffer from trachoma--that is, a contagious inflammation of the eyes--although the doctors of Europe and the port authorities on the other side of the ocean stated that the same immigrants had completely healthy eyes. This is caprice and chicanery on the part of doctors opposed to immigration.

In the same way, it depends upon the caprice of an immigration commissioner

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whether re-entry is permitted to immigrants who lived in America for several years without obtaining citizenship papers and then left for a visit to their native land.

There is the case of a certain Pole who left for a visit to Europe. This person had lived in America for fifteen years, had a place of business in Chicago, and had quite a considerable estate. When he returned from Poland, an immigration commissioner asked him whether he had his citizenship papers. When he replied in the negative, he was ordered to return to Europe. All explanations of this man--that he had a family and a business here, that he had sufficient money for his maintenance, that he would not be a liability to this country, and that he was healthy and would willingly become a citizen--were to no avail. The commissioner ordered his deportation and that was final. This unfortunate man went to England, and from there he returned to Canada, whence he finally succeeded in entering the United States to join his family.

In another instance a commissioner rejected a healthy, young Pole simply because

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the latter showed a letter from his brother giving the information that conditions had changed for the better in America and that, if he could come to this country, employment could be found for him. The "wise and judicious" immigration commissioner considered this to be importation of a worker on a contract to work, and therefore ordered the young Pole to return to Europe.

There are numerous such occurrences and abuses on the part of immigration commissioners. This behavior is condemned by Mr. Dorsey, who considers it to be a grave injustice. It is well that this question should find its way into the columns of the English-language press through the efforts of an American correspondent. This can have a favorable influence that will change port conditions with respect to accepting immigrants into this country. Our people will await further articles of Mr. Dorsey. Although at first he scratched us a little, figuratively speaking, his subsequent works completely reinstate him with us. He now obtains all of his information about our people and our nation from reliable sources.

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THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION

(Editorial)

The American Federation of Labor, during its convention at St. Louis, Missouri, made a clear and definite statement directed against workers from Europe and Asia. Through its speakers, the Federation called upon the American people, and especially the working class, to refuse the right of permanent residence in this country to all people coming into America from other parts of the world. Sons and grandchildren of former immigrants condemned immigration and insultingly called immigrants criminals. A labor union of longshoremen declared itself against the steel trust of the United States Steel Corporation, but on this occasion the union attacked the immigrants, whom it considered an undesirable element, responsible for lowering the pay of local workers. One of the speakers of this union made a public statement to the effect that the steel company imported workers from Europe--most of whom were criminally inclined,--and employed them here at starvation wages. These union officials

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therefore demanded that the borders be closed to arrivals from other parts of the universe, with the hope that conditions would become better and the working-man would benefit.

Every word stated at the convention was either a lie, or an evidence of great ignorance of social conditions, on the part of those embittered American chauvinists who, after all, are of immigrant parentage. The statement that a company could import criminals from Europe is a lie; there are not as many criminals in Europe as there are here in America. Those who are there either are imprisoned or are fugitives from the law. They are not in the least anxious to leave for America to work hard, and for a meager remuneration, here in the steel mills. If a criminal should succeed in gaining entrance in spite of the watchful immigration officials, he would not come here to search for work; his primary interest would be to find a field for more extensive criminal activity. The percentage of such undesirable arrivals, however, is very small. In a city like Chicago or New York there are more criminals--bandits, murderers,

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pickpockets, white slavers, falsifiers of checks, and counterfeiters of money-- than there are in the whole immigrant population of this country, both from Europe and from other parts of the world.

To call honest, thrifty, hard-working people organized criminals indicates a high degree of intolerance and an ill-concealed hatred of immigrants among local workers; they give the impression of bulldogs that will not themselves eat the bones and will not share them with others.....

A European worker does not in the least lower wages in mines or factories; wages are lowered by the native-born loafers and hoboes--people who go from place to place and work for a few hours a month at meager remuneration or take as their occupation robbery and thievery. Wherever a strike breaks out, one will find Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Italians, Lithuanians, Swedes, and other foreign-born people among the first to walk out of factories and, although they and their families are dying of hunger and suffering with cold, they do not return to work but continue to fight. But what, on the other hand,

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do the native-born workers do during a strike? Most frequently they act as strikebreakers or hire themselves as undercover men and deputy sheriffs, or enter the lines of the militia and with great abandon murder their fellow workers because these, after all, are abominable "foreigners" and the act of slaying them is considered commendable. This was proved frequently during the numerous and various strikes of the past where a foreign-born worker struck and tried to better his existence, while in the meantime the American-born worked as "scabs" or took up arms against the strikers. It would seem that nothing is known of this by the chauvinists congregated at the St. Louis convention.

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IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

The United States could not dispense with immigration, and if it attempted such a movement it would face a dark and uncertain future. Such, in part, were the words of the numerous speakers at a meeting of a Methodist ladies' society known as the Women's Home Missionary Society of The Methodist Episcopal Church. This society--although it belongs to the Methodist Episcopal denomination while a majority of immigrants to America are from Roman Catholic countries--has come to the conclusion that immigration to the United States is desirable because it is a real blessing for this nation. The working-class immigrants create fortunes here by working on railroads, in mines and factories, and on farms. This was asserted with a great amount of certainty at the meeting. Convictions of this type are shared more and more by an ever-increasing number of Americans. Moreover, many opponents of immigration, who at one time used their influence to make the immigration laws more stringent, are

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now of the same conviction as those mentioned above. Let us hope, therefore, that with time the remaining portion of these anti-immigration radicals will also change their convictions to favor those who--as rightly stated at the above-mentioned meeting--create the wealth of this nation.

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[ASSIST OUR IMMIGRANTS]

(Editorial)

"Only half the women who leave Ellis Island, the place where immigrants land, make their way to Chicago." Such was the statement made by Mr. Graham Taylor, who spoke recently at the annual organizational meeting of the Congressional Brotherhood of Chicago. This may be attributed, in part, to the fact that railroad conductors, while still in Hammond, call out, "Chicago!" Many immigrants, having the impression that they have arrived at the city called, and being unaccustomed to their surroundings, alight from the train and become "lost," sometimes permanently. Some of these unfortunate, and destitute women are taken by agents to houses of ill fame as soon as they leave the train. Others wander about the city and, in the end, also find their way to these dens of iniquity. It is a calamity and a crime calling to heaven for vengeance if such conditions exist as Mr. Taylor claims. It is high time for welfare societies to give serious thought to warding off this evil. Every right-thinking person knows the great amount of commendable work done by the Women's Auxiliary Of The Polish National

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Alliance, which has exerted every effort in behalf of the newly arriving women and men. This benevolent group broadens the scope of its activities with each day. It would not hurt other organizations that pride themselves on their activities in behalf of our people here in America to assist our Women's Auxiliary.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 21, 1910.

PRESIDENT TAFT AT ELLIS ISLAND

(Editorial)

On October 18, 1910, President Taft visited Ellis Island, that well-known place of judicial authority, where verdicts are passed on immigrants who commit the sin of coming into this country without an invitation. Upon his short stay there, the distinguished visitor had an opportunity to examine the conditions prevalent on this Island. Judging from his statements, the newspapers draw the conclusion that certain amendments to the existing immigration laws will be made. These amendments will have beneficial results for this nation, as well as for the immigrants themselves.

In the first place, more severe penalties will be imposed upon railroad companies for transporting people who are rejected by the authorities as "undesirables."

Secondly, the present practice of separating husbands from wives, or parents

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from their children, is to be abolished.

Thirdly, various means are to be employed to prevent the concentration of the immigration wave in New York. The purpose of this is to direct this wave southward, where immigrants are needed and where people gladly see the flow of helping hands from Europe.

The President was most concerned over the matter of separating families, numerous examples of which were seen by him. Several instances were presented to him of husbands being allowed to land when wives were retained and of parents being permitted entry when the children were detained, or vice versa. The President personally questioned the people who found themselves in such positions. As a result of this, he came to the conclusion that only a proper change in the legislative regulations could alter the present conditions. Among the other regulations the President deems it necessary and useful to provide that a husband arriving in this country with the intention of later importing his family should first present a detailed report of the number of members, and the condition, of this family, with the

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assurance that he is telling the truth. If it should later be proved that his statements were false, his permit to remain in this country should be revoked and he should be deported together with his entire family.

The President's personal interest in conditions prevalent upon Ellis Island are commendable. He was convinced that a law often appears excellent in theory which practical application can be most severe and burdensome.

We will not concern ourselves here with criticizing the American immigration laws. We have done this frequently and there will undoubtedly be other occasions to express our opinions of them. We merely repeat what we have asserted previously, that, not only from the Polish position but also from the American, we can see no reason for an artificial limitations of the immigration of desirable elements into this country. It is a known fact that one half of this nation is barren and a half of the other half, namely, the South, makes desperate demands for white settlers. By the term "desirable elements" we understand all healthy and sincere people of the white race capable of working, as well as the children and the aged who are in a position here to be cared for properly by

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their parents or their children, respectively. We cannot consider as proof of undesirability (if one may express himself thus) either lack of school education, which can be acquired here easily and at a low cost, or lack of funds, which can also be obtained here in exchange for work. This country needs honest work above all. The immigrants, if treated justly and sympathetically, will give that type of work and as much of it as is required. It is possible that a precautionary law is necessary here lest diseased, or physically incapacitated, people find their way into this country. But this law must be formulated in such a manner that in its enforcement there would be no occurrence that would bring shame upon a great, free, and civilized nation. The scenes that occur daily at the separation of husbands from wives and parents from children are decidedly worthy of utmost condemnation.

The President witnessed several such instances personally and he himself bemoaned the fate of these people, to whom he could be of no assistance because the law, in its compassionless wording, was more powerful than he. Let him, therefore, endeavor to set the evil aside, and he will gain the gratitude of the entire nation.

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It is also just to place a greater responsibility upon the railroad companies for transporting people who are legally prohibited from landing in America. The companies know these laws but ignore them. Requiring them to return ten people to Europe, at their own expense, for every hundred brought into America is not such a severe penalty that it would be unprofitable for the company to risk it. If the local authorities must deport anyone, then the company should at least be made to pay heavily, so that it would not tempt a poor man in the future and would cease to extort money for transportation to a promised land. Let the agents of the transporting companies think well before they even attempt to convince anyone to leave his native land.

The third wish of the President--namely, that the main immigration wave should be directed toward the South--is justifiable but very difficult to fulfill. An immigrant is not a slave who can be forced to remain in any designated locality irrespective of whether or not he wishes to be there. An immigrant must be respected as a free man, who has the right to direct his own fate. It is possible that immigrants from the southern nations of Europe, such as the Italians

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Bulgarians, Greeks, and Spaniards, would go willingly to the land of cotton. But the Poles, Swedes, Germans, and Irish will perhaps never experience life in the beautiful but torrid southern states, which are entirely strange to them. Only a free and gradual movement of people from the central states toward the South is possible here, and the people coming from Europe should not be hindered from moving into the central states of America. A great amount of time is necessary for this and, above all, an enormous development of trade in the South must first be brought about before any such movement is possible. When large factories become established there, with proper and adequate remuneration, on equal basis with those of the central or the northern States, then, and only then will the South attract people.



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ON ELLIS ISLAND

Whoever does not know Ellis Island, where all immigrants land, does not know through what an ordeal immigrants must pass before they are free.

The immigration officials, and especially, those who have direct contact with the immigrants, treat them worse than hog-drivers treat their harmless creatures in the stock yards.

Higher immigration officials very seldom come in contact with the immigrants. Their duty begins and ends with receiving big pensions; invading of immigration homes and, in many cases, receiving graft. This has been proved by frequent changes in the personnel.

The lower official staff has no regard for under-deck immigrants, and the conduct towards them is indifferent, shameless and impudent. Immigrants talk and complain openly, but once they gain freedom they are so happy they do not look for revenge.

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The impudence of the immigration officials has no limitations as far as decency is concerned. They enter women's sections while they are undressed, and, if they are not dressed, they order them to do so under pretension of some inspection; they commit outrages against the sick and skin those whose papers are subject to a closer inspection.

They commit these outrages on people who do not speak English and who are more or less ignorant, taking for granted that they will escape punishment as soon as the squeezed out immigrant takes a train and disappears in the vastness of the American territory.

We all know that such a condition exists, but it is hard to get proof, and who is going to look for them after the newcomers are scattered over the country. The Immigration Bureau could get such proof but it is in the hands of still higher immigration officials, who every day create some difficulties for them. Furthermore, our own "patriots," who were born under an unlucky star, do all they can to destroy the only Polish Immigration Bureau we have. We do not wish to discuss this painful matter

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in the paper, but we wish to mention one fact and that is that at a certain conference of immigration officials and the officials of the emigration bureaus, one of our "patriots" denied the Polish character of our St. Joseph's Home, which is strictly Polish. If such action is patriotic, then, let the h... take such patriotism!

It is a fact that conditions on that island are terrible for, a member of the New York Legislature, Mr. Weinstein, made a resolution that immediate investigation should be made in regard to the treatment of immigrants by the immigration officials.

Later on at a friendly gathering Mr. Winstein made the following statement: "It is unbelievable what is going on on that immigrant island. The conditions are just terrible. There is a systematic brutality in respect to the immigrants; violence in respect to children of both sexes; graft; neglectfulness in the administration; ill-treatment of the sick; all that should be prevented and discontinued. This condition will be investigated by the New York Health Department, and the report will be ready in twenty days."

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Apr. 1, 1910.

MR. WILLIAMS SPEAKS

(Editorial)

The most terrifying and heartless person to the immigrant entering the port of New York is the Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Williams. He is the one person to decide, who shall and who shall not enter these United States. His decision is final, and there is no appeal from it. This is so because the newcomer does not know where, or to whom, to appeal for help, or because he has no friends with money or influence. At any rate, even the authorities at Washington would not pay much attention to the pleas of one individual or to his friends, however influential they may be.



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Mr. Williams is therefore the all-powerful, the supreme sovereign of the port of New York. The fate of these unfortunates lies in his hands. He can at will ~~push~~ them into oblivion, into an eternal abyss of misery and despair. Mr. Williams' severity in fulfilling his duties as a Commissioner of Immigration is proved by the fact that, from January 1st to March 1st, by his action 3500 immigrants were turned back - an unprecedented number in any similar period of time.

It is true that the immigration laws are strict, and that the officials in charge must adhere to the law, but in many instances, the Commissioner allowed himself to be guided more by his caprice than by reason, when he turned back persons fully qualified to enter the United States.

It is a fact, that the Commissioner overstepped his authority, in turning back people that should have been permitted to enter.

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It seems impossible to disqualify 3500 immigrants in a period of only two months. When questioned, the Commissioner explained the matter as follows: "The fault for turning back so many immigrants, lies with the agents of the steamship companies throughout Europe and other parts of the world. The agents sell tickets to all comers, without regard to their entry qualifications. These agents are chiefly interested in commissions. The more tickets they can sell, the more commissions they **receive.**"

"People afflicted with all kinds of diseases, people without the specified amount of money required by law; absolute paupers and miserable and ragged beggars, whose appearance alone is proof enough for refusing their entry, are enticed to travel to this country.



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"Congress has decided not to act on the question of immigration regulation in the current year, owing to the fact that many congressmen and senators have diverse opinions on the proposed regulations for immigrants. However, my duty and obligation is to enforce the existing laws and regulations and to bar all undesirables." So speaks the Commissioner of Immigration, with his anti-immigration chauvinists clinging to him.

The explanations given by Mr. Williams are too vague, and evade much of the truth. We know positively that the Commissioner turned back a person of good health, possessing the financial qualifications, and whose family lives in the United States; in fact his father is an American citizen. Such manifestations of chauvinism are frequently indulged in by the Commissioner.



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If he dislikes the individual, or his nationality, he unaccountably refuses him entry, without further appeal.

The assertion that many sick persons are among the arriving immigrants, does not stand criticism either, because a sick person will not dare to attempt so long and tiresome a journey, and furthermore a sick immigrant knows he is unfit for physical labor.

Therefore only the healthiest, strongest, and those most willing to work are arriving, and these sturdy immigrants are not to be compared to the American weaklings. The truth of the matter is, that many are lacking the amount of money required for entry; however, upon arrival, relatives and friends provide these funds. Mr. Williams, will not give this any consideration, and he turns back the healthiest and most deserving immigrants.



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The Commissioner's statement, that some of the immigrants have the appearance of paupers and are as ragged as beggars, is also very unwise. We certainly cannot expect poor people to have the same appearance as the Commissioner, or to be able to wear the same quality of clothes. Instead, they possess a big heart, and a desire to work. They are honest and their labor can create more wealth for this country, than some of the obese unscrupulous, top hat, full-dressed, diamond bedecked American politicians. The Commissioner is worried, that Congress this year, will not pass any immigration restrictions at all. However, the chauvinists and union leaders, headed by Gompers are living in the hope that restrictive legislation will be passed.

Nevertheless, luckily for the immigrants, there are in this country millions of their fellow countrymen, fighting their cause. They are fighting the chauvinists, and will not allow any acts of injustice to be perpetrated, against honest and hard working people.



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Against the Hayes anti-immigration bill, several hundred protests, were sent from the Polish National Alliance groups. This fact proved, that there are people in the United States who are willing to fight an anti-immigration injustice.

The fact that congress will not pass any anti-immigration legislation, will aggravate Mr. Williams considerably, but we, as citizens of the United States will see to it, that no such prejudicial and unjust law shall be passed.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 24, 1910.

[POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE AND THE ANTI-IMMIGRATION BILL]

(Editorial)

Here are some of the replies received by the various groups of the Polish National Alliance from several representatives and senators, who acknowledge the receipt of resolutions adopted by the groups against the proposed Anti-immigration Bill.

"Mr. W. Lipinski,
"President of Group 904 of the Polish National Alliance,
"Bessemer, Michigan

"Dear Sir: I have just received a copy of the resolution adopted by your organization on February 19, 1910. Even though I have not had as yet an opportunity

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to study this bill, I do not believe that any bill containing the provisions you bring to my attention, could pass in this session of Congress.

"I am very glad to have received this information, and I assure you that I am in perfect accord with your opinion that this bill should not be passed in its present form.....

"H. O. Young"

Mr. F. Czaporowski, financial secretary of Group 525, Holyoke, Massachusetts, received two replies. The one from Senator W. M. Crane reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 24th, and it is pleasant to know that your organization is interested in matters pertaining to immigration legislation. I assure you that this matter shall receive my undivided attention, and I shall also at all times keep your interests uppermost in my mind.

"W. M. Crane"

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The second letter, from Congressman Lawrence, reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: I have received the resolution adopted by the St. Cazimir's Lodge No. 525 of the Polish National Alliance, and it will be a pleasure to give this matter prompt attention. I will immediately present this resolution to the House of Representatives.

"George P. Lawrence"

The contents of a letter received by Group 1033 of the Polish National Alliance, are as follows:

"Mr. J. Rogowski
"South St. Paul, Minnesota

"Dear Sir: I received your letter containing the resolution adopted by your organization, pertaining to the Hayes Anti-immigration Bill. I will present

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this resolution to the Senate, and will then turn it over to the proper commission.

"Knut Nelson"

We are continually receiving letters from various groups of the Polish National Alliance, letters which include replies from senators and representatives to the resolutions adopted by the groups against the Hayes Anti-immigration Bill.

It is a great pleasure to publish proof of the sincere interest taken in American politics by our brother members--an interest in questions that affect vitally the lives and welfare of all citizens.

This is only a beginning. In the future the Polish National Alliance will surely grow strong enough, so that its voice and opinion on important questions of the day will be heeded and heard by people who today are hardly aware of its existence.

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Polish Falcons Nest Number 157, Group 1122 of the Polish National Alliance, Holyoke, Massachusetts, received a reply from Senator Lodge, who is an enemy of immigration: Senator Lodge's letter reads:

"Mr. J. T. Strobel
"Holyoke, Massachusetts

"Dear Sir: I am in possession of a resolution adopted by your organization, opposing the Hayes Anti-immigration Bill. I am satisfied to become acquainted with the opinion of your organization on this proposed legislation. When it finally reaches the Senate, I will thoroughly scrutinize it.

"H. C. Lodge"

That Senator Lodge promises to look into this proposed bill to restrict immigration, keeping the resolution uppermost in his mind, is really something.

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The old sinner is constantly harrassing the immigrants with his bills, but now he is compelled to discuss immigration more gently with its defenders.

Mr. Strobel also received a short letter from Congressman Gillet, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, who also promises to give the resolution his full attention and consideration.

The Polish Falcons Nest Number 157, Group 1122 of the Polish National Alliance, put some pressure on the legislators in Washington also, as the contents of a letter received from another congressman of Massachusetts will attest.

"The Senate of the United States.

"Mr. J. R. Kurnik, president of the Polish Athletic Organization, Group 1122, Holyoke, Massachusetts.

"Dear Sir: I received a letter signed by you and Mr. Strobel, together with

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your organization's resolution, voicing its opinion on the question of immigration restriction. I will take it upon myself, to give this matter my undivided attention, keeping uppermost in mind your organization's opinion, which I was very glad to receive.

"W. M. Crane"

The American legislators are in this way becoming aware of the existence of the Polish people in the United States. These people, who are mostly workers belonging to various unions, are not as egoistical as the American workers, who are also members of these unions but are strongly in favor of placing restrictions on immigration.

The Polish people, on the contrary, are in favor of leaving the door to this American paradise wide open, so that all decent and deserving people who are seeking employment, freedom, and security for their families can enter here and become good American citizens.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Zgoda, Mar. 9, 1910.

[IMMIGRANTS MADE TO SUFFER FOR LACK OF PROPER REGULATIONS]

The American Chauvinist opposition to immigration is growing daily and, through the pressure of this organization new restrictions and limitations are being adopted. The aim of the Chauvinists is to reduce immigration to minimum.

The Commissioner of immigration at New York, acting upon orders of his superiors, is refusing entry to large numbers of immigrants, for various minor reasons.

Ellis Island is the daily scene of grim tragedy. Wives are separated from their husbands, children from their parents, mothers from their children; here humanity is plunged into the darkest depths of desperation.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Zgoda, Mar. 9, 1910.

Many unfortunates have already used up all the money they had, money which was saved or borrowed from friends, money which was to bring them to the promised land. And now that they have reached the shores of the land of their dreams, they have found only utter disappointment. They are told that they cannot enter here because of poor health, or lack of physical fitness, as any of which would render them incapable of earning their livelihood, or that they do not possess the prescribed amount of money, and they are further questioned as to why they came, if they have no relatives here willing to assume full responsibility for their entrance to the United States.

If the United States government, through the influence of the Chauvinists, is determined to limit or to close its doors to immigration, it should at least be decent enough to endeavor to make these facts known in all the lands from which there is a possibility of emigration.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Mar. 9, 1910.

Our representatives in all foreign ports, should inform the immigrants of the conditions and requirements before they board the ships. This would be a proper and humane method, and a great deal of suffering would be averted.

It would be more convenient for the United States Government to place a few of its agents at the various ports of debarkation **than** to be compelled to fulfill the unpleasant task of refusing entry to these poor disappointed creatures.

A very pathetic story was related to us here in Chicago, by a man who stated that he sent for a son that he left behind in Europe.



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The boy was seventeen years of age, apparently strong, and in good health. The immigration doctors, after examination, found this boy weak and unfit for manual labor, and decided to deport him.

The father, mother, and two other boys, have been living in the United States for eight years. The father is a United States citizen and is steadily employed. He has accumulated some money and is willing to be responsible, and to assume all the obligations pertaining to the boy's welfare.

He also provided the boy with the proper amount of money, and sworn affidavit, assuming all the obligations demanded of him. But it seems that the immigration authorities were not satisfied and were determined to deport this lad, and to separate him from his folks forever.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Zgoda, Mar. 9, 1910.

The immigration authorities are guilty of barbarism. Even under the most absolute and despotic forms of government, such barbarism would not be tolerated. The goddess of liberty at the entrance of the port of New York, is blusing in shame for the inhuman actions of our lawmakers, whose fathers also were mere immigrants, seeking a refuge from oppression.

According to the Tygodnik Polski, a weekly newspaper of New York, twenty newspaper men, representing various foreign publications in the United States, and headed by Mr. L. N. Hamerling of the Czecho Slovak publication, New Yorkkie Listy, are on their way to Washington to protest to President Taft, and to the Department of Immigration, against the discriminatory anti-immigration bill introduced by Congressman Hayes.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Mar. 9, 1910.

The chairman of the delegation, Mr. L. N. Hamerling, read the protest, the contents of which brought to light the fact that 56% of the farmers in the United States are foreigners, that out of 890,000 miners in this country, 630,000 are foreigners, that of the 580,000 steel workers 69% are Europeans, and that 90% of those engaged in the construction of railroads are also foreigners.

The protest was chiefly aimed at the greater restrictions on immigration that were proposed in the bill.

President Taft let it be known that he is not in favor of the proposed bill, stating that it is easier for the real undesirable to pass the test of the immigration authorities than it is for the sincere and willing worker, without an elementary education.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Zgoda, Mar. 9, 1910.

Assuming that the president is not opposed to immigration, will he be able to overcome the determined chauvinist senators and congressmen who have been moved to action by the press and the labor unions? It is very doubtful. Therefore, our only defense lies in American citizenship.

OUR IMMIGRATION

Editorial

There is no doubt that America is filled with people; and for that reason there is a movement to restrict European emigration. The tendency to restrict immigration is growing stronger and stronger. This tendency is expressed by all kinds of laws, among them are the following:

Every immigrant must have a certificate of deportment, issued by authorities of the town in which he lived. An immigrant must have an elementary education, that is, he must be able to read and write well. A plan is also being devised to limit the number of emigrants from every country to 50,000 persons. According to this plan, every country, large or small, would be privileged to send the same quota of emigrants to America. Small countries such as Greece or Serbia could send the same number as larger Austria, France, Russia, Germany, and so on.

The proposed regulation, that an immigrant possess a certain amount of education was rejected by Congress a few years ago. This measure, called the intelligence test regulation, would in the greatest degree, effect the Slavs and Italians who are employed to do that kind of work which does not necessitate the knowledge of reading and writing. Taking for granted that illiterate immigrants are not admitted, who will dig our canals, who will work on railroads or dig sewers!

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 30, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Coal mines, where thousands of miners-perish every year because of gas explosions and other accidents, would be considerably affected. There are no means by which such accidents can be prevented; the coal barons care very little for their working men and the government, does not give them the proper legal protection. Among the victims of the coal mine tragedies were thousands of immigrants who were illiterate but physically capable, and industrious.

Who will replace them? We admit that restriction is necessary, but that restriction should be reasonable and practical.

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 36, Sept. 4, 1907

POLISH WOMEN'S SECTION

SAVER OF POLISH GIRL



Miss Mary Margaret Lee, a student of Chicago University, also secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, saved an immigrant girl from Poland, by the name of M. Krosiak.

The Women's Trade Union League, New York, sent an advance notice of girls journeying from Europe to Chicago. Miss Lee received a list of the girls sent to Chicago. She then went to the railroad station to check the names, and, after counting them all, found that M. Krosiak, a newcomer from Poland, was missing.

She started an investigation and, after searching for her several days, found her in a suspicious home. She tried to get in the house, but no one answered. Finally, after a long period of time, the landlord opened

Narod Polski, Sept. 4, 1907



the door and told Miss Lee that M. Kroslak was working in a boarding house and making good money.

Miss Lee did not believe this and with the help of another member released her, and then had the landlord arrested.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV. No.12, Jan. 15, 1904.

IS THE EMIGRATION HOME A BUSINESS?

The newspaper scandal about the Immigrants' Home, is constantly ruining the good work and record of this institution. They claim that it is not a home for the needy immigrants but an enterprising business; and should be able to keep this institution in good standing without any government help.

But this is not so, because this institution is a charity home, to help the needy, and not a money making enterprise. This home takes donations, but does not compel the needy immigrants to pay. This institution has to abide by its laws, and stay within these bounds, if it wants to exist.

The main object of this institution is to place these immigrants at work, and do their utmost for them at all times, while in their care. A short time back this institution was closed by the government, pending an investigation because false statements in the newspapers claimed this institution placed young ladies in bad homes, and did not take much interest in this matter. But after a through investigation, it was reopened, due to the fact that the government found all these statements about this institution untrue.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV. No. 12, Jan. 15, 1904.

This institution is opened to all Polish and Slavic immigrants. It also has a separate section for beggars; where there is enough space in one room for three or four to sleep at one time and they are treated with the utmost care and given the best food.

A few of these immigrants pay for their lodging as a donation to this institution but some stay for two or three weeks and, when they are working and able to take care of themselves and their families, they leave; they promise that as soon as they are able they will send a donation.

Many of these people are soon making a good living, but they never mention a word about this institution helping them when they were hungry and penniless. This is gratitude and the thanks this home receives for its gallant work. How can this immigration home exist, if these people do not help it?

This is true in many Catholic churches; the priest has the same trouble trying to make the people donate for the upkeep of the church.

Under such circumstances, the emigration home as well as the churches should charge a small fee for their services. In the case of the immigrants' home, they should



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. IV, No. 12, Jan. 15, 1904.

charge a small entrance fee, and then an additional daily fee; this is the only answer the manager of this institution has to avoid being so hard pressed financially. The church should also charge a yearly fee, and then receive the regular Sunday and holiday donations.

If the immigrants would stop to think, what the cost of upkeeping this institution amounts to yearly, they would no doubt donate gladly for so good a cause.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 24, June 11, 1902.

REMARKS

In spite of numerous protests against the immigration bill, forbidding entrance to America to analphabets, the bill was passed.

This bill will do most harm to Poles as well as Ukrainians and Slovaks, among whom is to be found the largest number of analphabets, that is, those who are neither able to read nor to write.

According to the new law the authorities expect the immigrant to know his mother tongue. Those that cannot read nor write must not emigrate to America, because they will not be admitted.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 3, Jan. 19, 1898.

Protest to Senator Lodge's bill: To The House of Representatives, Wash., D. C.

We, the undersigned, represent thousands of Polish people in America, belonging to churches, societies and political organizations to protest Sen. Lodge's bill on Immigration.

Due to the merciless persecution of the Polish people in their native land, it is not strange that they should emigrate in such large numbers to the land of freedom; where they can enjoy the economical and political advantages, that are denied them in their native land.

It is not fitting that Senator Lodge, in his bill claims that a great number of illiterates are found among the Polish people.

The illiterates in this country soon take advantage of our system of education and self-interest, and take it upon themselves to learn to read and write English.



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Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 3, Jan. 19, 1898.

It is a convincing fact, if closely observed, that the Polish people are clean, orderly and law abiding citizens. At great expense they have established numerous schools, churches, libraries and places of recreation.

They do not support any socialistic or anarchistic doctrines; and show the deepest respect for this country and its institutions..

We have only a short time in which to prove that the figures quoted by Senator Lodge are far from being correct, about the Polish people.

Mr. F. H. Jablonski, President of the Polish National Alliance of the United States of America, has received numerous letters from mayors, and police officials giving him their hearty support in the protest of Senator Lodge's Immigration bill.

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POLISH



Nared Polski, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 5, 1898.

POLISH IMMIGRATION HOME

Polish people wishing to purchase passports to travel to Poland, or from Poland to America, can receive all proper information, dates and time schedules from the Mother Superior of the Felician Sisters,
3 Morris Street, New York City, N. Y.

This Immigration Home also takes care of Polish People who are old and are not in the position to take care of themselves financially; therefore, the Felician Sisters ask that people wishing to travel will, please, join as members at the monthly rate of \$2.00; this money is to be used solely for the upkeep and sole support of the aged.

The officers in charge of this Polish organization are:-

Father Stanley Szymanowski	President
Father B. Gramlewicz	Vice President
Father Dr. J. Dworzak	Secretary of Finance
Father Stanley Nowak	Recording Secretary
Father Dr. Dworzak	Chaplain

POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 5, 1938.

All money orders and checks should be sent to the "Polish Immigration Home," care of Dr. J. Dworzak, Williamsbridge, New York.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 16, 1897.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE POLISH IMMIGRATION HOME

(Summary)

The financial report of the Polish Immigration Home in New York for the month of July shows that the following individuals of Chicago offered help:

Reverend Paul Rhode	\$10.00
Reverend Vincent Barzynski	5.00
Reverend John Kasprzycki	10.00
Reverend Casimir Sztuczko	5.00
Reverend F. M. Wojtalewicz	12.00
Reverend J. Barzynski	2.00
Reverend B. Nowakowski	2.00
Reverend C. Gronkowski	2.00
Reverend J. Radziejewski	2.00
Reverend F. Lange, for A. Labunski	21.50

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 16, 1897.

F. Wleklinski, secretary-general of the Polish Roman Catholic Union . . .	\$54.95
Szczesny Zahajkiewicz	1.00
T. Gliniecki50
Peter Ligman50
Peter Kiolbassa	5.00
J. Paszkiewicz	2.00
C. Belinski, president Polish Roman Catholic Union	2.00
F. Wleklinski	5.00

Total donations from all parts of the United States amounted to \$322.40.
 Expenses for the month of July were \$213.45. Total cash on hand is estimated at \$214.43.

An appeal for further support is made to all Poles of America.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. 1, No. 18, April 30, 1897.

ADAM MICKIEWICZ

Next year will be a century since our great poet first saw light in an obscure corner of Lithuania. All Poland is preparing to celebrate the day of his birth and also to honor his deep religious feeling, love for his country and willingness to suffer for her.

Polish-Americans probably would not wish to lag, although this seems to be the time when we would wish to leave a lasting remembrance of that day.

There are several ways in which we can commemorate the memory of our immortal prophet. We can have a solemn gathering, erect a monument, found a Polish library or build a Polish National University or something similar. All these plans seem to hold some difficulties or are not appropriate to the conditions of the Polish people in America.

We would probably find that most people are in favor of a University, but in going deeper into the subject, the time may not be ripe for such an undertaking. We can discuss the various projects at length later. Our suggestion, on this hundredth anniversary of the birth of Adam Mickiewicz is to erect an immigration building in New York city.



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Mickiewicz, himself the greatest of Polish emigrants, went through a great deal of hardships and suffering associated with such a life, not for a year or two, but for the greater part of his life in Paris, as an immigrant. In building an Immigration Home in remembrance of Adam, we would also commemorate his sentence of suffering on foreign soil. With good will, the Home in a year from today could be under roof.

After all, we are Poles no matter to which faction we belong, Mickiewicz belongs to us all and a home for immigrants, would serve all Poles regardless of our viewpoints. Therefore, we are setting our proposition before all Poles. It seems to us that a good way to get funds would be to publish a list of donors and amounts offered. Our newspaper, not wanting to delay the matter, is donating a modest sum to-day.

On building the "Polish Home for Immigrants," on deciding on its rules, on conditions under which immigrants are to be accepted, what length of time they are to remain, and what care should be given them, we submit the Home to the direction of the "Brother of St. Francis" (Groups of Brother Albert) who have under their direction public homes for travelers in Krakow, or to some other organization.

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This is our idea and we offer it to our respected clergy, colleagues, editors, without thought of personal interest, and to our readers, and all Poles in general, living in America.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 4, 1897.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT

(Editorial)

Today Grover Cleveland steps down from the high office of President of the United States and his place will be taken over by his Republican successor, McKinley.

What service the new President is going to render the country remains for the future to tell. What has been accomplished by his predecessor we will elaborate in full. Today, however, we will deal with his courage, intelligence and true patriotism, for only yesterday he vetoed the Immigration Bill, sponsored by Senator Lodge, an adherent of the American Protective Association.

By such action President Cleveland has definitely demonstrated his just

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displeasure with the intolerances contained in the Immigration Bill and with the unreasonableness of its proponents who desired to create an unhealthy condition in American society by letting out from its organism the new healthy blood that has been its life, instead of trying to cure the existing evils.

Of what help will be the curtailment of healthy, industrious, reserved, and pious peoples who, because of conditioned circumstances, are unable to read or write, if everyone of us sees definite proof as to where we are being led by reading the American papers?

Of what help will the knowledge of reading and writing be to those whose children do not have the opportunity to hear about God and the Ten Commandments in the public schools?

An ignorant citizen, reared along religious lines, making an honest living by

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 4, 1897.

the sweat of his brow, although unable to read or write, always fulfilled his duties to God, to his country, and to his family whether abroad or in America, provided his superiors were understanding individuals who believed in the Almighty and were enveloped with true patriotism.

There are not many of such people in the United States, because a majority of the intelligentsia are but career-seekers whose only guiding light is the dollar. They do not harbor any ideals, they are unaware of the good of man, and they hold no consideration for the words: God, fatherland, humanity, and conscience.

As to the desire of cleansing the country of the present evil elements, it is not necessary to turn to the immigrants in order to right the wrong, but it is necessary to cross the reins of the present subversive element which tends to abuse the privileges of freedom and liberty for the sole purpose

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of bringing America to moral and material ruin.

Only the blind do not see in what direction the "educated" masons, members of the American Protective Association, anarchists, and other apostles of false progress are leading us.

Such unhealthy elements should be weeded out and the ignorant, unfamiliar with the art of reading and writing, unable to distinguish between right and wrong, who give a willing ear to the leaders of evil, should be given the proper training, the ability to recognize the rights of God, the opportunity to improve themselves, and the privilege of entering upon the road of life's grave responsibilities. Such is the duty of our lawmakers and men of state.

Our present-day Congressmen at Washington are not such lawmakers. The

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The only true man of the government is the Democrat, Cleveland, who as yet has not been called a backward Conservative.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES OF POLISH ORGANIZATIONS AND THE
POLISH-AMERICAN PRESS PROTEST AGAINST THE
NEW IMMIGRATION BILL

To the honorable members of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned, as American citizens, as officers of Polish-American organizations, and as representatives of the Polish-American press, beseech the honorable Senate to change the immigration bill, passed by the House of Representatives on January 27, 1897 (which has as its aim the regulation of immigration to this country) so that it will not exclude Polish immigrants--people whose country was torn apart by Russia, Prussia, and Austria over a hundred years ago--from the United States. Although the Poles might know how to read and write in their native tongue, they would not be permitted to enter the United States, because the new bill states that immigrants must write and read either the English language or in the language of the country of their birth, or in that of the country in which they lived prior to their decision

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to leave. This excludes the Poles, for now they unfortunately have no "native" country. Although they were born on what once was Polish land, they are now absorbed by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, where the tongues of the respective countries prevail, while the Polish language is forbidden, or at least is not recognized by the powers.

It is our express desire to present to the honorable Senate the fact that the Poles know how to write and read in Polish, and we, as representatives of an honorable and law-abiding nation, trust that you gentlemen will hear our petition and fulfill our wishes. It is hoped that the honorable Senate will not support the immigration bill which will exclude such peoples of "free and great countries," especially those whose forebears fought for the freedom of this country.

We have taken it upon ourselves to cite a few historical facts about Poland, and trust that the honorable Senate will consider this plea, and will not permit the passage of a bill which, because of its double meaning, could be construed

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1897.

as being opposed to immigrants who are not only qualified but who deserve recognition from the people of the United States.

Poland, a Slavic country, located in central Europe, voluntarily accepted the Christian faith during the year 965, and for eight centuries has not only recognized the principles of freedom, but has defended freedom and religious tolerance. For many centuries, Poland defended western civilization from the constant attacks of the wild hordes of Mongols, Tatars, Muscovites, and Turks, who often threatened the destruction of Europe. She was justly called "the bulwark of Christianity and European civilization". Although Poland took part in many wars, they were always carried on to safeguard Polish frontiers, and never for the purpose of gaining territory. All her battles were fought for the protection of her boundaries, as well as the boundaries of neighboring countries. For the defense of Christianity, the young Polish knight, King Ladislas Warneczyk, gave his life at Varna in 1444, and the great warrior, King Stephen Batory, warded off the wild armies of Ivan the Terrible and forced them to return to the wilds of Russia.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1897.

In order not to permit the penetration and dominance of the fanatical Mussulmen of Turkey into Europe, John [III] Sobieski led his army against the Turkish army and defeated them at the gates of Vienna, and forever assured the dominance of the Cross over the crescent moon.

The valiant accomplishments of the Polish nation did not defer it in more noble deeds of peace. It founded one of the oldest Polish institutions of learning, the University of Cracow. Poland produced Copernicus, great astronomer and founder of the theory of the solar system. The literature of this nation was already marked with such famous names as Sarbiewski, the Polish Petrarch, and John Kochanowski, the first of the Polish poets, in the fifteenth century. During the Reformation, religious freedom was guaranteed to all believers. The Jews, who were persecuted by other nations, were given protection. In 1413, without the slightest spilling of blood, through the influence of the Polish people, the pagan people of Lithuania were converted to Christianity, and in 1567 Lithuania joined with Poland on the principle of "free with the free" and "equal with the equal."

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Poland at no time recognized absolute slavery. In 1347, on the strength of the historical statute of Wislicki, an effort was made to better the circumstances of the Italians. The government bodies of Italy were patterned after the form of the republican (sic). One of the first principles was the assurance of the greatest personal freedom to the Polish nation. The kings of Italy were elected by diets representing the people, the House of Representatives, and the Senate, and the kings possessed very limited authority.

The people of Poland never followed the despotic politics of its autocratic neighbors, and never maintained a large army during times of peace. On May 3, 1791, the Polish nation unanimously adopted a constitution which remedied the various shortcomings and abuses of the previous constitution, and placed the government upon a firm foundation. In many respects, this constitution was comparable to that of the United States. It guaranteed civil and religious freedom to all its citizens, as well as all its inhabitants. The people accepted this change for the better with great enthusiasm, without bloodshed or rioting, as compared, for example, to the French Revolution. It was greeted

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everywhere as one of the greatest acts of a free people.

However, it was not favorable to the despotic neighbors, who determined that no other form of government should exist in Europe than that of an absolute government. Without the slightest provocation, the despotic neighbors condemned the laws of the free people of Poland, marched in with their armies, and destroyed the masterpiece of democratic government, and divided the land among themselves. Thaddeus Kosciusko, great friend and aide to George Washington, rose twice against these belligerent powers to protect the principles of the Polish Constitution.

With the help of intrigue, the tyrants were able to subdue Poland, but not until Poland made a noble and honorable attempt to restore her freedom.

During the course of the past century, the Polish nation withstood the onslaught of the worst kind of persecution conceived by the tyrannical powers [Russia, Prussia, and Austria]. Thousands of her sons were sacrificed in the uprisings

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of 1831, 1848, and 1863 for the freedom of Poland. Thousands of Polish sons and daughters are now suffering in exile on the cold Siberian steppes for their love for Poland. Thousands of the greatest Polish estates were confiscated, and ownership of land was forbidden to the Poles. The treasures of the old Polish libraries, museums, and galleries were destroyed. This was carried out to such an extent that the Poles are even forbidden to pursue the religious beliefs of their forefathers. During the course of the past few years, Poland and Lithuania witnessed one of the most brutal massacres of innocent people by the Russians, because they refused to renounce the religious beliefs of their forebears.

The despotic powers used extreme measures to uproot the Polish tongue. Despite the various brutal obstacles, the nationalistic feeling in the Poles is growing greater with each measure placed upon them to eradicate it. Polish literature, science, and art today give evidence that the spirit of the Poles is not subdued. They create an incessant protest against the existing cruelties perpetrated by Russia, Prussia, and Austria against the Poles.

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In view of the above facts, the Polish-American citizens of this country, who are under the protection of the Stars and Stripes and believe in the principles of freedom, equality, and brotherhood (for they are the same principles that were adopted by their forefathers more than a century ago in Poland) are making an appeal to the honorable gentlemen of the United States Congress, and are presenting this protest for just consideration. Trusting in your sound sense of justice, we have the greatest hope that you gentlemen will not permit an injustice to be committed against the sons and daughters of a nation to which the Christian world owes a debt of gratitude for stemming the pogrom of the Mussulmen in 1683, at the gates of Vienna; the world owes thanks to the immortal Polish sons, Pulaski and Kosciusko, and their associates, for their part in the American Revolutionary War.

Peter Kielbassa, honorary president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

Casimir Neuman, editor of Dziennik Chicagoski.

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Leon Szopinski, editor of Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette).

Stanislaus Sz wajkart, editor of Wiara I Ojczyzna (Faith and the Fatherland).

Thomas Skaryszewski, editor of Narod Polski (Polish Nation).

E. Z. Brodowski, president of the Polish National Alliance.

F. H. Jablenski, editor of Spoda (Harmony).

M. J. Sadowski, editor of Echo.

Anthony Mallek, president of the Polish Singers' Alliance.

W. HOMBIG, 2/2/97.
Sgitey pa C. C. Tawejee, 2/28/97.
Tonia Sate, 1/31/97.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 29, 1897.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

(Editorial)

The Immigration Bill that was passed recently by the House is aimed, in part, at those immigrants who would come to this country and cause additional competition for American labor.

The bill is also aimed at prospective immigrants who have not been instructed in the rudiments of learning. This element is not considered worthy of enjoying the full rights of free American citizens.

This bill also obligates all immigrants to take an oath that they will become American citizens. They must also know how to read and write in their native language.

Nothing can be said against the enactment of such a bill. It is aimed against

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these newcomers from Canada and Europe who come to the United States for the sole purpose of getting work so as to accumulate enough money to return to their native country, where the living is cheap and where they can live on the money they made over here. Such people are not desired in this country. They take away the bread from the mouths of American workers, and also take away a portion of the capital of the country, thereby depleting the wealth of the country.

Nothing can be said against the portion of that bill which tries to raise the intellectual level of the citizens of America. A person not versed in the "three R's," no matter what his nationality or language may be, has not learned how to think properly. That type of individual is not worthy of becoming a citizen of this country, as he is not capable of fulfilling the duties of a free American citizen.

The bill as a whole cannot possibly fulfill the aims intended by its sponsors. By it certain classes of immigrants from Europe are directly exposed to

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chicanery on the part of the American "Know-nothing party". The immigrant questioned by an official on his arrival in New York, as to whether or not he wishes to become a citizen, will say "Yes". However, this immigrant, after a few years, may desire to return to his native country. Who or what is going to prevent him? Would it be right to withhold his passport or take over his possessions? This section of the immigration bill is void of practical meaning.

Other portions of the bill state that the immigrant must know how to read and write in his native tongue. To us Poles this section has a great meaning, for all of us know that we have come from Poland, but the majority of American officials are not aware of this, since Poland to them does not exist as a country. They are familiar with and recognize Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and if this bill demands of the immigrant Pole, who hails from Polish territory occupied by Russia, Prussia, or Austria, that he must be able to speak and write the language of the country by which he is ruled, he will be denied entrance to America.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1897.

VARIOUS QUESTIONS ON EMIGRATION OF POLISH-AMERICANS
TO BRAZIL ANSWERED IN PUBLICATIONS

We have received a number of letters from various parts of the United States requesting information about the economic conditions of the State of Parana, one of the twenty-one states of Brazil, South America, and the possibilities for those who might settle there.

The editorial department is in no position to answer all queries relative to this matter, however, we wish to say that those persons interested in settling in Parana should have a substantial capital to take there with them. There are opportunities for tradesmen, craftsmen, industrialists, and businessmen, but they all must have enough money to finance their undertakings. Farmers also have opportunities; nevertheless, the same advice applies to them--they must have money.

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Dziennik Chicageski, Jan. 13, 1897.

We also wish to add, relative to the extraordinary development of the Polish element in Parana, which in time may become a dominant factor in the affairs of that state, that a stronger influx of Polish-American industrialists, tradesmen, and farmers who have been trained in the rigorous American schools is required. This is the answer to our best interests in the State of Parana, for the incoming immigrants will find support from the local Polish people already established there. Such support will help to build a permanent foundation for the future development of the Poles.

Detailed information about Parana and southern Brazil may be found in the following books:

1. Description of the State of Parana, translated by Professor Dr. J. Siemiradzki. This book contains a map of the Polish colony. A copy of this book may be obtained for fifty cents.
2. Polacy w Brazylii (Poles in Brazil), written by Anthony Hempel for the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1897.

educational expedition of Dr. Siemiradzki to Brazil and Argentina. This book sells at sixty cents a copy.

A large map of Parana has also been published. It contains special details of the Polish colony. The map measures one meter and sixty centimeters in length and one meter and ten centimeters in width. The cost of this map is \$1.50, postpaid to America.

The above books and map may be obtained from the administration of the Gazeth - Handlowo - Geograficzna (The Geographic Business Gazette), Lwow, Lemberg, Austria, Mochnacki Street I. 12. All orders for the above should be sent by registered letter.

All three items may be purchased for two dollars postpaid.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1896.

THE KOSCIUSKO BENEFIT FESTIVAL

A meeting of the Polish Societies in Saint Adalbert Parish, to discuss the Kosciusko benefit festival to be held on the Fourth of July in Schuetzen Park, was held on Sunday at four o'clock in the afternoon in the Saint Adalbert school hall.

Mr. Stanislaus Budzbanowski presided and the undersigned acted as secretary.

The first speaker, Mr. Budzbanowski explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of including our parish among other parishes participating in the festival and to devote all our energies to collecting funds for the erection of the Kosciusko monument in Chicago. The action was begun a long time ago and should be brought to a successful conclusion as soon as possible.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1896.

Mr. Polczynski, a member of the main committee in charge of arranging the Kosciusko festival, was the next speaker. He explained that any society participating in the festival "in a body" would pay no admission fee, and that the committee would pay the expenses. So, every society, especially the military groups, should participate. Everybody should feel it his duty to attend, since by so doing we all will help erect the Kosciusko monument in a very short time.

Mr. F. Czecwinski then suggested that, in order to lighten the task of the main committee, Saint Adalbert parish should select a subcommittee of its own, which would thus be able to do much more for the cause.

Mr. J. Witt, Mr. W. Spychala, Mr. S. Behnke, and Mr. J. Kasperski also spoke. It was then decided to select a subcommittee for Saint Adalbert Parish.

On a motion by Mr. Spychala, a list of the societies represented at this

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1896.

meeting was read. The list includes The Holy Name of Jesus Society, Holy Family Society, Saint Florian Krakus Society, Saint Casimir Soldiers [Society], Court of Saint Adalbert [Society], Number 26, Archbrotherhood of Saint Dominic, Court of Saint Michael the Archangel [Society], Number 208, Saint Adalbert's Society, Number 1, Saint John the Apostle Society, Reverend August Kordecki Society, and Saint Adalbert Bishop and Martyr Society.

Then, on a motion by Mr. F. Czecwinski, the following committee was selected, St. Budzbanowski, president; F. Czerwinski, vice-president; Valentine Zwierzynski, secretary; S. Behnke, treasurer.

Mr. W. Spychala, Mr. J. Kasperski, Mr. Joseph Susmarski, Mr. Joseph Lejman, and Mr. Joseph Thomas are members of the executive committee.

The next meeting regarding this matter will be held on Sunday, May 29, at seven o'clock in the evening in the old rectory.

John Renklewski, secretary,
808 West Seventeenth Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1896.

A MORAL LESSON FOR THE POLES

(Editorial)

Late proposals in the United States Congress to restrict immigration to the United States, and the attacks on our nationality in connection with it-- even though they are unjust and unfounded--should serve us Poles as a powerful lesson.

They should convince our brethren that no country desires new arrivals that are illiterate, uncivilized, immoral, or criminals.

This should urge us to seek greater enlightenment and a greater understanding of our moral obligations.

We can see now with our own eyes that an ignorant person not only suffers because of his ignorance all his life, but is also unwillingly accepted among educated strangers.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1896.

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So let us educate ourselves and, above all, our children! Let us study, read, and improve ourselves! And let us warn our brethren in the old country, who desire to come here, to America, that there is no room here for ignorant and stubborn fools. Let them know this, and before they leave to come here, advise them to learn some writing and reading.

There is still another lesson we should derive from this whole matter.

Here in America, we are not the worst element in point of transgressors of the law or even in the matter of morality. Not at all! Statistics prove this plainly. Our people, on the contrary, are distinguished by many points which place them on a higher level than peoples of other nationality, and are a very desirable material for citizens of this country.

Our only fault is that we are a trifle too noisy.

This is apparent to everybody. It attracts immediate attention from other peoples

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1896.

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and gives us a bad reputation. Drunkenness, quarrels, fights, and disorderliness at social affairs, **disturbances** in parishes and societies--those are the mortal sins which have made many a good-wishing American think that we are a bad, dishonest, and unnecessary element here in America.

Others commit many crimes in secrecy, we commit small **transgressions with a great** deal of noise.... And thus they consider us a hundred times worse than the others.

One way or the other, it is high time to put an end to this state of affairs.

Let us heartily and sincerely renounce drunkenness, fights, quarrels, disorderly conduct, and other similar evils, and we will benefit thereby.

May our social affairs be happy but respectable; may our Polish boys desist from reaching for knives at the least opportunity and our women and girls stop attending forbidden dances; may our manners become gentler--and then the Americans will judge us more favorably.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1896.

We will gain the most thereby.

We will gain a higher degree of civilization and morality; we will become better citizens; and, above all, we will close the mouths of those who would like to consider us wild barbarians, something like the Chinese or cannibals.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1896.

POLISH IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA

The following letter has been received from Warsaw:

"The emigration of country and city dwellers from various parts of the Kingdom of Poland to America is this year again assuming considerable proportions.

"The reason for this is the unheard-of difficulties in trade, business, and farming which a gang of Muscovite hoodlums are spreading all around.

"They arrive with empty pockets from the depths of Russia and wax rich on the spoils stolen from the people, just to go back to the place from where they came to live comfortably on their ill-gotten wealth.

"Shortsighted high officials of the Muscovite government are blind to all that is happening and do not realize that this indifference is weakening the foundation of their own welfare."

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1896.

But this is not all....

Our immigrants, arriving here in America, presumably the home of all oppressed peoples, will soon realize how mistaken they were in running away from the Russian knout.

They will find here the knouts of the Lodges, the Johnsons, and other members of the A. P. A. [American Protective Association]. They will become convinced that, according to these gentlemen, freedom has an empty ring, and that the Russian is just as powerful in Washington, District of Columbia as he is in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Sad, indeed--sad beyond belief....

A. P. A. members, American Protective Association, Chicago, Ill.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 21, 1896.

ABOUT THE GALICIAN EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA

(Editorial)

The emigration of Polish population from Galicia to America is the object of a lengthy report made by the Galician National Department to the Sejm.

We are reprinting some of the more important paragraphs of this interesting document, which has been widely published in all the Galician newspapers.

"Instances of permanent settlement by emigrants in America are rare, and occur only when the emigrant seeking employment finds an exceptionally prosperous condition and, deciding to settle down permanently, sends for his family.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 21, 1896.

"Only Jewish skilled laborers emigrate to North America with the advance intention of settling there permanently.

"Our Polish emigrants are employed in North America as plain laborers for ditches, or for the simplest but hardest work in factories and mines, earning one to three dollars a day, which, in spite of the high prices of foods, will permit a considerable saving to those satisfied with a simple form of living.

"Statistics of money sent to Galician post-office branches in various towns are very interesting and prove that certain counties in Galicia receive quite a large amount of money in money orders.

"A detailed daily report, supplied by the post-office authorities, will soon be published by the bureau of statistics.

"The total sum of money orders sent from North America to Galicia in 1894

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 21, 1896.

amounted to 2,656,953 zlotys [monetary unit of Poland--11¼ cents].

"The largest amount was received by the Jasielski county (329,547 zlotys), then Gorlicki (288,873 zlotys), Sanocki (221,335 zlotys), Rohatynski (178,730 zlotys), Mielecki (140,531 zlotys), Pilznenski (129,748 zlotys), Krosnienski (113,289 zlotys), etc.

"Due to the universal method of using banks as exchange intermediaries, we must understand that the gross amounts are considerably greater.

"This kind of emigration has a permanent and mild form.

"The emigrants travel through Hamburg or Bremen; some buy their steamship tickets from local agencies, and a greater number of them have them sent by relatives already residing in America.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 21, 1896.

"Taking advantage of these emigrants, in view of the widely publicized ways and means of travel to Hamburg, is very rare; in Hamburg and Bremen this is considerably more difficult.

"Yet, in Galicia proper, an emigrant loses a lot of money, for, to get across the boundary line without a passport, he is forced to have the help of smugglers and underworld agents."

This is part of the official report on the question of emigration to America, which, as we can see, even in these hard times is responsible for the three million zlotys received in Poland, earned by the Polish Galician laborers in America.

This emigration is very beneficial to the old country.

But a different situation confronts us on the Brazilian emigrant question, which brings the Poles in Galicia only extortion, failure, and ruin.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 13, 1894.

**IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES
HITS LOW MARK**

(Editorial)

American newspapers have pointed out with some uneasiness the important fact that European immigration to America has been reduced. This is proved by statistical figures.

According to these figures, only 311,404 immigrants came to this country during the twelve months between July 1, 1893 and the same date in 1894. This is the lowest figure for the last fifteen years. During the last fifteen years, the number of immigrants averaged approximately 400,000 to 500,000 a year. The year ending July 1, 1882 was the highest, 782,992 persons having arrived during that period, and the year ending July 1, 1886 was the lowest, when only 334,203 immigrants arrived. This shows that even the worst year was better than the last one. In comparison with the previous fiscal year, the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 13, 1894.

year ending July 1, 1894 had 186,532 fewer immigrants.

This is not all.

American newspapers confirm another unusual phenomenon. They report that the number of persons who left the United States during the last few months exceeds the number of immigrants. According to the figures given by New York Tribune, 19,963 persons left New York harbor between July 4 and August 2, 1894 as third class passengers, while only 11,549 persons came through the same harbor during that time. And it is understood that only half of the latter are immigrants. The Tribune, therefore, is of the opinion that, during only one month, there was a "loss" of eight thousand persons through one port.

This phenomenon is more important than the previous one.

This condition has alarmed American newspapers, and they comment on the matter. Of course, the newspapers blame poor times for the reduction. It makes no

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 13, 1894.

difference in what manner the newspapers of one political party blame the opposite party for this condition. For us Europeans, who came to America, it is important to know that, in their deductions, the American newspapers consider this condition as a phenomenon harmful to the welfare of this country, and that they complain about it and blame one another for bringing about this undesirable condition.

The crisis forced out from under the skin of proud Americans and chauvinists --who, for years, reviled the ignorance and criminal instincts of the "rabble" which came from Europe--the important admission that, without this "rabble," the United States would not be what it is today, and that the greatness and wealth of this Republic depends largely on the work of eight to ten million people who came to this country during the last fifteen years from foreign countries.

This admission was made involuntarily by the greatest slanderers of so-called "immigrating rabble" when the slanderers became convinced that they may run

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 13, 1894.

short of this "rabble" and its sweat, which has made (and is still making) millions for them.

This admission should be imprinted in our memory, so that we may use it, if necessary, in our arguments.

On the other hand, these phenomena lead us, who are apart from the fights of the political parties in the United States, straight to the following conclusion: That the political and social situation in this country is getting serious; that the overgrown godless and unscrupulous American capitalism is debasing our social system; that corruption exists in American politics and that more and more people are being exploited by the few. Such conditions may change a free country into a land of slavery. These conditions should be fundamentally changed and improved. If this is not effected, the Republic represented by stars and stripes will be in a great danger.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1894.

THE FATE OF POLISH EMIGRANTS IN AMERICA

The Gazeta Koscielna (Church Gazette), published in Galicia, has printed some very interesting data on the emigrants from the village of **Miejsce**. These data throw light on what has happened to the Polish emigrants who left this village for America; they were gathered by the village pastor, and if more persons would assemble similar data and investigate the emigration movement, very important statistical material could be amassed from which important conclusions might be drawn.

The article on emigration reads as follows:

"Miejsce, Galicia, Austria-Hungary

"A few days ago, I visited all the families in my parish, as prescribed by church authority, with the book Status Animarum [census record book] in my hand, and I gathered the following statistics on emigration.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1894.

"The village of Miejsce, located in the county of Krosno, has 1009 Christians and 12 Jews. Emigration began in the year 1883, and during the ensuing years 118 Christians and 3 Jews emigrated from Miejsce to America, most of them to Pennsylvania. Among them were seven families and thirty-three married men who left their wives in the village, the remaining emigrants being single. Among the latter were six girls and two widows. Of these single persons, eleven married in America. Most of them married persons of their own nationality who had come from western Galicia. One emigrant married a Pole who came from Prussia; one girl married a Ruthenian; another emigrant married a Bohemian girl; and one girl married a Pole born in America. Of these emigrants, five died in America: three died natural deaths, and two met with violent deaths. Of the latter, one was killed in a coal mine by falling dirt, and the other met his death during a strike. One girl disappeared on the way to America; her relatives in Miejsce and in America know nothing of her whereabouts.

"Fifty-eight emigrants have returned from America to Miejsce, among them

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1894.

being three families. Two peasants have already been to America three times, and five have been over there twice. Whenever there is a chance to buy a piece of land, a man leaves his wife at home and goes to America. Almost all of the emigrants consider themselves my parishioners, and send me contributions. Up to now, they have sent seven hundred Austrian guldens [\$280] for the remodeling of the interior of the church. In addition to these emigrants to America, two men went to Rumania for a long period, and thirty-seven left the village on contract work.

"These conditions exist in all the neighboring villages. If we take it for granted that these conditions exist more or less throughout the whole of Galicia, we must conclude that Polish emigration to America is not a loss but a gain for this province. But the fate of emigrants from other localities presents itself in a different light. Other localities should also be investigated in the manner discussed above."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 17, 1893.

POLISH COLONIZATION PROJECT IN AMERICA
A "New Poland"



(Editorial)

An article entitled "Kolonizacya Drugiego Stopnia" (Second Degree Colonization) appeared in a recent issue of the Lwow publication, The Emigration Review. The article deals with the thought that the Poles living in America (almost two million) left their homeland principally for economic reasons, thus giving our settlement here a purely economic character. It suggests that the Polish-American colony should acquire political characteristics, that it should organize not only nationalistically, but politically as well.

The colonization which the Emigration Review terms "second degree" finds numerous precedents in history. Portions of a people have often settled upon foreign shores, forming a colony with a definite national and political character. The article directly proposes that the Poles in America settle at least one state, so that that state will be entirely Polish. As the state best suited for this, it suggests Washington. We quote from the Emigration Review:

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 17, 1893.

"The beginning of a colonization policy on a large scale in the United States may well become an epoch in emigrational history; it need only to call attention to a unity of action and to direct such action to a particular territory. The State of Washington would be the most suitable. With an area of 181,391 square miles, it has a population of barely 350,000. Its climate is moderate, similar to that of Poland; its soil is fertile. The terrain is principally mountainous and wooded. It produces iron ore, hard coal, gold, silver, etc. The people engage in farming, fishing, and trading in lumber. The State has before it a very promising future.



"Even the most stubborn opponents of colonization activities cannot take offense at this project, since it would not encourage emigration from Poland, but would merely be a rational settlement of those Poles already in America. The project expresses the real demands of the present time and is the necessary result of today's social and economic conditions; its realization is the salient problem of society.

"Our countrymen across the ocean," concludes the Emigration Review, "would serve the Polish cause well if they took up the idea....of establishing

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 17, 1893.

upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean, directly opposite Siberia, a new Poland. Such a new Poland, united in blood and spirit with the old, flourishing within the United States under the starry banner of a free and powerful republic, would work with its homeland for the realization of its ideals of liberty and justice."

Although this article appears in so sane a paper as the Lwow daily Review, we who are better acquainted with conditions here, ought to point out that such a project, however noble its purpose, cannot be executed. In a natural way, spontaneously, it cannot be accomplished for lack of strength, lack of necessity for such a project in our American society; if it were attempted to put the project in force by other means, it would cost millions--and the results would be doubtful.

Fantastic schemes for a "new Poland" have appeared in America before this; none attracted any general interest. The idea of a new Poland within these United States, in the face of the superior civilization, the unusual strength, the tendency toward centralization here, is in every respect, impracticable.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1893.

IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA IN THE YEAR 1892.

(Editorial)

Colonel Weber, superintendent of immigration, released a report which contains certain figures that merit our attention.....

.....

Of 275,000 immigrants over fifteen years of age who came to this country during 1892, 57,000 were found to be illiterate. If the law denying illiterates entrance to the United States is passed, these people will be sent back to Europe.

Among the illiterates--we admit with aching heart--there were 9,750 out of 17,000 Poles, which is considerably more than half. Of the Italian immigrants, 28,279 out of 43,000 could neither read nor write their own language.



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III G(Italian)

III G(German)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1893.

The Irish, Bohemians, and Slovaks stand high above us, while of 44,000 Germans only 890 were illiterate.

These figures should give us cause for serious thought. Enlightenment-- we need enlightenment, for soon the door to America will be closed to ignorant, unenlightened people!



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1892.

PROPOSALS RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA
Voices of the Press--What are the Results to Be?

(Editorial)

In the legislative realms, under the initiative of Republican leaders, a movement started sometime ago to greatly curtail the flow of immigrants from Europe. This movement reached a climax recently when a committee presented to the Senate its proposals relative to the immigration problem. According to its suggestions, only those immigrants coming to America will be accepted who can read and write in their native tongue, who possess a hundred dollars or more, etc. Senator Chandler proposes more: as a protective measure against Cholera, he suggests that immigration be stopped completely for one year beginning March 1, 1893.

Both of these proposals were covered by the Dziennik Chicagoski, which has also mentioned the strong opposition voiced by the steamship companies against these proposals. Last week these companies stopped the issuance of prepaid third-class

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1892.

tickets, and beginning the first of the year third-class passenger fares are to be discontinued and rates on first and second-class travel are to be doubled. A delegation representing the leading steamship lines came before the Senate to voice its grievances. Discussion of the immigration proposals is to begin this week.

This problem, which involves the vital economic interests of the United States, is arousing considerable interest, and a wide divergence of opinion is reflected in the general press. The voices of the press are very interesting. The American press in general is in favor of curtailing immigration. Opinions to that effect are found not only in the Republican papers but also in a large number of Independent papers, and even in some of the Democratic journals.

The newspapers, however, go further than the proposals which are now before the Senate. Not only do they demand a curtailment of immigration, but often they suggest closing the immigration gates for two or more years. Others propose different measures for checking the flow of immigrants to America. The following are characteristic opinions of the press at large.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1892.

The influential New York Herald (Independent) plainly states that it favors the discontinuance of immigration for one year, and unceremoniously says: "This will safeguard us for twelve months against Cholera, paupers, and ten-dollar immigrants." The New York Times (Independent-Republican), Indianapolis Journal, Minneapolis Tribune, Philadelphia Republican, Denver Leader, and Cincinnati Commercial, all Republican papers, are in accord with the Herald. The Commercial goes so far as to recommend banning immigration for two years. The Republican Kansas City Journal goes a step further by asking that immigration be banned for an indefinite period in order to prevent the influx of the ignorant, criminal and degenerate elements which have arisen during a century of decadence in Europe. The Boston Traveler plainly asks: "Why not repeat the same steps as were taken against the Chinese?" And the Baltimore News (Democratic) states that the present day flow of immigrants is not only detrimental to the "Anglo-Saxon ambition and industrialism, but the lower classes of Russians, Poles, Italians, etc., are often afflicted by disease, are wanted by law or are poor." Perhaps the most severe opinion was issued by the Oregonian, a Republican paper published in Portland, Oregon. The Oregonian demands a flat ten year stoppage of immigration, and states: "We want pure

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Americans--not half-breed citizens."

Other papers have different proposals for the curtailment of immigration. The New York Herald, for example, suggests a hundred-dollar tax on each immigrant coming into the United States. This proposition, similar to those of medieval times finds, however, little support. The Pittsburgh Gazette (Republican) is the only paper that favors it. On the other hand, the Milwaukee Sentinel (Republican) is of the opinion that this idea would be a failure. The St. Paul Globe (Independent-Democratic) very justly claims that the hundred-dollar tax would not decrease the flow of immigration but would increase the number of paupers in the United States, since the immigrant after arriving here would be shorn of his savings and would undoubtedly become a pauper.

From this cross section of the American press it can be seen that a majority of papers are in favor of stemming the flow of immigration. This is especially true of the Republican newspapers. The Democratic papers, however, and some of the Republican ones, do not favor the proposals.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1892.

For instance, the Nashville American contends that free America ought to open its doors wide and become a haven for all oppressed peoples. The Pioneer Press (Independent) of St. Paul is of the opinion that the ban on immigration would be unjust to all those thousands of honest people who have a desire to settle in America. The Republican Detroit Tribune is opposed to the curtailment or complete ban on immigration and does not suggest any radical changes. The Buffalo Evening News (Independent-Democratic) says that it is not necessary to revert to any "Chinese restrictions." The Arkansas Democrat remarks that the present immigration laws are sufficient. According to the Colorado Sun, America ought to be always a haven for the oppressed. The most convincing commentary on this subject is given by the Brooklyn Citizen, which speaks out as follows:

"The wealth of the people is represented by work and not capital. Work produces wealth, and the greater the productivity the greater the prosperity, because every producer makes more than he can use. Such idle talk about the dangers of the mixture of races is asinine; they will not assimilate us, but we will assimilate them. There is room in America for more people than the millions the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1892.

white race of Europe can send; therefore, we ought to prepare a better welcome for all those who come to live among us with honorable intentions."

Most of the other Democratic papers express similar opinions, and their attitude encourages us to hope that the proposals curtailing or completely forbidding immigration without any apparent reason will fall to pieces against the sound judgment of the American people.

The establishment of these proposals as law would not only bring to ruin the plans for the Columbian Exposition in 1893 but, in general, would bring about an upheaval in the economic balance of power in the United States. Assuming that immigration was stopped for a certain period of time, the value of property would, as a result, drop from twenty-five to fifty per cent. This would in turn place the brunt of the consequences on business at large in America.

This is why we once more express the hope that the Democratic party, whose recent victory is the triumph of the true idea of freedom against the various Republican obstacles and limitations, will not permit the capable and civilized

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1892.

immigrants from Europe to be placed on the same level as the Chinese barbarians. Otherwise, the United States will be threatened with a great disaster.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 17, 1892.

ATTITUDE OF THE REPUBLICANS TOWARD THE POLES
Secretary Foster Says it is Necessary to Exterminate the
Polish People in America

(Editorial)

Every time Dziennik Chicagoski urged the Poles to support the Democratic party and vote against the Republicans, it always pointed out that the latter, besides their many other defects, are saturated with the ideas of the nativists and of the Know-nothing party. Because of this, the Republicans harbor a burning hatred toward all those who were not born in this country, that is, the foreign element that lives in America.

It is a well-known fact that practically all the Polish-American population is part of this influx of foreign citizens. That is why the Republican party is opposed to the Polish element and why it does not want to make concessions to them. If the Republicans make them concessions at times,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 17, 1892.

it is only to gain their purpose, but after it is gained the Poles are ignored and oppressed.

The matter is plainly relative to the Republican hatred toward the foreigners. This was shown before elections, when, if anyone brought the question up, he was quieted by a salvo from the Republican haranguers. That is why our reference to the nativists and their principles received, prior to the elections, stubborn opposition from a number of Polish newspapers which had sold themselves to the Republicans.

"It is untrue," cried out this and that paper....."The Republicans hold the Poles in esteem.....Present proof that the Republicans hate them."

Such proof can be decisively presented.

Today, after elections, when the people have declared their will and the next elections are far off, the Republicans no longer are restraining themselves

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 17, 1892.

nor are they locking their mouths with a key....They say what they think about the Poles and others.

Here is evidence: A few days after the election a reporter of the local paper Morning News Record interviewed Secretary of State Foster and his colleague (we do not wish to disclose his name), two outstanding representatives of the Republican party, about the last election and the future of the party.

Secretary Foster informed the reporter that the Republican party did not suffer in the least. He and his friend went on to discuss various political issues in the United States.

.....The Secretary's friend remarked that the country was overrun with foreigners and beggars, and that this condition demanded their extermination. Secretary Foster confirmed this statement. His friend further stated that there are more Swedes in this country than in Sweden and more Poles than

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 17, 1892.

in Poland; that the aim of the Republican party is to find some means whereby to decrease the tremendous flow of immigrants from afflicted Europe. This was also confirmed by the Secretary.

Although short, it is clear. Foster and his friend (perhaps Harrison) no longer mask themselves after the election. They say openly and clearly, in the name of the Republican party, that there are too many poor Poles and other political paupers in America, that it is necessary to get rid of them, and that the further flow of immigration must be checked..... They are even so ungrateful that they [do not] exclude the Swedes from this "extermination," even though the latter are staunch supporters of the Republican party.

This frankness is very praiseworthy! It will benefit not only the Poles but also those who have not as yet been embraced by the nativists' mania....They will benefit [them] four years from now at the new elections, when the Republicans come begging for their votes.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 26, 1892.

A STATEMENT FROM THE POLISH PRIESTS BELONGING
TO THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

The following statement has been sent to the Polish-American papers:

"For a long time complaints about the Polish Immigration Home of New York City have appeared in the Polish papers. The Polish priests, at the annual meeting of the Polish Roman Catholic Union Diet, held in Manistee, approached Reverend Gramlewicz, president of the Polish Immigration Home, relative to these complaints.

"Reverend Gramlewicz took the stand in defense of the Home. He claimed that a careful investigation of the newspaper complaints was made, which proved them to be false. He further proved his claim by introducing letters from Polish citizens living near the vicinity of the Home and from Polish Immigrants who were given assistance.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 26, 1892.

"The assembled brethren recognized the support given to these rumors by some of the credulous Polish newspapers. Because of this, the Polish priesthood is admonishing the Polish papers against giving too much credence to the correspondence they have received about the Polish Immigration Home, warning them to be wary of these reports in the future.

"We, the undersigned, make a plea, in the name of all Polish priests belonging to the Polish Roman Catholic Union, to all the Polish papers to be very careful about the stories they receive pertaining to the Home.

"The best way to combat these false stories is to have them checked by the office of the Polish Immigration Home before having them published. The president, Reverend Gramlewicz, will investigate and inform them promptly as to their validity.

"The false correspondence and statements already published in some of the



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papers have done irreparable damage to this worthy and beneficial enterprise. This is not a good way to get support for the Polish Immigration Home.

Reverend Vincent Barzynski,

Reverend J. F. Szukalski."



Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 22, 1892.

POLISH NATIONALITY RECOGNIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT

(Editorial)

For the first time, the government port of entry has recognized the Polish nationality and has given it a place on the immigration reports. Previous to this the Poles were not classified separately. They were classed either as Russians, Prussians, or Austrians, depending upon what part of Poland they came from. Because of this, a majority of the people of the United States knew nothing of our existence. If they did, the news was only uncomplimentary, which invariably placed us as an ignorant, stupid and quarrelsome people. What is more, we are generally considered a group that cannot adjust itself to the cultural trends of the nineteenth century. Yes, they believe us to be slovenly and unmoral!

No matter how small this present recognition is, it is to our advantage to be recognized by government records. The word "Polish" in government statistics and in newspaper columns is definitely a step forward.





Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 35, Aug. 31, 1892.

LOCAL NEWS

The editor of the Catholic Newspaper, Mr. W. Smulski, invited the editors of various Polish publications with the intention of discussing in what way the task of Mr. Emil Habdank Danikowski, professor and dean of a university could be made easier and enable him to receive the necessary information in regard to Polish immigration into United States.

Participants in this conference were: W. Smulski, T. Wild, H. Nagiel, S. Sz wajkart, L. Szopinski, and S. Nicki.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1892.

THE EMIGRATION REVIEW ON POLISH EMIGRATION TO AMERICA

(Editorial)

We have, at hand, the first two issues of the Emigration Review, published in Lwow since last July. Mention of the articles therein was made the other day; today we attempt to convey the contents of them.

It is natural, of course, that our attention should be focused on those items pertaining to Polish emigration to the United States. There are a number of them and we must admit that all are interesting.

The most interesting of all, is the one entitled, "Concerning the Polish Element in the United States of America." Despite his efforts, the author is somewhat prejudiced; he could not be otherwise since there is no source from which authentic information may be obtained. Because some of the



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conclusions are based on incomplete information, it is therefore the duty of every newspaper in America to rectify these details, if only from an individual standpoint. The editors of the Review are not to be reproached for their faults since they have no evidence to the contrary of their conclusions; for this reason, all rectifications should be forwarded to the Emigration Review, and thereby present to outsiders as honest and unbiased estimates of our conditions in America.

It is difficult, if not impossible, for a person who has not spent some time here among us to form a genuine opinion on our state of affairs. Apart from a keen sense of observation, a wholly natural desire to make comparisons of our conditions of life and those of Europeans, as well as to make computations of the terms in which the life of the emigrants progresses, it is imperative to restrain bias and beliefs based on different ways of life if we wish to orientate ourselves properly in the conditions here, and judge our emigration fairly. The author would perhaps change his point of view, if he could read more of our newspapers, thereby becoming more familiar with the degree of our development and progress.



In the first part of the article, the author outlines a general history of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1892.

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III C the emigration to the United States. He says justly that at the be-
I C ginning there was a lack of intellectuals among the emigrants--that
the emigrating throngs were essentially peasants and laborers.

According to him, the priests were the first organizers among these people
after they arrived in America; they were the propagators of culture and the
founders of parishes, as well as of associations.

In spite of a desire to be fair and the information at hand, he later omits
an important point when he says, "Only recently, there has been some culture
appearing among the masses of manual laborers, and more of the intellectuals
are coming from Europe." He further states that "there was disagreement
among the spiritual and secular intelligentsia," that the people "adhered
and still adhere to the cassock of the clergy in excessive measure; alas,
they have a rooted distrust of the gentry and the panowie frakowcy [those
who spread dissension], and therefore of the elite."



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III C If the author were well aware of the types in the secular intelligent-
I C sia arriving here after the clerical intelligentsia had installed it-
self here, so to speak, he would not have made such a statement. In
order to realize that this distrust on the part of the masses for the elite
was inevitable--even a person who is not particularly interested but who
has an ordinary sense of reasoning must come to this conclusion--we must
take into consideration just what is meant in the old country by the word
"elite". For many years--and even now, with but few exceptions--they could
not leave Europe, because our true intelligentsia class consists of people
who, having chosen a certain profession and having completed their academic
studies in preparation for it, have in spite of a lack of opportunities
privately attained their goal. They have, thereby, a right to consider
themselves members of the intelligentsia. These include the clergy, doctors
of medicine, teachers in higher educational institutions, and men of letters.

In the early years, besides, the clergy and the doctors and the others had
no reason to come to America, because they would have been unable to give
full scope to their activities, and would have certainly perished in misery

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1892.



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III C or else, have taken any manual labor job at which the ordinary common I C laborer could have excelled. Even priests and doctors emigrated in small numbers out of fear of the "wilderness"; if they did so, they usually settled in the more densely populated areas in order to accumulate wealth.

Then another part of the so-called intelligentsia began to arrive in America. At first, these were adventurers, somewhat polished in a worldly way, with a gift of speech and the ability to write; then, there were those who, having completed about two Gymnasium classes and suffering from maladjustment, sustained themselves by any means available with their unfinished schooling, and upon landing here, strove to bluff their way impressively. Also, there were artisans, some commercial clerks, and others who had had a "lick" of schooling and pretended to be highly educated. Later on came postal officers, telegraph operators, and even army officers.

Finally, the true academicians began to come to America, forced to leave



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1892.

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III C Europe for some unknown reasons. These comprise the genuine intell-
I C igentsia. They were the first to begin the struggle between the
spiritual and secular intelligentsia. In time we shall see the
results of this dissension now that the real secular intelligentsia is
appearing here.



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1892.

CONCERNING THE IMMIGRANTS

The committees of both Houses of Congress issued a relatively favorable report on the new immigration bill. In the Senate a Republican, Chandler of New Hampshire, gave the report, and in the House of Representatives, Stump, a Democrat of Maryland. The new bill contains the following articles:

The captain of a ship carrying immigrants, or his first officer must obtain a sworn statement from every immigrant traveling on his ship, which he is to present later to an American immigration official. This sworn statement is to contain the following specific information: Name, age, sex, profession, does the immigrant know how to read and write, nationality, place of last residence, destination in the United States, has his way been paid to the point of destination, has he paid his own way, or did someone else pay the transportation, and if so, was it a person, community group, or government; has he any money, has he more or less than thirty dollars; is he traveling



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1892.

to his relatives or friends, if so, their names and addresses; has he been in the United States previously, when and where; has he ever been in prison or in the poor house; was he ever maintained at community expense; does he favor polygamy; does he arrive on the basis of a contract; is he healthy in body and in mind, is he a cripple and from what cause, etc.

This sworn statement must be legalized by the consul of the United States in the port from which the ship sails. The captain must pay a ten dollar fine for every traveler from whom he does not obtain such a statement. It takes at least fifteen minutes to obtain such a statement from every immigrant. Consequently, in the course of one hour the captain can receive only four such statements, and so, he can barely examine forty or fifty immigrants each day, through continuous work. Thus, if a conscientious examination of hundreds and thousands of immigrants is desired, weeks are required for such an examination, and perhaps months of time!

Who knows whether Congress will accept this bill. Nevertheless, it is insane



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1892.

on every count because it is impractical. The shipping companies in Europe are endeavoring to examine the immigrants as thoroughly as possible (but evidently not by the captains but by the agents), because they do not wish to have to send the immigrants back to Europe at their expense; it is impossible to demand more if Congress does not wish to appear ridiculous in the face of Europe.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1892.

THE IMMIGRATION HOME'S PROBLEM

(A Letter)

The following letter has been received from Rev. J. Zlotorzynski, secretary of Immigration Home:

"At the present time there is no greater need among the Polish people in America, and those coming into this country, than the formulation of an institution that will look after the interest of newcomers. The need for such an institution is growing greater every day.

"My duties as a priest, especially during the Lenten season, have compelled me to set aside the question of the Polish Immigration Home, although it is close to my heart. Now, with the Easter duties at an end, I have taken up this important problem again.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1892.

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"Providence has been kind to us, for we were able to set up such a Home in New York City. The generous contributions of our people in America have made this possible. Because of a slump in business conditions, the frequency of the visits to the Home have surpassed the quota for accommodations. The facilities of this Immigration Home are too small. It is impossible to give shelter to all that come here for help. It is a pity that they who have come to the land of plenty, should be turned away.

"The readers of the press in America are familiar with figures of the ever-increasing influx of immigrants to this country. Yet the contributions for the upkeep of the Home are very meager. Why is this? It is beyond my comprehension! Despite this urgent need, donations for the starving Russians are made by the most mercenary people in America. Offerings for other causes, such as the Kosciuszko Monument Fund, are flowing from all parts of the United States and Canada. But funds for the ever-increasing need of the Immigration Home have become a scarcity. Is the



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1892.

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care of the unfortunate immigrant who is trying to make a niche for himself in the American scheme of things unimportant? Is the drive for the Russians abroad or the monument fund so vastly important? It is true that every person is our brother. But a brother on this soil is more closely related than one abroad, and bread by far exceeds the need for a monument.

"I, for one, heartily support the unity of the Poles in America, but to build a monument somewhere in a park misses the mark of unity. It would be a greater and more beneficial deed to divert the funds toward the erection of a bigger and better home for the Polish immigrants who seek help. Although the monument will be built at the cost of thousands of dollars, it will never make a great impression to the spectators at the Columbian Exposition. After the termination of the World's Fair, it will be of lesser importance, although it will represent a noble cause.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1892.

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"There is nothing radically wrong with statues and obelisks.

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Many can be erected. But along with them, let there be more concern placed upon the dire wants of the Polish immigrant.

As it happens, because of the regulations, many of them are sent back to Europe where conditions are a hundred times worse. These pitiful returns could be averted with the proper means.

"Therefore, let us make a strong attempt to have the funds gathered in Chicago for the Kosciuszko Monument diverted toward the building of a greater Polish Immigration Home in New York City. This, indeed, will be a pride and a comfort to our people. This will be the salvation of the destitute and a succor to the faithful.

"Sincerely,

"Rev. Joseph J. Zlotorzynski,
Secretary.

"N. B. It will be greatly appreciated if this letter is repeated in other papers."



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1892.

POLISH POPULATION FALSELY REPRESENTED BY 1890 CENSUS

(Comment on an article in the Chicago Times)

The Chicago Times has published population statistics of the various nationalities residing in Chicago based on the census of 1890. A first glance reveals that the total number of Polish people in Chicago is falsely stated. It must be remembered that a great number of Poles born in Chicago have given themselves the title of Americans. There is also a great number of Polish people who have given their nationality as German, American, or Russian. This is possible for we have come across this many times. A certain Pole will say that he is a Russian-Pole, a German-Pole, or an Austrian-Pole, or of that extraction. The census taker did not bother about the Polish as much as the German or whatever the prefix was and listed them in that category.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1892.

When will the Poles realize that no Russian-Poland or German-Poland exists but only a Poland under the rule of the Austrians or Russians? There is a great difference.

The following is a list of some of the nationalities residing in Chicago, according to the census of 1890:

German	394,958
Irish	215,534
Czech	54,209
Poles	52,756
Swedes	45,867



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

AUDIATUR ET ALTERA PARS

(Editorial)

In the last issue of Zgoda, [Organ of the Polish National Alliance in America], we read a reprint of an article which had appeared originally in Kuryer Lwowski (Lemberg Courier), and to which was attached the signature of a Lemberg attorney, Mr. Joseph Maczewski.

The article was answered by a Polish priest from Chicago, whose communication we are publishing below. We are publishing this answer verbatim, although on a few minor points we do not exactly agree with our esteemed correspondent. These are, however, unimportant details which, in view of the importance and courage of the answer as a whole, we see no reason to discuss.

From the nature of the letter which was attached to the answer, we sense a certain doubt as to whether the Lemberg attorney could actually have written



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

such an article. We, however, have no doubts. That a journal like Kuryer Lwowski was pleased to publish such an article can be easily comprehended by every one who has read the Kuryer lately. That a Lembergian should write such an article is nothing unusual, if we take a certain circumstance probably connected with it into consideration. The entire article indicates very clearly that its author obtained his knowledge of our conditions from only one journal--Zgoda--to which he has probably subscribed for a number of years. All statements made in his article had previously appeared in Zgoda and have been refuted and disproven hundreds of times, in spite of which, however, they have never been withdrawn. The reader of this one journal must have formed a one-sided opinion, which he himself probably believes to be true.

If, before writing the article in question, "Mr. Attorney" had been guided by the principle "audiatur et altera pars," if his attitude, in other words, had been that of a judge rather than that of a lawyer, and if he had read



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

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III A other journals besides Zgoda--especially Wiara I Ojczyzna, which explains
III C these very matters--he certainly would have been more careful in writ-
III H ing articles on overseas conditions. As an attorney, Mr. Maczewski
I C defends only one side and has gathered material necessary only for that
side. In a short time a wise judge will undoubtedly be found among
our countrymen in Poland who will give an impartial judgment on this matter.

The answer sent by a Chicago priest reads as follows:

"Our Quarrels: An Answer to Mr. J. Maczewski

"According to Zgoda, No. 32, Mr. J. Maczewski, an attorney of Lemberg, Poland, has published in Kuryer Lwowski a lengthy article describing conditions in 'American Polonia,' as the Polish element in the United States is called. We will present the article as it is written.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

"1. In the first place, Mr. Maczewski praises the emigrations which took place after the Polish insurrections in Russia in 1831 and 1863, and maintains that 'these insurrectional emigrations constitute a noble and very patriotic foundation for further Polish emigrations.' Our esteemed attorney even states that large Polish settlements are being established in Virginia, etc.

"The foregoing statement is not true. No evidence of such settlements, large or small, or of any existing foundation of Polish insurrectional emigration, can be found in the United States. If there is such evidence, we would like to be informed as to the state, the county, the post office, the number of settlers, and the fruits of the ardent patriotism.

"2. The esteemed attorney further maintains that Polish immigration in America, amounting to at least a million and a half souls, consists of common



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

people, and that they emigrated for economic reasons and on account of religious and linguistic persecution in their native land.

"If we look at the facts we will discover that there is some truth and much falsehood in this assertion. I know from experience that a very small number of common people crossed the ocean on account of religious persecution. This also applies to linguistic persecution. Polish emigrants, with the exception of Uniats (United Greeks), never suffered religious persecution, and if there was any linguistic persecution they never felt it..

"The principal, and indeed the only factors stimulating emigration are poverty, a desire for material gain, a dislike of military service, and a fear of imprisonment for a political crime, this last being confined chiefly to the so-called intelligentsia. Visit the sections inhabited by the Poles in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cleveland; visit Polish farm settlements; contact every person, and make a statistical record of the causes of emigration. Then



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

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III A you can estimate the part played by religious or linguistic perse-
III C cution.

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"Our esteemed attorney is also misinformed as to the number of Poles in America. I have at home Hoffman's Directory, which, among other things, gives the exact number of Polish parishes and priests in the United States. Finally, I know personally almost all the Polish priests in Chicago. I know more or less exactly the size of Polish settlements, and I maintain, leaving the exact figures to future investigation, that there are only half a million Poles in the United States. These half-million Poles will assimilate; they will remain in the United States forever. These half-million Poles do not live here for any sentimental reasons, but because they can gain a better livelihood. To this Mr. Attorney may say, 'They are lost in materialism.' I answer, 'No!'

3. Although Polish-Americans are perhaps a little too much concerned with



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

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III A money, they have no lack of loyalty either to their religious faith
III C or to their nationality. Though they have no desire to return to
III H their fatherland, they decorate Polish settlements in America with
I C Catholic churches and Polish schools, in order that these settlements
may resemble their native land. This emphasis on religion and edu-
cation, coupled with the fact that a proportionately small number of priests
emigrated, accounts for the great shortage of Polish priests in America.

"4. And now, a few words about priests. No one can expect that out of the Polish population in America, which amounts to half a million people and is made up of various and distinct elements, united only by language, there could arise an exemplary and perfectly disciplined clergy, especially when the clergy came from many parts of the world and was under the jurisdiction of many different bishops. Such a demand is beyond the power of human strength to fulfill. That there were intrigues among the Polish clergy, sometimes for good and sometimes for evil, is quite natural. Mr. Maczewski surely knows that a priest



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

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III A does not sin by trying to get a better parish. Finally, everyone,
III C clergyman or layman, who is acquainted with our conditions, knows very
III H well along what thorny road a priest must pass during the organization
I C of a parish.

Any assertions about the stunned peasant, frightened by fire and brimstone and horned devils, are fiction. Our peasant may properly be said to be afraid of the devil, in the sense that he fears God and believes in eternal reward and eternal damnation. The 'educated' people, however, ridicule the devil while they live, and only when their last hour comes do they call for the priest that he may save them from the devil's grasp by prayers, sacraments, and an aspergillum. I earnestly beg our attorney friend to prove by statistical records a single case in which a Polish parish priest in America has dishonestly squeezed money from a peasant, by threatening him with fire and brimstone, whether he wanted the money for the Church, for a school, or for himself. Our attorney friend should know that our people make contributions



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

V A 2

III A because they are convinced of the truthfulness of their faith and the
III C necessity of their schools.

III H

I C "5. 'Woe!' said Jesus to those who set a bad example, but bad examples have always existed and always will exist; they will of necessity be found even among the Polish clergy in America. Where Mr. Attorney gets his information about the excesses which he describes, such as broken ribs, etc., is a mystery to me. It is possible, but I would rather be a Doubting Thomas and say: 'I will not believe till I put my finger on the broken ribs!'

"The principal accusation of Mr. Maczewski is his allegation that an extreme greediness characterizes the Polish priests in America. To this I reply: (1) Many Polish priests in America live in great poverty, and all of them experience hardships when they are organizing a new parish. (2) Polish priests in America receive less for religious services than other priests, and also less than is prescribed by the Baltimore Council. If this statement is



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

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III A not true, please refute it statistically. All our priests receive
 III C a rigidly prescribed salary, and as far as other income is concerned,
 III H most of them carry unselfishness to an almost sinful extreme. Excep-
 I C tions to this are very few.

"6. Concerning the freethinkers, I wish to state that experts acquainted with our conditions confirm the fact that there are many freethinkers among the members of the Polish National Alliance, not defined as such by the fancy of a naughty priest but by the regulations of the Roman Catholic Church. If necessary, I can supply the name and the address of a lodge of the Polish National Alliance in which freethinkers are particularly prominent. To demand the silence of the priests on the activities of the Polish freethinkers among the faithful Catholic people would be equivalent to demanding a denial of the value of the Catholic faith.

"The statement that a Catholic priest and the Catholic faith are one is true.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

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III A Faith cannot exist on earth without priests, and, although a priest
III C is not an embodiment of faith, he is always its best defender and
III H propagator. In the circles favorable to the Polish National Alliance
I C it is permissible to treat the Catholic faith with great respect and
at the same time blaspheme against the priests abominably.

"7. I will not discuss the assertions made by our esteemed attorney regarding the good will of the Polish National Alliance towards Polish schools, etc., because these institutions are under the exclusive protection of the clergy. The priests organized Polish people into societies, religious, fraternal, educational, etc., before any lodge of the Polish National Alliance existed. The Polish Roman Catholic Union, under the protection of the [order of the] Sacred Heart of Jesus, is the outcome of these societies, and has, not four thousand, but seven thousand members. No one can say anything definite about the number of members of the Polish National Alliance, because a few weeks ago Zgoda itself, apparently for the purpose of covering up a theft committed



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III A by a certain Mr. Morgenstern, who was formerly in charge of the organi-
III C zation's funds, admitted that its previous statements as to the number
III H of members had been fictitious.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

"Therefore, all nonsense about poor, ignorant people being oppressed by the priests, or about the ideal, angelic love for the fatherland and the Roman Catholic Church attributed to the members of the Polish National Alliance, is an insult to human intelligence. Has any one in Poland ever heard about the results produced by the work and sacrifice of the members of the Polish National Alliance for our fatherland? I beg the esteemed attorney to point out to me any beneficial effects, in the old country, of the activities of the Polish National Alliance.

"The Polish National Alliance must base its claims to prestige on two facts: first, that some widows and widowers, most of whom had left the Church, have received a few hundred dollars toward their support; and second, that, when



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 14, 1891.

disorders have occurred in various parishes, the members of the Polish National Alliance and their journals have distinguished themselves by their hatred of the Roman Catholic Church."



III. ASSIMILATION
H. Relations
with Homeland

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POLISH



Przebudzenie, Vol. V, No. 48, No. 26, 1931.

Przebudzenie HE WAS TAUGHT A GOOD LESSON 1931.

On November 11th a patriotic celebration in commemoration of the anniversary of the Armistice was held at the Chicago Auditorium.

The first speaker on the program was Mr. Olejniczak, the president of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union in America, who, speaking about the circumstances that resulted in the independence of Poland, emphasized the merits of Paderewski and Dmowski as those that contributed the most to that cause.

But Mr. Olejniczak said nothing about the great deeds of our "Gray Commandant." He did not even see it fit to mention his name. And when Mr. Olejniczak had finished his long and partial speech someone in the audience called out to him: "And what about Pilsudski?"

That hearty outcry was received with a long applause, which proved that the greater part of the good-thinking Poles cherishes a profound love for the great leader of the nation.



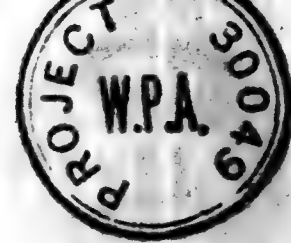
Przebudzenie, Vol. V, No.48, Nov. 26, 1931.

The manifestation was a moral blow to the president of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union. He attempted to apologize, but the audience received it rather as a self-accusation.

Indeed, ~~we must~~ not falsify history.

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POLISH



The Weekly Zgoda, Mar. 5, 1931.

CONSUL MARCHLEWSKI'S SYMBOLIC GIFT TO THE ALLIANCE COLLEGE

Note: On January 20, the main edifice of the Polish National Alliance College at Cambridge Springs, Pa., with its library ~~musum~~, was destroyed by fire. That grievous calamity has evoked a benevolent response both among the Alliance folks and its friends, as may be seen in the form of moral and material reports, received by the P.N.A. College Board. One of numerous and vivid instances of such a benevolent attitude on the part of the Alliance College friends is quoted below.

Professor S. Mierzwa, President of the Alliance College, has received from Dr. Mieczyslaw Marchlewski, Polish Consul General at New York, a very valuable gift for the College museum in the form of a bust of Stanislaw Staszyc, accompanied by a letter full of faith and confidence for the future of that institution.

The letter of Consul Marchlewski reads in full as follows:

~~POLISH~~



The Weekly Zgoda, Mar. 5, 1931.

February 16, 1931

Dear Sir:

The news of the conflagration at the Polish National Alliance College has affected me with immense grief. But, soon after I learned with highest joy, that the catastrophe did not in the least weaken the beautiful and noble Polish endeavor, expressed in the maintenance of that precious educational institution. Not disheartened by the misfortune, professors and students have after only a short interval, taken up anew their beautiful work.

I am sure that on the ruins of the old building there shall arise a new edifice, dedicated to the Polish learning and culture, an edifice, erected by the collective efforts of Polish immigrants, as has been the one consumed by flames.

It is for that new edifice that I have the honor to presently send you, as



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my personal keepsake, the bust of Stanislaw Staszyc, that Polish patriot and statesman, who, out of the ruins of our devastated country has built up a new edifice of Polish knowledge and culture and of Polish State power.

To the Alliance School at Cambridge Springs, Pa., to its students and professors I forward my best cordial wishes. These are the wishes not of a private man only, not only a Pole, who has heartily grown together with and into the life of our immigration, out of which he draws strength and refreshment, but they are the wishes, likewise, of a man, who, has the honor to represent on the soil of Washington, that great and noble country, the Most Illustrious Republic of Poland.

Please, accept, Dear Sir, the words of my deep respect.

Dr. Mieczyslaw Marchlewski,

Consul General, N. Y.

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The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 29, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

EXCURSION TO POLAND A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR
CHILDREN AND PARENTS ALIKE

(Editorial)

An unusual opportunity for our children as well as for ourselves is presented in the excursion to Poland, on July 2nd, from New York directly to Gdynia, via the Gdynia-America steamship line, under the auspices of the Polish National Alliance, Educational Department.

That excursion will prove to be of invaluable benefit to our maturing youth, as well as to parents; in fact, to the entire Polish-American community. It affords the best means for presenting to our children that great country of our forefathers, with its glorious past, its monuments testifying to its great culture, and its inestimable memorials of our most recent battles for freedom. It will be the true sight of that glorious Republic of Poland in all her splendor.

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We cannot demand or expect of a child that it love parents whom it has never seen; neither can we request an unconditional love for Poland of those who do not know her.

Therefore, with the knowledge and understanding of its true national and educational mission toward Polish immigrants, the Polish National Alliance Educational Department desires to send to Poland the largest possible number of our native youth, and to show that youth why Poland should be glorified, loved and esteemed; why a Pole is proud of his native country; and why a child born in this country should not forget the country of its parents and forefathers.

For parents, too, it is an unheard of opportunity to instill in the minds of their children a general view of the world. In schools of this country children are impregnated with the belief that only America is the sum of all perfection. It is, therefore, not surprising that the child disdains its parents who came from some part of Europe.

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Poland, they visualize as a country of poverty and misery, of ignorance and disorder; and it is with a feeling of shame that they admit their Polish descent.

If, then, the child be sent to Poland, it will enrich its knowledge with a store of facts gleaned from the various spheres of life and science, and will return with an unquestionably different attitude.

To begin with, these children will be cultured, and have higher, more idealistic and clearer views; they will learn to appreciate and honor great things; and will have awakened in them higher thoughts and ambitions.

Such an excursion is of paramount value, as it lends prestige to the Polish community of America. It makes the young Polish people more ambitious, more far-sighted and broadminded; it makes them embrace the Polish cause with greater enthusiasm. And it is from such a young generation that the Polish-American community will select its future leaders, intercessors and directors.

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The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 15, 1931.

P. N. A. YOUTH TO VISIT POLAND.

The excursion of the Polish National Alliance (P. N. A.) youth to Poland, sponsored for this vacational season by the P. N. A. Educational Department, is awaking a great interest among the members of the P. N. A. Some parents are already making suitable preparations in order that their children may take a few weeks' sojourn in the land of their forefathers; they think that the best means of preserving Polish spirit in the Young Polish generation is to give the young people a chance to become acquainted with Poland by seeing that beautiful country, of which they have heard so much.

The sponsors of the excursion pledge their word to all inquiring applicants that during the excursion particular care will be taken to safe-guard the well-being of the youth by appointing vigilant persons whom the parents may confidently entrust with their children.

Realizing that it is assuming upon itself a great responsibility, the P. N. A. Educational Department has worked out the entire plan of the excursion very carefully, even to the smallest details.



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The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 1, 1931.

LET US SEND THE YOUTH TO MOTHERLAND

(Editorial)

Cut off from the maternal stem and placed by circumstances in this adopted country, we always are longing for the land of our birth where we spent the years of our youth. Even though these years might not have been very happy for some, yet they always recall to their memory whatever there was pleasant in their early experience of life.

Our longing for Poland is the stronger now since Poland is free and independent, because we want to see with own eyes how the new Poland looks, and how the new people are managing their affairs there.



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Not all are equally favored with means to visit Poland and stay there for a suitable period of time; but those less privileged could at least send their children to Poland in order that they might see the new Poland with her riches in wisdom and culture; and for that purpose there is being arranged by the Polish National Alliance an excursion to Poland next year, in the month of June, and it will be so inexpensive that even the less wealthy parents can afford to avail themselves of that opportunity. By sending your children to Poland you will share in strengthening in them the Polish spirit and in making them better prepared in the future to take up our places and duties in Polish organizations, to be champions of everything that is Polish.

Other nations do likewise. The writer of this article will recall that before the great war both the more and the less wealthy German families



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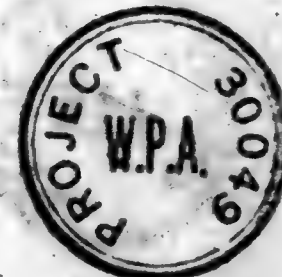
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were sending their children to Germany with the explicit purpose that they would be eye witnesses to all that their fatherland possesses and enjoys.

So have the French inhabitants done also in this country, by organizing and expediting to France a great excursion for their children under the guardianship of the elders. That was some years before the great war, and by now the French newspapers in Paris are appealing to the French residents in this country that they send their sons and daughters to France. This, they say, should be done in order that by visiting France and by sojourning there for some time the children would become imbued with French spirit. Greatness and culture, would preserve these impressions after coming back to this country.



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It is for a like purpose that the Educational Department of the Polish National Alliance is preparing a similar excursion to Poland, details of which will be presented in a special announcement to be published soon.



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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 44, Feb. 22, 1922.

TAG DAY FOR POLISH ARMY VETERANS

Max Adamowski, our valiant alderman from the 28th ward, came out with a motion at yesterday's meeting of the City Council, to permit the Association of the Veterans of the Polish army in America, our men who served under General Haller, to stage a "tag day" for pedestrians during the drive for the collection of a suitable fund for the management of the veterans of the Polish army.

Usually such motions go to the Finance Committee, but our alderman, who knows his way around, would not allow it to be said to him that the petition of the Haller's veterans "must, according to the routine, go to the committee," but demanded in the session of the City Council that the statute in this matter immediately give way.

Before opposition could appear the motion was placed before the House and it was unanimously adopted. The maneuver of Alderman Adamowski



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succeeded excellently, for which he should be given public recognition, because many different organizations ask for permission for a "tag day" but cannot receive it.

The "tag day," on the strength of the resolution of the City Council, will take place March 19th. The petition for the City Council was worked out and handed over to Alderman Adamowski by Frank P. Danisch, attorney for the Haller's veterans.

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THE POLISH ART EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO

Because I am leaving for Poland in a few days, I feel that it is my duty to express my appreciation to the Chicago Polonia for its kindness and the help which it has given to me in arranging for the exhibition of Polish Art in Chicago. Above all, Consul General Zygmunt Nowicki was of great help in locating, through diplomatic channels from Washington and New York, the packing boxes and in speeding up their delivery in Chicago. Officers of the Polish Women's Alliance deserve credit for permitting us free use of their reading room for the initial exhibit to Chicago Poles. The Chicago Society (Group 1450 of the Polish National Alliance), especially two of its members, Mr. Balassa and Attorney Marion G. Kudlick, was instrumental in arranging for an exhibition of these examples of Polish painting at the Chicago Art Institute, sparing neither labor nor expense to assure the success of the exhibit. Thanks to kindness of Dr. Pietrzykowski, who was a major in General Haller's army [Translator's note: Haller commanded the volunteers from America who served in the Polish army in the World War], the pictures found temporary shelter at

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his house and later at his brother Marcel's, the druggist, 924 Noble Street, whence they will be transferred in a few days to the care of the Polish National Alliance to await the disposition of the artists.

Because of hard times the financial results of the exhibit were very modest, and that there was any profit at all is due entirely to a few Polish individuals in Chicago who thought it their duty to support Polish art by buying a few pictures. Dr. Balcerzak bought "The Act" by Korwin Piotrowski. Dr. C. Gieraltowski bought "The Act" by Oleander and "Flowers" by Miss Krausowna. A. J. Kowalski, cashier of the Northwestern Bank, bought "Orchids" by Porankiewicz. Mr. F. E. Lackowski bought "The Troika" by Winterowski. Dr. M. S. Mioduszewski bought "On Guard" by Rozwadowski, "Peasant House" by Wyczolkowski, "The Cossack" by Kotowski, and "Skirmish" by G. Kossak. Mr. J. Piasecki bought "By the Windmill" by J. Kossak. Dr. Pietrzykowski bought the "Epilogue of the Insurrection in Upper Silesia" for the Upper Silesian committee. Mr. W. H. Schmidt bought "Venice" by Wyrzywalski. Mr. J. F. Smulski bought "Japanese Vase" by Sonneword, "Danzig" by Gendzierski, "Two Views of Cracow" by Fabjanski,

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"The Books" by Graczynski, "A Fan" by Axentowicz, "A Four-Horse Team" by Helcmiller, "Picking Violets" by Stachiewicz, "The Hunter" by Falat, "On the Rock" by Uziemblo, three aquarelles by Skowronski, and four sketches by Wyczolkowski, "Views of Lublin". Dr. K. Wachtel bought "View of Lwow (Lemberg) by Dobrowolski, "Eve" by Kren, "Study of a Woman" by Pstrak, "A Mare" by Jaroszynski, and "Romeo and Juliet" by Peyzner. W. Wieczorek, the druggist, bought "The Beggar" by Rybkowski and a drawing by Wyczolkowski. Mr. J. C. Zarnowiecki, the architect, bought five sketches in water color by Setkowicz and two sketches by Wyczolkowski.

To all these institutions and separate individuals I give my heartiest thanks. I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to the local Polish press, which has always gladly accepted all my communications. Thanks to the kindness and benevolence of the Polish National Alliance the pictures will be placed next Tuesday in its rooms. Pictures can now be bought, up to next Tuesday, at reduced prices. All information in regard to prices can be obtained of Dr. Pietrzykow-

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ski, telephone Haymarket 1344.

Let me repeat: pictures cannot be bought after their transfer to the rooms of Polish National Alliance and my departure for Poland.

Dr. Stanislas Gruinski

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1922.

**A FEW MORE REMARKS ABOUT THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE
POLISH DIPLOMATIC SERVICE ABROAD**

(Editorial)

The reader will no doubt recall our recent two articles devoted to observation on the inefficiency of Polish diplomacy and the poor quality of the diplomatic officials representing the Polish republic abroad. We want to remind you that we severely criticized the ineptitude of this service, its outmoded and antiquated system, wholly inadequate for our modern times, and that we cited some individual cases deserving not only of criticism but of downright condemnation. We discussed the ideas and the circumstances obtaining in Poland and referred to our experience with Polish diplomatic service in Chicago, which greatly needs improvement.

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In writing about these matters we did not fail to mention that we did not desire to discuss the Polish diplomats in Europe, since the information that we had about them was insufficient, although about the activities of some diplomats there we were quite well informed, as for instance about the Polish legation at the Vatican at the time of the notorious "Ambassador" Kowalski, but about others we could not say very much.

Today we add an interesting item to our previous remarks and complaints which concerns the Polish legation in Paris. We quote below a few paragraphs from the Polish newspaper in Paris, Polonia, from an article discussing the Polish diplomatic service criticized by us in Dziennik Chicagoski, which seems to prove that even over there the shortcomings of our diplomatic service are clearly recognized, and that even there the people are beginning to realize that Polish interests and Polish prestige are being represented abroad superficially and insufficiently, in a way

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detrimental to the dignity of the Polish state in France, a country very closely allied with Poland. The Polish public, evidently realizing the importance of this matter, is beginning to discuss it and to criticize [the diplomatic service]. This is what the Paris Polonia writes:

"And again, as always, we were not there."

(Summary)

The above quotation is the title of an article in Polonia discussing the absence of Polish representatives at the ceremonies at the Sorbonne, conducted by the Friends of Science in France, at which the president of that society, M. Raymond Poincare, delivered the principal address, followed by the speeches of the representatives of sixteen countries. There was also

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another instance [of such neglect] in the ceremonies at the Soldiers' Home, at which all the nationalities that fought under the French flag were represented except the Polish. A similar article was published in the Dziennik Poznanski (Posen Daily News).

(Translation Continued)

We will help Polonia and Dziennik Poznanski, so that their complaints may reach Warsaw, even though they have to go via Chicago. This is the reason why we have reprinted the articles quoted above. Many copies of our paper go to Warsaw, and besides, our former articles on this subject were especially marked for delivery to official circles and to persons whose job it is to be well informed in these matters. Today's article with the above-mentioned quotations will follow the same route. It proves, among other things, that

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our observations were not erroneous, nor are there only a few isolated cases; on the contrary, it seems that this defective service is general and widespread, and that our diplomacy suffers with chronic debility and is in urgent need of a thorough overhauling. This corroboration of our opinion on this matter by circles closer to Poland than we are is highly gratifying. Perhaps these voices will call the attention [of the Polish government] to this matter, and it will begin to think seriously about radical changes and improvements in the Polish diplomatic service.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1922.

FOR THE PROPER REPRESENTATION OF POLAND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Editorial)

As conditions in Poland become more and more stabilized, and all forms of social activity are subordinated to the will and the destiny of the nation, it is essential that immediate steps be taken to bring under proper control our irresponsible and arbitrary representatives in foreign lands, who thus far have accomplished very little good but on the contrary have caused a hundred times more harm.

We wish to discuss this question from the point of view of an American citizen who because of spiritual and cultural ties with Poland feels deeply and with intense suffering that here and elsewhere in the world Poland is underestimated, not to say looked upon with scorn and disdain. This is due, in large measure, to improper or insufficient Polish representation abroad.

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Let us divide this matter into two parts: the question of the official diplomatic representation of the Polish republic abroad and the question of its occasional, and temporary representation, as by delegations, and commissions sent here from Poland.

First let us discuss the permanent representation, the diplomatic officials.

Poland, as we know, has no school of diplomacy as yet and no diplomatic traditions; she has not been able, so far, to form such a school and so she is forced to send abroad "gentlemen" of all sorts, principally of the aristocracy, who represent Poland in the worst possible way. They deserve to be disciplined if not penalized for neglect of their duties. They are frequently preoccupied with profitable business deals of their own.

We know of such cases, cases concerning which there is no doubt. And after all, it is nothing astonishing. In the first days of the newly reconstituted state, when Poland lacked everything, and everything had to be settled without much delay, errors in judgment were inevitable. The

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diplomatic service was filled with titled personages of Polish-Austrian, Polish-Prussian, or Polish-Russian aristocracy because of an accepted belief, without foundation, that the Polish aristocracy had exceptional talents for politics and diplomacy. This is especially regrettable because they were to represent the truly democratic government of Poland, a country that belongs to the common people, a country with the most advanced form of government, at least on paper. Such aristocrats were sent even to the most advanced republics, their only qualifications for diplomatic posts abroad being a smattering of some foreign language and their wealth.

The selection of personnel was frequently most unfortunate. We know of cases in which such gentlemen diplomats made veritable asses of themselves, assuming haughty airs and acting the role of princes and important personages. Foreigners who came into contact with them were filled with disgust at such examples of Polish diplomacy. We should not object to a certain amount of this posing and acting--foreigners seem to be impressed by it--if only the interests of the Polish republic were properly represented. Alas, it

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was just the opposite, the worst possible! As an example let us mention this fact, that when Poland was in her direst need, during the Bolshevik invasion, when foreign governments were waiting impatiently for some definite pronouncement from Polish representatives, these gentlemen were silent, and some of them even left for watering places and diverted themselves at seaside resorts, applying themselves to the diplomatic study of the superb costumes of the ladies of the world and of the diamonds there on parade and exhibition. At least it was so in America. But their diplomatic travail was amply remunerated in connection with activities carried on in the interest of Poland, such as speeches, business trips, and conferences for which disgracefully high expenses were charged to firms with whom they had dealings. By such actions they are bringing nothing but disgrace to the Polish people, and they are seriously obstructing the interests of the Polish republic.

Such has been Poland's diplomatic service; such has been her representation abroad. We know much about these matters, very much; we have frequently heard what official American circles think of them, how they despise them;

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we know the opinion on this matter in the capital of our country. Today we touch only briefly on this question, but when the proper time comes, we shall not fail to take the necessary steps with the qualified authorities.

And the actions of Ambassador Kowalski in the Vatican in the affair of Archbishop Theodorowicz! Wasn't it a political scandal--have they not seriously harmed Poland and her government? Have they not brought shame and disgrace in the eyes of foreigners to the Polish republic?

Many such incidents have occurred, and many are still occurring; we believe that they will decrease. We believe that as Poland returns to normal conditions and regains her equilibrium, such misfits will be eliminated at an ever-increasing tempo from this so very difficult and at the same time so important service.

Diplomacy is not for dilettantes or for amateurs! Just because the "better" born or rather "swell-dressing" idlers and parasites imagine that they were

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born for parades and honors does not mean that the democratic Polish republic should recognize such claims and pretensions. The old aristocracy, abolished in the new Poland, must study and work just as other classes of society do. Otherwise let it die out as soon as possible, or let it continue to become completely denationalized; let it go where it will be better off, for there will be no room for it in the new Poland.

Please understand us clearly. We are not against any group, class, or stratum of society; we love and honor tradition, and we have the highest regard for those of the aristocracy who know how to adapt themselves to the conditions and the demands of modern life, who forget caste privilege and work wholeheartedly, like brothers, with the rest of society for the good of the future new Poland and for the reconstruction of society along the only possible line, the truly democratic, genuinely progressive line which our present-day world understands, not the line which leads to a social organization like that of which muckrakers with coronets on their pinheads dream, those [nonentities] who because of their indolence and their in-

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competence have lost their estates and are now bankrupt. Today everybody, without exception, who wants to live must work; all opportunities should be open, and all praise should be given to civic merit, but there should be no place for parasites in any society, least of all in ours. We do not recognize any classes or class privileges. We are ready to condemn idlers and parasites of any other social group just as today we denounce the aristocratic parasites. Because of unfortunate circumstances we have centered our attention on this class which, having greater opportunities, should also have greater responsibilities and duties. If this class has proved itself incompetent, it should be replaced by a class more capable and stronger.

We are writing on this subject, we do not hesitate to state that we have clearer ideas about it than others have who either have no opinion in the matter or lack the moral courage to express it. We are well aware that our voice will reach [Polish] government circles, and that there are people who will not like our opinions, but it does not matter. There may be some who will begin to think, whose eyes will be opened, and this

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in itself will be for the good of society. In Poland this question is disregarded; they do not realize how much Poland is losing because of its improper, incompetent, and tactless representation abroad. Besides, many of them over there do not know how to arrive at the proper judgment of this matter, in spite of their good intentions, whereas we over here, Polish-Americans, who have been away from that narrow parochial environment these many years, regard this matter with clearer eyes and compare the actions of our compatriots with those of men of other nationalities. Sadly we must admit that "our" representatives and the Polish system are found wanting in this comparison. We would give much to ameliorate the situation.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1922.

VILNA IS OURS

(Editorial)

A few days ago the telegraph brought very happy news for Poland of the results of the plebiscite, or as they call it the consultation of the people, on the question of the Vilna territory. The plebiscite was held on January 8, and the result of it is clear and incontrovertible proof of the correctness of Poland's stand in regard to the Vilna question. The population of the territory voted overwhelmingly to be incorporated in the Polish state and against joining Lithuania.

So far we have not received the final results of the voting in the entire Vilna territory. We must remind our readers that lately several counties were added to this territory which formerly were part of Poland. The votes are being counted in Vilna, Troki, and Oszmiona and in others of the larger towns and settlements. The Polish press will publish in the near future the result

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of the voting. Initial information received seems to indicate that the great majority of the population voted for Poland.

News from England adds that the final decision rests with the League of Nations and will be announced within the next few days, perhaps today or tomorrow. We do not know what the League will have to say in this matter, but we imagine that it will consist of formal acknowledgment of the results of the voting, since it could not go against the wishes of the population, which voted for annexation to Poland. After all, the League cannot separate Polish land from Poland and join it to a foreign country against the expressed desire of the people. In view of these facts we need not worry in the least about the final decision of the League of Nations in this matter.

Let us hope that now, after the consultation of the people of Vilna, we shall also find some modus vivendi with the Lithuanians beyond the borders of Vilna territory. The world is convinced, and so the Lithuanians

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should also be convinced that Poland was right in demanding Vilna for herself and in refusing it to the Lithuanians. Historic traditions are unimportant when faced with present realities. We have experienced it ourselves, and we make no apologies to any one in this matter. We all know that Poland's former territory was at least three times as extensive as the present area of the newly reconstituted independent state. But Poland had to agree with the League's decision and to renounce large areas on all her borders. We are all aware that Breslau, in Silesia, was once a Polish city, but the present boundary in this part runs near Bytom, and even this was gained only with great difficulty because of the intrigues and the greed of our enemies; and on the east we used to drive our boundary posts in the river Dnieper, but today how far west of this river is our border! And so it does not matter that once upon a time Lithuanians owned the territory where Vilna now is because Vilna was built by Polish initiative and remained Polish through centuries to such an extent that in its territory Lithuanians form the smaller percentage of the total population.

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Lithuanians should at last come to the conclusion that this is the best way out, and that it is to their highest interest to live in understanding and agreement with Poland. It is hard to fight windmills or to swim against a strong current. Today it is known that the people of the Vilna territory do not desire to live under the Lithuanian government. Would they, then, endeavor to keep this people in subjection against their expressed desire? It is silly even to think of it. We say, therefore, that Lithuanians ought, at long last, to open their eyes and set out on the way of rapprochement and understanding with Poland. If the Vilna plebiscite brings this about, it will be the first step toward the elimination of differences between these two neighboring peoples, and in time it may become a mustard seed, a tiny insignificant seed, from which, in the future, the strong and magnificent tree of Polish-Lithuanian alliance will grow; there may even be a rebirth in the hearts of our children of the eagle and the knight of ancient glorious Jagellonian tradition. [Translator's note: During the Jagellonian dynasty Poland and Lithuania formed a federation, somewhat like that of England and Scotland today. They had two separate diets.

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The eagle is the Polish national emblem, and the knight is the emblem of Lithuania.]

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"POOR POLAND"

Under such a heading The Chicago Socialist reprints from the Jewish paper, The Nation, an article of the following contents:

"Poland is a good child. She is trying to follow the example of the similar but relatively older militarism and reaction taken on a form of anti-communistic law patterned after the older sister, Jugoslavia.

"This law forecasts a penalty of death for every effort to abolish the government and a 20-year imprisonment for taking part in any revolutionary preparedness, and which might mean everything.

"This law forecasts that the execution of sentence falls automatically after the courts decide the penalty.

"According to the Berlin correspondent of The New York World, this law

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is construed in such elastic words that it can be applied to everyone and to everything which is not sympathetic to the government. It forbids the taking part in the election of any party which is in opposition to the present form of government. Directed primarily against the Communists, it can readily be used against the whole labor movement.

"Even the famous anti-Socialistic laws of the 'Iron Chancellor,' and tsarist decrees cannot be compared with this law.

"Poland is therefore a wise child who exceeds its parents.

"The original plan of Clemenceau, to fence off the Russian bolsheviks with a barbed wire fence, has fallen. Now Poland proposes a wall of gallows."

Such is the way the Jewish Communists and anarchists with their Christian agents are wailing over the fate of their brothers in

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Poland, because Poland does not want to surrender to socialistic anarchy, but wants to live and develop itself.

"Poor Poland," cry the Socialists, because it does not voluntarily want to commit suicide!

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IV Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 119, Dec. 29, 1921.

IV (Serbian)

HONOURABLE DISTINCTION OF J.F. SMULSKI.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DECORATES WITH

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH NA-

TIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The president of the Polish National Department, Mr. John F. Smulski, was yesterday informed that the French Government presented him for his services given in the Polish-French affairs, the Legion of Honor Cross. This is a great honor for us Poles here in America, to have our countryman honored with such a mark of distinction. The activeness of Mr. J.F. Smulski, as a true son of our Fatherland, is known everywhere. Especially France, our ally, is very grateful, to J.F. Smulski for the efforts he had made in the aim of combining these two nations.

The presentation ceremony of the Legion of Honor Cross will take place Friday in the Union League Club, at 12:30, during which time the French Consul-



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late, A Barthelemy, will praise J.F. Smulski for the French Government, and bestow upon our recognized citizen the Cross of the French Legion of Honor.

The committee, which are arranging this banquet, is composed of the following: The General Consul, A Barthelemy, Colonel G.T. Buckingham, General Ch.G. Dawes, H.H. Merrick, J.R. Palendech, the president of the Z.P.R.K., Mr. N.L. Piotrowski, G.M. Reynolds and Dr. G. Taylor.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 9, 1921.

A LETTER OF APPEAL TO LOVERS OF FREEDOM
FROM THE POLISH-AMERICAN VETERANS

When the people of free nations entered the World War, and when the many free people of America joined their cause, we, the sons of parents who taught us to follow in the footsteps of Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski, as true sons and citizens of America joined the forces of the United States Army and Navy, and to the very end performed our duties capably and willingly. The ideals for which we fought were and are the ideals of America, as well as of the entire Polish nation. We fought for America in the firm belief that Poland would come out of the war a free country, and that she would have free access to the Baltic Sea.

Thousands of our colleagues have sacrificed their lives and lie peacefully in Flanders Field; thousands of others were wounded, and are now convalescing in hospital wards. Our performance during the war was that of true American citizens in whose veins flows Polish blood.

The strength of the forces under the colors of the United States were so

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powerful that they overwhelmed the hydra of Germany and Prussia, and severed its dominance over the world. The sacrifice of American lives and the spilling of American blood brought victory to the Allies, and freed Poland from the shackles of three nations.

The freedom of Poland did not spell the termination of our work, because Prussianism, or Pan-Germanism, although considerably weakened, did not submit to the victory. It has fallen into its old ways, into its old technique of terrorizing, degrading, and oppressing the Polish people.

The fulfillment of our obligations and our work as American citizens, and as the sons of Polish parents, falls into various categories. As American veterans and citizens, we see daily the damaging work of the enemies of the freedom and independence of Poland, who are spreading falsehoods and hypocrisy against the Polish government and people. We see how they are struggling to hide the facts of the actual history of Poland and the recent sacrifice of Polish life and blood against the attacking hordes of Bolsheviks, a sacrifice which prevented this attack from spreading over all of Europe. We see how these enemies are

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spreading false rumors about the present events in Poland.

As veterans and as American citizens it is not only our right but our duty to take a stand against this false and discrediting propaganda which has spread so far and wide against Poland and her people. It is our right and our duty to demand justice for the free and independent country of Poland, for the people of Poland and the Polish government, from our fellow-citizens and from the American government. It is our right and our duty to spread the truth and wipe out the falsehoods about Poland and her people. The spreading of anti-Polish propaganda by the enemies and the former oppressors of the Polish people is not only an act of injustice harmful to the Polish people and government, but it is also a blow against American principles. The American government, as well as the American people, has the right to know the truth about the Polish people and their government, and the false attacks and malicious propaganda of the enemies of Poland should be exposed, for these tactics are a direct challenge to the freedom and peace of the democratic nation of America.

One of the questions which should concern us greatly is the question of the people of Upper Silesia. The begging and pleading voices of the destitute

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I G orphans and widows have reached our frontiers and penetrated our
IV hearts. An enemy is preying daily upon the workers, the women and
the children of this ancient Polish territory of Silesia, just as
it did before the World War.

The Polish men of Silesia rose in arms against this enemy, and tried to defend their children, wives, and parents from its strangling clutches. Justly and valiantly they spilled their blood on the field of battle, and won a part of their land for Poland. However, over one million Polish men, women, and children remained under German rule.

This mass of Polish people, although under German jurisdiction, has the right to ask and expect help from us. We must show to the people of the United States what is happening in Upper Silesia under the present system of government in Germany. It is our duty to reveal to the general American public the appalling conditions that exist in this territory under German rule. It is necessary that the world at large become familiar with the fact that when the League of Nations gave special rights to the Jews and other minor nationalistic

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groups in Poland and other European republics, although such special privileges for the minorities were ~~not necessary~~, because the Polish people and the Polish government never did oppress any foreign groups, there was no protection provided for the million Polish people living under German rule, nor any laws for the protection and accommodation of the other minorities in Germany. It is imperative that we point out to the people of the United States that laws for the protection of minorities are primarily needed in Germany and not in Poland.

Furthermore, financial aid is needed for the many orphans and widows of the insurrectionists of Upper Silesia, and funds are needed for the upkeep of Polish schools. This also holds true of the Polish schools on the German plains.

In order to bring to the attention of the people of Chicago the question of Upper Silesia, we are planning a meeting Sunday, December 18, at 2:30 P.M. This meeting will be held at the Colonial Theater, between State and Dearborn, on Randolph Street. We want every veteran of the war and every friend of the

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veterans to attend. In the event that the turnout is too large, a similar meeting will be held in another hall. We will be prepared for this eventuality.

On the program of this meeting there will be speeches by the delegates from Upper Silesia and by many prominent Americans. Singing, piano solos, and other musical solos will add variety to the bill. Admission is free to the public. The cost of the affair has been absorbed by the many Polish businessmen who have placed advertisements in the program.

Admission is free, because we wish to have this demonstration a success. All members will not only receive tickets for themselves, but for their families and friends. Tickets will be available at offices announced in the daily newspapers. Before 2:15 P.M. Sunday, December 18, admission to the Colonial Theater will be by ticket only. After this time, if seats are available, those without tickets will also be admitted free of charge. In the event of an overflow audience, a place will be reserved where the program will be repeated.

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Veterans! Let us get into action! Let our demonstration relative to the problem of Upper Silesia be an immortal remembrance to all.

In the name of the Alliance of Polish-American Veterans of the World War,

John Ciaglo,
Commander in Chief.



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AMERICAN ACTIVITY IN POLAND

(Editorial)

We have written many times about the sincere feeling of gratitude which is spreading throughout Poland, including the people in general, and the government towards the United States. There is a distinction between the feeling of the government and the people. The Polish government has a great deal for which to be thankful to America from a political point of view. It is not necessary to point out all the details, for they are well known. The people of Poland are grateful to the Americans for the humanitarian work of various kinds that has been carried on throughout the nation



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during the War and up to the present time. They owe many thanks to the various American interests for aiding in the reorganization of the industry. A great deal of the work accomplished will bear a permanent mark.

The Polish people are virtually bubbling over with this sincerity to such an extent that they try to show it in every way possible. It is nothing short of amazement to read that all the people observe every American holiday, especially national holidays. The same attachment which they have for their own has been adopted by them toward this country. This is of no little wonder, for the Poles greatly cherish their own holidays. They have adopted this thought: "What is holy and pleasant for you, it is pleasant and holy for us." "Fourth of July," "Decoration Day," "Thanksgiving Day," and others, are observed by them with great manifestation. It has been suggested that a great monument, a symbol of thanks, be erected to America,

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commemorating all the fine things she has accomplished for Poland. This indeed would bear great significance to both nations.

The humanitarian work which has been carried out by the American government is coming to a close. Its work has reached a point where the Polish nation is able to carry on. This work of rehabilitating the post-War derelicts of humanity, and the stranded orphans, was undertaken by the Hoover organization, which established the Foundation for European Children in Poland under the American Relief Committee. This organization is gradually liquidating its work. Stations which are situated in areas where the people of the Polish government can take over the work are being abandoned. Relief activity is only being carried out where there is dire need for it. This timely and impressive humanitarian work of strife are alleviating, and normal lives are being restored, the country is able to take care of its own problems. The same thing

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rendered by Hoover's organization has virtually fed, clothed, and bound the wounds of Poland. It gave succor to thousands of homeless urchins, many times saving their lives. Countless thousands were fed and clothed. Today, this relief work is reaching its climax.

We are informed by one of the papers published in Poland that the American Relief Committee, Foundation for European Children, will continue its welfare work on a graduated scale until June, 1922. This gradual liquidation, after two and a half years of intensive work, is only natural. Its purpose has been accomplished. It was called upon to render its benevolent service to Poland at a time when a severe crisis existed in the country. Today, as the conditions of strife are alleviating, and normal times are being restored, the country is able to take care of its own problems. The same thing

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I G occurred in Belgium and France. Conditions in that part
I H of Poland which has been less hit by the War, or touched
by the Bolshevik uprising, have improved greatly during
the past two years. It is in these sections that relief work is
being stopped. Because of the discontinuation of relief stations
in western parts of Poland, many provincial committees have voiced
a protest against the abandonment, and have made pleas to have the
former work restored.

This protest action can be easily understood: the people became
accustomed to the comforts rendered by the American Relief Committee,
and when this assistance was taken away they began to protest. But
they will have to be content and agree upon the fact that their
future, and the future of Poland will depend on their ability to take
care of their own problems. Every person will have to look after



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himself and protest himself against the scourge of hunger.

A sound answer is found in this same Warsaw paper relative to these protests.

"The protests that are flowing into the headquarters of the American Relief Committee have no right for consideration and assistance because this organization expressly was organized to assist children stranded as a result of the War, and this aid cannot be diverted into other channels. It is impossible to render service to conditions that are prevalent in every country. Only urgent emergency problems concerning children are taken into consideration.

"It must be remembered that growing children may be in poor circumstances



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directly as a result of the War, or to social circumstances which were a result of the aftermath of the War. Herbert Hoover's organization is primarily interested in the first cause. Continuation of the work where the A. R. C. has left off should be carried out by the various communities. It is up to the local organizations to make arrangements to feed these destitute children while they are attending school. This problem should be taken under careful consideration by those individuals who are greatly concerned about the future of the democracy, for it is through their energetic interest and work that the future of the country depends. However, this does not concern the continuation of the work of the American Relief organization, which always had and always will have the rendering of temporary service as its chief duty, and the suspension of this welfare service when normal order is restored. It would even be considered dishonest to expect help from the American people during normal times, for it is



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the duty of every community of the Polish nation to look after its own orphans and destitute children.

"The discontinuation of work by the A. R. C. has only affected such parts of the country where conditions have been restored to normal, where prosperity has been restored as a result of the full capacity functioning of industry, and where the cultivated fields bore bumper crops. The A. R. C. will continue its work in sections of the country where rehabilitation is slow, where debris and ashes still tell the story of the destruction of the War, and the invasion of the Bolsheviks. The orphan asylums which have been continuously in the War Zone are still in great need. There is also great need of assistance for the Polish exiles that are returning from the Siberian steppes. Help is also needed where industry is being rebuilt, newly established, or where unemployment exists.



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"It is the people of this latter group that are undergoing great hardships. So are the children. These groups have been taken under the wing of Mr. Hoover. The Polish-American Relief Committee for Children will distribute canned goods and other prepared foods.

'The parts of Poland untouched by the scourge of War and invasion should be obligated to look after their less fortunate brothers, and to refuse the assistance of the American Relief Committee, which until recently has been of invaluable service to the homeless, starving children.'"

This has been well told. It should arouse the ambition and altruism of the people. It does not pay to fall into the hands of charity to such an extent that one would exploit it for personal gain. This is

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professional begging, an undesirable practice. Already a number of American people are complaining that the European people are taking advantage of American good will, that they are making a living out of it, and that they have become parasites. Let them not be so bold as to say this about Poland! (Although we do hear at times such statements made by. . . Polish-Americans. . . .but these were the words of the lesser intelligent, voiced by those who have given the least for Poland, and benefited most by American prosperity. . .nothing need be said about this). Poland realizes that the resources of the American Relief Committee are not illimitable.

There was a time in Poland right after the War when Hoover's organization took care of over 1,300,000 children daily for one year. At present, this work has been curtailed considerably. Only the poorest children in the poorest sections of the country are given aid. Children in the more prosperous parts step aside in order that the ones in great need may find

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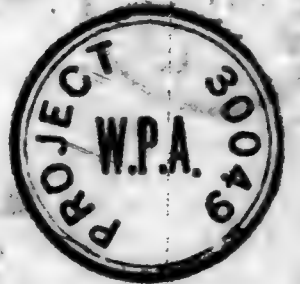
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shelter from the cold, food when hungry, and aid in sickness.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 6, 1921.

WHAT IS HAPPENING THERE?

The news that emanates from Poland and reaches this country is so contradictory that when a poorly informed reader reads it, he becomes dizzy before he can come to any conclusion. Which is better, to go there or not, to make plans for a future trip or to let the entire matter drop; would it be better to invest some money in a Polish enterprise or to leave it in the banks in this country where it will accumulate interest without endangering the capital?

Those that leave for Europe return with varied opinions. One group says that Poland has become a virtual El Dorado and that prices are the lowest in the world. Part of this may be true. When American money is exchanged for marks and the visitor pays for goods with them, he is under the impression that he is paying very little for his purchases. He forgets that the American dollar is quoted at a high premium on the Foreign Exchange. There are an equally large number who say that conditions are so bad that one could not find worse.

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There are also those that pack up their things, liquidate their interests here and return to Poland. Some of these stay, while others cannot pack quickly enough to return.

The accusers declare that unemployment, exploitation and profiteering, graft, low production laziness and the destruction of ambition are spreading throughout the nation. Some go to the extreme and say that conditions are even worse than during the Tsar's regime! The government departments are filled with inactivity, laziness, graft, and intrigue--to such an extent that it is undermining the morale of the country. To this is added political intrigue and the introduction of methods which have been copied from the Prussian police and from Russian spies.

Such publicity is not very complimentary to Poland.

In reality, there is very little truth in these stories. A majority of these rumors is nothing but propaganda. We can only say that people who live

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in glass houses should not throw stones.

After all it must be remembered that Poland at the present time is a young country, that it is trying to bring order out of chaos, that the introduction of methods and systems must be begun from scratch. It is no easy task to get peace and order when the neighboring enemies must be handled. Furthermore weak political parties, infected with egotism, selfishness, greed and very little intelligence and patriotism, took over the controlling reins of government and in order to keep them, had to grant favors. Ordinary people could probably have managed better and things would be different.

But it also must be remembered that the present conditions in Poland will not last. Patience, patience--elections for the new Diet are approaching. Better people will be elected and conditions in Poland will take on a brighter outlook. This can be expected soon. Krakow was not built in one day. It is unfortunate that some people expect the Polish spirit to awaken, become strong and united to such an extent that immediately all disorder



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and thievery will be wiped out. Other countries have the same conditions. What have they done about it? What can we do? The long period of bondage has disaccustomed us to self-government. The alien rulers have brought us great deprivation and have left many scars. The Muscovites left graft and corruption, the Austrians defiled us with their bureaucracy and mechanical formality, superficiality and empty-headedness remained after the Prussian departure. All of this helped to instill such selfishness in our nation that altruistic impulses were practically wiped out.

It will be impossible to remedy all these undesirable conditions in a short time. The important thing for the present is to restore general order. Only this is possible at present. Time and patience will do the rest. The remainder of the work will have to be carried out by those who have been born free of the shackles of oppression and the memories of its aftermath. After this newly born generation grows up to take over the helm, they will restore patriotic citizenship and bring order into the government. Although



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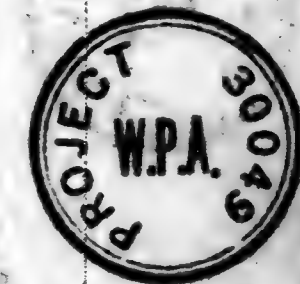
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absolute perfection will not be reached, we are certain that we will attain such high standards of government that they will be a shining example to other nations. A country and a government that will be the pride of all the Polish people.

Some of the above statements have been formulated after reading a letter recently received from Poland. This letter contains the usual complaints about the conditions and the people. From it we drew certain conclusions. The envelope was sealed, it did not bear any marks of having been opened, nor was there a censor's stamp on it. Yet an important passage of the letter was cut out and it is apparent that this was not done by the writer.

What does this mean? It is evident that some kind of censorship exists in Poland. However there is no official statement to bear out this fact. The last batch of news from Poland did not inform us of any such action. There is no reason for it. And if there were, the same methods should be put into



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practice as are used by other countries--that is, a censor's stamp should be used to indicate that the letter was opened. The question is, What is happening there? It does look as though some spying is being done on a small scale. It is unpleasant to form such a critical opinion for it awakens a desire to discontinue the work that is being done here for Poland.

Once again we wish to point out that these conditions will end very shortly.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1921.

THE FAITHFUL AND UNDERSTANDING VOICE OF THE GERMANS

(Editorial)

Suum Cuique (To each his own) is the motto we have stood by. That is why we always have, and always shall, recognize anything that is rightfully German. Whenever a sympathetic note was found, it was not disregarded nor overlooked. We have never, nor shall we ever, permit ourselves to be blinded by hatred and revenge. It has always been our policy not to imitate the Germans, who, because of their characteristic inclinations, always try to be odious, spiteful, and vengeful, however wasted these efforts may be. Their only purpose is to bring evil unto us. They would be happy if they could wipe us off the face of the earth. Articles in newspapers that would bring about a better understanding between us are few and far between. The majority of them seek revenge against us. One can hardly blame us if we do not write much about the Germans; for the Polish individual finds little consideration among them.

One of the comparatively few newspapers that print articles which are fair

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to us is the well-known daily, Zukunft. It is managed by the popular German journalist, Maximilian Harden, who has boldly taken it upon himself to point out a way which will lead to a better understanding of the differences between our country and his. He has pointed out to the German people their mistakes many times, and has shown them that their attacks [on the Poles] are futile--that they lead them on the wrong road.

The Silesian question was also discussed. Just recently Mr. Harden took a bold step by declaring to the German people that Silesia is a Polish country; and that the annexation of this land by Poland would not endanger Poland's relations with Germany. He also stated that an historical wrong would be rectified in this way. Furthermore, the future of Germany would be benefited a great deal. The cessation of the present attack against Poland would bring about a closer relationship and understanding between both nations. Co-operation would be the motto; not hatred and revenge.

A recent article by Mr. Harden entitled "The Last Sacrifice" discussed in

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great length the decision of the Entente concerning the Upper Silesian question. Harden pointed out that the lamentations by the Germans and the harangues and indignation of the press were only a result of an illusion which was created and supported by the German press. "From the German point of view," stated the brave and bold Mr. Harden, "Upper Silesia is pro-German, despite the fact that the names of the villages and towns reveal that the area once belonged to Poland." Yet the German people were continuously fed with this idea, and the whole world was told that this land was entirely German.

Meanwhile, the plebiscite revealed that three fifths of the votes cast favored Germany, while two fifths were for Poland. But Germany tried to hide this fact, and claimed that the unanimous vote favored her and, therefore, the entire country should belong to her. The Versailles Treaty was also ignored. This pact specifically stated that Silesia would be divided according to the results of the vote.

When the German government signed this pact it accepted this agreement of

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of division. Yet the pre-war propaganda and the post-plebiscite articles opposed any division of the Silesian territory. The result was that the greater portion of the German people were not aware of the treaty agreement, and were placed under an illusion by the "no-split" propaganda. "This illusion," writes Harden, "works like a disease in German politics."

The loss of the World War has cured the German people of many such illusions. The loss of the most important part of Silesia has cured them of this illusion also. Harden further states: It is hoped that the settlement of the Silesian Question between the two nations will mark the beginning of a period of normal, neighborly co-operation and feeling. Poland above the Vistula, Warta, and Oder rivers, and below the Vistula river must come to an understanding with Germany. The German government must also arrange for a trade agreement with Poland. At the same time, Berlin's bureaucratic organizations which forbade the exportation of goods to Poland must be dissolved before they endanger German industry and trade. The coalition gave Poland the most important part of Silesia in order to make possible the rebuilding

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of industry in that part of the country, and to make Poland a stronger nation--a country to be reckoned with. Therefore, Germany ought to take quick steps to bring about a better understanding with Poland.

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Narod Polski, April 28, 1920.

**POLISH WAR VETERANS WHO SERVED UNDER GENERAL HALLER
IN FRANCE ARE BACK IN CHICAGO**

The first contingent of Polish troops who served in France arrived in Chicago on April 23, 1920, at 11 P.M. The Union Station was filled with throngs of Polish people since noon time. The sidewalks in front of the Union Station were also filled with friends and relatives of the war heroes. Many religious and national societies took part in the welcome.

The Citizens' Committee from Town of Lake, headed by Mr. Bronislaw Koralewski, supplied the automobiles for the returning heroes. Mr. N. L. Piotrowski, president of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, invited all the returning soldiers to the hall of the Union for a dinner given by the Polish National Council. The speeches at the dinner were made by

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Narod Polski, April 28, 1920.

Mr. N. L. Piotrowski, who spoke for the Polish National Council and the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, and by Mr. J. Magdziarz, who spoke for the Polish National Alliance. The representative of the Polish Falcons spoke also. Other speakers were Mr. Chodzinskas and Mr. Milewska.

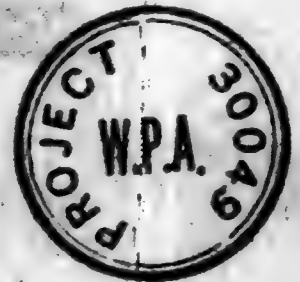
Besides the dinner the Polish heroes were also presented with flowers and other gifts. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The wives, brothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends of the returning soldiers were there. There was great joy for it brought tears to the eyes of the greeters! Reporters of the American papers took pictures at the station and in the street.

The returning Polish soldiers who served under General Haller in France are looking fine; in fact they look better now than at the time they were leaving for France.

In the same high spirits the soldiers from the Haller's Army are being greeted in Milwaukee, Detroit, Buffalo and other cities.

Abendpost, Aug. 25, 1918.

POLISH DIVISIONS



Poles who are not American citizens are wanted for military service. In Canada, Polish divisions are being recruited, equipped, and sent to France, where they are to fight under the Polish flag but in French uniforms. Since the beginning of June, Polish divisions consisting of twenty thousand men are in active duty, and fifteen hundred more are being trained at Niagara-on-the-Lake in Canada. Polish-American citizens will not be accepted, only Poles in possession of their first papers, or no papers at all, [are wanted]. The Polish recruiting office is at Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 12, 1918.

MASS MEETING IN BRIGHTON PARK

The Polish people of Brighton Park showed yesterday that no one can dispose them against the Polish Army, not even the local pastor who, prohibited by federal authorities from working publicly against the Polish Army, tried to do so privately. Going from house to house, he talked against the Army, urging that the Polish national tax collectors be driven from the door, and so on.

The mass meeting, arranged yesterday in front of the church in Brighton Park by S. Krzywonos, Polish Army organizer, was not the first to be arranged there; at every one of the mass meetings held, the Polish people of this community not only stopped, on leaving church, to hear what was being said about the Polish Army, but in addition contributed generously to the fund for the Army.

Whoever did not attend yesterday's meeting will not believe what happened there. Although no collection was taken up, the people gave dollar, two-dollar, and

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 12, 1918.

even five-dollar bills as contributions to the Polish Army's fund. Without any mention of a collection, these people realized their duty, and that our boys need care, and gave their hard-earned money so that, by mutual effort and mutual sacrifice, we can again stand as a free and independent nation. Can there be found a person who could tear from the hearts of these Polish people this desire to restore our beloved homeland? Certainly not! These people will not allow themselves to be "led by the noses" by a priest who cannot see beyond his own personal interests, and who, just so long as he himself is comfortable, cares nothing about Poland or the Polish Army, or anything else, for that matter. His selfishness reaches such a degree that he does not even care for the Polish clergy who, with but very few exceptions, favor the Polish Army, and spare neither effort nor money for the restoration of Poland.

Fortunately the people see this, and understand that their pastor is a great opponent of the Polish Army and of the Polish cause in general; for what is Poland or the Polish Army to him as long as he has enough money? As a matter of fact, what does he care about those honest Polish people who support him

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with their hard-earned money? Not only does he not care for these people-- he would willingly give them back to German slavery.

In his address, Polish Army organizer S. Krzywonos justly said that the Kaiser in Berlin is waiting for this priest, and that it is time to send him there, for there is no place for him here amongst good patriots. He said further that, after the first mass meeting held in Brighton Park, this priest came to Recruiting Center II and begged that his "business" be not spoiled, and said that he would not again speak against the Polish Army. The priest further explained that the Federal authorities had warned him to say nothing more against that Army. The speaker also raised the fact that this same priest had proclaimed that if he (Krzywonos) should appear once more in Brighton Park, he would have him arrested. After mentioning this, Krzywonos cried, "Here I am, have me arrested, worthy pastor, and then we shall see who will be the first to find himself behind bars!"

In his whole address, Krzywonos did not spare words of contempt for the pastor,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 12, 1918.

who deserved it all because of his dirty work against a cause so sacred to all Poles as the Polish Army, which is already shedding its blood for our freedom! Whoever dares work against these brave boys who volunteered to fight for "your freedom and ours" is a traitor; he is unworthy of being called a Pole, and ought to look for company suited to himself amongst the friends of the Kaiser.

Before Krzywonos had finished his address, there was \$119.27 in his cap--exactly one hundred nineteen dollars and twenty-seven cents--as a contribution to the Polish Army. Thus the Polish people of Brighton Park, by making so generous a contribution, showed what they think of the work of their pastor, for whom they did not spare jeers during Organizer Krzywonos's address.

The road to freedom has been shown to the Polish people today, and they will travel this road to a free and independent Poland; no individual can stop them, even if he "loves" Poland as much as the Kaiser himself.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 9, 1918.

TO ARMS, POLISH YOUTH!

Surely every Pole interested in the affairs of our homeland knows that our army is fighting in France, gaining victories over our greatest enemy, the Prussian.

One news item of this kind that appeared in the American papers and was reprinted in the Polish press stated that our army, or rather one regiment of our army, had defeated the Germans, taking 213 prisoners.

Another item of interest to all Poles appeared on the front page of last Saturday's Daily News. It came from that paper's war correspondent in France. According to this item, a single company of Polish soldiers struck at the Germans and inflicted heavy losses, capturing 135 prisoners and twenty machine guns. In writing of the bravery of the soldiers of the Polish Army, the correspondent did not have words enough for sufficient praise. These news items are not yet very complete, and we expect that full details will arrive any day, which will make every Pole proud of the ability and bravery of our brethren.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 9, 1918.

Unfortunately, our army is still too small, compared to the armies of America, England, France, and Italy. This is not the fault of those who are already in it, but of those who could enlist but do not, for reasons unknown. It is true that our army is small, but such as it is, it is composed of true sons of Poland who, taking advantage of the unusual circumstances, enlisted in order to avenge the wrongs that have been committed upon us for many years.

That Polish Army consists of several tens of thousands of Polish young men who answered the call of their country and stand ready to give their lives for our ideals, our homeland. Unfortunately it consists of only a few tens, not hundreds of thousands, because many of our Polish young men, whose place is in the army and not here, are not answering our country's appeal, or heeding the whispers of the enemies of our homeland who call themselves Poles but are working to put Poland back at the mercy of its enemies, and have remained deaf to the pleading and begging of our sisters, mothers, fathers, and brothers in that poor war-torn homeland of ours, Poland.

It is to those Polish boys who perhaps have not yet understood their duty to

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 9, 1918.

Poland, or have been misled by Polish "bolsheviks" that this appeal is made. After all, you know that today, as never before, we have occasion to show how much we love our homeland and liberty. The eyes of the whole world are now upon us to determine if what we have always proclaimed is true. Today, the whole world must be convinced that we deserve freedom and the restoration of independence to Poland. Let us show, not by words but by deeds, that we are ready to prove that we are a nation which loves freedom above all else, and will sacrifice everything to retrieve our homeland from the hands of its oppressors.

To arms, then, Polish youth! Let not even one among us, capable of carrying arms, stay peacefully at home while our brethren give their blood in our mutual cause. Let it not be that people of other nationalities should call us "slackers," and let not our countrymen call us cowards.

At the present time, the American military commissions are moving foreigners from the fifth to the first class, and drafting them into the American Army. The heads

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of these commissions are also working as hard as they can in the legislature to deport those foreigners who do not want to serve in the army. This is only the beginning of what awaits those who are trying to evade the draft. However, we believe that, in the face of this, the Polish spirit will awaken within us, and Polish boys will not permit this last measure to be applied to them. We are certain that, before it comes to that, our youth will have enlisted in the Polish Army as volunteers, while the authorities will take note of the fact that, among the Poles, there are more to be moved from the fifth class to the first, for they will all be in the Polish Army, thus bringing honor to American Polonia, and at the same time becoming heroes who, recognizing their duty to their homeland, have enlisted in the Polish Army as volunteers. Instead of being "slackers" who are taken into the army under compulsion, be volunteers to the Polish Army, and stand in defense of our silver-feathered eagle, and in defense of the rights of the whole world. .Be real sons of Poland!

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RESOLUTIONS OF POLES IN CHICAGO

The time is getting closer when the Polish armies will once again cover themselves with the glory of the Polish name.

In the footsteps of our famous knightly ancestors, will go, before long, our armed bodies of soldiers under their own standards into combat with the foe of not only Poland, but the entire civilization.

On the eve of that great moment in history, and on the first anniversary of that memorable decree, dear to the heart of every true Pole, of the President of the French Republic, Poincare, on June 4th, 1917, calling to life the autonomous Polish army in France. We Polish Americans, gathered in a crowd numbering 50,000 at the foot of the Kosciuszko monument, in Humboldt Park, at Chicago, Illinois, moved to the depths of our hearts and loyal to the tradition of our valorous forefathers, vow to strain all our power, means and property, so that the Polish army in France would be able to fulfill honorably the hopes placed in

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them by our entire nation.

To the heroic Republic of France and her undefeated army we render into the hands of their official representative and worthy guardian of the recruiting Polish army in the United States, the right honorable Colonel James Martin, expressions of honor, tribute, admiration and warmth, flowing wishes of endurance and victory.

Standing undivided under the Star Spangled Banner, that sublime symbol of the highest human ideals, we send President Woodrow Wilson, that fearless champion of human liberty and rights of mankind, expressions of deepest tribute and assurance that in order to realize his lofty watchwords, enlightening the darkness of the present day, he may have at his disposal our life and name.

Acknowledging the work of the National Department as the leading institution of our Polish immigration in America, we turn to them with an earnest appeal to deepen to the fullest extent their efforts in the work of uniting and freeing all Polish lands together with the coast and

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Gdansk (Danzig), our port.

To those brothers of ours who already have attained that good fortune, to stand under the standard of the White Eagle in France, we send from the depths of our hearts these wishes:

Go forward to battle with pride in your heart, because to you not death and defeat, but victory and life is written! We are with you as long as there is life!

Long live the Republic of the United States and its great President, Woodrow Wilson.

Long live the heroic Republic of France and its fearless army.

Long live the Allies.

Long live Poland and its army, hurrying into battle!

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1918.

ADDRESS OF REVEREND C. SZFUCZKO AT HUMBOLDT PARK MANIFESTATION

Of all the heroes who have spread the fame of Poland throughout the world, none is loved so much by the Polish people as Thaddeus Kosciuszko. The hero of Dubienko, Raclawice, and Maciejowice typifies, as does no one else, all of the best qualities of a soldier, citizen, and statesman.....Poland did not have many sons who loved her as Kosciuszko did. He served during one of the saddest periods of Polish history, forced to look upon the partitioning of the country, upon the internal quarrels and the futile efforts, all of which pained and saddened him. Called upon to lead the insurrection, he proved his love for Poland by word and action. He proved it on the field of battle, showing a contempt for death. He fought, never fearing the superior forces of the enemy; even when he was seriously wounded in the battle of Maciejowice, he continued to give orders. His spirit continually lives with us, and the Polish Falcons have made him their patron. The Poles justly surround his memory with love and honor, seeing in him an ideal. He did not wear royal robes, he did not live in luxury; instead, he lived the life of a

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soldier and in his life we see the height of national aspiration. Let us fill ourselves with his spirit; the finest expression of patriotism, he exemplified every virtue. Those who emulate him will grow to be heroes who are ready at every moment to shed their blood and to give their lives at our dearest and most sacred altar, our motherland.

If we ever needed heroes, we need them today. During the present difficult times, Poland is receiving blow after blow, and Poland's rivers run with tears and blood. Give Poland more heroes like Kosciuszko and thrones will fall. Let there be more of those who are taking up arms against the enemy and we will soon be free. Besides the heroes fighting upon the field of battle, we have other heroes also. Skarga, Kollataj, Sienkiewicz, Sapieha, Paderewski --these never took up arms, but they too are heroes. And so, we too can find heroes among ourselves where we least expect them, among our own working people, where, hidden beneath workers' blouses, beat brave hearts, while in veins strained by heavy labor flows the blood of heroes. Every worker is a

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hero who has a strong will, an indomitable spirit, who knows his duty and who instils in his children a love for their motherland. He is defending Polish principles, he is raising high the banner of liberty and freedom, he is fighting the enemies of Poland--this is a real hero before whom heads should be bowed. To the extent of his means he offers his money, and he keeps in close touch with Polish matters. Today, class differences have disappeared; today, one spirit motivates everyone, there is but one aim: to re-establish a free, united, and independent Poland. Today, no one asks whether that Poland is a cottage or a manor; all hands are working, those with the hammer, the plow, and the pen, and the soft, gloved hands too. Never before have all the elements of Polish society co-operated as they are doing today. The bright day of freedom will soon dawn, and darkness and ill will will disappear. The Polish nation will not be lost, for a nation fighting for its freedom cannot lose. Other countries have seen that our nation still lives, for there is a spirit within us that the Prussians cannot break, upon which the blows of our enemies fall harmlessly, and that spirit is upheld by our

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faith in victory. The great truth for which we are fighting, the faith that sooner or later victory will be ours, is as strong as Christianity itself. Polish eagles will fly to Warsaw, and with them, our faith. The time will come when Poland will wring the neck of the Prussian hydra.

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III H (Lithuanian)

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 28, 1918.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT
POLISH-LITHUANIAN MEETING

We, the Poles and Lithuanians living in Chicago, gathered here on the 26th day of May, 1918 at a great meeting in Pulaski Hall for the purpose of discussing the political future of our nations, have come to the conclusion, after the present state of affairs had been clearly stated and after careful consideration, that, no matter how good the intentions may be, the efforts of our national leaders in seeking the separate independence of each country even at the hands of the Germans could be ~~ruined~~ to both countries.

Through this resolution, we appeal to everyone, both in this country as well as in the homeland, who belongs to the nations that composed the republic of Poland before its partition, namely, the Poles, Lithuanians, and Ruthenians, that, standing beside the United States and the Allies, they co-operate in helping the republic of Poland regain its independence, its boundaries to include all the territories that it held before the partitions, with the understanding that the

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government of the new-born republic will be a democratic, a peoples' government, with unlimited tolerance for the needs and desires of individual peoples even to the extent of autonomy. A strict union must be maintained, however, for protection against the possible aggression of neighboring enemies.

Taking advantage of so numerous a gathering, we take this occasion to express our loyalty to the United States and our gratitude to its great president, Woodrow Wilson, for his sincere, humanitarian efforts to tear the weaker nations from the grasp of the powerful, aggressive invaders.

All hail the United States!

All hail the great-hearted Nation!

Long live the United States!

May the nations of the Poles, the Lithuanians, and the Ruthenians arise free and independent, bound together by brotherly ties and united, to the dread of

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their enemies!

S. J. Rokosz,
A. Mazylewski,
S. Zukowski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 24, 1918.

RECEPTION FOR POLISH MILITARY COMMISSION

FROM FRANCE HELD IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Yesterday can easily be said to have been one of the greatest days ever celebrated in South Chicago. The parade staged on this occasion was, in the words of Americans, one of the greatest, one of the most magnificent parades ever witnessed here. Americans were impressed not only with the parade but with the patriotism of the Poles of South Chicago, who showed yesterday that the cause of their homeland is a cause that is sacred to them, and that the Polish Army now being formed is a necessity if Poland is to be freed from its persecutors, the Germans. It seems that the general public is coming to understand more and more that without a Polish Army there is no future for Poland, because the Polish Army is the only means by which we can be assured of a free, united, and independent Poland with an outlet to the sea. Only our own army can win freedom for us, for if the Allies see that our intentions are good, they will see to it that Poland will be given all the territories that rightfully belong within its boundaries. But we, for our part, must show the Allies

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that we are personally concerned and that this is our sole aim, our sole desire. In order to prove that this is so, we must create the strongest possible army, so that our allies will be convinced that we are serious and that there are no sacrifices we are not willing to make for our beloved Poland. In line with this spirit, let there be no one among us who is unwilling to enlist in the Polish Army. Let everyone who can bear arms enlist as a volunteer, for it is a free and autonomous army. Let there be none who, seeing the present need of our country, will wait until he is taken by force. We Poles ought not to be drafted; we should all go as volunteers, for it is our duty to our homeland. The eyes of the whole world are upon us; we are the heroes of the present hour; let us strengthen in their thoughts these convictions; let the world be convinced of our great love of our country and of freedom, and our willingness to sacrifice to attain our goal. Let the world learn that what history says of our forefathers can be said about us, also.

Major J. Kozlowski, chief of the Polish Military Commission in France, and Captain Kleczkowski did not come to America to place themselves on exhibit or

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I G to play at oratory. They are tried soldiers who have already earned
IV glory in the French army. They are Poles who, upon learning that a
Polish Army was being created in France, enlisted in it in order that
they might give it the benefit of their experience. They have families, but
they sacrificed everything for the sacred cause, leaving behind their wives
and children in order to tell us what is happening in France and that the
matter of forming a Polish Army can brook no delay. It is they who are appeal-
ing to you, to your consciences, pointing out that the duty of every Pole is
to join the ranks of the Polish Army and fight for the freedom of Poland. It
is the duty of those who cannot bear arms to support that army financially.

Let our discords come to an end, let there be no more division among us. To-
day, because of our mutual aim and duty, without regard to our personal con-
victions, we should work together. Let our motto be, "For Poland!" And if
we work together with this one thought in mind, there is no doubt that we will
win back our homeland, and that Poland of the people and for the people will
again be great and free and united.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 24, 1918.

Parade Formation

The parade began to form in Russell Square at St. Michael Archangel Church. The marshal of the parade was F. X. Rydzewski. Various organizational representatives and societies began to arrive at about noon. It should be added here that many societies and organizations from outside of South Chicago participated. All factories closed at two o'clock in the afternoon because of the celebration, paying their employees for the full day. Moreover, nearly all of the American places of business and the public schools were closed. It is doubtful whether anyone stayed at home, for great throngs of people participating in the parade filled the streets. Factories sent their bands, and children of the upper and lower grades of the public schools marched in the parade with their teachers and with the American Businessmen's Association.

When everyone who was to participate in the parade had arrived, it was formed in the following order: At the head rode F. X. Rydzewski, grand marshal of

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the parade, on horseback, followed by a company of thirty mounted policemen. Behind them marched the marshal's adjutants, the honorary marshals, Aldermen Woodhill and Furman, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band, and the Citizens' Committees from South Bend, Michigan City, Pullman, East Chicago, and Kensington. Following, came Mrs. K. Obarski, honorary vice-president of the Polish National Alliance, the Reverend Sudzinski, vicar of Immaculate Conception Parish, the Camp Kosciusko Polish Army Military Band from Niagara-on-the-Lake, led by their Conductor, Wasilewski, and Lieutenant Sulewski, and the automobile bearing the members of the Polish Military Commission. In the automobile were Major Kozlowski, Captain Kleczewski, the Reverend Kowalewski, A. Bloch, president of the Central Citizens' Committee, and Polish Army Inspector [John] Przyprawa. Following these came the volunteers to the Polish Army from South Chicago, with the organizers and recruiting officers and recruiting sergeants from local and outside stations, the Illinois National Guard, the Falcon men's and women's societies, the Polish and American Red Cross, the American Businessmen's Association, including a great number

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I G of prominent local businessmen, the children from the public schools,
IV followed by a division of civil and military Polish societies and
a division consisting of societies from St. Michaels' and St. Mary
Magdalene Parishes, and many others. Bringing up the rear were special auto-
mobiles carrying floats representing Poland in chains...., Poland arising....,
Columbia...., and others. About 160 private automobiles completed the parade.

Seven bands participated in the parade, but none surpassed the Camp Kosciusko
Band, not even the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band, although its
members are all good musicians and have good instruments.

After being formed properly, the parade started at about three thirty in the
afternoon, moving toward Bessemer Park down 83rd Street to Marquette, to 87th,
to Commercial, to 91st, to Baltimore Avenue, to Exchange, to South Chicago
Avenue. At this point the parade stopped in front of the Federal Building, where
the Polish flag waved beneath the American flag, and the Polish Army

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Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner". The procession then proceeded down South Chicago Avenue back to 91st Street, to Exchange, to 90th, thence to Bessmer Park. It was necessary to wait a full hour after the first divisions had arrived at the park for all the societies participating to enter. The actual length of the parade was more than twenty city blocks. One of the most pleasurable effects for those participating was the fact that on all of the streets thorough which the parade passed, not only all of the stores and office buildings, but nearly every private home was decorated from foundation to rooftop. It should also be mentioned here that the participating women's groups of the Polish National Alliance presented a very good appearance, as did the Helen Paderewski Red Cross Society, and the Red Cross Ambulance containing Mrs. Zajac and Mrs. J. Sadowski.

Exercises at Bessemer Park

After everybody had arrived at the park, the Polish Military Band played the American, French, and Polish national anthems.

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An address was then delivered by the Reverend Francis Wojtalewicz, pastor of Immaculate Conception Parish of South Chicago, which was often interrupted with great bursts of applause. The second address was made by A. Bloch, president of the Citizens' Committee of Center 42 and chairman of the days' proceedings. It must be admitted that Bloch spoke very well, and it could readily be seen that he was a true Polish patriot.

The next number was a choral presentation by the united parish choirs and the Dembinski Chorus, singing "The Star-Spangled Banner".

The Reverend E. Kowalewski followed with an address. It is unfortunate that we cannot give this address in full, for it was a splendid one, each word carrying national significance. If those who were not present to hear it could read this address, it would awaken the Polish spirit in many a heretofore cold heart. The able priest urged everyone to co-operation, to use our united strength in the rebuilding of Poland, placing the greatest emphasis

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upon the necessity for all able-bodied men to enlist in the Polish Army as volunteers.....

Following the address, the mixed choirs, under the direction of K. Kowalski, organist of St. Michaels' Church, sang "Oath of Allegiance," after which followed an address by Alderman Woodhill. He spoke in English, and it is a pity that there were perhaps many people in the audience who did not understand him. He spoke very well, however, giving the Poles credit for their work and their patriotism. He could not find words enough for praise of the merits of the Poles. Only a good American patriot would speak thus.

The next speaker was chief of the Polish Military Commission, Major Kozlowski. At the sight of this distinguished guest and able soldier, whose chest was decorated with a great many medals for bravery, everyone arose to his feet and cheered for him, for the Polish Army, and for the Military Commission. Major Kozlowski is evidently studying the English language and is making great

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progress, for he spoke first to the American representatives and guests, thanking them for their support of the Polish cause and for their participation in this demonstration. He assured them of the loyalty of the Poles to America and to the Allies, after which he raised a cheer for the United States and its great President, Wilson, the friend of the Poles. The audience repeated his cheer three times. Major Kozlowski then spoke in Polish, with typical military conciseness, stressing one point in particular, namely, the need for the largest possible Polish Army. His reason for coming to America was to do all in his power personally to accomplish this, in the belief that American Polonia would support him in this as becomes good Poles. He concluded his address with a cheer for the United States, for France, for Poland, and for the Polish Army.

Captain Kleczkowski, also of the Polish Military Commission, was the next speaker. It was enough to take one look at Captain Kleczkowski to see that here was a real soldier and able Pole such as is rarely found. He said that

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I G the main task and purpose of the Commission is to convince American
IV Polonia of the need for a Polish Army and the purpose for which it
is being created. He said also that, as a soldier, he may not say
how large that army is at present, for that is a military secret, but, he
added, that army must be of considerable size, since its numbers are kept
secret so that the enemy will not know the extent of Polish strength. He also
said that the Polish Army consists of infantry, cavalry, an artillery division
which has amazed the French officers, an air corps, and an engineers' corps,
or "sappers". These sappers, Kleczkowski added, have been assigned by the
French high command to train American soldiers. He placed the greatest em-
phasis upon the fact that the Poles ought not to wait for better terms, but,
seeing the present crisis, ought to volunteer now, in order to make the Polish
Army as large as possible. "Would any of you," said Captain Kleczkowski, "be-
ing on the bank of a river in which your mother was drowning, permit her to
drown? Or would you throw yourself to her rescue without hesitation? Such
is now the case with our homeland. This is no time to dicker for terms. We

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 24, 1918.

I G must all throw ourselves to the rescue of our beloved Poland by volun-
IV teering for the Polish Army." The applause at the conclusion of this
address seemed endless.

The final speaker was J. Przyprawa, inspector for the Polish Army. The audi-
ence then sang "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland). During Kleczkowski's
address, Major Kozlowski shook hands with each of the thirty volunteers present
and with the ladies of the Red Cross.

On the platform were representatives of the local and outside Citizens'
Committees, citizens of South Chicago, and the Reverend Wojtalewicz, B. K.
Szudzinski, Osadnik, of Laporte, Indiana, Gadalz, and E. Kowalewski. We failed
to see the local pastors, Reverends Lange and Walczak, however.

The Polish Army Bank was greeted everywhere with great enthusiasm, both on
its way to South Chicago and on its way back. American listeners could not

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 24, 1918.

find words enough to praise these boys, who drew crowds into their car from all the other cars in the train with their playing. The stations were also thronged with people who wanted to hear our boys play.

Translators note: Comment on neglect of the local Citizens' Committee to provide refreshment for the bands has been omitted in translation.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 23, 1918.

**POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE GIVES BANQUET FOR
POLISH ARMY MILITARY BAND**

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, a banquet was held at the Wawell Restaurant for the Polish Army Military Band from Camp Kosciusko at Niagara-on-the-Lake. The banquet was under the sponsorship of the Polish National Alliance.

Our capable musicians, with Wasilewski, their conductor, and Lieutenant Sulewski, sat down to well-laden tables. The Polish National Alliance was represented by Casimir Zychlinski, president, J. Magdziarz, treasurer, and Mrs. M. Milewski, J. Singer, and W. Pijanowski, directors. W. Grabowski represented Dziennik Zwiaskowy. Just as the banquet was about to begin, Major Joseph Kozlowski, chief of the Polish Military Commission in France, accompanied by W. Rozanski, organizer for Recruiting Center II, arrived at the restaurant. Major Kozlowski was greeted with a storm of applause. After greeting Zychlinski, he was introduced to the officers and directors of the Polish National Alliance, the members of the military band, and the volunteers for the Polish Army who had just arrived from

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 23, 1918.

Omaha and Texas, and who were also present at the banquet.

The first after-dinner address was delivered by Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance. His words had the same effect upon the boys of the band as dew has on wilted plants, for when he had finished speaking, new confidence showed in their faces, and they were convinced that Chicago Polonia would take care of them as Polish volunteers deserved. Of this the Polish National Alliance gave the first evidence. Zychlinski assured the members of the band and Major Kozlowski that the Polish National Alliance, the aim of which it has always been to aid the Polish cause, will in the future, also, do everything in its power to help build up the Polish Army. He then placed two hundred dollars in the hands of Lieutenant Sulewski as a gift from the Polish National Alliance, to be used for the immediate needs of the Polish Army Band. At the sight of this, the boys arose and gave a cheer for the Polish National Alliance, and thanked Zychlinski for so generous a gift and for the wonderful reception they were accorded.

Zychlinski then said: "Remember, boys, that if you are ever in need, you can

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turn to the Polish National Alliance, and it will always help you."

Lieutenant Sulowski spoke on behalf of the band, thanking the Alliance and its president for so splendid a gift and reception. He recommended that the boys give three cheers for the Polish National Alliance.

The next address was delivered by Major Kozlowski, chief of the Polish Military Commission in France. Speaking in truly military fashion, he greeted the boys as comrades in arms, adding that in a short time his mission will be over and he will return to France. He expected, too, that shortly after his arrival there, he would be moved to the battle front with the Polish Army, to give the Germans proof that the Poles are fighting. He mentioned also that the boys should not complain if they do not get some of the things to eat to which they were accustomed at home, such as roast chicken, for example. He assured them, however, that the feed would be good, nutritious, and healthful, and that they would lack nothing that a soldier needs. Anyone who is acquainted with a soldier's life, continued the major, envies him; for a soldier's life is athletic

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 23, 1918.

and faithful, such as people paid good money for before the war.

Zychlinski then asked one of the recruits to volunteer a few words. One of the volunteers, Leon Pachowski, of San Antonio, Texas, arose. En route to the training camp with a number of other recruits, he had stopped at Recruiting Center XI. He spoke very well, urging those present to agitate for more recruits to fight the Germans. He added that he would not forget what he had seen; namely, how the Polish National Alliance received the military band and how Chicago Polonia in general aids the volunteers to the Polish Army.

In conclusion, Zychlinski arose to say that he must leave the hall to attend a meeting of the Polish National Department. He said that he hoped something would be done at this meeting about uniforms for the Polish Army Band. When the boys heard this, they arose and cheered again, for the question of uniforms is one of their most pressing problems. Their enthusiasm was such that when they played "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland is not yet lost) and the "Alliance March," it seemed as if the walls of the restaurant must burst. One cannot

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 23, 1918.

help mentioning on every occasion that these boys play uncommonly well. On all sides one hears: "My, but they play! You can feel immediately that it is a military band." And we feel that they will play still better when they are dressed in new Polish uniforms and when they have better instruments.

the band played later in front of the Polish Women's Alliance building, W. Helzer, president of a real-estate association, gave the boys ten dollars for cigarettes.

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Bziennik Zwiaskowy, May 15, 1918.

THE NECESSITY FOR HOLDING A COUNCIL (SEJM)

(Editorial)

Two weeks ago the [Polish] National Department notified the Polish committees in the United States that among the Polish-American organizations there had arisen a plan to call a general council in order that, with the participation of the largest possible Polish representation, all of the more important Polish questions of the day could be discussed. Just when this council will be called, where and in what form, will depend upon agreement between the organizations. In the same way, a program has not been developed, although certain basic points have been touched upon. Moreover, there has been no formulation of basic rules which would give everyone participating in such a council equal rights, and insure the largest possible representation.

Up to this time only the plan exists which, perhaps, is just beginning to take shape in one or two instances. It will be a long time before it can crystallize

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into its proper form. In the meantime, some people are growing impatient, while others are expressing themselves on the plan with more or less approval.

The Polish press, in general, has already taken up the plan for a council. The predominating journalistic opinion is that such a council is a necessity, except that one paper would like to see it "red" (socialistic), another papist, a third nationalistic--in short, partisanship is rampant, for it sees a perfect field [for spreading its propaganda] in the calling of such a council.

As to us, we have tried not to express any opinion in this matter, preferring to give others a chance to speak first. And today we withhold our remarks on all of the commitments in this matter for another time. For ourselves, we merely say that we consider such a council not only necessary but imperative. The Polish army questions, the [Polish] National Tax, the May contributions, and dozens of other lesser tasks preoccupy the sincere, patriotic Polish element here. It is only right that this element, through its representatives,

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should decide on many questions on which for certain reasons the National Department itself cannot decide. It is also necessary that this element, through its special delegates, express itself on the work of the National Department up to the present, and its work in the future, and at the same time, be informed of many things of which it knows nothing today. Not everything appears in the papers, and in many cases, matters are deliberately withheld from the press. Some of the strongest rumors are circulating among the people, sometimes monstrous suspicions; the public in general may only conjecture, often arriving at most contradictory conclusions.

It is high time, then, to remove the difficulties which, no matter in what form they appear, only harm the Polish cause. It is time to pick up the bushel basket under which many an act is hiding which needs as much air as possible, the greatest possible publicity, the widest possible scope. Only a council can do this, and for this reason we regard the council as imperative.

But in addition to our own Polish questions, there are other matters, general

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Slavic matters in which we Poles, especially here in America, ought to be the first to voice our opinions. After all, it is in America today that the strongest watchwords, carrying rebirth to crumbling Europe, originate. After all, it is on America today that all eyes are turned, both in a general sense, that is, concerning all nations and peoples, and in a particular sense, as in the case of our own nation.

This is not enough. The eyes of the whole Slavic race in Europe are now upon the Slavs in America. And certainly, of the Slavs in America, we Poles are the most powerful group in influence, in significance, and in numbers. Our voice then, if it is a collective voice, the voice of a Polish council, for example, will re-echo in all of the Slavic countries of Europe.

In all of the Slavic nations, especially in those which border upon each other, the idea of a Slavic Federation has been growing for a great many years, and at present it shows signs of ripening. Under the strict discipline imposed by

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the war and the Teutonic mailed fist, this idea has continued--though timidly--to live in the hearts and minds of the Slavic leaders and representatives of the most politically enlightened classes. Let then the expression of a Polish council fan this spark into a flame that will envelop all of the Slavic lands and peoples. Let us contribute to the winning of this war by organizing all of the Slavic nations into one block against the Teutonic onslaught, awakening thereby the faith of all of the Slavs in us and assuring mutual aid. Let us make a great gesture at least once, let us show our good intentions, let us show our political insight at least, although it is impossible to make that federation a reality in the immediate future. Let us at least give it a beginning; with one sincere and just appeal let us destroy the "Chinese Wall" that separates the Poles, Czechs, Ruthenians, and others. Let us remove the first obstacle--mutual indifference--and action will come later of itself. And although we may have to wait a long time, this federalization will take place, for a great and noble idea can never die; sooner or later it assumes its proper shape as a reality.

For these reasons, we are for the calling of a council.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 9, 1918.

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CONGRESS AND THE POLISH ARMY

(Editorial)

Thanks to Congressman [Adolph] Sabath, who has been most carefully guarding Slavic interests in Congress, especially Polish-Czech matters, last Monday afternoon the House of Representatives ratified a bill giving the soldiers of the Polish army in France, who on leaving were not citizens of the United States, the right to return to this country at the close of the war.

We have already touched upon the importance of this bill in a previous issue, but it is too important not to discuss it more broadly. It is a step toward the final unqualified and official recognition of the Polish Army as a separate ally, with all rights under international military laws, by the United States.

Primarily, the bill has covered--to use a military term--the Polish soldiers!

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 9, 1918.

IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish) retreat. There were and still are a great many men who did not enlist in the Polish Army simply because they were afraid that their return to the United States at the close of the war would be barred. It would be all right, they said and thought, for a soldier who came out of the war well and whole. Even as noncitizens, these men could return to America without any great trouble, even as immigrants. But who would take care of those who might be crippled and unable to work? It would still be all right if the Allies were completely victorious and Poland won complete independence. In such a case the Polish government would look after its defenders and liberators. But supposing the Allies should lose the war, or that Poland failed to obtain her objectives, what then? Return to the United States would be impossible, for the immigration laws do not permit entry of cripples into the country. There would be nothing left but to wander over ruined Europe begging alms.

Such was the reasoning of many who would willingly have served the Polish cause and given their lives for it on the battlefield, but having obligations

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IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish) for the future, they shuddered at the thought that, instead of a help, they might become a terrible burden on their own relatives or upon someone else, to say nothing of their own awful fate.

In the first phase of the organization of the Polish Army, we really had no answer to the above-mentioned arguments. In truth, we assured the people that efforts were being made to bring about the official recognition of the Polish Army, and we expressed complete faith in the victory of the Allies, but we could not give any guarantee as to the fate of the Polish soldier regardless of how the war might turn out. In addition, official recognition for the Polish Army was difficult to obtain, for who will recognize as a power an army that is just being organized? Then too, before the army could be officially recognized, Congress would have to take up matters connected with that recognition. It is no wonder, then, that we were helpless in the face of the above-mentioned arguments.

This matter was finally taken up in a practical way by Sabath, representative

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to Congress from a predominantly Czech-Polish district, and was successfully carried through in the House of Representatives. This measure, which safeguards the noncitizen Polish soldiers' return to the United States, without regard to whether he is returning healthy or crippled, immediately solves the whole problem. Now no one need have any fear as to his future even in case of disablement that would prevent him from working. In ratifying a bill providing for the return to America of every Polish soldier, Congress also takes upon itself the moral obligation to provide for those who may need help. Together with American Polonia, the American Public will see to it that ways and means are provided to make this aid complete and permanent.

The most important obstacle to organizing the Polish Army, then, has been removed. The return to this country is guaranteed. The fears, not of the enthusiasts, but of those who analyze the matter with pen in hand, have vanished. With this guaranteed re-entry, we have a much easier task of obtaining volunteers to the Polish Army.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 9, 1918.

But this is not all. Congress has already said "A"; it will be forced to say "B". We want the Polish Army to be officially recognized by the United States through Congress, by which the soldiers of that army will have equal rights and privileges with the soldiers of the regular army, and will be recognized by the international military convention. As a matter of fact, Congressman Sabath will shortly introduce a bill to this effect, and he has already gained the support of a number of Congressmen who sympathize with the Polish-Czech cause; however, on our own side, we must exert all our efforts to help Sabath to secure the passage of this bill in the House, and later in the Senate. Congressman Sabath may be most enthusiastically inclined toward our cause, he may use all the influence he commands, and yet, as it nears success, the measure may be defeated. For this reason it should have the full support of American Polonia. Our deciding elements should appeal to all of the Representatives and Senators so that the Polish Army, having already gained so much, will gain official sanction. In addition to the enormous political importance of such sanction, it will give far-reaching benefits to the Polish Army, for besides giving the Polish soldiers the same

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 9, 1918.

IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish) rights and privileges enjoyed by soldiers of the regular army, it will make it obligatory, not only for the Poles and France, to finance the Polish Army, but for the rest of the Allies, also, with the United States in first place. In such a case, even the insurance of the Polish soldiers will be relatively on the same basis as that of American soldiers. The Czechs see the necessity and are acting. Let us, too, act immediately.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 7, 1918.

MAY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR POLAND

The executive committee in charge of collecting May contributions for Poland consists of the following: Mrs. Harriet Smulski, president; the Reverend Casimir Gronkowski, treasurer; Edmund K. Jarecki, vice-president; Mrs. J. Smietanka, secretary; the Reverend Felix Feldeheim, chairman of the publicity committee.

For the duration of the campaign the offices of the committee will be located at 1161 Milwaukee Avenue; telephone: Monroe 2886.

All matters requiring immediate attention should be referred to the Executive Division of the National Department, 1309 North Ashland Avenue; telephone: Monroe 1257.

All monies collected during the course of the May campaign, the contributors of which are to be listed in the "Golden Lists," are to be sent by the

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reverend pastors to the Reverend Casimir Gronkowski, care of St. Adalbert's Rectory, 1650 West 17th Street; telephone: Canal 340.

Lists of contributors and campaign details which can take up a large amount of space, and also such news as must be published for information, should be sent to the main office at 1161 Milwaukee Avenue, care of the Reverend F. Feldheim. In cases of emergency, the Reverend Feldheim can be reached by telephone at Evanston 2944.

The main office has already received splendid pictures which will be given away as souvenirs, and has distributed them among parishes and organizations, so that everyone who contributes will receive one.

The campaign was begun by the working people in the Polish parish in Evanston. At their Sunday's meeting they gave \$532 as their first contribution in the May Campaign. It is a beautiful and praiseworthy beginning for working people. Imitate them, dear countrymen, in all Polish communities.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 7, 1918.

During the course of the month, we should remember, at every meeting, concert, reception, and so on, to agitate for the May Campaign and for the general [Polish] national tax, placing the money collected in the hands of the local pastor or treasurer of one of our larger organizations, who will send the money to Father Gronkowski.

Every organization will be given credit for the contributions it collects, but in each community a complete record must be kept in the parish office, so that a control can be kept over those who attempt to evade their national obligations or delay in making payment of money pledged by them.

Let us all get to work then, countrymen, and show other Polish settlements that the Poles in Chicago are unjustly accused of indolence. We ask you to accept the assurance that the Executive Committee for Chicago and vicinity will conscientiously see to it that not one penny will be lost and that all contributions will be properly receipted and recorded. Lists of contributors will be published in this column.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 2, 1918.

THE MAY CAMPAIGN OF THE "AMERICAN POLES FOR POLAND"

Yesterday evening, the final propaganda meeting and concert, given by Thaddeus Wronski and his orchestra, was held at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall. Those who attended Wronski's first concerts know that the program was a splendid one, so that we will not take up space here to describe it. It is sufficient to name a few of the numbers....to show that the hearts of the listeners must have been stirred.

Thaddeus Wronski deserves sincere thanks for everything he has done and for his carefully trained orchestra. Anyone who did not know might have supposed that this orchestra had been playing under Wronski's direction for years, for its music is such as we rarely have heard in the United States, or even in Europe. In a word, it is an orchestra that one could listen to every day, and always be satisfied and always be stirred in heart and soul, for it reminds some of us of our beloved homeland and awakens in others, who have never been in Poland, a desire to become acquainted with it.

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Wronski's address, spoken to the accompaniment of the orchestra,

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which played Moniuszko's "Lec Glosie Po Rosie" (Fly, My Voice, on the Dew), had a tremendous effect upon the audience. Tears were

to be seen in more than one person's eyes and more than one noble heart found itself in Poland in thought, where old villages and cities have been destroyed, where beautiful meadows have been trampled, where ancient forests have been cut down by the Prussians as they spread their kultur. More than one listener was aroused, and vowed vengeance at the thought of the crimes committed by the Prussians on our mothers, sisters, and wives, of the mass hanging of our brothers, of the poisoning of the minds of Polish children.

Today the time for vengeance has come. A Polish army is being created, and that army needs men who have vowed vengeance upon the Germans. That army is being created to avenge the wrongs perpetrated upon the Polish nation, to stand in defense of our rights, and, by the force of arms, to demand a free and independent Poland. Everyone of us who cannot enlist in the army, however, for family reasons, has also a means by which to seek vengeance; he can donate

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to the May Foundation (Dar Majowy), in order to raise the largest possible sum of money for the aid of that army which will defend our rights, which will sacrifice its young life for us, for the

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cause.

Let us recall a few things that Wronski said: "Fly, O my voice, to Poland and say that the Polish element in America is creating an army that will protect your rights; say that the children in the schools here are praying for your victory, but do not say that there are individuals here who are doing underhand work; say only that everyone works for Poland."

It is no wonder that words such as those expressed by Wronski brought tears to many eyes, if only for the last statement, "but do not say that there are individuals here who are doing underhand work; say only that everyone works for Poland". This is the way it should be; we cannot even admit to ourselves that there are such individuals; we ought to forget about them because they are individuals who have been misled by a few to whom German marks are dearer than

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their homeland. "forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Let us forget all personal convictions or differences and work together toward one goal. Let us fulfill our duty to our homeland; that is, let us enlist in the Polish Army; let us support it by contributing as much as possible to the Third of May Foundation for our soldiers who, already on the battle front fighting for their freedom and ours, need our help. There should be no Polish man or woman whose name does not appear on the "Golden List". The name of everyone, even of the poorest, provided he is of good will, can appear on this list, for a two-dollar contribution is sufficient. After the war is over, the list will be taken to the Wawel [in Krakow] by Ignace Paderewski and deposited there among the ancient and important national treasures.

The stamps which will be attached to a document that will be given to all contributors have been shown on the movie screens. The denominations of these stamps are from two to a hundred dollars, and they are of different colors.

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Besides these, each contributor will receive a picture of St. Mary of Czestochowo leading the Polish Army of America to battle.

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Let there be not one Polish man or woman whose name is not entered on the "Golden List". It is our sacred duty to support the Polish Army, to be concerned for the safety of the Polish soldier, to see that in case of sickness or wounds he will receive proper care, and to make sure that he will lack nothing. Let our motto be, "One for all and all for one". Remember the Third of May Foundation.

Mrs. A. Zebrowski-Perlowski, well-known violinist, also participated in the concert, enchanting everyone with her beautiful music, for which she was applauded liberally.

W. Rozycki, organizer for Center II, spoke in behalf of the Polish Army.

We must touch upon one very unpleasant subject; namely, that there were a

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 2, 1918.

great many empty seats in the hall. It certainly cannot be that the price of admission was too high or that anyone feared that a collection would be taken up. We can only suppose that patriotism in Chicago is lagging a little. With the Third of May approaching, the time for action is at hand. We must show that we are Poles, that the Polish Army means everything to us, and that at present everyone is planning on making the largest possible contribution to the Third of May Foundation.

So to work then, with the May Foundation in mind! Long may our free, united and independent Poland live, and long live the Third of May!

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Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

LET US PAY OUR NATIONAL TAX

(Editorial)

It is already well known that on the strength of a decision reached by the Convention of Polish priests held in Chicago, all Polish parishes in the United States are to tax their members for the benefit of the great funds necessary today for Polish national matters. Today, when the existence of a free and independent Polish nation has been unanimously agreed upon by all the warring nations, when even the Germans agree to it, though according to Prussian norms, the time for gathering charitable contributions for Poland and her political needs has passed. Since everyone [the Poles] will benefit from a free and independent Poland both morally and materially, since furthermore, we have been recognized in principle as citizens of Poland without regard to whether or not we are citizens of the United States, is it not just and proper that as citizens, we pay to Poland as high a national tax as we can?

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

The idea of this tax was conceived by Paderewski. The Polish priests, after discussing the merits of such an action, not only agreed to the tax, but decided to assume the duties of collecting it over the length and breadth of America.

And the money is already flowing in. Not all of the parishes are as yet paying the tax, for the movement has only just begun, but as the secretary general of the Union of Polish Priests in America informs us, the tax is already being collected in more than three hundred parishes in the United States. The more active and more nationalistic parishes began collecting the tax in March, others did not start until April, still others will perhaps begin this work in May, and by the end of the year there will probably be not a single parish that will not be paying the national tax.

As we mentioned above, the national tax is a lifesaver to the Polish cause, and if it flows in regularly, if it takes in everyone, it can accomplish miracles and will aid more than anything else in the liberation of Poland. Remember that

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every war costs billions, not millions of dollars. We cannot collect billions, but we must collect millions of dollars in order to achieve, and to see with our own eyes, a free and independent Poland. However, millions cannot be collected by charitable contributions; we cannot get the money from others, for they have their own great needs, and by fighting for themselves they are at the same time aiding us.

Since we cannot look to anyone else, we must depend upon ourselves for strength, not only for military victory but to cover the costs incurred. Having created an army, we must give it care and see that the future of the Polish soldier and his family is safeguarded. In the agitation for the Polish cause in all of the capitals of the warring European nations, we must use all our efforts to bring it about that Poland will receive everything that belongs to her in the coming peace conference. We must conduct the most vigorous possible campaign in order to be victorious on all fronts; that is, nationally, politically, and economically. And since for every victory, as Napoleon once said, money, money, and yet more money is necessary, so our general victory needs money all

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

the more. In order to get it, this national tax was decided upon. It has already been paid by several of our large organizations but, since all of us will benefit from a free Poland, the tax had to be generalized so as to take in everybody and was thus levied on the parishes. Furthermore, since millions of dollars are needed for effective Polish action, a monthly tax on each person was decided upon, not a charitable tax of five cents per person, but twenty-five cents, which, compared to the Bohemian national tax of one dollar per person per month, is still very low.

Let us consider how much such a general national tax can bring in, counting only the parishes for the time being. Taking an average of six hundred families for each Polish parish in the United States, and counting only six hundred Polish parishes in this country, we would have three hundred and sixty thousand families paying the tax. The shortage resulting from the inability of many poor families to pay will be made up by those who pay more than twenty-five cents monthly. Since there are also a great many single people, we can figure easily on an income from the tax of about one hundred thousand dollars a month.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

In the course of a year, then, we will have over a million dollars from the above-mentioned source. This is not much, but it will be a considerable help, for with such a sum, more than one matter can be dealt with properly.

The tax must be paid unconditionally, however; care must be taken that every-one pays; we must watch over ourselves and over others. Let us do this and pay this national tax, for in it lies our guarantee of victory and the resurrection of a free and independent Poland.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 13, 1918.

FIGHT OR GIVE
Our Duties in May

(Editorial)

In two weeks, the [Polish] National Committee will begin a campaign which will continue throughout the month of May. The purpose of the campaign will be to recruit at least ten thousand new volunteers for the Polish Army in France and to raise at least a million dollars in cash. This is to be a single contribution of American Polonia, a sacrifice of life and goods on the altar of our motherland. Since the money contribution will amount to about twenty-five cents a person or one dollar for every family of four, and further, since the contribution of life and blood, calculated at ten thousand volunteers, is a minimum portion of the four hundred thousand Polish young men here who are not only physically fit but who are not burdened with family obligations, therefore this May contribution to the cause that is holiest to all of us is neither beyond our means nor our power to achieve.

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However, in order that American Polonia raise this million dollars and these ten thousand volunteers, it must comprehend perfectly its duties to Poland, to God, and to itself. We will review those duties in simple terms so that they will reach the farthest corners of the land, so that everyone can become acquainted with them, and so that no one will subsequently say that he did not know or that he did not understand.

These are our duties to God:

God created you a Pole. Remain so to death and do not go against his will by changing your nationality.

As for every little bug, God had a definite purpose and set out a definite course for its life; so God created you a Pole in order that you think of Poland, work for Poland, sacrifice your life and property for Poland, as does every honest American for his country, as does every Englishman, Frenchman, Belgian, and Italian. Such is the will of God, and if you attempt to evade it,

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you will die miserably, be spurned, spat upon, and forgotten.

It is by the will of God that you are here in America, that you would not die in vain in the chaos of the terrible war, but that by restoring your strength in America and saving up a little money, you might become, by virtue of this strength and money, the punishing hand of justice and aid in the destruction of an enemy against whom the entire civilized world is struggling. God has destined you for this in guiding your steps to America. Fulfill his will.

You will fulfill it best by enlisting in the Polish Army in France, and if this is not possible, by giving money for the Polish cause according to your means. In this way, you will do your duty to yourself and to your motherland.

What are our duties to ourselves and to our motherland? You must enlist in the Polish Army in France or give according to your means in order that:

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1. We may convince the whole world, which will decide our future, that Poland is fighting.
2. We make the Polish Army as large as possible, for its political as well as military significance depends upon this.
3. We win our freedom, not through political charity but by our own efforts and our own blood.
4. Poland, with this to stand on, may not only demand, but receive all of the land that belongs within her boundaries by her national, historical, and geographical rights.
5. By regaining a free, independent, and united Poland with an outlet to the sea, we can take away from our enemies the great wealth of natural resources of Poland which, for a hundred years, the occupying conquerors have been exploiting.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 13, 1918.

6. We can cease, once and for all, to be wanderers of the world, slaves of conquerors, and become free and independent citizens, enriching ourselves, not others, with the fruits of our own labor as well as with the resources drawn from Polish soil.
7. Our children may have a better life and that they may have the respect of others.
8. Our name may be blessed not damned by our children and our posterity.
9. We may revenge ourselves upon our enemy of a thousand years for his wrongs and for his terrible torture of our children, our brothers, fathers, and mothers during the years of this war.
10. We may wash away the shame of slavery weighing us down and inherited by us.

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11. We may fulfill the will of our forefathers who died on the field of battle, and that we may fulfill the duties bequeathed to us by millions of our oppressed ancestors.

12. Poland, becoming an independent nation, may achieve not only her own better future, but may become a bulwark of democracy and the rights of man in the spirit of the motto for which our forefathers died, going to battle under banners inscribed with the words: "For your freedom and ours!"

Such are the reasons why, during the month of May, we must do everything we can to supply at least ten thousand new recruits for the Polish Army in France and to raise at least a million dollars for the Polish cause. These are our great and holy obligations. Remembering them, let us prepare today for that May Campaign, that in all of the Polish communities in the United States, the motto: "Fight, or give" reminds everyone of his duty.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1918.

AN APPEAL TO THE POLES OF AMERICA

Countrymen!

The month of May is approaching, and with it, our great national holiday, the Third of May. This year, the year of the rebirth, the resurrection from ashes of our homeland, Poland, in the year of the formation of a great, autonomous Polish Army which will fight for the freedom and equality of nations at the Allies' side, we ought to observe this month with especially great deeds for our Poland.

With the consent of the [Polish] National Committee of America and the [Polish] National Committee in Paris, a special committee of three, consisting of the wife of our tireless leader of the Polish nation, Mrs. Helen Paderewski, John F. Smulski, and Thaddeus Wronski.

This committee's task is to conduct a campaign under the motto: "American Poles for Poland on the Third of May." The purpose of the campaign is to

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IV raise a million-dollar fund for safeguarding the Polish soldiers, to equip a Polish hospital for them, and for various other national needs related to the Polish cause.

With intentions of conducting this campaign throughout the United States, the executive committee has divided the country into circuits. Every circuit, in proportion to its number of Polish communities, will receive so-called "Golden Lists", into which it will place, throughout the month of May, the signatures of all contributors who give two dollars or more to the abovementioned fund. After the war, these "Golden Lists", signed by the local pastor and Citizens' Committee, will be turned over to our official representative, the great master, Ignace Paderewski, as proof of the patriotism and generosity of American Polonia.

Everyone who contributes at least two dollars will receive as a souvenir, a beautiful picture painted by the famous Polish artist, Ladislaus Benda, showing the Holy Virgin of Czestochowa uniting under her cloak all of our Polish provinces, and blessing the Polish Army as it goes to battle against

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IV the Germans. The name of the contributor who receives the souvenir will be written at the bottom of each picture, and a receipt for the money will be given, signed by the Citizens' Committee. In addition to the picture, each contributor will receive a button inscribed with the motto: "American Poles for Poland on the Third of May."

The successful conduct of this patriotic campaign in May will demand great preparation of ground and much agitation, and it cannot succeed without the aid of all Polish elements in America.

With the purpose, then, of preparing the ground for this activity, a few of our special messengers are leaving in the course of the next few days for a tour of the Polish communities in America. Their task will be to explain the whole campaign under the motto: "American Poles for Poland", and the aims and plans of our executive committee. A detailed itinerary of these agitators, showing when and where each one will arrive, will be published in the Polish papers.

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IV In addition to this, a special weekly, entitled "Third of May", will appear on March 19; it will keep American Polonia informed on the plans and the progress being made in this matter.

The address of the Executive Committee for the "American Poles for Poland Campaign" is: 12-14 West 37th Street, New York City. The headquarters will supply any desired information promptly and accurately, and the Polish press of America, useful as always on occasions such as this, will undoubtedly agree to publish our communications, so that they will appear in the columns of all our Polish daily and weekly newspapers.

To action then, countrymen! Let us show that we understand the task and duties of every good Pole and that we can, by united action, raise a fund this May amounting not to one, but two million dollars for our Polish Army and the Polish cause.

Let us make the month of May of this year a real Polish, patriotic month.

The Executive Committee: Helen Paderewski, John F. Smulski, Thaddeus Wronski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 19, 1918.

**PATRIOTIC FAREWELL TO VOLUNTEERS TO THE POLISH ARMY
IN ST. HEDWIG'S PARISH**

Yesterday at about nine o'clock in the morning, several score of volunteers to the Polish army from all parts of Chicago gathered at the recruiting center at Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Street, preparatory to leaving for the Kosciusko Training Camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada. Punctually at nine-thirty A. Wolski, the chief recruiting officer, gave the order to begin the procession to St. Hedwig Church. The procession was led by the Citizens' Committee member, Edward Misiewicz, the Polish Army organizer W. Rozycki, J. Jankowski, and Ignace Wroblewski, secretary general of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. They were followed by the Polish Army Band, in uniforms of the Polish Army and conducted by F. Erzycki. Then came A. Wolski, recruiting officer for Center II, and the recruiting sergeants: M. Szubert, S. Balinski, S. Wlosinski, and A. Miller, followed by the Polish and American flags carried by two Polish soldiers on furlough in Chicago. The volunteers, numbering eight, brought up the rear. On leaving the recruiting headquarters, the procession moved down Augusta Street to Noble Street, down Noble Street,

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to Blackhawk, down Blackhawk Street to Dickson, down Dickson Street to Wabansia Avenue, down Wabansia to Wood Street, down Wood Street to Cortland, down Cortland Street to Robey Street, where they were joined by the Citizens' Committee of St. Hedwig Parish, consisting of T. Jablonski, John Sakwinski, Ignace Wroblewski, M. Adamczyk, F. Poklacki, Joseph Janusz, Florian Polasik, Albert Orlof, Anthony Zielinski, M. Jurewicz, Stanislaus Pruszynski, S. Iwanski, Joseph Jilka, Andrew Mikrut, Francis Kordecki, F. Perzuczek, druggist Hellmuth, and several others.

After joining the Citizens' Committee, the procession moved down Robey Street to Webster Avenue, and down Webster Avenue to St. Hedwig Church, where hundreds of people awaited them.

The church was filled to capacity. Solemn High Mass was said by Reverend John Obyrtacz, pastor of St. Hedwig Parish, assisted by Reverend Paul Sobczak as deacon and Reverend Theophilus Szybkowicz as subdeacon. The master of ceremonies was Reverend Stephen Kowalski, who will celebrate the first Mass on Easter Sunday. In the sanctuary we noticed also Reverends B. Cieslak and

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 19, 1918.

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I K Edward Stefanowicz. Reverend Francis Siara, local assistant, delivered
IV a very beautiful sermon for the benefit of the volunteers.

The Sermon

Reverend Francis Siara spoke to the volunteers as follows:

"Volunteers! Knights of Poland! You are going to fight for our homeland, you are going to fight for the freedom and independence of Poland, which our enemies, having torn it years ago into three parts, are now occupying. You have recognized your duty, you have understood that freedom for Poland must be won with our own strength, and you will win that freedom for our country because you are first communing with God, and victory always shines for those who begin their fights with belief in God. Our never-to-be-forgotten King John Sobieski first communed with God and then crushed the Turks and saved Christianity in Europe. So did Father Kordecki, who victoriously defended Jasna Gora and gave the final blow to the invading Swedes. And you,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 19, 1918.

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I K brave Polish volunteers, also begin with God; you will be victorious
IV and will undoubtedly place the standards of the White Eagle on Polish
soil. Hail to you, volunteers, who, understanding the importance of
this hour, are going to battle willingly and determinedly, leaving behind
your home and perhaps property, following where your homeland calls to
rescue her from complete annihilation. Hail to you, mothers and fathers of
volunteers; you can well be proud that your sons are going to avenge our
forefathers and free our beloved Poland from the chains of slavery."

Naturally, Father Siara's sermon cannot be given in its entirety; these are
only excerpts from it. It must be added, however, that his heartfelt words
drew tears from more than one eye.

During the services, the local parish choir, under the direction of E.
Wiedeman, the organist, sang Gounod's High Mass. Mrs. Turalski also sang
"O Salutaris" to the organ accompaniment of her father, E. Wiedeman, while
T. Orzada played the violin.

F. Nankin and T. J. Turanski, members of the "Polish Legion" in France

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On leaving St. Hedwig Church, the procession proceeded to the parish hall on Tyndale Street, where the Citizens' Committee had prepared a farewell banquet for the departing volunteers.

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Banquet in Parish Hall

The main table at the banquet was occupied by the following people: Reverend J. Obyrtacz, pastor of St. Hedwig Parish, the local Citizens' Committee, John Wedda and E. Misiewicz, members of the Central Citizens' Committee, Recruiting Officer A. Wolski, Polish Army organizers W. Rozycki and Krzywonos, Judge [E.] Jarecki, J. Jankowski, Alderman [Max] Adamowski, police lieutenant and president of Council 41, Polish National Alliance, Joseph Palczynski, Commissioner of the 15th Circuit, Polish National Alliance, A. Majewski, Mrs. E. Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, Miss E. Napieralski, secretary general of the Polish Women's Alliance, E. Wiedeman, P. F. Kowalewski, vice-president of Council 41, Polish National Alliance, County Commissioner Albert Nowak, John Nowicki, the well-known Polish banker, and John Konczyk, F. Kanka, and T. J. Gorski, members of St. Hedwig Parish. The other tables

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I K were occupied by the volunteers, their relatives, and members of the
IV band. Tables were waited on by the young women of St. Hedwig Parish,
who did their best to keep everyone satisfied.

Reverend Obyrtacz led the gathering in prayer before the dinner began. He was also the first after-dinner speaker. It would be difficult--well-nigh impossible--to give a word-for-word reproduction of the speech made by this able champion of the Polish cause, who, while being a priest, is at the same time a good Pole, sincerely given to Polish agitation and working toward the goal of every right-thinking Pole. Father Obyrtacz spoke as only a Polish priest can speak; bidding our brave soldiers farewell with a tear in his eye, he urged them into the fight against Germany for a free and independent Poland. "Do not forget", he said, "that you are Poles, that you are going to fight for a sacred cause, the cause of Poland. May God lead you to victory and to a free Poland." He apologized for not preparing for more than a hundred and fifty people at the banquet, although only a hundred people had been expected. "The next time we bid farewell to volunteers in St. Hedwig Parish," he said, "we will prepare a banquet for five hundred people. We

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 19, 1918.

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I K will always willingly see you off. Just join the army and tell us
IV that you are doing so and we will see that you are properly dispatched.
The Citizens' Committee," Father Obyrtacz continued, "which was organized
in St. Hedwig Parish only a few days ago, is working wholeheartedly for the
Polish Army, as anyone who was present at Sunday's mass meeting should know.
Hail to you, volunteers, for having seen your duty, for your desire to tear
Poland from the hands of its enemies."

Following Father Obyrtacz, Miss E. Napieralski, secretary general of the
Polish Women's Alliance, spoke in behalf of the Polish women. She urged them
to fight the Prussian hydra....to victory for the freedom of Poland....

A very patriotic address was next delivered by Reverend B. Cieslak. He said
among other things: "I am sorry that instead of in masses, we are going in
handfuls, that the spirit of our forefathers has not yet awakened within us.
The present moment calls for sacrifice and there should not be a single young
man who would fear to risk his life, for that is the only way by which we
can attain our goal, our free Poland.

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The concluding address was made by John J. Wedda, of the Central

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Citizens' Committee. He assured the volunteers that they would not be forgotten here and that all their future needs would be supplied.

A collection for the Polish Army, taken up after Wedda's speech, netted \$106.05.

After the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland), and after the volunteers were supplied with cigarettes and other needs, the women pinned flowers on the soldiers' lapels. After leaving the hall the procession formed again, with the Citizens' Committee and the band at its head, and marched to the street car at Cortland and Wood Streets. On reaching Randolph and Clark Streets, the procession formed again, this time led by three mounted policemen, and moved down Clark Street to Madison Street, Madison to State Street, State Street to Jackson Boulevard, Jackson Boulevard to Dearborn Street, and down Dearborn Street to the railroad station at Polk Street. The band played in real military fashion and the crowds downtown applauded our volunteers vigorously. The parade downtown had a great effect

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 19, 1918.

IV upon people of other nationalities, as could be seen by their enthusiastic applause.

Such a farewell should be made a permanent feature in sending our soldiers off to the war; a parade downtown does a certain amount of good, for it shows everyone that the Poles are active, that the Polish army is an army of volunteers who do not serve because they are forced to do so, but from a sense of duty, and that they go to fight not only for the freedom of their own homeland but for the freedom of all nations, the freedom of humanity.

All of the priests of St. Hedwig Parish, with Father Obyrtacz at their head, were present to bid the volunteers farewell at the railroad station, and they waited until the train left. As the train started to move, the band played "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland is not yet Lost). For the last time, those who could do so shook hands with the departing volunteers, while the priests offered words of encouragement.

Hail to the Polish volunteers who have gone to avenge the wrongs suffered by

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 19, 1918.

the whole Polish nation, by humanity!

Yesterday's farewell will long be remembered. That future farewells be no less patriotic and splendid it is only necessary that we be good patriots, that we feel and think primarily as good Poles.

Reverend Obyrtacz and the priests of St. Hedwig Parish deserve acknowledgement for arranging for the farewell and for their hearty support of a very important cause. Hail to you, able priests and Polish patriots! God and the Polish nation will remember you, and perhaps the time will yet come when you will be repaid.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 19, 1918.

POLISH ARMY RALLY HELD IN ST. JOHN
CANTIUS PARISH

The rally for the Polish Army was opened by Reverend Doctor Kmiecik, assistant in St. John Cantius Church, with a prayer and a short address. Alderman Stanley Adamkiewicz was named chairman and Mr. Pitera was made secretary.

The following program was presented: addresses by the Polish Army organizers S. Krzywonos, W. Rozycki, and M. Perlowski, Recruiting Sergeant S. Wlosinski, and Alderman Adamkiewicz, John Kaszuba, a pupil of St. John Cantius Parochial School, sang a solo, Miss Frances Czuj recited "Two Wounded Men," and Victor Mika recited and sang.

After an ardent appeal to the gathering by Michael Perlowski, Dr. Pietrzykowski offered ten dollars as expense money to the first man who would step up to the table and enlist in the Polish Army. After a short time, Francis Kuzirut volunteered and was warmly applauded by the audience. Further appeals by

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organizers Rozycki and Krzywonos brought no results for the time being, but several men promised that they would soon enlist.

Due to the fact that on March 17 a collection for the Polish Army netting ~~\$248.94~~ was taken in St. John Cantius Parish, it was not intended that any collection would be taken at this meeting, but Leon Stitzenberg, owner of a jewelry shop at 1228 West Chicago Avenue, offered five dollars to the Polish Army Fund, while a readiness to contribute was noticed among other members of the audience Organizer Rozycki took up a general collection that brought in \$36.93. This sum was turned over to the local pastor, Reverend Siatka, who will forward it to the Polish Army headquarters.

An unfortunate fact, worthy of note here, is that there were a great many empty seats in the hall. It is sad that at such a fateful hour, in a cause that brooks no delay, a cause upon which depends our whole future, the future of our homeland, and the freedom of all nations, we cannot stir ourselves to action. Can it be that there are only so few good Poles in St. John Cantius

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 19, 1918.

Parish, to whose hearts the cause of our tortured and destitute Poland lies close? It is unbelievable, it cannot be possible! Let us awaken, then, let us not neglect our duty nor postpone what must be done now. Surely all of us know that the Prussians have set out to destroy the whole world, killing and burning all that is not German. Do you want to permit German victory so that these base hydras may tear from our breasts the last hopes of ever seeing a free and independent Poland--so that we may forever remain wanderers without a country? We hope not.

To action, then, Poles! Our homeland demands sacrifices; it is our duty to rescue it from slavery and to purge it of the murderers of our defenseless children, our defenseless mothers, sisters and wives--to expel from it the destroyers of human rights!

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 13, 1918.

**RECRUITING RALLY HELD
IN ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS PARISH**

A recruiting rally for the Polish Army was held yesterday at the St. Mary of the Angels Parish Hall, at which more than a thousand people were present. The hall was decorated in Polish and American colors.

The rally was opened by the Reverend Francis Gordon, pastor of the parish, with a short prayer. After addressing a few words to the gathering, he named as chairman, Judge E. Jarecki, who appointed Ruszkowiak as secretary. In his address, Jarecki thanked the gathering for its numerous attendance which, he said, proved that the Polish cause is sacred to every one; it is a cause that brooks no delay and all Poles realize that the freedom of Poland is a cause for which there can never be enough sacrifice; upon this rests our whole future, and our country's independence.

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After the address by Chairman Jarecki, the program was begun. At this time, Sigmund Wisniewski, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, carried the Polish flag with its white eagle to the platform. At the sight of the flag, the audience leaped to its feet with long-sustained applause. When the applause was over, the audience sang "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland is not yet lost). The flag remained on the stage during the whole course of the program. Wisniewski was relieved as standard bearer by Stephen Babecki, a volunteer to the Polish Army, who is enjoying a few weeks furlough in Chicago.

The program was carried out as follows:

The St. Cecelia young people's choir, directed by Kosobocki, organist of St. Mary of Angels Church, and E. Wiedeman, organist of St. Hedwig's Church, sang a Polish folk song, for which the audience applauded so much that it was forced to return for an encore.

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The second number on the program was a recitation, "Spartan Girl", by Miss Josephine Jaworski. She was rewarded with a storm of applause. This was followed by a dialogue by two children of the St. Mary of Angels' Parochial School, John Kwiatkowski, thirteen, and Frances Taraski, also thirteen. These children deserve sincere recognition, for their performance was faultless. It was done so well that there are not words enough for praise, and consequently, the audience was unsparing with its applause.

The next number was a dance, a Mazur by eight couples.

.....

List of names of boys and girls who danced omitted by translator.

It should be added that all those who participated in the dance were born here in this country, and yet, they danced so well that it is doubtful whether native-born Mazurs could have done better. And this time too, the public was unsparing in the applause so well deserved by the dancers.

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The chairman then introduced the representative of the Polish Army, W. L. Kuzycski, organizer of Recruiting Center II, who has already spoken on many such an occasion as this as becomes a soldier of the Polish Army. He described the whole horror of this war, and how much our homeland has suffered and is still suffering because of it. He spoke of the people in Poland who are living in such awful misery, that they are begging with outstretched arms that we in America help them not only materially, but that we create a powerful army that will march through Berlin to Poland and free it from the aggressors who since the war began, have been oppressing it, and at the same time, have been giving vent to their anger on our mothers, sisters, fathers, and brothers. Naturally, his words brought tears to more than one eye, for who can keep from weeping at the thought that our brethren who are suffering not only from cold and hunger but from the cruelest oppression in the world; for there are no means which the Prussian would not use to torture the innocent populace. The speech was tremendously applauded.

The next speaker was the Reverend John Sobieszczak, Vicar of St. Mary of

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the Angels Church, who appealed to the gathering as only a priest-patriot can. The Reverend Sobieszczak probably reached every heart in which any Polish spirit exists. Justly, he called those that hide behind aprons cowards. He said that today is no time for tenderness, for our duties to our motherland are sacred and demand sacrifice and self-denial. He called upon the youth to join the Polish Army and upon the elders to contribute both for the army and for the relief of our countrymen in Poland.

"Contributions," he said, "should be sincere and as large as possible, not as alms, but as the duty of every Pole who loves his homeland and wants to see Poland free, great, and independent." There can be no doubt that the words of this capable priest reached the hearts of his hearers, and it is to be expected that his splendid address will bring the proper results.

A collection for the Polish Army was taken up after the Reverend Sobieszczak

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had finished speaking. It netted \$169.46. May God bless those who gave, but let it be remembered that contributions must keep flowing in, for without money, our army can do nothing. Remember that the Polish Army is a vital necessity and that money is indispensable to it.

After the collection, the elder St. Cecelia choir sang "The Call to Battle", and after a storm of applause sang "A Rose".

The next address was delivered by that indefatigable worker in the nationalistic field, the Reverend F. Gordon. He did not speak long, for the hour was already late, but in a few words, he reached the hearts of his hearers, who, after all, were all good Poles. What good Pole could remain deaf to the sincere, dignified words of the worshipful pastor: "Believe me, I would not remain here with you for one moment if I were younger but would hasten there where it is the duty of every Polish young man to be. A man who is afraid of war," continued the pastor, "is not a man, but a coward, for he does not

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know how to defend the rights of mankind, and would like to have others fight for him while he sits in comparative ease, just so long as he need not expose himself." The speaker went on to say that today is no time for dissension and quarrels. We should remember only one thing; namely, that we are Poles and that it is our duty to win freedom and independence for Poland.

In conclusion, the American and Polish National anthems, "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Boze Cos Polske" (God save Poland) were sung.

In spite of the fact that recruiting was unsuccessful, for not one man volunteered, we are sure that the Polish spirit will awaken within us, that duty will call every Pole to action, and when the recruiting station is opened, the youth will hasten to fill out the ranks of the Polish Army so that it will be strong enough to win back that which was taken from us by force--a Poland from sea to sea.

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Special Agent, 3/10/40

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Poles! Do not forget that the Polish Army needs youth for its ranks and elders to contribute money for its maintenance.

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POLISH ARMY RALLY HELD IN HOLY TRINITY PARISH

A rally was held yesterday in the Holy Trinity Parochial School hall for the benefit of the Polish Army, but the attendance was disappointing, for only about a hundred persons were present.

At eight o'clock in the evening, Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, pastor of the parish, opened the meeting and invited the parish committee and representatives of societies of Holy Trinity Parish to the platform. He explained the purpose of the meeting, which he said was twofold: first, to decide upon a tax for nationalistic purposes, and second, to hear from the representatives of the Polish Army. Since the meeting was not strictly parochial but was to deal with nationalistic matters, Father Sztuczko suggested that a chairman and a secretary be chosen from among those present.

Mr. Kempczynski was elected chairman and Mr. Makarski secretary. After the

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elections were over, Father Sztuczko said a short prayer, and

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discussions began on the matters for which the meeting was called.

The first speaker was Mr. Kempczynski, the chairman, who explained the purposes of the meeting, one of the first of which was to decide upon a tax for the national cause, as almost all of the parishes in Chicago had already done.

The matter of a national tax was then explained by Reverend Sztuczko. He said that this question had been broached at the Polish Priests' Convention in Chicago a few weeks ago by Ignace Paderewski, who pointed out that only a certain percentage of the Poles in America are members of Polish organizations, while the entire Polish population of America is estimated at about four million souls. The purpose of the tax is not only to help the Polish Army, but to help the Polish nation, dying of hunger and misery. Reverend Sztuczko pointed out that while we live here in comparative well-being, the people in Poland are actually starving. The reverend speaker said that Paderewski is not asking alms of us, but a voluntary tax through which every

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person can pay for this cause. Each should pay what he can, but

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the lowest monthly payment should not be less than fifty cents per family, or for a single man. The tax will be collected from

now until the end of the war. The speaker proposed that a committee be chosen to collect the tax, as has been done in other Polish parishes in Chicago, and he urged his parishioners to make Holy Trinity Parish an example of what should be done for the national cause, as it has always been before.

After Reverend Sztuczko's speech, a general discussion began, in which a number of citizens took part. After the discussion, which lasted nearly an hour, it was unanimously decided that a national tax should be collected in Holy Trinity Parish.

A short debate was held on the manner in which this tax should be collected, and a committee was finally chosen to direct the whole matter. The following persons were unanimously elected to the committee: C. Duzewski, Kempczynski,

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A. Plucinski, Markarski, Mrs. Lisewski, Janiszewski, and Prusinowski.

A number of persons volunteered as collectors of the tax.

.....

[List of tax collectors and their addresses omitted by translator].

These collectors, with account booklets and the addresses of all members of the parish, with specified districts for each collector, will have the right to call regularly upon every family that belongs to the parish. All contributions collected in this manner will be listed in the parish bulletin so that each person will know to what purpose his money has been used.

Representatives of Polish Army Speak

An address was delivered by [Stanislaus] Krzywonos, who had just returned

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I G from the Polish Army training camp. The speaker called attention
IV to the fact that there are hundreds of Polish young men in the
camp, young men who have been educated here in American schools
as well as young men who have been educated abroad. These young men are
giving everything they have to their motherland, without even thinking
now of establishing homes of their own. The speaker said that he believes
that the time will come when we will all get to work for our homeland, and
that Holy Trinity Parish will accomplish miracles.

Following this speech, [L.] Haduch, one of the organizers of the Polish
Army, said a few words.

Nicodemus Kornajzer was the first one to pay the entire year's tax--six
dollars.

The meeting ended a little after ten o'clock with a short prayer.

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Holy Trinity Parish will hold another such meeting for the benefit of the Polish Army, the date of which will be advertised in the Polish papers at the proper time.

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GREAT CELEBRATION HELD FOR THE CONSECRATION AND

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UNFURLING OF COLORS FOR THE FOURTH REGIMENT

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OF THE POLISH ARMY

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Yesterday was a day that will long remain in the memories of the Poles of Town of Lake, for it was the day of one of the greatest celebrations ever held in this neighborhood.

As early as twelve o'clock noon, in spite of the cold weather, military and civilian societies from Town of Lake, Brighton Park, Bridgeport, and St. Peter and Paul were gathering at Slowacki Hall, Kosciusko Hall, and other points. Joseph Kukulski, the grand marshal of the parade, and his assistants, Sigmund Schmidt and Victor Orciuch, were mounted on horseback, all three wearing the parade uniforms of the Falcons.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the crowds on 48th Street, between Marshfield and Wood Streets, and on Hermitage and Paulina Streets, were large beyond description. Shortly after two o'clock, the sign was given for the parade to begin.

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The marshal and his assistants rode on horseback at the head of the first division, and behind them rode a platoon of thirteen mounted policemen. Next in order was the band, conducted by B. Wroclawski, followed by the Town of Lake Citizens' Committee, consisting of:

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B. F. Kowalewski, Vincent Wrzesinski, Edward Bradel, and R. J.

Kowalewski, president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, respectively, and S. Jankowski, Anthony Rusch, J. Korczewski, John Kwiatkowski, John Kieradlo, C. Czapek, John Krolewczyk, D. Hojnacki, and Joseph Tyranowski. Beyond the Committee, in front of the standard-bearers, marched Recruiting Officer A. Wolski and Recruiting Sergeant S. Baslinski in their army uniforms, and Recruiting Sergeant S. Deplewski of the Town of Lake station in the Falcon uniform. The standard-bearers were as follows: S. Orczyca carried the American Flag; S. Bebecki, a soldier from Company A of the third regiment at the training camp at Niagara, on furlough in Chicago, carried the Polish Flag; I. Kierkowski the Italian Flag, S. Tralecki the British Flag, and Peter Miarecki the French Flag. Beyond the Allied standard-bearers marched a unit of the Polish Young Men's Alliance in the Land of Washington, numbering about forty men, in uniform and with rifles. They were followed

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by uniformed men's and women's Falcon groups of Circuit II, a few-score in number, and Falcons in civilian clothes, Military societies marched beyond them, and of these, the largest group was the Thaddeus Kosciusko Alliance of Polish Military Societies, commanded by Colonel Grabowski and J. Kuzminski, accompanied by its own band.

Bringing up the rear of the first division was the standard-bearer, J. Lesniewicz, with two assistants, carrying the colors donated by our youth. They were followed by women members of the Polish Young Men's Alliance in uniform, and the sponsors of the standard, numbering about six hundred.

The second division consisted of a few score societies from St. Peter and Paul Parish and from Bridgeport, with their own bands. The third division consisted of the nationalistic and church societies of St. John of God Parish, also with their own band. The nationalistic and church societies of Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish and Five Polish Brothers and Martyrs Parish, accompanied by their own band, made up the fourth division. The fifth and last division consisted of the nationalistic and church societies of St. Joseph's Parish, accompanied by W. Lagocki's band.

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III E Altogether, about five thousand persons marched in the parade, while
 I G about eight thousand people filled the sidewalks on the way to the
 I K church and to the park hall. The procession started from Paulina
 IV Street and moved down 48th Street to Lincoln Street, down Lincoln to
 46th Street, down 46th to Ashland Avenue, down Ashland to 48th Street,
 down 48th to Throop Street, and down Throop to 52nd to St. John of God Church,
 located on Throop and 52nd Streets. Between 51st Street and the church,
 the children of St. John of God Parochial School formed an "espalier" through
 which the procession passed. At the doors of the church, a group of police-
 men kept order and allowed no one in beforehand.

Church Ceremony

Upon arrival at the church, the Citizens' Committee entered first, followed
 by the sponsors. The other societies took up the remaining places. The
 Allied flags were grouped in front of the large altar around the new colors
 for the Fourth Regiment. Beside these stood standard-bearers with forty-seven
 flags--American and others.

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Mass was celebrated by the Reverend Stanislaus Nawrocki, pastor of St. Mary of Perpetual Help Church in Bridgeport, assisted by the Reverend Stanislaus Cholewinski, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, as deacon, and the Reverend Francis Karabasz, pastor of Sacred Heart of Jesus church, as subdeacon. Occupying places in the sanctuary were the Reverends L. Grudzinski, pastor of the local church, F. Wojtalewicz of South Chicago, Edward Kowalewski, pastor of St. Magdalene Parish, South Chicago, A. A. Klowl, S. Bubacz, S. Szczepanski, F. Kachnowski, and J. Stoinski.

The consecration ceremony was performed by Reverend Nawrocki, after which Reverend Kowalewski delivered a beautiful sermon. He opened his sermon with these words:

"A hundred and twenty-two years have passed since our enemies and conquerors tore apart our country and we lost our freedom. Today, after so many years, while a great world war rages, and when the great President Wilson expressed his support for a free and independent Poland, we again have hopes that we

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III E will regain our freedom.

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"Through the initiative of sincere and patriotic people," he continued, "people at whose head stands Ignace Paderewski, and through the initiative of the French government, the Government of the United States permitted us to raise an army and to fight under our own colors. Today, we have been the witnesses to the consecration of one of these standards which will be taken to our homeland by our brave soldiers, and carried on to victory. The hour when our homeland shall be freed from the chains of slavery is dear to every Pole and, just as our forefathers began important deeds by communing with God, so we consecrate this standard, which is to us a symbol of the unification of our nation. God will certainly bless our cause, for it is with Him that we enter upon this historic hour." The reverend speaker went on to cite examples of how our great kings and heroes opened every important battle by first communing with God and how each of these battles was won.....In conclusion, he called upon the young men to enlist in the Polish Army.

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"Today," said the Reverend Kowalewski in his sermon, "there is no lack of priests who, desiring to serve their country, are enlisting as chaplains. Let us not indulge in sectarian squabbles or provincialisms, for we are sons of one mother--Poland--for whom every true Pole ought to be willing to fight and to give the last drop of his blood under the standard of the White Eagle. And then will the White Eagle wave over a free Poland with its outlet to the sea, God willing."

The Reverend Kowalewski's sermon was so beautiful and heart-stirring that tears could be seen in many eyes.

The local St. Cecelia Choir, under the direction of the organist, Francis Malinowski, sang during the services. After the blessing, the Polish national hymn, "Boze cos Polske" (God Save Poland), thundered from the congregation. The parade then formed again and proceeded to the Sherman Park Hall at Throop Street and Racine Avenue.

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Unfurling of the Colors

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After the Citizens' Committee, the sponsors, and the individual societies, three-quarters of whose members had to return to their homes for lack of space in the church, had taken their places in the hall, the representatives of organizations took seats upon the platform. These were the president of the Polish National Alliance, Casimir Zychlinski; Nicodemus Piotrowski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; and Miss E. Napieralski, secretary-general of the Polish Women's Alliance; of the priests, there were the Reverends Nawrocki, Gruozinski, Klowl, Bubacz, Kachnowski, and Stoinski. Others present upon the platform were Miss A. Wisla and W. Lubicz, representing Circuit II of the Polish Falcons' Alliance, W. Szrojda, member of the principle Citizens' Committee of Chicago, and the invited speakers, Senator David Shanahan, attorney Henry Toner, and W. Skaags, the well-known author. In addition to these, there were, the local Citizens' Committee, the Polish army officers A. Wolski and S. Balinski, Adam Wrobel, president of the Polish Young Men's Alliance in the Land of Washington, and Francis Perlowski.

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The exercises were opened by Adam Wrobel, who called upon B. Kowalewski, president of the local Citizens' Committee, to act as chairman, and Edward Bradel, secretary of the same Committee, as secretary. After greeting the gathering and explaining the purpose of the manifestation, the chairman proceeded with the program.

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The first number was sung by the St. Cecelia Choir, directed by organist F. Malinowski, accompanied by F. Krol's orchestra. The choir sang the Star-Spangled Banner and "Z Dymem Pozarow" (With the Smoke of the Conflagration). As an encore, it sang "Tesknota Ojczyzny" (Homeland's Yearning).

This number was followed by a very beautiful address by State Senator David Shanahan. His entire speech will appear in tomorrow's issue of Dziennik Zwiaskowy as we lack space in this issue.

He was followed by Miss Emily Napieralski. In her address, Miss Napieralski admitted with sadness that relatively few young men are enlisting in the Polish Army. She said that the recruits number about twenty-five thousand, while

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III E out of a population of four million there should be at least a million
I G recruits. In her beautiful address, Miss Napieralski called upon
I K the young men to enlist in the army that will free Poland, and then
IV asked them: "Do you, the Polish youth, want to see us, the Polish
women born or raised here in America, follow the example of the
Russian women and take up arms for the struggle?" In conclusion, Miss
Napieralski once more called upon the youth to enlist in the ranks of the
Polish Army with the following words: "Do not wait until you are forced to
go, for sooner or later you will be forced to go. Then, however, you will
be cowards, and will be held in contempt--Polish women will despise you for,
as the Polish woman knows how to love, she also knows how to hate." She con-
cluded her address with the cry: "Long live free and independent Poland with
an outlet to the sea!" Frequent applause interrupted her address at many
points.

The next speaker was the well-known attorney, Henry Toner, a Polish sympathizer who spoke in English. Toner recalled all the wrongs which various nations, and especially Poland, suffered for years at the hands of the Prussians and

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III E the other conquerors who, a hundred and fifty years ago, planned

I G the partition of Poland. His speech was rewarded with applause.

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IV After this English speech by Toner, Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, addressed the gathering. His address, as usual, was the gem of the whole program. He opened his speech with the beginning of the World War, describing the assassination in Sarajevo in 1914, the invasion of Austrian and German hordes into Serbia, France, and Poland, and how the Germans almost captured Paris, while Poland was completely ruined.

"It seemed", he said, "that Poland was lost, forever wiped off the map of Europe. But fate decreed otherwise. Because of the German murders of helpless women and children, President Wilson arose against Germany, and this great country went to war. Let us remember that the great President expressed his support for the freedom of all the oppressed peoples and stated that Poland must be free and independent of its conquerors, with its own outlet to the sea. From this point on, the spirit of our nation rose again, and when in the end the government of this country permitted the recruiting

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of men to the Polish Army, thousands of young men enlisted. This is not enough, however. What is twenty-five thousand out of a population of four million? It is a shame that only so small a handful has enlisted thus far. All of us ought to work together and fight until our enemies are crushed, until we march through

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Berlin and Germany and plant our standards on the walls of Poznan, Krakow, and Warsaw."

The address was frequently interrupted with applause. Following this address, the United Lutnia, Druzyna, and Philomen choruses, under the direction of P. Herek, sang two medleys of Polish songs, for which they were rewarded with applause.

The unfurling of the new standard for the fourth regiment of the Polish Army in France and its presentation to A. Wolski, recruiting officer for that army, was next on the program. The presentation was made by Adam Wrobel, president of the Polish Young Men's Alliance, while Miss Regina Olkiewicz read a memorial written on parchment and presented it also to Wolski. The

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III E memorial reads as follows:

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"Today, when in the deluge of fire and blood, out of a chaos such as the world has never seen before, the freedom of our homeland is being born; when that hour foretold by prophets, desired by millions of hearts, and awaited by many generations has finally struck; when in the whole world the cry: 'To arms--for your freedom and ours!' resounds and is re-echoing throughout Poland also, reaching every place where there are Poles; when, obedient to this cry, from among us in America will come units of Polish soldiers who, from the fields of France, will perhaps even today extend their hands to the Polish Army under General Dowbor-Musnicki, now engaged in fighting the Germans; when the great President of this our adopted homeland insists in his powerful voice upon the freedom and integrity of our nation; when the whole world has arrayed itself against the Prussians, while in every Polish heart lies the conviction that final victory is certain; in such a momentous hour, we, the Polish Young Men's Alliance in the Land of Washington, desiring to express the feelings with which our hearts are filled, offer to those who are taking up the struggle, forming a new regiment, the fourth, of our gallant Polish Army in France, this new standard with the

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III E Piast Eagle, wishing them victory and praying that they plant these colors on the walls of Gdansk (Danzig).

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IV "Our hearts are with it and our thoughts will accompany it to victory. Poland must be victorious!

"The prophecies have been fulfilled, our penance is done and the day of praise, glory, power, and work for humanity is arriving for Poland. The knots are breaking and the chains falling off, so fight, those who believes in God, so that the sooner will the tombstone be pushed from our nation and its suffering ended. Follow it, follow this standard, O Polish youth; follow it across the oceans and fight the Germans! God is with you--our hearts and the hearts of the whole world are on your side.

"The Committee:

Adam Wrobel

Regina Olkiewicz

Valentina Deplewski"

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III E This ceremony had so solemn and heart-moving an effect that there

I G were tears to be seen in many eyes.

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IV In a few short words, Wolski expressed his thanks for the honor done him. In behalf of the Fourth Regiment, he guaranteed that the new colors would see the walls of Poznan, Krakow, and Warsaw and that it would be planted upon the walls of Gdansk. His address was followed by a collection for the Polish Army and donations by the sponsors and societies. The amounts collected will be made public as soon as the committee in charge and the local Citizens' Committee have completed their records.

The last number on the program was an address by the well-known American author, W. Skaags, who, as one who knows the Germans, cited scores of examples of their machinations and baseness.

In conclusion, the chairman thanked the speakers, the participants in the program, the clergy, and the gathered public for their participation in these exercises. The audience then sang the American anthem, America, and the

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Polish hymn, "Boze cos Polske" (God Save Poland), after which they

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left for their homes with hope and faith in every heart.

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The same evening, a banquet was held at the Sherman Park Hall, a full report of which will appear in tomorrow's issue.

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THE POLISH PRESS CLUB ON THE SEIZURE OF CHELM

At the last annual meeting of the Polish Press club in Chicago, the illegal inclusion of the Chelm territory and the Galician border country within the boundaries of the Ukraine by Austria and Germany at the recent peace conference was discussed after Club matters had been disposed of.

Nicodemus Piotrowski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and treasurer of the [Polish Press] Club, called attention to the fact that during the time that the German government was declaring that it was desirous of having Polish representation at the conference in Brzesc Litewski while only the Bolshevik government was opposed to it, the German government was at the same time treacherously disposing of Polish territory without consulting or even informing the Polish Regency in the Kingdom [Duchy of Warsaw]; this proves that the German government regards the Regency as its puppet, existing solely to act in accordance with instructions from Berlin.

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John Wedda, editor of Nowy Swiat [New World], pointed out that according to the last statistics gathered for the Russian Duma, which, in its time, was considering the exclusion of Chelm from the Kingdom, this territory was populated by Poles to the extent of seventy to eighty per cent.

Dr. F. Front-Dobija, vice-president of the Club, reminded the gathering that Chelm is a country well saturated with the blood of innumerable heroes who fought for faith and freedom.

Reverend Strutynski, a Greek Catholic pastor, denied that the statistical data in reference to the Poles and Ukrainians showed the true state of affairs. In his opinion, Chelm has a considerable Ruthenian population and cannot be considered as unconditionally Polish. He agreed, however, that this territory had never been a cause for argument between the Ukraine and Germany, and that for this reason the matter should have been settled between Poland and Ukraina.

F. Piasecki, secretary of the Club, declared that the Germans were concerned

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only with creating differences between the Poles and Ukrainians, and if only for this reason the treaty in question is a crime against the Ukrainians as well as the Poles.

After this discussion, the Polish Press Club unanimously voted the following resolution:

"With the present terrific struggle of autocracy and militarism against the democratic trend in the interior organization of nations, and with the tendency of all nations to strive for independence, the Polish nation has accepted in full the principles of the distinguished chief executive of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, the principles defended by the incomparable heroism of the French, Italians, and English, at whose side the capable army of this country is now ranged and our own Polish army is in process of formation.

"In accordance with these principles and with the age-old feeling of brotherhood and inseparable spiritual union, the Polish nation wholeheartedly desires the

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complete independence of the Ukrainian republic now coming to life, never doubting that after general peace has been declared the relations between Poland and Ukraina will be of the friendliest nature.

"Already this disposition of the Polish nation toward the Ukrainians and the Ruthenians is such that any territorial disagreements, in as much as they should really exist, can be settled by conference between Poland and Ukraina. The arbitrary inclusion of Chelm within the boundaries of Ukraina, then, could not have had as its aim the good of the Ukrainian people; rather did it have as its aim that which is equally harmful to the Poles, Ruthenians, and Ukrainians, namely, the creation of differences between kindred peoples, giving cause for distrust and quarrels at the very outset of their independent existence.

"The Polish nation can never agree to allow the Czarist and Prussian governments to continue taking away from the Poles their heritage, and carving and partitioning Polish territory at will, thereby making Poland politically and economically a pawn for the convenience of the conquerors and an aid in establishing

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their reign.

"Having all this in mind, the Polish Press Club of Chicago hereby raises its voice in solemn protest against the new partition, which it refused to recognize and rejects as an outrage. With the most faithful memory to the heroic sons of Chelm, who by their martyrs' blood affirmed their union and brotherhood with Poland, it joins wholeheartedly with them in this painful hour as an integral part of the same body, fired with the same faith--as the source and substance of the same life.

"John J. Chrzanowski, president

"Dr. F. Front-Dobija, vice president

"N. L. Piotrowski, treasurer

"F. Piasecki, secretary

"Stanislaus Orpiszewski

"N. Zlotnicki

"S. Lewental

"Iza Pobog."

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IV (Bohemian) DEMONSTRATION AT COLISEUM TRIUMPH FOR POLISH CAUSE
85,000 in Parade, 15,000 in Coliseum

Chicago Polonia again gave proof of its political maturity--as was generally expected. Even in spite of poor means of transportation and in spite of the obstacles that were to be expected on a holiday, the public arrived at yesterday's demonstration in such numbers and so punctually as to exceed even the expectations of the committee in charge of arrangements. Even the communities located farther from the center of the city were relatively well represented, with the exception of the Polish settlements in the neighboring towns, which probably did not send their representatives because of the great distance.

Yesterday's demonstration will long remain in the memories of those who participated in it. We greeted the delegates of the Polish Army in France: Major Kozlowski, Captain Wagner, and Lieutenant Prince Poniatowski; and also the first official representative of the Polish nation in Washington, recognized alike by the United States as by the other Allied governments. In addition, we

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IV (Bohemian) greeted the representatives of other nations--above all, those of the United States; we entertained them with pomp and splendor. We proved to these distinguished guests that despite our antagonists, despite the dangers that ever threaten our national existence, despite our continuous struggle, we have not ceased to be what our Mother Poland always expected of us--we have not ceased to be Poles.

In reality, Chicago Polonia celebrated a great holiday yesterday, the echoes of which will undoubtedly resound across the ocean in the blood-and tear-soaked land of Poland.

A truly Spring day favored by ideal weather did much to make yesterday's celebration a success. The sun shone from early morning, and there was not a cloud in the sky all day. The Polish communities in which societies were gathering for the parade were decorated with Polish and American flags. At the time appointed by the committee in charge of the demonstration, the societies which were to march in the first division began to gather at the Polish

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IV (Bohemian) National Alliance Building, those of the second division at Pulaski Hall, while those of the third division arrived by streetcar and train at Michigan Avenue and Randolph.

Not all of the societies complied with instructions, however; instead of gathering at the designated points, they went to the place at which the third division had gathered. Others, mentioned below, arrived so late that there was no place for them in the hall.

First Division

The first division, which was to gather at the Polish National Alliance Building, left the gathering place at eleven o'clock in the morning in the following order: Platoon of police; Polish Army Cavalry from the South Side and from Town of Lake; representatives of the Polish Army; Company of Polish Falcons (men and women); representatives of the Polish press; Polish Army Organizer Rozycki; a banner with the inscription "Free Poland With An Outlet To The Sea";

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IV (Bohemian) Scouts; Illinois National Guard; Alliance of Polish Military Societies; Women's Falcon nests; military societies from the North and South Sides; civilian societies from the North and South Sides; Polish Army Lieutenant Palaszewski; the Polish Democratic League of Cook County; and the Polish Citizens' Club. The parade moved down Division Street to Ashland Avenue, down Ashland to Jackson Boulevard, and down Jackson to Michigan Avenue, where it joined with the second and third divisions already waiting there.

Second Division

The second division was to consist of the military societies from the parishes of St. Adalbert, St. Anne, St. Casimir, St. Peter and Paul, St. John of God, and Heart of Jesus, and from Bridgeport and Hawthorne. The societies from these communities and parishes were to gather at Pulaski Hall at ten o'clock in the morning, but only a few of them were present at the appointed time.

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IV (Bohemian) The Falcon societies of Town of Lake--that is, Nests 37, 100, 105, and 133 of the Polish Falcons' Alliance--gathered at ten o'clock at Slowacki Hall on the corner of 48th and Paulina Streets and joined the first division at Ashland and Jackson.

At about the same time, Branches 18, 64, 65, and 67 of the Polish Young Mens' Alliance in the Land of Washington left Slowacki Hall for their gathering place at Michigan Avenue and Randolph.

Members of Council 39, P. N. A. [Polish National Alliance], individual groups, societies affiliated with the K. Brodzinski Library, and national and church societies of the parishes of St. Joseph, St. John of God, and Heart of Jesus, gathered at Slowacki Hall at twelve-thirty. They left at one o'clock on chartered streetcars for Jackson and Michigan, where they were to join the other divisions. The marshal of the second division was Joseph Kukulski. The parade proceeded in the following order: Marshal of the Citizen's Committee of Town of Lake; Citizen's Committee; the administrators of Council 39, P. N. A.;

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IV (Bohemian) the J. Slowacki Library; and the K. Brodzinski Library. Following these were members of individual societies, numbering several thousand and led by three bands.

The national and church societies of St. Anne's Parish and Council 87, P. N. A. met in front of Chopin Hall, 19th Street and Hoyne Avenue at eleven o'clock in the morning. They left at eleven-thirty by elevated train to meet the rest of the parade at Michigan and Randolph. St. Adalbert's and St. Casimir's parishes were not very numerously represented. Only a few societies and individual P. N. A. groups could be seen in the parade, and these had joined it downtown. The largest of the groups were the Businessmen's and Craftsmen's Society, P. N. A. Group 3, and the Citizen's Club of St. Adalbert's parish.

The division from Town of Lake arrived at the Coliseum so late that there was no place for it in the hall. Only Kukulski was allowed to enter with the standard-bearers: I. Scigalski with the Italian flag, F. Koralewski with the Polish flag, Joseph Krusinski with the English flag, I. Cegielski with the

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IV (Bohemian) American flag, and John Podborny with the French flag. The Citizens' Committee was also given seats in the hall, but the rest of the marchers had to return to their homes. There were a few societies belonging to this division that managed to take part in the parade and that were given seats in the hall. These were: the Thaddeus Kosciusko Sharpshooters' Society, Group 352 P. R. C. U. [Polish Roman Catholic Union], of St. Peter and Paul Parish; the Pulaski Uhlans, Group 1, P. R. C. U., of St. Peter and Paul Parish; the Polish Young Men's Alliance in the Land of Washington; the Vistula Legion, Group 1416 P. N. A.; the Wilno Youth Society, of St. Adalbert's Parish; and the Third Division of the Polish Army, commanded by S. T. Wlosinski.

Third Division

The third division, which was generally expected to be the smallest, for a great many societies from outlying communities were not expected to participate, was the largest, contrary to all expectations. This was due to the fact that many societies assigned to the first and second divisions joined with it. The

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IV (Bohemian) third division consisted of the following societies: St. Florian's Society of St. Casimir's Parish; Society of Bernard Abbot, Group 329 P. R. C. U.; Przybylski's band; St. Adalbert Bishop and Martyr Society, Group 104, Association of Poles in America; Lobzow Society, Group 1165, Council 3, P. N. A.; Council 75, P. N. A., of Holy Innocents' Parish; St. Casimir's Council, Group 796, P. N. A., of Hawthorne; St. Michael's Society, Group 344 P. R. C. U., of South Chicago; St. Stanislaus Kostka Society, Group 285, P. R. C. U., of South Chicago; St. Martin's Society, Group 113, Association of Poles in America, of South Chicago; Mary Magdalene Society, Group 510, P. R. C. U., of South Chicago; St. Michael's Society, Group 267, P. R. C. U., of South Chicago; the United Guards of Kosciusko and Pulaski, of South Chicago; the Queen's Crown Sharpshooters Society, Group 474, P. R. C. U., of South Chicago; St. Aloysius Society, of St. Peter and Paul Parish; the Holy Virgin Mary Society, Group 31, P. R. C. U.; St. John The Baptist Society; Girls of the Land of Poland Society, Group 1824, P. N. A.; the Heart of Jesus Society; Council 80, P. N. A.; King of the Peasants' Society, Group 1386, P. N. A., of South Chicago; King Boleslaus the Strong Society, Group 1944, P. N. A., of South

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IV (Bohemian) Chicago; Thaddeus Kosciusko Scouts, of Avondale; the Polish Democratic League of Cook County, with an American flag measuring three by twenty-four feet [sic]; Anthony Durski Falcon Society (Women), Nest 73, P. F. A. [Polish Falcons' Alliance]; Knights of the Holy Virgin Mary, Company II, of South Chicago; Falcons' Society, Nest 71, P. F. A., of South Chicago; Pulaski Falcon Society, Nest 387, P. F. A., of Pullman; the South Chicago Citizens' Committee; Jordan's band, of South Chicago; Zgoda Society, Group 327, P. N. A., of South Chicago; the Standard of Victory Society, Group 1126, P. N. A.; Serve Poland Society, Group 1936, P. N. A.; St. Peter and Paul Society, Group 18, P. R. C. U.; Polish Falcon Society, Nest 132, P. F. A.; Battle Standard Society, Group 1830, P. N. A.; Polish Peoples' Society, Group 1739, P. N. A.; Mother of God Society, Group 179, P. R. C. U.; Mother of God Society, Group 1198, P. R. C. U., of St. Anne's Parish; Bartosz Glowacki Society, Group 1335, P. N. A.; St. Sebastian's Society, Group 135, P. N. A., of St. Anne's Parish; Liberty Union Society, Group 1797, P. N. A., of St. Anne's Parish; and St. Stephen's Society, Group 1026, P. R. C. U.

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IV (Bohemian) The Guard Marshal of the South Chicago societies listed above was F. Rydzewski, who was assisted by Sikorski. The South Chicago societies arrived at the gathering place in twelve chartered cars.

A few minutes before the program began, a few more societies were allowed to enter the hall, but as there were no empty seats, they had to content themselves with standing room. These societies were: Dawn of Liberty Society, Group 234, P. W. A. [Polish Women's Alliance of America]; and the Under the Banner of Pulaski Society (women). The members were all dressed in Cracovian costumes. One society from Kensington was also permitted to enter.

At three o'clock, Dr. W. Kuflewski, Grand Marshal of the parade, escorted Paderewski, the latter's worthy wife, and other guests to the platform. A veritable storm of applause and cheering arose as they mounted the stand. A moment later, the Polish delegation from France entered the hall and took their places upon the platform amid tumultuous applause.

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IV (Bohemian) They were accompanied by Lieutenant O'Brien, interpreter for the delegation, and a lieutenant of the Serbian army, especially delegated to attend this demonstration.

Program of the Demonstration

The program of the demonstration was carried out as follows:

The gathering was called to order by John W. Thomas, a member of the American Patriotic League, who called upon Jacob M. Dickinson, president of the National Security League, and former Secretary of War, to preside. Chairman Dickinson then called upon the Reverend W. Zapala, chaplain of the Polish Army, to read the invocation, following which the chairman delivered a speech.

"America" was then sung by the Philaret Choir and the audience, accompanied by Kipkowski's band. Following this, the audience sang the Polish national anthem "Boze Cos Polske" [God Save Poland], accompanied by the band, after which the

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IV (Bohemian) band played the "Marsellaise". From this point, the program proceeded in the following order:

Address by Ignace J. Paderewski.

Philaret Choir, singing a battle hymn composed by Paderewski.

Address by Clarence Darrow.

Address by Major Joseph Kozlowski on behalf of the Polish Army in France.

Address by Lieutenant Skobel on behalf of the Serbian army.

Address by J. J. Zarhal on behalf of the Bohemian National Alliance.

Address by Dr. A. Ziankini on behalf of the Southern Slavs.

Address by T. M. Helinski on behalf of the Polish organizations, the National Committee, and the Polish Military Commission.

Reading of the resolutions by John F. Smulski, which the gathering unanimously adopted.

In conclusion, the audience sang "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela". [Poland is Not Yet Lost] to the accompaniment of the band, and followed with "Boze Cos Polske". The demonstration ended at 6:40 o'clock in the evening. The greater portion of

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IV (Bohemian) those in the audience left for their homes, while those having tickets for the banquet to follow, proceeded to the Morrison Hotel.

On the whole, it can be said that the mass meeting, as well as the demonstration in the streets, turned out unexpectedly well. The inspiring speeches stirred us to even greater efforts in the cause most dear to us and gave us courage and hope that liberty will soon dawn for our unfortunate homeland.

.....

[Addresses by Jacob Dickinson, Clarence Darrow, and Major Kozlowski omitted in translation.]

Speech by T. M. Helinski

.....

"Mr. Chairman, honored guests, honored clergy, and countrymen: Since the hour is already late, I will not keep you with a long address. This is a day for

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IV (Bohemian) our friends, our brother Slavs, and so we have permitted them to describe to us their feelings in regard to the Polish nation. We are celebrating an unusual event today, unusual because it is the first of its kind to be celebrated by Chicago Poles. Today we are greeting and paying homage to our representative of the National Committee in Paris, our representative of the Polish nation to the government of the United States. That representative is a worthy man, a man of great heart, a man whose fame resounds throughout the world, whose genius has in the past won respect for Poland, and today, when the fate of that nation hangs in the balance, has secured aid for her. This noble man is the beloved and worthy Ignace J. Paderewski.

"We greet and pay homage also to the honored guests from across the ocean who have come to us from the hospitable land of France in order to become acquainted with us, to join hands with us in mutual effort. These are our countrymen, soldiers who have the love of their country not only upon their lips, but have proved it indeed, for they have already risked their lives; they were willing to sacrifice their lives for the

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IV (Bohemian) freedom of our country. They have come here to tell us that the Polish army in France exists, that it is growing with each day, that this army is ready to take its place at the Allies' side so that together they can destroy our enemy.

"Beloved and worthy Mr. Paderewski! It is a source of great joy and honor to me to express gratitude for your fruitful efforts on behalf of the National Committee and therefore on behalf of all of the Polish organizations represented by this Committee, and to assure you that four million Poles stand behind you and are ready to accept your leadership; they are ready to work with you until Poland is free, independent, and united!

"And you, honored guests from Europe, accept our assurance that we welcome you with open hearts, the hearts of Poles who will work with you willingly. Your mission is to increase the number of men in the Polish army. We will help you in everything. We only ask that you take good care of the soldiers we are sending you from America, and I have hopes that when you return to Europe, you

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IV (Bohemian) will take your places at the head of their ranks and that under the banner of the White Eagle you will lead them to liberate Warsaw, Krakow, Poznan, and Danzig; that you will lead them over German bodies to our Poland, united and free from the Carpathian Mountains to the Baltic Sea."

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III H (Lithuanian)

I G (Lithuanian)

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APPEAL TO OUR BROTHER
LITHUANIANS IN AMERICA

(From the Polish-Lithuanian Society,
Union of Lublin I, Group 378, Polish National Alliance)

Brethren! At our last meeting, on the ninth of February, the unfortunate political situation which is being created by the present European war between our nations, Poland and Lithuania, who have been joined in brotherhood for centuries, was discussed in detail and with great emotion.

Prussian intrigue on the one hand, and on the other hand certain Lithuanians who are Prussian sympathizers and who seek personal gain rather than the good of the people, have brought matters to such a point that Poland and Lithuania will become enemies by the dissolution of that Union which, at the cost of so much sacrifice on both sides, was effected centuries ago for the protection of both nations against the rapacity of the Teutonic Knights. Prussian plans

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I G (Lithuanian)

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and intrigues would array one nation against the other, thus weakening both, so that they can more easily be swallowed by insatiable Prussian militarism, which breathes hatred for both countries.

Lithuanians! Be on guard!

The scheming of the Prussians [Translator's note: Literally, those who hold the robes of the Teutonic Knights] is not the will of the people in the Lithuanian cottages; it is not the voice of the honest hearts from the beloved plains and woods in the Niemen valley. It is the voice of the Kaiser's sympathizers, of whom there are plenty everywhere today; it is the voice of those who thus far have not been able to exploit the nation because they were known and held in check; it is the voice of those who are followed, as by a personal bodyguard, by the German army in spiked helmets and with fixed bayonets.

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The hirelings of the Prussians, preparing their carefully thought-out schemes for the permanent destruction of the two nations most dangerous to Prussia--Poland and Lithuania--are working zealously, while we, lulled by the hope of ostensible freedom, are waiting in blithe inaction.

Look back into history! From the year 1120, when the Teutonic Order of the Cross was created, Poland and Lithuania were for whole centuries subjected to the same thing that Poland and Belgium and other nations are suffering today, under the pretense that they (the Knights of the Cross) were spreading Christianity. The time came when Poland and Lithuania realized that for the good of both nations, union was indispensable. In 1386, Ladislaus Jagiello, the Lithuanian Grand Duke, married Jadwiga, the Queen of Poland--not because there was any lack of beautiful daughters of Lithuanian boyars. The Queen of Poland sacrificed her own love to marry Jagiello, for the existence of both nations depended upon the union of these royal families. This upset all of the German

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plans and finally led to war--and to the great battle of Grunwald, where in 1410 the heroic Lithuanians, Poles, and Ruthenians crushed the power of the Knights with their blood. In 1569, Poland and Lithuania effected the Union of Lublin, and, by so doing, held off for centuries the misfortune that faces us today.

Today, however, we lack the men of Jagiellonian times. Today, Lithuania travels another road because the Germans wish it, because there are Lithuanians who serve Germany and not Lithuania, who, in accordance with German wishes, are breaking away from the nation to which freedom from the German yoke is as dear as to the Lithuanians. Their policies seek to destroy the Union with Poland, for German plans today are the same as they were before Grunwald--to separate and create differences between two kindred nations, to create a lasting hatred between two peoples, so that they will never again stand shoulder to shoulder for their own mutual benefit, as they did in the fields of Grunwald, so that by this alone they will more easily be vanquished, this time forever.

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III H (Lithuanian) Our voices, by the decision of the Union of Lublin Society
 I G (Lithuanian) I, are jointly the voices of Lithuanians and Poles, banded
 together in this Society. We cry to you, brethren: Wake
 up! Write! Speak! Protest against the degradation of the splendid work of
 the Lithuanian princes, Ladislaus and Witold, sanctified by the blood of Lith-
 uania and the united nations! Raise your voice in warning and protest, for
 Lithuania, Poland, and Ruthenia, lured by a false hope of freedom at German
 hands, are entering a tomb upon which the blasphemous German hand is carving
 a false statue to freedom.

For the Society:

- S. Zukowski, Dr. L. S. Szumkowski,
- F. Okulanis,
- J. Zelnia,
- A. Mazylewski,
- W. Bielinski

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BANQUET HELD AT MORRISON HOTEL

A banquet was held yesterday evening in the great dining hall of the Morrison Hotel. The banquet was an official reception for Paderewski and the Polish Military Mission, and was arranged by the National Security League and several prominent Poles. There were about a thousand persons present. Phrenetic applause and cheers greeted Paderewski as he entered the hall with his wife and the Polish Military Mission.

The invocation was read by the Reverend Nawrocki, after which the food was served (no liquor). The program of this memorable evening then followed.

The program was opened with a lengthy address by John W. Thomas, vice-president of the National Security League, after which he called upon John F. Smulski to act as toastmaster. After delivering a short and pertinent address, Smulski called upon each of the prominent speakers at the main table.

An abundance of beautiful speeches flowed to anguished Polish hearts, filling

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them with new hope and faith in the rebirth of the Polish nation. Never before in this country had so many friendly and sincere words been spoken of Poland and her sons as at the demonstration at the Coliseum and later at the banquet.

.....

[Text of speech by Capt. Wagner of the Polish army omitted in translation.]

Paderewski, in his address, praised the efforts of American Poles for the Polish cause, the presidents of organizations being singled out for special praise. Among others, he mentioned Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance. He called all of them his friend and thanked them for their efforts thus far. The text of his splendid address will appear in tomorrow's issue.

The speeches alternated with the numbers on the program of music, during which the Philaret Choir sang several times, receiving well-earned applause. Mrs. H. Smulski sang beautifully, as usual; she was heard in "Piekna Basia" [Beautiful Basia] and "Peace Triumfal," received a storm of applause. Thaddeus Wronski,

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our famous operatic singer, also sang, and was forced by the audience to return for several encores. In the end, Wronski and Mrs. Smulski sang a beautiful duet, which the applause of the audience forced them to repeat. The piano accompaniment was played by Edgar Nelson. B. A. Rybowski directed the Philaret Choir.

Severyn Kujawski played the anthem "America" on the organ while the audience rose to its feet and sang. The banquet was concluded with the singing of "America" and "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zbinelm" [Poland is Not Yet Lost].

It should be added that at the beginning of the banquet, toastmaster Smulski read three letters and telegrams expressing the best wishes of Secretary of War Baker, Colonel Le Pan, Commandant of the Polish army training camp at Niagara on the Lake, and Colonel Martin of Washington, all of which were enthusiastically received by the audience, for they were very sincere.

Address by J. F. Smulski

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The following is the text of the speech by J. F. Smulski, president of the National Committee:

"Mr. Chairman: It was in the first days of the great World War and before the time when our country decided that it was necessary to join with the Allies against the Prussian threat that thinking people of this country created the patriotic organization known as the "National Security League". It was this organization that first raised the cry for preparedness in this country. It spread warning after warning in order to awaken the country and to prepare it for the inevitable. Persons active in public life, our most ardent patriots, both men and women, sacrificed much time and effort to accomplish that aim: namely, to create an organization that would stand guard over the sentiments and loyalty of the many peoples of the United States in those trying times, that would overcome unpatriotic tendencies, that would give new spirit and enthusiasm to indifferent Americans, and that would awaken the interest and fire the patriotism of those whose Americanism was never externally displayed and whose loyalty was never put to a test. This organization accomplished an enormous task, for it awakened the spirit of the American nation, which, for many, many

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years had lain dormant, stifled by political quarrels or by the chase after gold. However, the greatest accomplishment of the League was the discovery that among the citizens and residents of the country was a contingent of people heretofore ignored, unrecognized, and often even ridiculed, the so-called aliens of American or foreign descent. To the amazement of native Americans, the League discovered an element consisting of millions of people-- and I really mean millions, although it sounds unbelievable--both men and women of many different countries, speaking many languages, of many religions, and of a variety of views and tendencies, who are filled with an ardent patriotism for America and its institutions. Upon being properly informed, they [these many peoples] easily understood that in America lies the future of the world, that upon the independence of America depends the independence of the world, that American democracy must become world democracy, or else Prussian barbarism will put the world into chains of slavery.

"And thus the League opened wide its gates and invited foreign-born residents of the United States to its counsels and to participate in its patriotic work. As a semi-official American body, the League has welcomed representatives and

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delegates from many different countries, as well as representatives of the Allied governments. Today, the League welcomes with much pleasure and real sincerity the great representative of the Polish National Committee [in France], recognized by the Allied governments and by the United States in November, that great artist and indefatigable worker, that great statesman, benefactor of humanity, and champion of liberty, Ignacy Jan Paderewski. (Applause)

"It is with sincerity and honor that we greet the Polish Military Mission from France in the person of Major Joseph Kozlowski, a volunteer in the French Army ever since he was eighteen years old. Major Kozlowski was in active service in Africa, Madagascar, and Europe for a great many years; he was decorated for bravery many times, and rose from private to corporal, sergeant, adjutant, and finally, captain. For bravery under fire, he was made a Cavalier of the Legion of Honor. He was transferred to the Polish Army in France with the rank of major

"We greet Captain John Henry Wagner, a professional soldier, who returned to the French service in 1914 and served in the infantry in Normandy. He took part in many battles, including the battles of the Marne and the Somme, where, although

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his leg was riddled with the enemy's bullets, He refused the aid of his companions and continued to lead his company in battle. He was made a member of the Legion of Honor, and in December he was transferred to the Polish Army with the rank of captain.

"Captain Stanislaus Grodzki fought in the famous Eleventh Regiment of the Russian infantry. Wounded several times, he was decorated for bravery in one of the fiercest battles with the Hindenburg forces at the Mazurian Lakes. Only three regiments survived the battle. Of that battle, however, Captain Grodzki, although he was badly wounded, is the only one alive today."

(Voices from the audience): "Thank God for that." (Applause)

Smulski continued: "However, his wounds were so serious that the doctors doubted that he would recover. (Applause)

"Lieutenant Prince Stanislaus Poniatowski enlisted and served in the French Army. He served capably as a courier between the battle front and Paris. He

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was wounded four times, and was awarded the Cross of Service by the French government. Poniatowski was transferred to the Polish Army in France with the rank of lieutenant. (Applause)

"Finally, one whom we cannot omit to mention--Lieutenant Jack O'Brien, who was decorated for bravery in battle; he was incurably crippled in the battle of Verdun. O'Brien was assigned to the Polish Military Mission by the French government. (Applause)

"These men, and the Poles who are fortunate enough to find themselves on American soil, as well as those in Poland who for a hundred and twenty-five years have been oppressed by three tyrants, who in each generation have protested by force of arms and sacrifice of blood against the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, and Romanovs, and who have been on the Prussian battle front for ten centuries--all of them understand the meaning of loyalty to the United States. They understand our great President Wilson (applause), and they understand that no matter how much sacrifice is necessary for the Allied cause, there can be no peace without victory, there can be no freedom for the persecuted nations of the world until

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the real symbol of freedom, the Star-Spangled Banner, wins a decisive and final victory.

"At this moment, Mr. Thomas has informed me of a letter addressed to the National Security League from Secretary of War Baker, expressing his warmest regards to today's gathering. The letter arrived late because of a delay in the mails."

[Text of telegrams and letters omitted by translator].

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 27, 1918.

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE WILL HONOR POLISH NATION
THROUGH ITS REPRESENTATIVES

The third of March will be a day forever to be remembered not only by the Poles of Chicago but by those of the whole country. On this day, the Polish nation will be taken off the list of foreign countries and grouped with the Allies by the American Security League. The League, which held its convention in Chicago a few days ago and under the honorary leadership and with the active participation of former president Taft considered ways and means of assuring victory for the United States in the World War, desires to honor our heroic nation for its readiness to support the American cause and the cause of freedom for all nations with its own Polish army. A group of the most prominent members of the National Security League, with the participation of the governor of Illinois, wishes to express publicly its high esteem of the Poles, and at the same time to reaffirm its inseparable union with that people in the holy war for the triumph of the ideals of Washington, Kosciusko, Lincoln, and Wilson. It will be a demonstration in honor of the oldest and most faithful ally of the United States which, during

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the war for independence in this country, inflexibly served the cause of liberty. For a hundred and twenty years Poland has fought against the autocracy and tyranny of its conquerors in a series of insurrections; with ceaseless and limitless sacrifice, with strong and unswerving faith, and with a perennial perseverance, it has defended the liberty established at the Oder and the Sala and at the gates of Kiev by Boleslaus the Brave, strengthened by the defeat of the Teutonic Knights of the Cross by Jagiello [in 1410], and made sacred by the Union of Lublin [with Lithuania]. During the spread of the tyranny of the conquerors, their expansion of power took place in territories unlawfully oppressed; the war between the nations of Europe has now disclosed the mortal wounds inflicted upon humanity by this evil system, and has disclosed Poland as a fortress standing in defense of the national welfare of all oppressed peoples. President Wilson has rendered Poland an immortal service, in that through the smoke of the conflagration, through the barbaric indifference [to humanity] of the advancing Germans, he has heard that faithful echo which for a hundred and twenty-five years has proclaimed the battle for liberty, and in the annals of that fight has written down the name of Poland as the oldest ally of the United States.

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The National Security League moves along the path appointed by our president, and with ardor hastens to honor that Polish name for its faithfully rendered and recognized services. Poland will be honored through its representatives.

Among those representatives, our beloved Ignacy Paderewski occupies the first place. It can rightfully be said of him that he gained fame in foreign lands and brightened the name of Poland with that fame throughout the world, in order to serve Poland at its most critical hour amid the Polish people of America--amid that people who so ably represent the ideals of liberty, and who so effectively defend the precepts of freedom and the inalienable rights of our Polish nation. Ignacy J. Paderewski has come here to us, to the Polish element in America, which, with all its freedom, nobility, sacrifice, and strong faith, represents a full realization of the principles of the Constitution of the Third of May, for it represents such a widespread and complete ennoblement of our people that class and party distinctions are destroyed, while instead there has arisen the collective force of a unified people. Toward completing this solidarity and turning it toward the inflexible defense of the Polish cause,

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Paderewski has labored since the outbreak of the war, and from the first moment that he arrived here he co-operated with us in this; at the same time, he has never ceased to work for a wholehearted union with the nationalist element in Poland and with our people in France. He was the first and most idealistic representative of our nation's principles of freedom; and even before the Polish National Committee was created in France and he was entrusted with its representation with the government of this country he held high the standard of Polish independence. This faithful heroism of a great man who has given himself heart and soul to his country, this all-inspiring fire of real desire for liberty, this insistence that everything possible be gained for the Polish cause to raise Poland and make her happy, to make the whole world wonder at her, awakens for Paderewski a general esteem and admiration, and for this reason the National Security League desires to honor him first.

Our Polish Army, our pride and joy, is sending three other representatives to participate in the reception. The National Security League will receive these delegates from the Polish Army as representatives of united forces of the Polish nation.

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ALL POLISH ORGANIZATIONS TO ATTEND

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MASS MEETING IN COLISEUM

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At the present time, all indications show that the reception to be

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held in honor of the general staff of the Polish Army on Sunday,

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March 3, at the Coliseum, Wabash Avenue and 16th Street, will be an

impressive occasion. Since this is the first opportunity Chicago will have to greet the representatives of the Polish Army, all the Poles of Chicago and vicinity should participate. There should be tens of thousands of people in the parade to the Coliseum, and that great hall should be filled to capacity, for it will be a happy day for us when we see with our own eyes the commanders of the Polish Army in France--an army created by ourselves, of our own flesh and blood.

The representatives of various Polish organizations, communities, and groups held a meeting yesterday in the Polish Women's Alliance Building to discuss the initial activities. Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish National

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Alliance, presided and John Wedda acted as secretary.

Organizations and communities were represented as follows: The Polish National Alliance by C. Zychlinski, Joseph Magdziarz, Mrs. M. Sakowski, S. Dudek, and N. K. Zlotnicki; the Polish Roman Catholic Union by Ignace Wroblewski, J. Jankowski, and Dr. Klarkowski; the Citizens' Committee by W. Szrojda, John Wedda, and N. J. Perlowski; the Polish Women's Alliance by Mrs. A. Neuman and Miss E. Napieralski; Circuit II, Polish Falcons Alliance by Mrs. A. Wisla and W. Lubicz; Polish Alma Mater by T. Blachowski; Association of Polish Priests by Reverend W. Zapala, and Reverend Pieczykanski; Polish Lawyers' Association by Judge E. Jarecki, L. Nyka and Joseph Lissak; Polish Physicians' Association by Dr. R. Pietrzykowski and Dr. W. Kuflewski; Polish Businessmen's Association by Adam Hibner; Polish Organists' Association by A. Karczynski; Polish Singers' Alliance by R. Goszczynski; Polish Association of Real Estate Agents by N. Bereczkowski; Polish Tailors' Association by N. Plucinski and John Ciesnik; Alliance of Polish Military Societies by John Przymorski and Tytus Jachimowicz; Town of Lake Citizens' Subcommittee by S. Kleehamer and D. Hojnacki; St. Francis

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[Parish] by J. Roszkiewicz; Kensington by Joseph Spiker and S. Strzelecki; Avondale by Albert Daniss; St. Helen's [Parish] by John Rosa and A. Hibner; Polish Press Club by J. R. Piasecki; South Chicago by S. Dudek; St. Hedwig's [Parish] by Ignace Wroblewski; Military Commission by John J. Przyprawa; National Board by Henry Setmajer and C. Zychlinski; Dziennik Zwiaskowy by Henry Lokanski; Dziennik Narodowy by K. Piatkiewicz; Dziennik Chicagoski by Thomas Lasecki; Narod Polski by Z. Stefanowicz; and Kuryer Polski by L. Lesnioki.

The Executive Committee, with its president, Zychlinski, at the head, ascertained that the representatives of the general staff of the Polish Army in France would be officially welcomed by Americans, through the National Security League, which welcomed Joffre and other commissions of the Allies arriving in Chicago. The gathering was told that the participation of Poles in this reception would only be supplementary and that it really ought to be a political manifestation on the largest possible scale. To prove that we are worthy of having our Army delegation officially greeted by Americans, our

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participation in the parade and in the mass meeting should be more extensive than ever before; so that the Loop will be filled with Poles as a sign that all Polish hearts beat together, that there is no Pole who does not cherish and work for freedom.

After a discussion as to how the organizations and communities are to be represented in the principle committee, it was decided that this committee consist of fifteen persons. The following were named: Judge Jarecki as chairman, D. Hojnacki, S. Strzelecki, A. Hibner, Miss E. Napieralski, J. Jankowski, Joseph Spiker, A. Karczynski, Mary Sakowski, S. Dudek, M. Bereczkowski, T. Jachimowicz, Agnes Wisla, and W. Lubicz. Acknowledgement was made to the community of Town of Lake which has already begun preparations and will participate extensively in the manifestation.

It was decided that each organization should issue to its members an appeal for the largest possible participation. The press committee is to consist of all the newspaper representatives who were present at the meeting.

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Since such a mass meeting as this should be a greater manifestation than Chicago has ever seen before, it was decided that the pastors of all forty-five Polish parishes in Chicago be personally asked to appeal from the pulpit to their parishioners, the military and church societies, and to all parish groups to participate in the manifestation. Each member of the Committee of Fifteen will visit three parishes. A separate written invitation has been sent through the mail to the Polish priests of the National Security League.

At the meeting of the Committee of Fifteen which followed immediately, the following parade committee was chosen: A. Wolski, N. J. Przymorski, Dr. Kuflewski, A. Ruszczyk and S. Kleehamer. Details of the parade will be decided at a meeting of the representatives of all societies, organizations, communities, and citizens' committees, which will be held on Tuesday at the Polish Women's Alliance Building.

It should be added here that on March 3 a banquet will be held in honor of the Polish Army delegation at the Morrison Hotel. Tickets may now be purchased

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at two dollars a person. Representatives of organizations and communities should indicate at Tuesday's meeting how many tickets their particular organization or community can dispose of.. All tickets must be paid for in advance.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 20, 1918.

FAREWELL BANQUET FOR K. J. WIECHECKI

Yesterday evening the friends and colleagues of K. J. Wiechecki, former manager of the Polish National Alliance publications and at present recruiting officer for the Polish Army at Recruiting Center II, honored him at a farewell banquet held at the headquarters of the Polish Press Club at 2138 Pierce Avenue. Wiechecki is leaving for New York.

Among the guests present, besides Wiechecki himself, were Judges Courtney and [J.] LaBny; [Casimir] Zyahlinski, the president of the Polish National Alliance; J. Zawilinski and J. Magdziarz, the secretary and treasurer of that organization, respectively; R. Majewski, A. Ksycki, S. Wrobel, Z. Ulanowski, M. Borysiewicz, W. Grabowski, H. Lokanski, S. Lewental, H. Setmajer, M. Szubert, E. Kolakowski, K. Piatkiewicz, P. Piasecki, W. Rzeszotarski, I. Osostowicz, S. Orpiszewski, W. Wrzesinski, F. Nowak, Dr. W. Balcerzak, the new recruiting officer for Center II, Alexander Wolski, N. K. Zlotnicki, F. S. Barc, T. Rygier, W. Lubicz, S. Grzybowski, T. Paszkowski, J. Bronikowski, and M. Perlowski.

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IV The first speaker was Z. Ulanowski, who has been one of Wiechecki's close friends for many years. He explained the reasons why Wiechecki's closest friends had arranged the banquet, and, after presenting the guest of honor with a gold watch as a memento from those friends, he called upon Zychlinski to act as toastmaster. Zychlinski declined this honor in favor of Judge LaBuy.

Almost everyone present spoke a few words, lauding Wiechecki's activity in Chicago during his many years' residence here, both in Alliance and Falcon matters and in social and club work. It is impossible to annotate all of the speeches that were made, but it can be said that in all of them rang a sincere, friendly vote, as if whispering: "We are sorry to see you leave, but go--where your Polish heart and your duty call you!"

Some of the speakers were: Zychlinski, for the Polish National Alliance; Magdziarz and Zawilinski, in behalf of the same organization; S. Orpiszewski, editor-in-chief of Dziennik Zwiaskowy; F. S. Barc, as a friend of many years' standing; and N. K. Zlotnicki and H. Lokanski, in behalf of Ad Astra

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IV Society, Group 1398 of the Polish National Alliance, from which a great many members have enlisted in the Polish and American armies. Other speakers were: M. Perlowski, former president of the Citizen's Committee of Chicago; F. Ksycki, a Colleague from Wiechecki's days with Dziennik Zwiaskowy; Alexander Wolski, his successor as recruiting officer; H. Setmajer and W. Rzeszotarski as colleagues from the Alliance; Dr. Balcerzak as a recruit in the Polish Army, in the medical corps of which he enlisted recently; S. Grzybowski, the new general manager of the Alliance publications; W. Lubicz in behalf of the Polish Falcons' Alliance; S. Lewental, in behalf of the Polish Press Club; and I. Osostowicz.

Judge Courtney delivered a splendid speech, in English, naturally. He expressed himself clearly on the Polish question, saying that a free and independent Poland must arise as a result of the war in Europe.

Finally, K. J. Wiechecki, himself, arose to speak, thanking everyone for the farewell given him and for the kind words spoken; he said those words would strengthen him for further effort.

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IV A few hours were spent thus at the Polish Press Club, and as they left for their homes the guests were thinking: too bad that he is leaving us, but would that there were tens of thousands like him. The Polish Army could then show the Germans what Poles can do.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1918.

NATIONAL BOARD PROTESTS AGAINST
NEW PARTITION OF POLAND

Countrymen!

From Brzesc Litewski, where peace negotiations between the Central Powers and Russia and Ukraine were conducted, comes the news, confirmed beyond any doubt, that the German government as well as the Austro-Hungarian government never had the smallest intention of settling the Polish question agreeably with Polish demands for independence and with the vital interests of the Polish nation. Even the declarations of both rulers made on November 5, 1916, as well as later proclamations establishing a regency in the Kingdom [a section of Poland] were merely scraps of paper to the Germans and Austrians.

In treating with Ukraine on the boundaries of that new republic, Germany and Austria, in return for concessions made them, gave Chelm and Galicia to Ukraine, without any consideration for the fact that even the Russian Duma, hostile to

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IV Polish interests, had declared through the most prominent representatives of the Russian government of that time that the population of these territories was seventy to eighty per cent Polish and that therefore these lands were essentially Polish.

This seizure of unquestionably Polish land for the benefit of Ukraine is a painful blow to the Polish nation, in that it will give rise to constant disagreement between Poland and Ukraine. The Polish nation wholeheartedly agrees to Ukraine's independence, and would like its relations with that republic to be not only free from future irritations and hostility but to be established upon the friendliest possible basis.

But the seizure of this Polish land--land that not even Empress Catherine dared to touch, land that is drenched with the blood and tears of the defenders of our faith, land that is so dear to us--represents in itself an act of inimical and contumacious autocracy, entirely disregarding of that spiritual union which binds this land to the rest of the Kingdom, making impossible any satisfaction

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IV at the ostensible independence of those parts of Poland left to us.

Austria and Germany effected this plan of theirs without informing even the regency which they established in the Kingdom; showing clearly that they do not regard this regency as the Polish government, and that they do not regard it as competent to be treated with on plans for the future of the nations involved.

At the same time, the Austrian government issued, through its military authorities, an order to the command in Przemyśl that the Polish officers and men who were members of the Legions, and who were to unite with the Polish Army, should be included in the Austrian army and sent to fight the Italians and the French-- and this despite the specific protests of the Polish Circle and the whole populace of Galicia and the Kingdom. This shows that Austria is far from permitting the independence of our nation.

In addition to the above-cited act of Austria, the German press clearly and

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IV brazenly states that the "German" Lodz and rich mining region of Zaglebie Dabrowskie are to be taken from Poland.

We cannot accept this in silence. If we do so, we will help the conquerors spread the opinion that we agree to these outrages and partitions.

For this reason, the Executive Committee of the National Board, in accordance with the suggestion telegraphed here by Ignacy Paderewski, turns to all Poles in America, to all organizations, societies, parishes and settlements, to the priests, the citizens, the youth, the Polish women, and urges that with all possible expedition a great mass meeting of our countrymen be held in order that a solemn protest may be instituted against the new partitioning of Poland. Collections can be taken up at these mass meetings for the benefit of the National Board and placed in the hands of the secretary of the Executive Committee. Collections made in the parishes can be turned over to the Reverend W. Zapala, secretary-general of the Union of Polish Priests, Holt and Division Streets, Chicago. Resolutions passed at these mass meetings should be signed

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by all those present and submitted with all possible haste to the secretary of the Executive Committee.

John F. Smulski, president

Henry Setmajer, secretary
1309 North Ashland Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

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DZIENNIK ZWIAZKOWY'S FUTURE

At first glance, the future of Dziennik Zwiaskowy seems to depend upon an ever-increasing membership [in the Alliance], as a result of which the newspaper's influence will grow and increase. In reality, it depends also upon an adequate and properly equipped editorial staff. As to this second point, so powerful a publisher as the Polish National Alliance will not begrudge the necessary funds, nor will it miss any opportunity, as it never has in the past, to obtain the foremost talent for its newspaper. It can readily be seen that this has been practiced during the first ten years of Dziennik Zwiaskowy's existence, for the paper can boast of a whole constellation of literary stars who were fired with a desire to serve Dziennik Zwiaskowy and Poland.

Since conditions are changing, and should they change to such a degree as to be most profitable for Poland, the conditions under which Dziennik Zwiaskowy will operate will also be changed completely. The World War

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and American participation therein has already awakened a feeling of mutual friendship between various [national] groups in this country, and has hastened considerably the formation of a homogeneous American nation; this greatly affects our Polish "fourth partition." If, however, our greatest hopes are realized and an independent Poland arises in Europe, then our tendency to lose the characteristics peculiar to Poles will be still greater. It might even be feared that the process of Americanization of the Polish element here would be quite swift, if it was not for the fact that national groups having independent homelands can look to those governments for support, and thus strengthen their resistance [against denationalization].

After an independent Poland has arisen in Europe, the Polish element in America will represent a reserve force necessary to Poland, and will have a tendency to move spiritually closer to it in order to become better acquainted with new trends in every field of creative endeavor. This frantic struggle for a mere livelihood will cease, and we will no longer spend our

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energy in trying to find our places on the beaten path. It will drive deeper, however, the desire to achieve the highest degree of progress, for it is only in this measure that the Poles of America can give effective aid in the development of Poland. The progress that we will work for here, retaining always our faith and national spirit, will not uphold itself on points of faith and nationality alone. Rather will it have to adapt itself to the tactics of the Irish, the Germans, and the Jews, who seem to be submerging themselves in the sea of Americanism, and who are accepting all of the characteristics of American society foreign to them, in order to become equal to that society, and thereby share in its progress and in the benefits derived therefrom.

Even so strong an organization as the Polish National Alliance will have to take this into consideration, and will have to raise itself to the standards of Irish alliances, of which every [Irish-] American considers it an honor and a privilege to be a member. In this task, Dziennik Zwiaskowy will have a new and very noble duty. In order to fulfill it, we must accept the

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principles of the new progress to such an extent that those principles will serve as a core, beside which will burn the undying flame of nationalism; so deeply imbedded in the hearts --as is said of the Irish and the Jews--as to be undiscernible on the surface but impossible to uproot.

With our present system of continuous manifestation of the Polish spirit, supported by the constant struggle for the freedom of our motherland, retaining still its spiritual bond with the homeland, it seems impossible that the Polish element here will ever be assimilated completely. Nations can thus be assimilated and yet retain the spiritual union with the homeland only through the deepest patriotism, or after they have reached the highest degree of their own national culture.

Under these conditions, the forces that will aid Dziennik Zwiaskowy in its task will undoubtedly draw from both sources; just as at the close of the first ten-year period of pioneering work we can now see a perfect framework

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

of nationalistic endeavor in the collective effect of these very noble efforts; so in the next period, a new era will open, under the leadership of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, in which our national progress will blend into one great wave, so to speak, with modern currents and trends, but drawing always upon Poland as its source of life.

We have passed through a period of quarrels in religious matters, our domestic struggles are dying out, while party relations have taken a more neighborly direction; the whole mass of personal differences is finally disappearing from view, and in the splendor of a Poland reborn great problems in the field of universal progress will enter into the lives of Polish-Americans, and especially into the sphere of activity of the Polish National Alliance.

Over all of this hovers the White Eagle on its field of amaranth. Let it mark the successful development of Dziennik Zwiaskowy.

J. K. Orłowski

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXI, No. 46, Nov. 14, 1917.

HOW VIGOROUSLY OUR POLISH WOMEN ARE WORKING

At a meeting held October 15th in the Home of the Polish Women's Alliance, through the initiative of Mrs. H. Paderewski, there was established the Polish Army Aid Society, having as its aim (the desire) to provide the aforesaid army with the most indispensable needs, such as sweaters, socks, gloves, belts, etc., therefore I, the undersigned, have resolved to appeal to the Polish Roman-Catholic Union for a donation for wool, etc.

So then at a meeting held October 30th, the administration of the Union resolved to assign the sum of \$1,000 for the name of the said society, whereas there was to be held a celebration of consecrating Camp Kosciuszko, and because of this occasion the representatives of the Union should have been likewise present. After an understanding with the president of the Army Aid Society, there had been bought ready made sweaters and socks to the sum of \$229.90, and have been delivered to the camp for the soldiers on November 3rd. Besides that, an order had been placed for sweaters amounting to \$432.00 and socks amounting to \$80.00 which likewise will be sent out in the name of the Polish



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Roman-Catholic Union.

All of this totaling to the sum of \$741.90 are articles coming directly from the Union.

The remaining sum of \$258.10 has been placed in the hands of Mrs. A. Neumann, president of Polish Army Aid Society, for wool, which will be delivered in a short while.

The women who would like to help us in our work, can call at the library of the Polish Women's Alliance on Tuesdays and Wednesdays after 9 A. M.

While rendering the above report simultaneously as vice-president of that society, I am appealing to all Sisters of the Union to add their offerings, whether personal or those resolved at meetings of societies.



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Remember, dear sisters, that our soldiers are offering their lives in defence of our Fatherland and that it is our duty to carry them such aid as is possible for us. All gifts and inquiries should be sent to the Bureau of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, into the hands of the vice-president.

Mary Osuch.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXI, No. 43, Oct. 24, 1917.

MAGNIFICENT KOSCIUSZKO MANIFESTATION IN CHICAGO

GIGANTIC ENTHUSIASM FOR THE POLISH ARMY

40,000 PEOPLE TAKE PART IN PARADE

DEXTER PAVILION FILLED TO CAPACITY

Thousands of Chicago Poles paid tribute, Sunday, Oct. 14, to the memory of the hero of two worlds, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, on the 100th anniversary of his death. At the same time they witnessed the consecration and delivery of the war standards, offered to the 1st regiment of the Polish army by Ignace Paderewski and the Polish women of the United States. The first celebration of the day was the consecration of the standards, which was fulfilled at St. Joseph's church, at 48th and Paulina Sts.

The consecration ceremonies started at 3 P. M. Almost all the homes and business places in the section called Town of Lake were adorned with Polish and American colors. At one o'clock already thousands of people filled the streets in front of the church and by 2 o'clock 48th street, between Wood and Marshfield, resembled literally a sea of people.

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A few minutes before 3 o'clock the standards were carried into the church. The standards were accompanied by the members of the Franco-Polish War Commission, Lieutenant Gasiorowski, Prince Poniatowski, Sergeants Szaniawski and Zekiecki; behind them walked the sponsors and volunteers of the 1st regiment of the Polish army from the United States. After entering the church, the procession was led down the center aisle before the sanctuary by a number of young girls dressed in white.

When the standards were put in place the choir intoned "Veni Creator"; after which the act of consecration, with the assistance of the diocese consultant, Rev. L. Grudzinski and the pastor of Sacred Heart church, Rev. F. J. Karabasz, was fulfilled by the pastor of St. Joseph's church, Rev. S. Cholewinski.

After the act of consecration, the pastor of St. Mary Magdalene church in South Chicago, Rev. E. Kowalewski, spoke, beginning with the words, "In hoc signo vinces" (By this sign you shall conquer).

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After explaining the meaning of the standard and next the blessing which flows down from the consecration in an emotional manner, he assured the first volunteers that the clergy as well as the people will send their pleas to the Lord for blessings of the Polish army and that the priests will pray to God so that all will experience the abundance of heavenly blessings, courage and strength, so that all shall carry on high these standards on the field of battle, until they will wave over a free and independent Poland.

After the presentation of the most holy sacrament and the blessing, at the end of the holy devotion all those present sang the Polish anthem, "God Save Poland."

After the consecration of the standards the parade took place through various streets in Town of Lake and all the way to the Dexter Pavilion in the Stock Yards, at 43rd and Halsted St.

Early before the assigned hour the public began to gather in great



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throng, mainly Polish but there was no lack of representatives of other nationalities. About 5:30 P. M. the platform was filled; there came upon it representatives of governments and the armies of the United States, France, England, Ireland, and from the Poles, the Central Polish National Committee with Mr. Paderewski and his wife and a good sized representation of the clergy. The platform was beautifully decorated with flowers, palms, festoons and national colors: it was adorned by a large portrait of T. Kosciuszko, and on the sides those of Lincoln and Wilson and a large bust of Washington. From the stage hung a great many American flags and on the side French, Polish, and others.

The celebration of the anniversary was opened by citizen Mr. Perlowski, president of the Citizens Community. He in turn called upon citizen J. Smulski, president of the National Department of the P. C. K. R. to act as chairman, who asked the Rev. Zapala, rector of St. Stanislaus College to say a prayer and invoke the blessing.

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Following the invocation, the chairman presented to the public all honored guests, and therefore Mr. Paderewski, members of the Polish Commission from France, Mr. Gasiorowski and Prince Poniatoski, and further the representative of France and its army, Lieutenant Eskenfelder (an Alsatian), the representative of England and its army, Lieutenant A. Murray, a member of the parliament, from Scotland, Major Stanton; representative of the United States Army, T. P. O'Connor; representative of Ireland and members of the British parliament. After that, telegrams were read from Secretary of War Baker, from the ambassador of France, Jusserand; from the ambassador of Russia, Bachmatjev; from the ambassador of England, Spring-Rice, from Bishop Rhode and others.

Then followed the singing of a beautiful war hymn composed by Mr. Paderewski. It was sung by the Filaret Choir under the direction of Thaddeus Wronski, artist singer of the Boston Opera. The hymn was so well liked that the Filarets had to repeat it.

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Next followed the main speech by Mr. I. J. Paderewski, interrupted time and again with unceasing applause; it lasted over an hour. Mr. Paderewski, in a very affable way, truly the people's way, re-enlightened and rebrichtened in the comprehension of the listeners the radiant portrait of the "Hero of two worlds." After the speech by Mr. Paderewski came the delivering of the flags, carried out by the Polish women of Chicago. The volunteers were lined up in ranks before the platform with Mr. Gasiorowski and Prince Poniatowski at their head. On the elevation stand, Mr. Paderewski rendered a short talk, wishing the Polish soldiers to go under the sign of the White Eagle to a victorious and wholly successful step into a free Poland.

Next, delivering to the officers the flags, he pressed their hand and kissed them heartily. The moment was truly emotional. After that the band played the Polish national anthem, "Poland is not yet dead"; the American Star Spangled Banner; the French "Marsellaise," and other anthems.



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Then the representatives of the various governments rendered their speeches; Mr. Rathbone, from the Defence Department of Cook County, made a powerful talk and finally, Mr. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, spoke briefly.

The most important moment of the celebration was the taking of an oath by the new volunteers.

The celebration in Dexter Pavilion ended about 9 o'clock. It was certainly one of the greatest Polish demonstrations given in this country and will be remembered in our political life over here as a moment in which there was manifested among our emigration the spirit of the regeneration and resurrection of Polish knighthood, starting out to battle for freedom and the glory of Poland.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 4, 1917.

AMBASSADOR GERARD RECEIVES POLISH DELEGATION

Germans Will Not Permit Food to Come into Poland.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock a Polish delegation went to the Blackstone Hotel to thank Mr. James W. Gerard, former United States ambassador to Berlin, who is making his first visit to Chicago, for the efforts he has made to help bring relief to Poland, and to hear from him personally about the relations of the Polish people with the Germans and the intentions of the Germans in respect to Poland.

The delegation consisted of the most prominent and hardest-working Polish people in the field of social and national work in Chicago. Among those present were Judges E. Jarecki and J. LaBuy; Mr. T. M. Helinski, president of the Central Polish Relief Committee; Mr. J. Magdziarz, treasurer of the Polish National Alliance; Mr. J. S. Zawilinski, secretary general of the Polish National Alliance; Directors W. Pijanowski and S. Dudek; Mrs. K. Obarski; honorary vice-president of the Polish National Alliance; Mesdames M. Sakowski and M. Milewski,

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directors; Commissioners A. Majewski and Dr. Helinski of Milwaukee;

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J. S. Litke, secretary to the Censor; S. Orpiszewski, J. Przyprawa,
and I. Osostowicz of Dziennik Zwiaskowy; S. Sz wajkart and F. Brodnicki

of Dziennik Chicagoski; H. Lokanski and E. L. Kolakowski of Dziennik Narodowy;

J. S. Skibinski, editor of Free Poland; Mr. P. Rostenkowski, president, and

J. S. Konopa, secretary general, of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; W. J.

Andrzejewski, secretary general of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies;

W. Sulewski, commander of Circuit II of the Alliance of Polish Falcons of

America; Mr. F. Wejna, director of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; Mr. H.

Setmajer, secretary of the Central Polish Relief Committee; Mr. A. J.

Dziengielewski; T. Wilkowski; Attorneys Bizka, Mindak, P. H. Schwaba, Mazurek,

L. Nyka, and Louis Pinderski; J. Przystalski, assistant prosecuting attorney;

Aldermen A. Walkowiak, and S. Adankiewicz; J. Ruszkiewicz, assistant city treas-

urer; F. Osuch, auditor of the Polish National Alliance; S. Kolanowski,

B. Rozański, T. Sleszynski, B. Kozłowski; L. Drwenski, assistant cashier of

the People's Stockyards Bank; Sredzinski, and others whose names we did not

have time to get.

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Anthony Czarnecki, editor of the Chicago Daily News, who arranged the meeting, headed the delegation. The delegation waited on the art floor of the Blackstone Hotel for Mr. Gerard to appear.

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At 3 P.M. Mr. Gerard entered, accompanied by Mr. Czarnecki. Enthusiastic applause greeted his arrival. Mr. A. Czarnecki presented each member of the delegation to Mr. Gerard, who shook hands and exchanged a few words with each.

Then, standing before the semicircle made by the delegation, Mr. Czarnecki, at the request of the delegation, spoke as follows:

"We wish, Mr. Gerard, to express our thanks to you, and to show our gratitude for what you have done. In doing this we cherish the hope of being able to talk with you as a representative of the United States government in Berlin at this important time. You have filled a most responsible post, and are therefore best qualified to know what we should have done, what we should do, and what the conditions are over there. If you will be kind enough to enlighten

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us in a simple and understandable manner, as I promised this delegation that you would do; you will become one of us. We already feel that you are one of us. We are citizens of this country, loyal to it, and we have tried in the name of humanity to do something for those on the other side of the Atlantic, because they are blood of our blood.

"Gentlemen, Mr. Gerard will now tell us what he thinks will be of interest to us, and how he personally feels about the present situation."

Ambassador Gerard then spoke as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you sincerely, and am deeply touched that you came here today to see me. Just as you tried, I also tried to do everything I could to help your great and so unfortunate people in Europe. Shortly after the outbreak of the war it became evident that Poland's needs were tremendous. The Germans, and I am sorry to have to admit this, in accordance with their usual custom, took all the harvest of this country, mainly for their own use. I have photographs which were published in German newspapers with the captions: 'Harvesting the

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crops in Poland which owners have left behind.' This naturally

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meant that these crops were being harvested in order that they might be turned over to the German army or the German people.

"The Rockefeller Foundation made a serious attempt to ease misfortune in Poland, and we held several meetings in order to discuss this problem.

"Mr. Rose and Mr. Bicknell of the Red Cross represented the Rockefeller Foundation at these meetings, and representatives of the German government were also present. Finally, in 1915, in April, if I remember correctly, we all agreed to a certain method of action which I worked out, always mindful of the difficulties we encountered in this matter in Belgium. In the plan, which even General von Hindenburg himself finally approved, I stated as a condition, that nowhere within the boundaries of Poland where we were trying to bring relief would any food or money be requisitioned. As you no doubt know, the Germans took forty million francs a month from Belgium in addition to tremendous quantities of all sorts of stores. If we had succeeded in making the Germans keep

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this agreement and had been able to bring help to Poland on these conditions, it would really have been a great blessing.

"We immediately set about organizing the Rockefeller Commission, agreeing at that time to cover all the expense of the executive committee and part of the personnel which I engaged, as well as part of the personnel which they engaged. This committee immediately set to work within the limits of its capacity, at purchasing all the supplies that could be acquired from neighboring countries, such as Denmark, Holland, etc. And that is how we began to try to bring relief to Poland.

"Nevertheless, finally the work stopped, and not wishing to go into detail here, I will merely say that all attempts at bringing relief to Poland seemed impossible of fulfillment. When finally we succeeded in making them possible, the German government briefly informed us, 'We can no longer keep this agreement; we propose, in accordance with our will, to requisition everything we need for our army in occupied Poland'.

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"Naturally, under these conditions, this merely meant that we would be supplying the German army of occupation, and it became impossible to get other countries to allow the transportation of food supplies for this purpose, and you surely cannot blame them for this.

"In spite of this, at the time I left Germany, the Rockefeller Commission succeeded in accomplishing a feat by supplying milk and other foods of this type to children. The Commission did all that it could, but there is not the slightest doubt, gentlemen, that famine conditions in Poland exceeded imagination, especially in the more thickly populated cities. No pen can describe what the people in Poland suffered. The conditions were frightful and horrible.

"The intentions of the Central Powers, aiming at their alleged reconstruction of a Polish kingdom, had only one real purpose, which was to recruit an Army of Poles. I have, from the very best source of information, although I have not personally seen it, but the information was brought to me from a most reliable source, the knowledge that the Germans took a certain number of Polish

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officers, taken prisoner from the Russian army, and sent them to

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Poland for the purpose of creating a nucleus for the army they

hoped to raise. It is, of course, clear that the raising of this army was a complete failure. The Poles are too intelligent and clever a nation to allow themselves to be trapped in this way, and be sent to their death for the Central Powers, the more so since we have not heard of a willingness on the part of either Germany or Austria to return any part of the former country of Poland to this country which was about to be restored.

"On the other hand it is a fact that one of the chief objections raised by the Germans against President Wilson was that, in his address to the Senate, he mentioned that every country should have access to the sea, and they emphasized that thereby President Wilson was telling them to return the port of Danzig to the Polish Kingdom. To that they said they would never agree. 'We will never return anything to the Poles,' they said. This speech most deeply provoked Germany and was one of the main reasons for their feelings against the United States.

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"At the time that I was leaving Germany, it was impossible to get any information relating to the Poles or about conditions in Poland.

Conditions under Prussian rule in Poland and Posen continue to be as they were for some time past, and you know very well what those conditions were like. The colonization commission, by which the Germans take land away from the Poles and pay for it as they like, and then give it to German colonists continues to operate there. During the day on which I left Berlin, I had a conversation with the manager of one of the largest banks; he actually expressed great regret at the breaking off of relations by the United States, and said:

" 'It is noteworthy that you get Poles, you get Czechs, and people of all nationalities, people who are not fugitives to your country, and they all become good citizens of America. And look what we have here;--we have tried to force the Poles into becoming Germans for more than a hundred years, and they still refuse to become Germans.' "

"I replied: 'It is precisely because you are trying to force them to become

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Germans, that this condition exists.'

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'And that is how it really is.'

'As you know, everyone of you gentlemen, anyone who came into any sort of contact with this autocratic government was convinced that the people there did not govern themselves. Coming to this country, all of you gentlemen had the same start that all others had. There is not a single person among you who did not have a chance as good as I had, and perhaps even better, if you were seeking some sort of office in this country. Nevertheless you know that this would be impossible under German rule, and no one knows this better than you who are acquainted with conditions in Germany, and its government in Poland.

'When I went to Posen during peace time, shortly before the outbreak of the war, many of my German friends asked me, 'At what hotel are you stopping?' And then they said, 'Do not go to that hotel; come to this one!' It was their little joke, since if they had succeeded in getting me to change my hotel and

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stop at the other one, it would have meant that I openly declared myself to be an opponent of the Germans and a friend of the Poles.

So you see even today, after a hundred years, conditions are the same.

The Germans do not want to stop at a hotel at which Poles generally stop.

"Their policy of outraging the Poles, holding an unsympathetic attitude toward them, denying them any part in the government,--because, as you know, the vote in Prussia has absolutely no meaning--is the system on which their government is based. A certain number of Polish deputies have been elected to parliament, but the parliament has no power, because it is merely a debating society. No deputy can introduce a bill. In the Prussian senate the electoral system is based on classes, on the basis of which one wealthy man in the first class has a vote equivalent to the vote of ten thousand voters of the third class. It is obvious that this is not freedom, that this is no temptation for the Poles to become a part of the German system, and there is not the slightest doubt that they will never become a part of this system.

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"Today I should like to give you some encouragement as to conditions in Poland, but I regret that unfortunately I cannot. During the last month of my stay in Berlin it was impossible for me to get any information about what was happening in Poland.

"I am glad to have the opportunity of meeting you here, and as I have said before I am moved by your coming here to see me, and hope that we may all meet again."

Then certain members of the delegation spoke to Mr. Gerard as follows:

Anthony Czarnecki: "One more thing if you will permit me, sir. What conditions did you find in that part of Poland which is under Prussian domination? Have the Poles there become Germanized, or have they remained sincerer Poles than anyone else could be?"

Ambassador Gerard: "A German told me the following: 'We are making every effort to establish German colonists there; we are forcing the Poles to leave;

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we take away their land, paying for it as much as the colonizing committee suggests, and settle a German there. The German then marries a Polish girl and all the children become Poles.' " [laughter]

Anthony Czarnecki: "We want to thank you for your kindness, and assure you that all the citizens of Polish ancestry in this country are for you. You have won the hearts of these people, whose children you have tried to help."

Judge E. Jarecki: "I believe that you find, Sir, that the Poles greatly appreciate your position and the brief report you have given us today. It will be a great encouragement for us to know that the country which we left behind--and I had the luck to be born in Posen which you mentioned, although I was just a baby when I came here--still continues to be ours, that my kin still continue to live there. It will be a great encouragement for us to know that there still are Poles there, because the Poles have always stood for the freedom of nations.

"I judge that our forefathers always fought for the cause of freedom. I believe

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that the Polish sword never remained in its scabbard when the question of defending weaker nations or countries came up, or when it was necessary to fight for the same principles for which we here have now entered this war.

"I dare assert, just as the 250 Polish boys who recently marched through the Loop on their way to Jefferson Barracks thought, that we are all of the opinion that this war is a war for humanity, and we are all willing to do our bit to win this war."

T. M. Helinski: "I wish Sir, once again to express our heartfelt gratitude to you for the kind help you have given us, Mr. Gerard. We appreciate it greatly. As Judge Jarecki has already mentioned, the Poles are not the last to enlist in Uncle Sam's Army in order to defend this country. If there is a nationality in the world which values freedom and independence, that nationality is Polish, which wants to do its best by this country. The Poles are people who like to have their own homes. You will probably find that in the large cities about

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eighty per cent of the Poles own their own homes. This is an indi-

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cation of good citizenship."

Anthony Czarnecki: "In Chicago alone there are about three hundred and fifty thousand of us."

Judge Jarecki: "May I be permitted, Sir, to call your attention again to the fact that today is the Third of May, and that on May 3 the Polish constitution was accepted, four years after the drawing up of the constitution of the United States. It greatly resembled the constitution of the United States. The Russian government--it is true--took it away from us. But this is our national holiday and we are happy to meet you on this day."

T. M. Helinski: "As concerns the disappointment with which the Germans met on trying by force to turn the Poles into Germans, and the attitude of the Poles here, we have two entirely different situations. We came to America of our own free will, and therefore it is our duty to become citizens of this country, but

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the Germans came into Poland and therefore cannot expect the Poles

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to become Germans."

Thus ended the discussion. Ex-Ambassador Gerard said good bye to each person, exchanging a few more kind words. When he approached the group of our ladies, Mrs. Mary Sakowski spoke to him with tears in her eyes, thanking him in the name of Polish women and mothers for the efforts he had made in trying to ease the unfortunate lot of Polish children and orphans, which only a woman's heart can truly appreciate. Mrs. M. Milewski and Mrs. K. Obarski also thanked him. The women, more sensitive than the men, were unable to control their emotions completely, and several had warm, motherly tears in their eyes.

Ex-Ambassador Gerard was deeply moved and uttered a few words of sincere sympathy to the Polish women and mothers, who have to suffer so much. Amidst enthusiastic applause he entered the elevator and went to his hotel apartment, and the delegation slowly dispersed.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 9, 1917.

LET US ANSWER THE CALL WITH ACTION

The [Polish] National Museum at Rapperschwil, [Switzerland], is on the brink of ruin. This national institution, dear to the heart of every Pole because it contains the tomb of Kosciusko and other [historical] treasures, has a debt which already exceeds 65,000 francs. If this debt is not paid and the credit of the institution becomes exhausted, the National Museum at Rapperschwil will have to close. Then the building that houses the museum will be turned over to the rats and mice, which will eat the valuable books, manuscripts, and national memorials. In addition, it is possible that these valuable mementos and treasures may be stolen if the administrative staff of the museum ceases to guard them, a thing which it will be forced to do for lack of funds.

Not long ago Professor W. Lutoslawski made an earnest appeal to the generosity of our readers through Dziennik Zwiaskowy. In the name of Kosciusko, whose heart rests in the museum at Rapperschwil, Professor Lutoslawski called upon all men of good will to place the most lasting wreath on the grave of Kosciusko,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 9, 1917.

on the one-hundredth anniversary of his death, by rescuing the National Museum from ruin.

"We must make an earnest effort," wrote Professor W. Lutoslawski at that time from Switzerland, "in order to save this Polish historical treasure. Several thousand dollars are needed now to pay the most pressing debts; later at least four thousand dollars will be needed yearly for the most modest upkeep of the museum."

If this earnest effort is to be made, the Polish immigrants in the United States should be the first to make it. If this most lasting wreath is to be laid on the grave of Kosciusko, the Polish immigrants in the United States will lay it, and by united efforts will save the Polish museum at Rapperschwil from ruin.

We all clearly understand that it was not bad management on the part of the museum's administrative staff but the war which is responsible for the fact that today the museum has no funds for caretakers or upkeep. At any rate, when a

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 9, 1917.

sick person is lying on his deathbed, the thing to do is to get busy and try to save his life and not to ask him what caused his illness.

Cannot several thousand individuals be found among us, our groups, societies, parishes, etc., who could contribute one dollar to rescue our National Museum at Rapperschwil? Cannot several hundred thousand persons be found in the United States who could contribute one little quarter to save Kosciusko's tomb?

If not, then the always generous readers of Dziennik Zwiaskowy will [not] show themselves apathetic and indifferent to a national cause. They should be able to make the necessary contribution alone, without any outside help, and they must not allow the National Museum at Rapperschwil to fall into ruin.

Today we are beginning a separate list of contributions for this cause, in which we will acknowledge all contributions sent by mail or brought personally to the offices of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, 1406-08 West Division Street, or to the treasurer of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. J. Magdziarz, at the same address.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 9, 1917.

Group 712 of the Polish National Alliance has already made a beginning and has answered the appeal to save the National Museum by contributing five dollars to this cause. Other groups and societies will follow this example. Our readers also will contribute their little leaves to this "most lasting wreath" which Dziennik Zwiaskowy will place on Kosciusko's tomb on the one-hundredth anniversary of his death.

Therefore, to action! Let us give quickly for he who gives at once gives double. Time is short. We must save the Polish Museum at Rapperschwil from ruin. Who will be next?

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 26, 1917.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF COOK COUNTY

THANKS PRESIDENT WILSON

At day before yesterday's meeting of the executive committee of the Polish Democratic League of Cook County, it was decided to send the following letter to President Wilson:

"Honorable Woodrow Wilson,
"President of the United States of America,
"Washington, D. C.

"Honorable Sir:

"In this hour of great trials through which the world is passing, you have candidly stated in your address before the Senate that no nation could seek to extend its power over any other nation or people, and that no right exists anywhere to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 26, 1917.

"We would be ungrateful citizens of this country indeed if we did not hasten to give expression to our feelings when you have so nobly lifted your voice in behalf of justice and liberty.

"May we then record here our deep appreciation of the stand you have taken on the most vital question which confronts mankind, and may we as citizens of this country of Polish descent likewise record our thanks to you for mentioning the cause of Poland while dwelling upon the subject of lasting peace. Not only the Poles but other peoples who have suffered in the past under the yoke of oppression rejoice that the President of the United States in unmistakable language told the world of the rights of living nations.

"With profound gratitude, we beg to remain,

"Polish Democratic League of Cook County Illinois;

"Frank P. Danisch, president;

"John S. Derpa, secretary;

"814 City Hall

"Chicago, Illinois, January 24, 1917"

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 25, 1917.

TELEGRAM OF THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS
TO PRESIDENT WILSON

The Polish Democratic League of Chicago sent a resolution expressing gratitude for the setting forth of the Polish question by President Wilson, to Senator James Hamilton Lewis of the State of Illinois, requesting that this resolution be submitted to the President. The resolution reads as follows:

"In view of the fact that our President through his peace proclamation of December 18, 1916, and through his splendid second proclamation read before the Senate last Monday has shown himself to be a great humanitarian and an outstanding figure in the world:

"In view of the fact that through his declaration on behalf of Poland's freedom he has earned the gratitude of all Poles regardless of where they may happen to be:

"We resolve that the Polish Democratic League of the State of Illinois express

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 25, 1917.

sincere gratitude to our President for his great efforts in the cause of the Polish people and promise him our support in his noble and useful work."

(Signatures of the officers of the League)

[Translator's note: the parentheses are not mine but appear in the original. The signatures were not given in the article.]

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 24, 1917.

WILSON AND THE POLISH QUESTION

(Editorial)

In yesterday's edition of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, we published a translation of the address of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, which he personally read to the Senate, that is, to the highest lawmaking body of this country. This address is of the greatest importance, since it brings up many matters of great weight which will certainly be discussed at the future peace conference in which the United States will no doubt play an important part. In his address, President Wilson definitely stressed the fact that the American people must take an active part in this peace conference, since otherwise there would be no assurance that this peace would be a lasting one, or that new wars would not break out in the future which would make both hemispheres tremble.

If America, or rather the United States, which is so closely tied through

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Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 24, 1917.

all sorts of interests with Europe, were excluded from the peace conference, who knows if within a few years some little country would not be tempted to attack America to seek compensation for the losses sustained by it in the present war. President Wilson foresees this and thus definitely demands that the [United] States have a voice in the peace conference in Europe. President Wilson has not forgotten the words of an important German statesman who audaciously declared in Berlin:

"Just wait until we settle with our enemies in Europe. Then we will show the United States just what we think of their famous Monroe Doctrine, in return for helping the Allies through selling them arms and ammunition."

And if the Germans were to win the war, who knows if shortly they would not attack the [United] States, because Teutonic greed and audacity are certainly known to the entire world. Therefore in order to insure his country against an attack by one or another European power, President Wilson demands that

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his Government, chosen by the American people, have a voice in the future peace conference, and there cause all the powers to guarantee that the peace will be a lasting one, and that no nation will dare attack another for the purpose of grabbing its resources and dominating its people.

Further, in his historic address the President demands the freedom of the seas, that no power should have supremacy [on the sea] it can not, in the event of a dispute, cut off the ocean routes, because this paralyzes international commerce and places great hardships upon the nations which are blocked off from the sea. The seas belong to the entire world, and not to one or another power. Therefore they should be free for everything which can benefit humanity.

The United States has suffered a great deal in the present war through the closing off of commerce on the seas. On the one side England has intercepted all the mail and packages from that country, and on the other the German corsairs have sunk ships flying the Star-Spangled Banner of the United States,

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thus depriving many American citizens of their lives, not counting the material losses which this country has suffered through such tactics of the warring nations.

But the most important point of President Wilson's address is his demand for equality and autonomy for all nations both large and small. The President demands justice for the nations which are ruled and oppressed by more powerful military nations which are greedy, and which actually trample upon all rights both of God and man. In the President's opinion, every specific nation, regardless of its numerical strength, has the right to its own independent existence and to govern itself in its own way. It has the right to a place in the great family of nations and to join in the work of general development for the good of the entire world. All domination and oppression by one country of another should cease, and each country should enjoy all the blessings of nature and have freedom in commerce and industry.

Unequivocally the President points to Poland as an example "that statesmen

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everywhere are agreed that there should be a united independent and autonomous Poland"--or, in other words, that all three annexed parts, Russian, Prussian, and Austrian, should be united into one whole and should constitute a homogeneous country, which should be governed not by some foreign monarch or people, but [by] the Poles themselves, [who] should have the right of governing themselves.

This is clearly and definitely stated in the President's address, which has tremendous bearing on our cause, since all governments and peoples must heed the voice of the President of this mighty republic. The question of Poland's freedom and unification was definitely placed before the forum of the whole world. Diplomats will be forced to discuss the Polish question in cabinets and parliaments; the press of all languages will begin commenting and we will begin calling in a stronger voice: "Give us our liberty! Give us back that which has been taken away from us by force. We are a nation of many people, a cultured nation loving our country and liberty;

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therefore we have the right to an autonomous existence and we do not need foreign governments".

How the governments and people of the warring nations, particularly of those which have torn Poland apart, will look upon this address of the President, especially on the point concerning Poland, is another matter entirely. A thief is none too willing to return that which he has stolen, unless he is forced to do so by the police and the court. The public opinion of the world, following the suggestion of President Wilson, who speaks of the Polish question so clearly and openly, will constitute such a court.

President Wilson displayed great wisdom when he refused to grant official recognition to the sort of Poland which the Germans graciously tossed us, without defining the boundaries of even this miniature country. Our half-baked "politicians" and lackeys of the Central Powers, the socialists and K. O. N. [Committee of National Defense], demanded that President Wilson

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recognize this reduced Poland graciously granted us by the Germans and Austrians, but the President gave them a powerful setback, since he wrote his proclamation demanding not a miniature but a whole, united, free, and autonomous Poland long before the idea of asking the President to recognize what the Germans and Austrians tossed us as a favor, without returning the lands which they seized from us and which are incontestably our property, occurred to these rattle-brained socialist and K. O. N. gentlemen.

Such sallies of fanatics speaking in the name of the Poles on the devils own authorization do more harm than good to our cause.

The President, in his address, has virtually told them: "Go in the corner and sit still, because it will not be the likes of you who will decide the peace terms and delimit the boundaries of specific nations."

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 23, 1917.

WILSON'S ADDRESS TO THE SENATE

(Editorial)

"A free, independent, autonomous Poland"--these are the words which yesterday fell from the lips of the chief executive of this country.

This is our watchword. This is the watchword of the entire Polish nation, which understands and believes that this war must bring about the realization of this watchword.

For more than a hundred years we have lived in the greatest chaos and the most demoralizing conditions, constantly waiting for the time when these words would be uttered by the rulers of the world or by the mighty representatives of the will of the people of some nation, because we have believed in the power of justice.

And thus unexpectedly, at a time when the entire world is absorbed in seeking

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 23, 1917.

means of ending for everyone this horrible murder of people, the President of the United States has uttered these words, repaying in a way a debt of gratitude earned by our heroes who fought for the independence of the now mighty States.

President Wilson has understood the wants and desires of the entire Polish nation, and in his speech, in which he pointed only at Poland, with which Europe should begin restoring the rights of smaller nations, he demanded from the world--in accordance with the already-established opinion of all statesmen--the return to us of all Polish lands, and the uniting of Poland, giving us independence, i. e., throwing off all foreign protectorates from over Poland, and giving us complete autonomy.

This is what all of us desire. We will never cease striving for this.

By expressing himself in the Polish matter, President Wilson raised our beloved cause very high. He placed it among the most important matters which must be definitely settled after the war.

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Without the restoration of Poland there can be no talk of peace in Europe, just as there can be no talk of peace without the restoration of rights and freedom to other nations.

Perhaps now the tongues of the Western statesmen will be loosened; perhaps now the idea of separating the Polish matter from the Russian ministry will carry weight, because the voice of the President is not only the voice of the United States, but it is the voice of the entire world, with the exception perhaps of those of our invaders who will be very sorry to give up Polish lands as a delicious tidbit which has been bitten into but not yet completely consumed.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 23, 1917.

TELEGRAM OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE
TO PRESIDENT WILSON

The board of directors of the Polish National Alliance sent President Wilson a telegram this morning thanking him for putting the Polish question before the world. The telegram translated into Polish reads as follows:

"Chicago, Illinois, January 23, 1917.

"His Excellency Woodrow Wilson,
Washington, D. C.

"On behalf of one hundred and twenty thousand members of the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, permit us to express to you our profound gratitude for your enunciation before the Senate yesterday of the imprescriptible right of Poland to a united, independent, and autonomous existence. Your noble and high-minded speech is the most cheering message the Polish people have received from such an exalted position of authority since the Partition of Poland. It will mark an important event in the history of that unhappy land. It will be a source of comfort to an innocent people who

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have suffered unparalleled losses and endured unheard-of hardships in the course of the present war. It will revive their hopes and strengthen their hearts and spirit. God grant that it may also herald the dawn of a brighter and happier era not only for the Polish people but for humanity in general.

K. Zychlinski, president

J. S. Zawilinski, general secretary

J. Magdziarz, treasurer"

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 13, 1916.

NOVEMBER EXERCISES

Last Wednesday, December 6, exercises commemorating the November insurrection in Poland in 1831, were held at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall under the auspices of Circuit II, Polish Falcons' Alliance of America. The hall was filled to capacity.

The program, which, due to last minute difficulties, began a half hour later than it was scheduled, was opened with an appropriate address by H. Lokanski, president of the committee in charge, who named as chairman, J. Zaklikiewicz, president of Circuit II, and the undersigned as secretary.

After summing up to the aims and ideals of the Falcon organization, the chairman said that political questions would not be discussed at these exercises. He said that in his opinion such questions were for a higher authority to consider, and that he, as a well-disciplined soldier, would obey that authority.

The first musical number of the program was a choral number, "Battle Song", by

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the Falcon Paderewski Chorus, which received such enthusiastic applause that the Chorus was forced to return for an encore. After they had sung "Onward, Falcons, Shoulder to Shoulder," M. Knieciak of Nest 192, arose to speak.

In graphic words, the speaker outlined the history of Poland, beginning with the Congress of Vienna. In speaking of the November Insurrection, he said: "The insurrection failed, but the Polish spirit, the national desire for liberty, survived. Blood was not shed in vain." He passed on to describe the cruel persecution of the Polish nation under Russian, Prussian, and Austrian rule. He described vividly the methods by which our oppressors tried to destroy, or at least denationalize, the Polish nation—[all of] which methods failed. The Polish nation did not for a moment forsake its ideals of liberty, and adheres to them today. Here the speaker passed on to the history of the Falcon organization and its aims. He said: "It [The Falcons Alliance] cannot serve any particular party, for it is under oath to Poland, and must be ready when Poland calls. Today, Poland does not ask for blood—we must, therefore, help the poor who lack bread. Remain always in readiness, with deep faith in our nation's future,"

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concluded the speaker. We must add that during his address, a member of the K. O. N. [Committee of National Defence] camp, who apparently lacked good manners, questioned the speaker. The speaker replied: "This is not a back street of Lodz."

Falcon gymnastics--pyramids--followed Mr. Kmeciak's address, and were applauded warmly. Then followed a vocal solo by Mrs. Dzielski, accompanied by Miss W. Krzyczewski. Her rendition of the beautiful "Circuit II March" was so well received that she was forced to give an encore.

After this musical number, Mr. Rolycki spoke, urging all those present not to forget for a moment their starving brethren in Poland. "If we are to contribute to their relief, let us do it today, for tomorrow may be too late," he said. He described the awful suffering of the innocent war-victims, and pictured the plight of Poland whose men had been taken to give their blood in an alien cause. At this point, he asked the audience to honor those who had given their lives for their motherland, by rising. Everyone rose, while the orchestra played the sad and beautiful hymn, "Z Dymen Pozarow" (With the Smoke of the Conflagration).

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2. HAIMOWICZ, S. 12/40
3. JESPOL, S. 32/40
4. STODKIEWICZ, S. 8/40

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 13, 1916.

A collection for the relief fund followed, netting \$56.87. During the collection, the band, led by Mr. Przybyszewski, played a beautiful medley of Polish songs.

A quartet from the Paderewski Chorus sang "A Dream" as the final number on the program, after which the chairman thanked all those who had contributed to the success of the celebration, as well as the public for its attendance. He closed the exercises by asking the audience to sing the Polish national anthem "Bogus Gos Palske" (God Save Poland).

Walter Piekarz, secretary.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1916.

RESOLUTION OF COMMUNE II, POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

"We, the delegates to Commune II, Polish National Alliance of the United States, gathered here in meeting at Pulaski Hall this sixth day of December, 1916, saddened by the distressing news of the death of Henryk Sienkiewicz, pay homage from the bottom of our hearts to that great son of Poland who, in the field of literature, urged the Polish nation onward in its struggle against its enemies, holding up as an example the most trying times of the past, when the strong faith and unity of the Polish nation defeated its enemies and turned back the wave that threatened to engulf our native land.

"We honor the memory of the man who taught us that we must count only upon our own strength, and that by our own strength we can triumph. We honor the memory of the man who wrote the Trilogy and the Knights of the Cross, in which he portrayed the spirit of the Polish nation in all of its nobility.

"We honor the man who used the influence of his international fame, during

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that terrible time when Poland faced destruction, to save the children and the people of Poland from death by starvation. We honor the man whom the whole Polish nation honors today, and we want the whole nation to give proof of its love for him by reading his immortal works, and by fulfilling his most ardent wishes. It is our hope that the people will come to know and love Poland as he loved it, and as he wished the people to love it.

"Charles Geisler, secretary,
"Commune II,
"Polish National Alliance."

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 11, 1916.

**TOWN OF LAKE HOLDS NOVEMBER EXERCISES AT
SHERMAN PARK HALL**

At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, members of various Polish national societies began to gather at Pulaski Hall, 4831-33 South Throop Street. Before three o'clock, they had formed into ranks at the head of which marched Miss L. Kunecki, leading a large group of little "Falcon" girls, future members of nest 133. The children of members, and members of Nest 105, Polish Falcons Alliance, led by F. Gierlowski followed, marching to the rhythmic beat of drums. Behind them marched the societies "God Save Poland" (Group 1955, Polish National Alliance), "Victory at Grunwald" (Group 1192, Polish National Alliance), and the K. Brodzinski Dramatic Circle. Other societies did not take part because of annual meetings that were being held at this time, or for other reasons unknown to us.

The parade proceeded to the large Sherman Park Hall, where the exercises were opened with a short speech by Ludwig Nowakowski before a large

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audience. He named S. Stachowski as chairman, and W. Filipiak as secretary. He also invited the presidents of local societies, Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, and W. Wrzesinski, a director of the Polish National Alliance, to take their places on the platform. The program, which followed immediately, consisted of orchestral music, vocal solos, choral numbers, recitations, and an address by Mr. Zychlinski. For the first number, the Polish orchestra, conducted by J. Zielonka, played a march, after which the well-known Vistula Chorus sang "November Medley," under the direction of Z. Filisiewicz. The next number deserves special mention because after reciting "The Complaint of Polish Children," little Alfreda Czajkowski asked the public to contribute to the Christmas fund for the poor children of Poland who are dying of hunger and cold. The child then passed through the audience and collected a total of \$24.02.

A vocal solo, "Polonaise," by Mrs. Helen Szelewicz followed. By popular request, she returned to the platform to sing "Krakowiak". The little

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Falcon girls of Nest 133, Polish Falcons Alliance, Group 1141, Polish National Alliance, then sang "White Eagle", directed by Miss L. Kunecki. Little Miss Harriet Furmaniak received so much applause for her piano solo that she was forced to give an encore, after which the singing and dramatic society Druzyna sang "Medley of Polish National Hymns" by Jan Gall, under the direction of J. Jakaitis. T. Paszynski's recitation of "The Death of a Traitor to his Country," and a choral number by the Lira Chorus, directed by Mr. Jakaitis, followed. Mr. C. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, then delivered his eloquent address. He spoke for more than an hour, outlining the history of the three Polish partitions, and the outbreak and failure of the insurrections. After covering the entire post-partition history of Poland, up until the present time, the speaker passed to the present political situation in Poland. He spoke of the new blows from which Poland is constantly suffering, the heaviest of which was the recent death of that great philanthropist and leader of the Polish nation, Henryk Sienkiewicz, who carried enlightenment to the poorest homes, and devoted his life to Poland. "For this reason too," said the speaker, "we ought to follow his example by collecting money for

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that nation which is now suffering so terribly, and which is forced to give its blood not in its own cause, but in the cause of its conquerors." The speaker then explained the political tactics of our three oppressors, and how their promises that Poland will be given autonomy, or that the province of Warsaw will become a so-called buffer-state, [are meaningless]. Mr. Zychlinski concluded his address with a plea for contributions to the relief fund and a demand for an independent Poland-- independent in the full sense of the word, with boundaries such as existed before the first partition. His speech was received with enthusiasm and the hall shook with applause for a few minutes after its conclusion. The orchestra conducted by Z. Zielonka played "Mazeppa" while a collection for the relief fund was taken up. The collection netted \$16.95.

The young Falcons of Nest 105 then sang "Though the Storm Howls," directed by their leader, F. Gierlowski, after which little Miss C. Furmaniak recited a very touching poem, "A Sorrowful Anniversary".

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After a final number by the orchestra, the chairman thanked all those who had contributed to the success of the exercises. The exercises were then closed with "Boze Cos Polske" [God Save Poland], sung by the audience.

It should be added that all of the numbers on the program were eminently successful and that the audience was generous with its applause. The two collections totaled \$40.97.

E. Dumas 1/10/40
 Edited by B. C. Rapot 2/22/40
 Printed by J. Rapot 2/2/40

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 11, 1916.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY COMMUNE 91, POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Along with millions of other Poles, we, the delegates to Commune 91, Polish National Alliance, St. Helen's Parish, express our most heartfelt sorrow at the death of the great author and spiritual leader of the Polish nation, Henryk Sienkiewicz.

The death of so great a son of Poland as was Henryk Sienkiewicz is another painful blow to suffering Poland, which at the present time needs millions of sons of the caliber of the late author. Son of Poland, your body is dead, but your spirit lives and will continue to guide the Polish nation along those paths which you, great leader, showed that nation during life, until it finds that freedom for Poland which we had expected to hear proclaimed from your lips.

Our love and honor to you, great leader! May you rest in peace.

Committee: J. Kasprzyk, R. Nawrzecka, and S. Kilar.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 23, June 7, 1916.

POLISH MANIFESTATION AT THE FOOT OF KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT

The Poles in Chicago celebrated two holidays on the 28th day of May, namely, the 125th anniversary of the May 3rd Constitution (Polish Constitution Day), and the tribute to Thaddeus Kosciuszko. The celebrations were composed of two parts. There was a huge parade to the foot of the Kosciuszko monument in Humboldt Park and a banquet, which was held in the evening in the Auditorium Hotel, where speeches were rendered by various prominent Americans and Poles.

The parade to the Kosciuszko monument included over thirty thousand people. During the manifestation at the foot of the Kosciuszko monument a talk was rendered by Senator John W. Kern from the state of Indiana, who spoke on the theme of carrying help to the hungry Poles in Poland. He made the following statement:

"Within three weeks grain and other food products will be on their way to Poland. During this month the outlook for the independence of Poland is better than it has been at any time during the past century.



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"When the time comes for peace the United States will be one of the most powerful factors in these negotiations. I know the United States will insist that Poland should have the freedom which it so sincerely deserves."

Judge Olson from the municipal court spoke about the country's preparedness for war, and pointed out the need of such preparedness, using Poland as an example. If Poland was prepared in a military way, it would not have been partitioned by its neighbors. The United States must be better prepared defensively in regards to war, if it does not want a similar misfortune to fall upon it.

Other speakers were Judge Michael Blenski from Milwaukee, censor of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. Adam Majewski, T. M. Helinski, Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, and Attorney N. L. Piotrowski.

During the celebration at the Kosciuszko monument resolutions were read, the more important paragraphs (of which) were as follows:



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"We, Poles, citizens of the United States, gathered this 28th day of May at the foot of Kosciuzsko monument, address ourselves with a mighty voice, in order to spread our principles by word and act, in order to carry help to the persecuted nations. The United States must be strong and rich not only in worldly goods, but must also be prepared in a military way, because we are living during such times when might is oppressing justice and right. For that reason we propagate the country's preparedness for war, so that its voice would have a meaning and influence not only in the region of idealism but also in practical life.

"Free America should not look indifferently on the fall and sufferings of other nations; it should not allow the powerful nations to oppress and persecute the weaker ones. We American citizens, having in sight a terrible war, which will decide the future of Europe and civilization, demand from the whole world freedom for all persecuted nations, freedom for Poland, the greatest martyr among the nations; we demand the union of all parts of Poland under one government. Let live free America! Let live free and united Poland!"



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 23, June 7, 1916.

The banquet in the Hotel Auditorium was held that same evening. The most impressive speech was rendered by Senator Aitchcock. We have placed it in another column.

The speakers during the banquet were Senator James Hamilton Lewis, John F. Smulski, Archbishop Mundelein, City Attorney Harry C. Miller, and others.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, April 26, 1916.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF COOK COUNTY
ON THE 5TH DAY OF APRIL 1916

Considering that all our Polish organizations and societies, as well as all true Poles personally, are endeavoring, as much as possible, to help our fellow countrymen in Poland suffering from hunger and all kinds of misery by collecting offerings for this cause; and,

Considering that the periodical Free Poland, edited by the Polish National Council in America in the English language, with the aim of informing those of other nationalities about the Polish question, likewise needs material help so that it may carry, as far as possible, the word about Poland, and more effectively and universally draw public attention to the Polish cause, with the aim of developing an opinion favorable to this

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Narod Polski, April 26, 1916.

cause in the nations of the world, and in diplomatic and political circles; therefore,

Be it resolved that the Polish Democratic League of Cook County spread its activity in the spirit of its constitution and in the field of clean Polish politics, believing that with its influence it will repeatedly be in a position to help in the realization of our aims and national problems, together with our proper associations working in this thought, further,

Be it resolved that the League as its first act in this direction aid the Polish political national publication, Free Poland, supporting this national periodical, so that it might not only further spread information about our Fatherland, but so that it may be able in the future to develop in this field, struggling more effectively with its foes; finally,

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Narod Polski, April 26, 1916.

Be it resolved that we call upon all the members of the League and upon our countrymen generally, as well as those of other nationalities, with a plea that they support the funds of the publication Free Poland with their gifts, and the League make the initial offer for this noble cause.

The Executive Committee of the Polish Democratic League of Cook County.

F. P. Danisch, President

John S. Derpa, General Secretary.

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Narod Polski, March 22, 1916.



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CHICAGO AND THE POLISH CAUSE

The Chicago archdiocese, as is known, has lately received a new Archbishop, who heeding the papal injunction, is adding his share to the offerings for Poland which are being collected through the world. The fact that this collection is being taken at the very inception of the Archbishop's incumbency in office, remarks the Dziennik Chicagowski, augurs well for the friendly relationship of the new Archbishop with the Poles of Chicago. Such mutual friendliness is highly important in this archdiocese, in which because of their large population the Poles occupy a prominent position. For a long time it had been impossible to arrange for the collection of offerings for Poland in the Catholic parishes of Chicago. The main reason for this was the severe and long-continued illness of the late Archbishop. His successor, however, is a young and energetic man, whose prior activities are well known, a man of highly humanitarian ideas. Therefore, moved by the misfortune of Poland, about which the press has reported so much, he has deemed it proper, as one of his very first acts upon taking over the reins of government in a new capital to proclaim a Polish Day in the archdiocese, thereby capturing Polish hearts at the outset of his career and binding them to him permanently in sincere devotion, good will, and readiness to support all the worthy causes which he may advocate hereafter.



Narod Polski, March 22, 1916.

This hearty gratitude of the Polish population is expressed by the Dziennik Chicagowski, which adds that the Archbishop is doing this as a tribute to the Polish element in Chicago, which is the largest loyally Catholic racial group in the diocese. We have already reported His Excellency the Archbishop's first action to promote the collection of offerings for Poland in our account of the audience given by him to a delegation of the Polish Clergy of Chicago. The Archbishop received the delegation with extraordinary kindness and benevolence, immediately referring to the call sent out by the Pope in the Polish cause, and he expressed his opinion that the matter should have been taken care of long ago. Since this had not been done, said he, he would with satisfaction proclaim a Polish Day as one of the first acts of his rule in Chicago.

On Saturday, March 11, the Archbishop summoned the most Reverend W. Zapala, C.R., the general Secretary of the Association of Polish Clergy in America, whom he informed that April 2nd would be set aside as Polish Day, that is, the fourth Sunday in Lent, on which day in all parishes in Chicago, regardless of nationality, offerings and donations for Poland will be collected at all masses. These offerings will be turned over to the Archbishop, who will dispose of them. On the Sunday, proceedings, that is, on the third Sunday in Lent, announcement will be made from the pulpits of all churches in Chicago of the offerings to be collected on Polish Day.

Narod Polski, March 22, 1916.



In due time from the Archbishop will appear in the papers with all the above-mentioned instructions. It has already been prepared at the chancery and has been translated into various languages, used by Catholics residing in Chicago and its environs. This letter has already been sent out to the clergy with the recommendation that it be read from the pulpit in their churches on the 25th of March. His Excellency the Archbishop has informed the general secretary of the Association of Polish Clergy of all these details and besides this has turned over to him as a personal offering check for one thousand dollars together with a letter about the instructions which have been issued and the text of the Archbishop's order. This letter, composed in a simple but dignified style, attests our new Archbishop's benevolence toward the cause of Poland and his intrinsic generosity and is impressive in its effect. We cite it below.

March 11, 1916.

Dear Zapala!

I have appointed a day and written an appeal for the collections to be taken in this diocese for the war - sufferers in Poland. I am sending you a copy of the letter to be translated into the Polish language. But I realize, how pressing is the need, and that help is required as soon as possible.



Narod Polski, March 22, 1916.

In order to co-operate in this work of relief, I am enclosing a personal donation from my own slender savings in the East. I wish that I were able to make it ten times as large, for I know of no charity that is more deserving nor any people who will more appreciate this assistance than the poor suffering people of Poland. I hope that you will find in Chicago many donors better able to give and for that reason more generous to your people.

Sincerely yours in Christ,
George W. Mundelein,
Archbishop of Chicago.

The kind words of the Reverend Archbishop will make a deep impression on our hearts, and his liberal offer awakens our utmost gratitude and insures lasting remembrance of the noble donor in the hearts of Poles.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 11, March 15, 1916.

UNION TO HELP THE FATHERLAND

At the last assembly a resolution was made by members of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union to pay every month by every member 5 cents assessment, to help our unfortunate brothers and sisters who are suffering from the effects caused by the war in Poland.

The collection amounted to over \$4,000 per month. The main office is sending them every month to the hands of Mr. H. Sienkiewicz, Grand Hotel, Vevey, Switzerland.

Receipts of which the great mass of...

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 15, 1915.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN GIVES A RECITAL

Joseph Hoffman, the former Polish pianist, was again presented to his admiring audience in Chicago in a recital of superb music.

According to the representatives of the American press and other music critics, the music of Joseph Hoffman is a pattern of perfection and finesse. He gave evidence of that in his program last night by his interpretation of the works of the immortal Chopin; the program included also the variations of Brahms, which from the technical standpoint, are very difficult to execute. Following this were selections by De Bussy, etudes by Sternberg, waltzes by Strauss and Godowski, and other well chosen selections in which Hoffman displayed his masterly ability. Encouraged and enthused by his present success he announced his next concert at an early date, namely in February of next year. This will be a benefit concert from which all proceeds will be turned over to the Polish Relief Committee of which the great master, Ignace Paderewski, is chairman.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 15, 1915.

HENRY SIENKIEWICZ APPEALS TO UNITED STATES FOR AID TO POLAND

In the midst of the present terrible war attended by horrible misery, the demons of death and destruction struggle for supremacy of the world.

Thousands upon thousands of soldiers are dying on the field of battle and millions of peaceful human beings are perishing of cold and hunger.

Two countries have been more specially the victims of these sanguinary conflicts. Two countries, but yesterday prosperous, are now wastes of desolation. These are Poland and Belgium.

The assistance given to Belgium does credit to humanity. Poland, my country, now appeals for aid.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 15, 1915.

An area, seven times as vast as that of the realm of King Albert, has in Poland been crushed and devastated by the iron heel of war. The blood of our unhappy country cries out for Divine justice. Her sons, compelled to fight in hostile armies, slay one another in fratricidal combat. From the banks of the Nieman River to the summits of the Carpathian Mountains, fire has destroyed the towns and villages, and over the whole of this huge, desolated country the spectre of famine has spread its wings.

All labor and industry have been swept away. The ploughshare is rusted, the peasant has neither grain nor cattle. The artisan is idle, all works and factories have been destroyed. The tradesman cannot sell his wares: there is no one to buy. The hearth is extinguished, and disease and misery prevail. The aged and infirm have no shelter from the cold and hardships of the winter weather. Little children, stretching out their arms to their mothers for bread, receive in answer only tears. Listen to me, Christian nations! Of such starving people, who are crying out for aid,



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 15, 1915.

there are millions. Does Poland have no right to your assistance? Each unfortunate nation has such right in the name of Humanity, but the Polish nation has also other claims, to plead for her cause before the Universe. Conquered and torn asunder, she ever struggled against brutal force, remembering always her glorious past and ever affirming the sacred rights of Liberty. For centuries she was the rampart of civilization, the barrier of Christendom in its struggle with the crescent. She always fought side by side with all defenders of freedom. The names of Sobieski and Kosciuszko will be ever engraved on your memory. Where was any generous cause in which Poland did not freely shed her blood? Where was human suffering, which she did not attempt to alleviate? Our genius, our labor, and our creative powers have left their imprint upon many pages of the World's history. Our voices rose in unison with the great call of civilized humanity.

Therefore, in the name of universal fraternity, in the name of a country ever faithful to that sacred principle, in the name of the teachings of



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 15, 1915.

Christ, and in the name of our past and present sufferings, I appeal to your civilized nation.

Help to save my country from her terrible distress. Let us cooperate in giving her population employment and bread; in restoring the farmer's strength and providing him with seed, wherewith to raise his future harvest. May Polish mothers be enabled to give their famished children something better than tears. May the Polish nation survive this hour of supreme trial and with renewed hope and strength await the dawn of her near Resurrection.

Henry Sienkiewicz.

General Relief Committee for the victims of War in Poland. H. Sienkiewicz, president; I. Paderewski, vice-president, Grand Hotel, Vevey, Switzerland.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 27, 1915.

STARVATION IN POLAND



For the past several months the plea of mothers and widows in Poland has echoed here in America and this plea was heard in Chicago, where the Polish element is doing all in its power to come to the aid of these unfortunates facing starvation.

The Polish Merchants' Association of Chicago, fully realizes the necessity of giving aid to those unfortunate women and children, the feeble, the aged, who are in dire need of the very essential necessities of life. Therefore in order to raise money they have planned a bazaar to be held at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall, during the second week of March.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 27, 1915.

As suggested by the Right Reverend Paul Rhode a committee was organized with the aid of other fraternal organizations, and this committee appointed a reception subcommittee.

The bazaar will be arranged so that each Polish neighborhood will have a designated day for its individual representation at this festivity. All proceeds of this affair, without any deduction, will be cabled to Poland on the closing night of the affair. All Poles living in the Chicago area should attend not only for the sake of entertainment and recreation, but as an expression of loyalty and sympathy towards their fellow countrymen who are suffering from privation in Europe because of war.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 25, 1915.

BE CAREFUL OF MEMORIALS!

In view of the fact that several memorials in behalf of Poland have appeared in our press, which were also to be sent to the President of the United States, there is a possibility that numerous imitators of that type of "diplomatic action" will appear. We therefore wish to call the attention of all Poles to the fact that the Polish Central Relief Committee was organized for the purpose of representing all Poles in America among the people of other nationalities.

Paragraph eight of the basic principles of this committee reads as follows:

"The Polish Central Relief Committee tends to establish uniformity of opinion among parties and organizations on the political situation of our people. It also takes into its hands our relations with official circles in Washington."

In the face of all this, let those at least who recognize the Polish Central Relief Committee refrain from taking action on their own responsibility. This

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is all the more necessary because such action on their part may bring untold harm to our national cause.

The executive committee of the Polish Central Relief Committee is ever watchful of this matter. It has established contact with Poland and its most prominent representatives. Whenever the Committee acts in such matters, it will do so in accordance with the wishes and suggestions of Poland and with an understanding with the most prominent people in the nation.

Be careful, therefore, about memorials. A warning to this effect was recently dispatched from Poland to the Polish Central Relief Committee in Chicago. We cite the paragraph pertinent to this matter:

"In general it is desirable that all our compatriots shall realize that at a time of such importance irresponsible individual action is improper, since in spite of the noblest and most patriotic intentions and desires one might spoil the plans of those in whom authority had been vested by Poland and bring about

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inestimable harm to the national cause."

We therefore state that the Polish Central Committee is ever thoughtful of these matters, that it always seeks information on the situation and is mindful of everything, and that it hereby asks our countrymen to refrain from rash impulsive actions.

Anthony Karabasz
President of the Polish Central
Relief Committee

Stanley Osada
Secretary of the Polish Central
Relief Committee

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 13, 1914.

THE DUTIES OF EMIGRES TOWARD FREE POLAND

(Editorial)

The time has come when every Polish man and woman and every society, group, or settlement must consider what part the American immigrants should play in the event that Poland should be united and should be granted at least autonomy. What should the emigres do for this homeland, which they have constantly and honestly remembered (although in their own fashion)?

It is not too soon to bring up this matter, as some people might think. It is the sacred duty of good and intelligent citizens who want to begin to work for their nation with a carefully made plan.

Polish emigres must not await the end of the European conflict with folded hands. They must begin mobilizing their forces now if they want to emerge victorious in the fulfillment of their duties toward the homeland.

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After the European war and the eventual granting of autonomy to Poland, a battle, not bloody but a hundred times more important than the war itself, awaits them--the struggle to erect lasting and firm foundations under the homeland so that she can in the future be strong and free. This battle will be a hard one, made difficult by our national faults which in the post-war chaos not only will not disappear, but will come to the fore in even stronger aspects.

To prepare for this struggle, to point to its magnitude and consequences, is a hundred times more important than the empty and senseless polemics conducted hitherto for the party interests and "business" reasons of publishers.

Conizant of the fact that by bringing up this matter we shall be performing one of the leftiest purposes of the press, we begin today a series of articles--the first of their kind published in the United States--inviting publications which realize the impertance of the matter to join us in a discussion. Such a discussion, conducted in accerdance with editorial ethics and intelligence, will

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· permit the consideration of any matter from all points of view, and will enable us to reach definite uniform conclusions for the future.

We newspapermen should play the role of the advance guard in this matter. Therefore let us begin a basic discussion. Let us express ourselves on this subject. Let us not be guided, as heretofore, by prejudices which lower our dignity as interpreters of public opinion, but let us be guided by a deep and sincere intention to serve the cause of our Poland.

We toss you colleagues of the pen, not a mailed glove, but a wreath of opinions, and ask for your criticism and your views.

We also ask our readers to express themselves in this matter. Their opinions will, to a certain extent, be the mirror reflecting the opinions of the general public.

We now turn to the actual subject.

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Instead of an introduction to the enumeration of the duties of Polish emigres toward the independent homeland which may possibly become a reality, one should consider, at least along general lines, the internal state of affairs which will prevail after Poland is united and its autonomy is announced.

(1) Economic misfortune will be the only characteristic which the three parts of Polish territory will have in common.

The greatest war in the history of mankind, compared to which the present war in France and Belgium is nothing, is being fought on this territory. The war in the East is not a war mainly for political and material gains as is the war in the West: it is a war of two races, one of which is defending itself and the other attacking, as it has been doing for centuries, with the purpose of completely extinguishing the former.

The Germans carry out their plans relentlessly, gifted, as they are, with the

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ability to work according to a systematic plan of action. They are carrying out their plan of Drang nach Osten with a mastery worthy of a better cause. The present war is the final expression of Teutonic onslaught, though fortunately for the Slavic race, and for us Poles especially, the experienced and skillful politics of the Triple Entente has forced the Germans into war sooner than they wanted it, at a time when they least expected it, and at a time not advantageous to them. Another Grunwald is being fought on our territory. Our land will be trampled by horses' hoofs and ploughed by cannon wheels. Instead of crops and seeds it will produce unheard-of poverty and starvation. Thousands of workers will be killed or crippled or, because of general industrial and agricultural stagnation, will die of starvation. Poverty and starvation will devour all reserves and thought of tomorrow will give way to thought of saving one's self, regardless of what might happen in the future.

The decrease of laborers will be reflected in all branches of economic endeavor. The lack of money which went up in the smoke of bursting grenades and shrapnel

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--will deprive people of the means of constructing and creating new sources of work and national wealth.

In a word, Polish soil will lie fallow and it will be necessary to start cultivating it from the beginning and through hard work to bring it back to its former productivity.

Though Poland should be given back to us, it will not be in as good condition as it was during the last few years of its freedom: our envious enemy will have destroyed almost everything we had and lack of superintendence and apathy will do the rest.

The only people who will successfully emerge from this war will be our capitalists and magnates. The majority of these, as soon as peace is signed, will think immediately of departing for all sorts of spas to take the "cure" to relieve their war-torn nerves, the fashionable disease from which they are chronic sufferers.

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Among these capitalists there will be a handful of such people as Maurice Zamejski, Jerzy Lubomirski, Okocinski, Sapieha, and Sanguszko, who have constantly thought about the industrialization of the country and the improvement of its economic condition. But this will be only a drop in the bucket, in view of the boundless poverty and economic chaos.

It is the common people together with honest capitalists who will have to bring some semblance of order out of this chaos. This work will be lighter and more productive only if the government of the country (not of the state!), at least during the first few years, rests in strong, energetic, and truly economical hands. Good management is the only thing that can help Polish soil more quickly become the provider and supply the inhabitants with food. Only then will men of the cities be able to think about the reconstruction of industry and the provision of work for the thousands of unemployed.

Besides this immediate problem, Poland will have to think about setting its national economy upon a firm foundation, in order not to be economically and

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commercially dependent on other countries which have more capital at their disposal and more experience in gaining markets.

(2) The political situation will be most chaotic in Polish areas after the war. Our unfortunate quarrelsomeness, politely called individualism, will then really run riot.

The Polish people, awakening from the bloody sleep of war and rejoicing in their regained liberty, will fall apart into dozens of political parties, each of which will want to rule believing (sometimes even sincerely) that it is the best and the only one having the right to rule.

Let us not labor under the illusion that the present war will cure the Poles of their native faults. These faults will remain. They will even take on a sharper aspect.

Only a firm, strong hand will be able to hold all of the various Socialists,

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I C Nationalists, members of the Peoples Party, Conservatives, wild Centralists, and only God knows what other kinds of partisans, in their traces.

In other words, Poland from the moment of its rebirth will be the happy hunting ground of all sorts of party agitators, who will add greatly to the difficulty of setting up a proper economic system in the country and expediting the establishment of order, which is indispensable.

The arrangement of political matters, after all, will depend entirely upon the form of government which the powers may deign to grant us or force upon us.

Therefore it is impossible at present to make any sort of deductions in regard to this.

(3) The social aspect of the situation will, in all probability, be the most difficult.

take into account impartially we without prejudice this differences of schools. Only an unusually sympathetic understanding of the better and

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Ignoring the unavoidable agitation by the internationalist camp, which will not overlook this opportunity for furthering its own interests, we must call attention to the three different schools of thought to which the future Polish citizens now adhere.

The three annexer governments have practically turned the Poles into three different nations, joined only by a common racial background and a common language. Many years--perhaps many generations--will elapse before the people from the kingdom of Poland, Galicia, and Poznan, learn to live together and evolve one economic system.

Even now, during a time of such tremendous Polish pro-national propaganda, three different governmental systems are clearly defined. What then, will happen later in the general chaos of opinions and points of view?

One has to take into account impartially and without prejudice this difference of schools. Only an unusually sympathetic understanding of the matter and

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complete disregard for one's personal ego will be able to expedite the work of establishing order.

This is how the picture of the probable situation of free Poland presents itself to us.

Now we approach the actual purpose of this article--that is the role that the American immigrants will play in the event that they return to the homeland.

The "return wave" must occur, since a large proportion of our emigres will be drawn to free Poland through love of the homeland and through the possibility of securing for themselves a better existence while simultaneously serving the general good of the nation.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 14, 1914.

In the first part of this article we expressed the opinion that the moment Polish soil is reunited and we are granted at least autonomy, if not complete political freedom, a return wave will envelop American Poles and carry them

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I G back to the place from which they came.

Polish mounds will then open and the invisible spirits of our forefathers will sound the call of the return to the soil which they fought for, which they made fertile with the sweat of their brows, and over which they shed tears, as innocent martyrs and slaves.

This call will even reach the ears of the American immigrants, and many will answer the call. We believe this as sincerely as we believe in the strong attachment of the Polish people to their soil and to the memory of their ancestors.

It is still too soon to try to calculate what percentage of immigrants will return. This could be only guesswork. The task would probably be impossible and is more likely to be so since we cannot count on those who talk loud and at every mention of the homeland shed tears out of dry eyes. We can count on only the quiet masses, whom we do not hear, who say very little or nothing at

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I G all, but who in their souls have already decided to return to their own people, and there to roll up their sleeves and begin work on the foundations of the future glory of the nation.

There is no use occupying our minds now in guessing how many Poles will return, but we should instead consider the fact of the return to the homeland and the quality of the returning element.

Besides this, we should endeavor to implant the conviction in the minds of the generations born and trained here that they too, should return, because, with their practical and democratic American education, they have an important mission to perform in Poland and a splendid future awaits them.

If we consider carefully the reasons for which the Poles emigrated to America, we shall be able to make some sort of deductions as to the quality of the element which will return to the homeland.

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I C Lack of political freedom drove some to the land of Washington. Others were driven by the urge for economic betterment. Still others wanted new experiences and wanted to become acquainted with new worlds. Others were driven by the desire for an adventurous life or by a persecution complex.

Among the Polish immigrants in America all strata and spheres of society are represented from the simple peasant to the playboy count.

In accordance with the diversity of the immigrant element we can divide the returning element into the following groups:

(a) Patriots who live in the expectation of returning to the homeland and await only the call of the free and needy homeland to return.

(b) Speculators (in the good sense of the word) who are ready to take their savings to the homeland and there to begin working in commerce or industry.

(c) Incompetents who were unable to orient themselves in America and have too

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I C little energy to overcome the obstacles in the paths of their dreamed-of goals--in other words, people who, having put on shoes that are too tight for them, do not know what to do to keep their feet from hurting.

(d) Undesirables for whom America has become a little too small and too hot, who will return to take advantage of the postwar confusion in order to ply their trade.

With the exception of the last named, all of these people can be of use to the homeland if they are willing to work for the people in general and for themselves. Every businessman and every merchant will be especially welcome if he is able to introduce progressive management into his own affairs and subsequently into the affairs of others.

The Jewish plague has made itself felt for many years in the homeland. All commerce and industry with very few exceptions is in the hands of the Jews. Strong and consequential boycotts have not helped. The scattered efforts of

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I G individuals to build up commerce and industry on a large scale have not helped, because a great wave of Jews has begun to inundate the Kingdom of Poland and to debase local commerce and industry to a great extent.

The simple peasant, not recognizing the danger, crawled into the Jew's pocket as his father had done, although he could have opened up the same sort of business that the Jew had. The intelligent person disdained hard work, always looked upon himself as one of Fortune's chosen people, and--what is worse--held in contempt any sort of commerce or industry.

Therefore the door of Poland is wide open to speculators, and if they work sensibly, economically, and honestly, their success is assured. Land will no doubt be very cheap. The same will be true of buildings and homes. Any one who has a little money in his pocket and gets to work systematically will soon become financially independent. We have in mind particularly the Poles from America.

The American system in commerce and industry, especially the division of labor

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I C and the American's ability to sell manufactured merchandise, is simply astonishing. Thanks to this system money is turned over many more times during the year--incomparably faster--in America than in Europe, and as a result more people are employed and lower prices can be set on merchandise.

Poles coming to free Poland from America will be able to employ the American system successfully, whether it be in the manufacturing industry or in the agricultural industry--through scientific raising of cattle and fowls and scientific development of dairy products, etc.--or in commerce or some other branch of the country's economy.

American business properly understood, free of humbug and advertising tricks, can enjoy great success in the homeland and in time may become the best medicine for Jewish bargaining methods--that awful plague of the poorest classes of our society.

Polish Americans will be better able to enter into commercial contacts with

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 14, 1914.

American firms and, by the same token, to east European industrial countries from the Polish market. It would be incomparably less dangerous for us to be financially dependent on the United States than on some European industrial country.

Poland, freed from her chains, will enter the economic battle poor and ruined and consequently she will be forced to depend on imported merchandise until she can properly develop her own industry. Therefore we should, on the one hand, warn her against the influence of neighbors and, on the other hand, guarantee her credit from some wealthy power. Among the wealthy powers, the United States should always have preference.

Poles from America, having received good business training here and having learned the local commercial factors, can be the best counselors in Poland.

Naturally it is necessary that these Poles from America really possess this training. One would not demand this of all the returning Poles--that would be

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impossible--but would demand it from a considerable number of young people, who can still be trained for the role of Polish economic pioneers.

Parents who clearly understand their duties toward the homeland and want to return to the homeland should not train their sons at present to be pitchers, postal clerks, or lawyers; they should train them to be businessmen or technicians. Free Poland will need such people. She will have enough lawyers, physicians, notaries, and other so-called professional people, even better trained than those we have here.

Besides the purely professional and economic attributes which the Poles from America will take to the homeland, they will also take with them great social virtues.

The magnificent institution of respect for work, which is inconceivable in Europe, the evaluation of a man according to his ability and enterprise in business, and the magnificent democracy of American society, are virtues which

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 14, 1914.

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I C the Poles from America will seek the opportunity to implant in the
homeland.

It is clear that in writing this we do not have in mind American capitalists
or democratic politicians but the American people in general and the principles
of the Constitution embodied in the Rights of Man.

The Poles should give up the idea of crests and titles once and for all, and
modeling themselves on the United States they should endeavor to copy her form
of government, only without its obvious faults.

The Poles in America can become the pioneers who will carry these postulates
into Poland. Although they may not be successful, nevertheless a battle of
this sort is always fruitful and will help in winnowing the political seeds
of all sorts of European parties.

Poland demands action from us. At the moment we cannot give it to her in the

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degree we should like, but at least let us prepare for the future. Let us prepare the ground work for the mass emigration of patriotic laborers, with hands and dollars ready for work, because both will be badly needed there.

Besides these, there is not much more that we shall be able to take with us--we absolutely will not take along our quarrels, battles, and shameless brawling, which are running riot in our Polish-American organizations.

Let us go there not to rule but to work. Let us go there to make money at the same time that we are increasing the wealth of the Polish people in general. Let us not lead the life of lazy people and parasites. Then the return wave which brings the sons of Poland back to their mother will also bring times of real blossoming to the homeland.

This reminds us of one of the objections to our above-mentioned deductions, but we shall not discuss it because we are waiting for your opinions and the echoes of this article. When this objection is brought up we shall not fail to

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 14, 1914.

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demonstrate its fallacy from our point of view.

We still have many matters at hand which could be included among the duties of the emigres toward free Poland. We prefer not to bring them up now but to postpone them until some time in the future in order not to overload the minds of the readers.

We are ready for a fundamental discussion and ask for it. Nevertheless, we apologize in advance that in the event that personal sallies or ordinary party bias appear we shall not reply.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, Sept. 23, 1914.

THE FATHERLAND CALLS FOR HELP

The fatherland is calling for help. Polish legions are shedding blood for Poland. Poland demands help from Polish colonies of America. Give what you can to the national treasury.

Galicia put up five millions in one week. How much will the Polish-American colony donate? The general administration of the Union, P. R. C. U., is calling for donations for the cause of Poland. Give what you can, give the most, let societies, their administration and members give. Let's give, everyone and encourage others to give. Let's all give, father, mother, brother, sister, daughter.

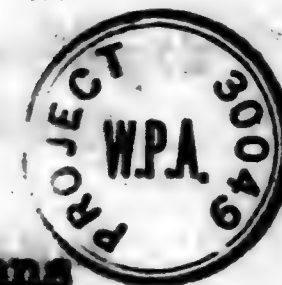
Send donations to this address: Leon Zamorski, Treasurer, 984-8 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 12, 1914.

APPEAL TO COUNTRYMEN BY COMMUNE THREE OF THE POLISH NATIONAL
ALLIANCE OF HOLY TRINITY PARISH



Brothers and countrymen! Above all political ideologies and desperate plans for saving the homeland even at the sacrifice of one's life, and above the noble enthusiasm of those who hastened to stand at the side of one or another of the fighting countries in Europe, is raised the powerful voice of men of the greatest spirit and of all civilized peoples, for a free Poland as a bulwark and guardian of peace in northwestern Europe.

Russia, hitherto our relentless enemy, has herself stated our most insistent postulate, that free Poland must include all of our annexed territory.

On the other hand, events on the battleground--which is our native land--have so confused all of our plans and calculations that only one thing remains for us to do. Our good countryman John F. Smulski pointed it out in his telegram

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 12, 1914.



POLISH

to the convention of the Falcons at Buffalo: we must unite our strength and hasten to the aid of the old country with contributions of money.

Since an American citizen (R. Crane) felt Mr. Smulski's appeal so deeply that he voluntarily pledged one thousand dollars a month for our cause, I am sure that our Polish generosity will keep step with the desire of our hearts to free the homeland.

Therefore, in accordance with the unanimous vote of the delegates of the commune, we call upon all groups of the Polish National Alliance and all Alliance members of our district and we appeal to the brotherly affection of those citizens not members of the Alliance, that through taxing themselves voluntarily and through giving larger contributions they may manifest their sincere desire for a free Poland.

In a patriotic spirit, the central department of independence exerts a specific and responsible control over all contributions. This board is composed of the

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Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 12, 1914.



IV censor, the vice-censor, the advisory board, the central board of directors, and the presidents of all the groups of the P. N. A. The chief treasurer is Mr. Joseph Magdziarz, well-known and respected member of the Alliance. Under such control not a single penny can be lost.

Our commune has appointed Mr. Peter I. Latwis chief collector for our district, and recommends to the Alliance groups belonging to our commune that they likewise place upon their financial secretaries the duties of collector. On receiving assessments from various members they should record the items, total them monthly for the Independence Fund, and, together with the contributions of groups, societies, and private individuals, send them without delay to Mr. Joseph Magdziarz, treasurer of the P. N. A., at the Alliance building.

Reports of the contributions and voluntary pledges in our district will be read at the meetings of the delegates and announced in the papers.

May unity in the desire to liberate our homeland be joined by universal generosity in giving to this sacred cause. Not being able to fight for our homeland, let

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 12, 1914.

us contribute as much as we can afford with a feeling of sincere and deep devotion. Let the size of the contributions and the speed with which they are offered be proof that we really desire a free Poland.

In the name of the commune of the Polish National Alliance of Holy Trinity Parish.

(Signed) Joseph P. Szymanski, president
Dr. J. K. Orłowski, secretary



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1914.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

We are living in an age in which the writing of editorials does not depend, as the Americans say, on the opinion of one man, since his opinion alone, however good his intentions, is bound to do more harm than good.

We cannot make accurate political investigations because we depend mostly on telegraphic reports that are altered and on European newspapers that are three or four weeks old.

One cannot indulge in daydreams when writing an editorial--daydreams belong in another section. Arguments with our well-wishing colleagues of the pen (God help us!) lead nowhere either, because they have degraded the art of argumentation to the level of a chat between two women of the Szczepanski market place.

Therefore, since my political deductions are likely to make a fool of me, since I am not allowed to write about my daydreams in this space, and since I have

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 10, 1914.

not been trained in the art of scolding and calling other people names, I reach for the "Voice of the People" as a drowning man reaches for a straw, for the typesetter is waiting and one cannot leave a blank space in the paper.

I solemnly declare that what I am writing here is based on my personal views on the matter, views for which the paper has graciously granted me space in its columns and for which it should not be held responsible, as I do not wish to draw down on the heads of the innocent members of the Polish National Alliance the accusation that they are Muscovites or something similar.

Therefore, holding out my hands in fear and despair, and anticipating lashes from the whips of the excellent writers under the red or black sign, and asking for the sharpest condemnation (which I need for my editorial crown of thorns), I begin:

All political orientations have got it in the neck. The self-same dignitaries of homeland politics who have tried to convert the dollars of the Alliance

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 10, 1914.

members to their own faith are divided among themselves, thus giving proof that, in spite of the whole reams of paper that embrace their so-called deductions and orientations based on conviction and experience, they will never get as far as the courts of Huerta, Carranza, or Villa, much less to the forum of international politics, which during the present war has taken on monstrous forms.

We have been worrying our heads over all sorts of enlightened opinions, shattering our picks on them, while in the meantime war has come and all of our informers, as one man, have shown the white feather and left us on the rocks of intolerant and rash Polish-American politics.

Therefore, we lack unity and harmony of opinion. Only the bare facts which the last few days have brought us stand forth clearly.

It is a fact that all of Galicia, as one man, has taken up arms and, disregarding everything, has declared itself for Austria.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1914.

It is also a fact that sooner or later Austria's enemies will win, and she herself, like a denuded criminal, will stand before the international forum which will delineate the new map of Europe.

What will become of us then? Will we be regarded as allies of Austria and treated as such or will some dark little corner be found for us at this great political table, where, with great courtesy and sweetness, one member after the other is going to be amputated from the little Austro-German body?

In order to answer these questions I must go back to those times when--Oh, wonder!--I was taught the rudiments of international law and had the rules of political maneuvers drilled into me. International law is concerned with alliances, unions, treaties, etc.,--pacts between politically free nations--but it does not contain the slightest mention of any treaty between master and slave.

Galicia is Austria's slave. Therefore, why should there be any anxiety as to

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 10, 1914.

whether the diplomats, who at least are a little wiser than I and even wiser than all of our political leaders--not even omitting the aldermen of the Sixteenth Ward--will consider Galicia a free and independent political unit and, as such, punish her for joining the enemy--the Triple Alliance.

This is the first argument, product of my Galician brain! Is it silly? The specialist in all sorts of nonsense from Milwaukee Avenue will evaluate it and will graciously condescend to inform others!

Further, Galicia, by taking up arms at the present time and, in addition, becoming a united, single-party Galicia (which must be considered the first miracle), can be considered either an obedient Cinderella who went forward to break her neck pro maiore Austriae gloria or she can be considered a living national unit striving to win freedom and independence. Galicia is either a Haspburg servant, a resurrected Piast [name of first Polish dynasty], or the legendary Knight of the Tatra Mountains at Zakopane! [Translator's note: Giewont, a mountain peak seen from Zakopane, is called the Sleeping Knight

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1914.

because of its formation.]

If the diplomats regard us as the servants of the Hapsburgs, then we have lost-- if as the Sleeping Knight, then they will have to negotiate with us.

The alternative may not be to the liking of those who want to consider Galicia the obedient servant of His Austrian Majesty. But there is a solution for this, a simple peasant solution which is irresistible. If the Polish insurrectionists in Galicia will not lay down their arms (of which there can be no possible fear) after the decisive Russo-Austrian battle, if they continue to fight on and with good results (which will not be difficult for them since they will have millions of people behind them), then all diplomats must turn their attention toward us. Since the diplomats will ardently desire peace, they will have to call out: "Stop, boys! Come over and tell us what you want." Then we shall have what we want; namely: a place at the diplomatic congress so that we may demand our right to freedom and self-determination.

The fears of some of our pessimists, who claim that Europe then would have us

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murdered or sent to Siberia, are foolish and absolutely unfounded. Twentieth-century Europe is capable of a criminal war, but it will never be capable of a criminal peace, if only for the reason, which I have tried before to point out, that Poland, both geographically and culturally, is the only country which can fill the role of a buffer state between Russia and Germany. The creation of a buffer state is the concern of all the victors in the present war and for this reason alone the Western Powers cannot condemn Poland to death and annihilation. By declaring herself for Austria, Poland has tossed the gauntlet at Eastern barbarism and declared herself for Western culture. After the war all civilized countries will feel the same revulsion at bloodshed that, a cabinet-maker just hired as a butcher's assistant feels toward his new profession.

Finally, pessimists will argue that the Polish legions are under the command of Austrians. The answer to this is simple: Austria gave our legions arms and allowed them to train in war maneuvers, which other countries did not do. Without this training, we would have resembled soldiers threatening the sun with hoes. We would have accomplished about as much as our fathers did in the unfortunate

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 10, 1914.

year of 1863, when they tried to take cannons with shotguns.

Practical life teaches us to take what someone gives us, and surely war teaches us to forget all theories and scruples and take even those things which no one gives.

Therefore, since all Galicia has taken up arms, since it is certain that her motto will find a pleasant echo in the ranks of our brothers under Russian domination, since it is not in our power--not even by using thousands of bottles of ink--to stop the current of events, since politics should and do go on across the sea, we over here should be silent, disciplined, and obedient. Then let us listen and be disciplined, because by so doing we shall not draw upon ourselves any responsibility in respect to the homeland.

Let us listen and send money. All of the Polish-American bickerings here are nothing, the senseless spending of money for conventions is nothing, all of our politics is nothing, in view of the immensity of events which are now

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 10, 1914.

taking place in Europe and indirectly affecting all humanity.

This is what I believe. If you think I am wrong, beat me--but you will not convert me.

Grzesznika (Sinner)

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Sept. 3, 1914.

POLISH UNION TO MEET

The Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, in Chicago, a fraternal insurance organization, numbering 80,000 members, with branches throughout the country, will hold a mass-meeting at 8 P.M., tomorrow in its hall at Milwaukee Ave. and Augusta St.

Plans will be discussed on furthering the cause of free Poland.

The speakers will be the Rev. W. Zapala, Rector of St. Stanislaus' College; Anthony Czarnecki; and F. S. Bary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 29, 1914.

FALCONS' MASS MEETING

Yesterday evening several groups of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America arranged a mass meeting at Julius Slowacki Hall at 48th and Paulina Streets in Town of Lake. Despite the inclemency of the weather, a great many people attended this independence mass meeting.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Wrzesinski, who called upon Mrs. W. Jankowski, wife of the director of the Polish National Alliance, to act as secretary.

Mr. K. Zychlinski, "father of the Falcons" and president of the Polish National Alliance delivered the first address with his usual ease and vitality. Ardently and sincerely he called upon those assembled to collect a fund for the reconstruction of our homeland, which must soon be free and independent. The audience enthusiastically applauded Mr. Zychlinski's rather lengthy speech.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 29, 1914.

The speaker earnestly advised the Falcons to prepare for the time when they will hear the notes of the Golden Horn, which will be the herald announcing the action for which the Falcons here have been waiting for twenty-six years. [Translator's note: This refers to Wyspianski's "Wedding". The Golden Horn is to sound the signal to take up arms for Poland's independence.]

The second speaker, Mr. J. Przyprawa, explained what duties and service we owe the homeland and, in accordance with the literary master's words, "It is time to act", exhorted those assembled to action.

Finally, Mr. J. Rybicki, president of the second circuit of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America, in his speech demonstrated how much the Poles born in the United States love the homeland in spite of never having seen it. As a Falcon, he advised the Falcons to be disciplined and to await the command from headquarters to go wherever the homeland might desire. He said that this

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 29, 1914.

moment might be even closer than we imagine. Mr. Rybicki's speech was welcomed enthusiastically.

The collection yielded \$33.25 for the Kosciusko Fund. With the singing of "Drowsy and Lazy" and "Poland Is Not Lost" this inspiring mass meeting of the Falcons in Town of Lake was adjourned.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 20, 1914.

HEAL THE WOUNDS

(Editorial)

Today this crazy feverishness is beginning to subside under the effects of the war. For the past few months the nationalism of the Poles in America has been strangely and sometimes unintelligibly feverish. We are seeing the hands of our opponents to exchange brotherly greetings and to begin working for the common good.

From all sides accusations have been hurled at even the most deserving individuals who are working for the Polish cause. They are accused because they hold opinions different from those of others and because they do not conceal these differences of opinion and hypocritically give the impression of universal agreement on national issues. We all agree that Poland may arise after the present war. So, also, all desire this ardently. Then let us put aside all personal injuries and petty accusations of betrayal, of denying the ideals of love for the homeland, of provocations, and of selling themselves to the annexer governments, would never have been made, had not our orientation toward world affairs today been hammered out, and our plans for future action developed, in this feverish atmosphere. Like a

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 20, 1914.

wild horse, unrestrained Polish nationalism has run rampant, trampling on all considerations of decent and ethical treatment of one's opponents.

Today this crazy feverishness is beginning to subside under the effects of the fire of war, which is running wild over all of Europe. Today, fortunately still in time, our hands are unconsciously seeking the hands of our opponents to exchange brotherly greetings and to begin working for the common good.

Let us not allow this attempt at harmony to die out, let us not allow ourselves to be pulled apart by further battles, but sincerely, as befits true Poles, let us forget our hurt feelings and think about the future. This future is knocking at our door. We all agree that Poland may arise after the present war. We, also, all desire this ardently. Then let us put aside all personal injuries and petty ambitions for leadership.

It is now a matter of utter indifference who suggests a happy idea, who does this or that service, or whether this or that motion is passed. But it is decisively

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important that there be people to make motions, that each person understand the will of the majority--in a word, that each do his work. We need action to-day more than ever before.

Up to the present time the opinion was held that the best thing in the world was that which a Pole invented and a Czech made. This sentence should be erased from our thoughts when we are concerned with the best of all good things, a free and independent Poland, because both the idea and its accomplishment must be ours. We shall see that it will not be difficult for us to accomplish this, when we consider the scope of our action. This scope has narrowed in regard to ideas and initiative and has broadened in regard to the difficulty and the size of the undertaking.

The homeland does not need our ideas and notions now, first, because we are not in a position to propound them, since we do not know what the present political orientation in the homeland is, and second, because we could by no means "export" them to the homeland.

The homeland asks of us sacrifice, money, and a whole mass of laborers who will

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 20, 1914.

return to the homeland to fill the vacancies left by the war.

It is a shame to waste time--we repeat--on the forming of a political orientation. News from the homeland, when any does come, is scanty and distorted by the respective governments. The Prussians want to call the Poles to armed resistance against Russia; Russia wants to do the exact reverse; and both of these powers, in accordance with their political designs, color the news which comes to us. Poland at present represents for the annexers a delicate, porcelain toy which must not be broken and which they dare not let go.

Since such is the case, let us leave all political orientation and ideas to our brothers in the homeland. They can attend to those things better than we because they have more political experience than we have. We will have no influence on the victory of this or that political party in the homeland, so why should we use up our strength and energy and wear out our tongues. Better that we should prepare the Polish "granary" in order to feed the hungry and emaciated.

There remains for us only one type of action--one task: to collect as much money

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as possible and to encourage as many people as possible who are capable of hard work to return to Poland.

Let us suppose that historical necessity will be fulfilled and Poland will arise. Then the Polish treasury will be empty, because for 120 years foreign powers have been misappropriating its funds. There will be a lack of laborers because Polish workers will have been murdered in the war or left unfit for work. There will be no system of government because for generations the Poles have been brought up under three different governments and each group will want to govern in its fashion.

Cannot the Polish emigrants do much toward supplying these needs? Yes! There is enough money among us, if only each of us wanted to remember that Poland is closer to his person than his shirt, that Poland means more than the future wealth of his children. If all of us marching together should contribute generously to the treasury of the homeland, we could very easily collect many millions of dollars. Also, workmen to fill the vacancies left by the victims of

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the war in the homeland could be found in large numbers among us.

Although not so many of us will go back as could be desired, those of us who do go back will be such that each one will be equal to many. A Pole schooled in America will take back to the homeland with him better ideas of agriculture and economy, a knowledge of the unequalled commercial system of the United States, and a spirit thoroughly imbued with republican and democratic ideas.

Let us not forget that the Poles in the homeland are threatened not only by the war but also by the equally great danger of Jewish expansion. The Jews will not rest but will immediately endeavor to get control of the commerce, industry, and handicraft of free Poland. These we must displace.

Let the Polish emigrants furnish only two hundred people who understand American business methods, who know on what the good attributes of the American business-
man are based, and we can be sure that these will control all of the markets in the larger Polish cities in a short time, and will thus increase their own welfare as well as that of the homeland.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 20, 1914.

These are our problems and our duties. Now we must heal our wounds, forget our injuries, and harmoniously get to work. Now we must begin collecting money and supplementing our knowledge of business. Now we must begin to think about returning to the homeland. Tomorrow we must return to Poland and begin work on the soil dear to us, begin to live the life of a climbing plant instead of that of a dwarfed weed.

Following, in part, are the resolutions adopted: "There is every reason for all the Poles to wish and to hope that Russia be adopted in this war. And we wish it and work for it, together with all the lovers of liberty, of progress and enlightenment. We are not concerned as to who is opposing Russia in this conflict. We are neither for Germany nor Austria; we are against Russia as a mortal enemy of Poland and a factor for evil in the life of humanity as a whole."

Poland will not suffer through the defeat of Russia. She will be freed, together with other smaller Slavic nationalities, from the real danger of being crushed and finally annihilated by Russia, as Poland was a century ago.

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The Chicago Daily Tribune, 5-4, Aug. 4, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**CZAR'S PICTURE BURNED AT CHICAGO POLISH RALLY
RESOLUTIONS HOPE FOR DEFEAT OF RUSSIA AS ENEMY OF LIBERTY
SYMPATHY FOR SERVIA**

Two thousand excited Poles seized a picture of the Czar and burned it along with copies of the Polish National Daily, which has pro-Russian tendencies, after a meeting which overflowed Walsh's Hall at Milwaukee Ave. and Division St., last night. The meeting was under the auspices of the Polish National Defense Committee.

Following, in part, are the resolutions adopted: "There is every reason for all the Poles to wish and to hope that Russia be defeated in this war. And we wish it and hope for it, together with all the lovers of liberty, of progress and enlightenment. We are not concerned as to who is opposing Russia in this conflict. We are neither for Germany nor Austria; we are against Russia as a mortal enemy of Poland and a factor for evil in the life of humanity as a whole.

"Serbia will not suffer through the defeat of Russia. She will be freed, together with other smaller Slavic nationalities, from the real danger of being cheated and finally swallowed by Russia, as Poland was a century ago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, 5-4, Aug. 4, 1914.

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"We believe that the future of Poland lies presently in opposing Russia and applying the whole power of the Polish people to the necessary work of reducing Russia to her natural dimensions."

After reciting Poland's grievances against Prussia, particularly the expropriation of Polish landholders for the benefit of the German colonists, the resolutions conclude:

"What we want and hope that Poland will achieve through this war is freedom and independence; not a part of Poland, but the whole."

2-10-1955
A. J. Krawiec

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 6, 1914.

THE TWO COUNCILS.

(Summary of an Editorial)

Since the year 1795 Poland has been divided by her neighbors into three parts, each one subjected politically to a different aggressor: one to Austria, one to Germany and one to Russia. [Translator's note: Until united and set free during the so-called World War, 1914-1918.]

Long before that time the nearly thirty millions of Poles have been anxiously awaiting and actively preparing themselves for the day, on which they will again become a politically independent nation. To that effect, besides other ways and means, they were organizing themselves into different national and political factions, at times misled or shortsighted in political orientation, but always with one common end in view, and with one undisturbed desire to shake off the threefold political yoke and to have Poland free of any enslaving bonds.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 6, 1914.

One of such factional organizations, and a very influential one in shaping national and political tendencies among the Poles in their motherland and abroad, was the so-called Polska Rada Narodowa - Polish National Council - in Galicia, that is, in that part of Poland, which was held under the domination of Austria.

Because of the common interest and the continuous, intimate contact between the Poles in their motherland and those in the United States, it was very natural and advisable that the influence of the Galician Polish National Council would reach the Poles in Chicago and inspire them to organize, under identical name and for akin purpose, a similar body out of those Polish countrymen who sympathize with that particular orientation. And so there has been formed in Chicago another Polish National Council, affiliated with the first one in Galicia, and sponsored by the Polish Daily News; Dziennik Chicagoski.

Now, Dziennik Zwiaskowy, the Polish Alliance Daily, tries to prove that the two councils are incongruous - that the one in Chicago is not a true



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 6, 1914.

representative of that in Galicia - not even with the presence of two representatives of the Galician Polish National Council, Messrs. Cienski and Weckowski, at the Chicago Polish National Council's Convention, to be held July 7. In the opinion of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, all that the two councils have in common is only the name, with everything else in them fundamentally different. Therefore, says Dziennik Zwiaskowy, the local, Chicago Polish National Council should not boast that it is a true representative of the original and genuine Polish National Council in Galicia.

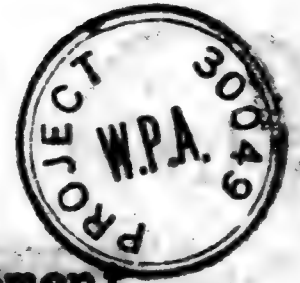
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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 21, 1913.

CALL FOR A MASS - MEETING



An ideal plan for the freedom of nations is ripening and the decisive moment is approaching. The nation, a giant automaton, moving only at the command of tyrants, and ill-treated for centuries, heeds the battle-cry for human rights. Unable to obtain justice in terms of peace, it intends to fight for liberty; it failed often, but never admitted defeat.

The Polish Nation is awakening for the battle of freedom. But the oppressed Poles, who so valiantly defended their independence, have lost. Poland was officially removed from the map of Europe as an autonomous country - temporarily - as the Poles again arise for their cause but now, conditions are more favorable than formerly.

Ominous clouds of war are gathering over Europe which may overthrow the corrupt system of our oppressors. We, who are trodden today - can be free tomorrow.

We must prepare for the coming events and should be ready to wield the cudgel when the proper time arrives. Therefore, let us organize the entire nation, without exception, and venture forth, side by side in defiance of our subjugators.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 21, 1913.



We, the Poles living in this Free Country, cannot be indifferent spectators. Give a helping hand and aid our brothers across the sea.

The National Defence Committee has been organized in Chicago, with sub-committees in every community. Therefore, we, the temporary delegation, summon every Pole to the mass-meeting which will be held on Sunday, February 23rd, at 2 P.M., Pulaski hall, 1715 South Ashland Ave. for the purpose of organizing the Local National Committee.

All groups of the Polish National Alliance of the South Side are invited.

- S. K. Sass;
- W. W. Goralaki,
- S. Lemferski,
- I. P. Tyrakowski. Members of the Committee.

Bies Bozy, Vol. IV, No. 13, March 24, 1912.

TELEGRAM



Washington, D. C. In a short time there shall be a Polish embassy in the United States; Mrs. Krasiewicz will probably be the ambassador. The duty of the ambassador will be to remind the Americans everywhere and at all times that there was Kosciuszko and Pulaski, also they should create "a good reputation of the Polish nation among foreigners."

It is generally understood that such embassy will help the Polish nation to gain independence in a very short time.

... (The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It appears to describe a meeting or appeal related to the Polish cause.)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

THE CHELM MATTER

Yesterday evening a meeting was held in the building of the Polish Women's Alliance on North Ashland Avenue to discuss the Chelm matter, which is attracting a great deal of attention and about which we have already written many times. The following organizations were represented at the meeting: The Polish Women's Alliance (by Mrs. A. Neuman, Mrs. E. Napieralska, Mrs. Kadow, Mrs. Szeszycka, Mrs. M. Kuflewska, Mrs. Z. Jankiewicz); the Polish National Alliance (by Messrs. Leon Mallek, N. K. Zlotnicki, and J. Szymanski); and the Polish Roman Catholic Union (by Messrs. [S.] Adankiewicz, and J. Czekala, and Dr. Anna Wyczolkowska, the authoress of the appeal). Mrs. A. Neuman acted as chairman and Miss E. Napieralska as secretary. The secretary read the appeal which is to be sent to the representatives of governments and other well-known personages, urging them to voice their opposition against this fourth partition of Poland.

After the reading of the appeal, Dr. Anna Wyczolkowska addressed the audience to explain why the Polish women should be the first to voice their opposition



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

against this new political crime. She said that after annexing Chelm, the Russian government would want to annex the state of Suwalki, and then the state of Lublin. Dr. Wyczolkowska recommended that a general mass meeting should be called.

Mr. Adankiewicz recommended complete union on this matter so that the protest may be general. He stated that a general mass meeting should be arranged as soon as possible in order to arouse the interest of influential Americans in this matter.

Mr. Leon Mallek, director of the Polish National Alliance, voiced the same opinion, recommending that a general mass meeting should be held as soon as possible.

Mr. N. K. Zlotnicki was also in favor of a mass meeting.

Mr. J. Szymanski, director of the Polish National Alliance, suggested that a mass meeting be held for the purpose of electing a committee composed of members of all the Polish organizations in Chicago, this committee to prepare a resolution which should be announced in the papers. Similar mass meetings should be arranged



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

throughout the United States.

Those gathered were told to explain the matter at the meetings of the boards of directors of their organizations, so that these may take steps to send their delegates, from among whom the general committee will be chosen.

The press committee should publish in the papers an appeal to organizations. The following persons were elected members of the press committee: Dr. Anna Wyczolowska, N. K. Zlotnicki, Emily Napieralska, Adankiewicz, and Leon Mallek.

It was decided that Dr. Wyczolowska should prepare an appeal to all the publications and organizations. The nature of this appeal will be discussed this evening at the committee meeting to be held at the Polish Women's Alliance building.

The next meeting will be held at 7:30 P. M., Tuesday, December 26, at the Polish Women's Alliance building.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 20, 1911.

WHAT THE CHELM CASE IS ABOUT

by

Dr. Anna Wyczolkowska

Because many people ask what is this Chelm case, we submit for the time being the following explanation.

As everyone knows, the Kingdom of Poland was created by the decree of the Congress of Vienna of 1815. This political decree was signed, with the exception of the three annexer countries, by all the countries of Europe, among them England, France, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland. In the decree of the Congress of Vienna, the boundaries and the indivisibility of the Kingdom of Poland are definitely guaranteed. The boundaries may be extended, but they may not be curtailed. Now the Russian government has decided to take, out of the very center of Poland, six counties belonging to the states of Lublin and Siedlee, with a population of 800,000, and annex them to Russia or make a Muscovite and Greek Orthodox province out of them. This act is being discussed



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 20, 1911.

at present in the Russian Duma. It is for this reason that efforts are being made, especially by the Polish women, to prevent Russia from annexing this Polish soil. Furthermore, there is a project afoot to annex and Russianize Szwalki after the annexation of Chelm. Therefore, an appeal was sent to all the European countries which signed the decree of the Congress of Vienna, asking them to protest against this robbery, since they are authorized to do this. This appeal has even reached the Polish immigrants in Chicago but, for reasons not yet known, they have done nothing about it.

This horrible blow, which is aimed at Poland's very heart, should not only be met with indignation and protest but should also be resisted with our closest co-operation with the action begun in the homeland.



Received by H. J. ...
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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

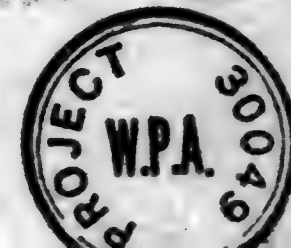
THE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY **HELP THE FALCONS IN THE HOMELAND** best place, and to
bring all through us will be able to practice with the possibility

The Alliance of Polish Falcons in America received the following appeal:

"Countrymen, brothers in all sincerely nationalistic societies here and in foreign lands beyond our borders, to you we appeal confident in the well-known generosity of the Polish people. Come to our aid, because our group at present finds itself without shelter.

"The Falcons at Mogilno (Poland), after the resurrection of this group from years of sleep and lethargy, showed at the last convention of August 6, 1911, that they have awakened to new exertions toward a renaissance.

"Through May, June, and July a kind member let us use a meadow in which we could train, but the authorities denied us even this bit of free space for the good of our willing and energetic members, because training is not permitted in the open air.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

"We have no gymnasium of any sort, not even the most modest place, and it looks as though we will not be able to practice even the permitted exercises during the winter. We are in a terrible situation. Our group consists of seventy members, more than forty of whom train. Recently a ladies' auxiliary was organized. Therefore, no other course is open to us except to appeal to you for even the smallest contributions. Many a nickle makes a nickle.

"We wish to build a gymnasium in the spring, a very modest one, because the spirit is strong within us. Help us do this, brothers, countrymen! What you give us now in our need, we will return when we grow stronger, as soon as you call to us in your need.

"We ask all of you, in Galicia, the Kingdom of Poland, America, all the Falcon groups, and all of you kind clergy, to send contributions. Please send your donations care of Trefil Szkoppek, our secretary, Megilno, Posen.



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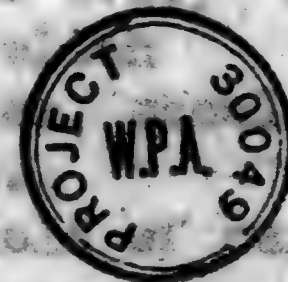
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POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

"In any event, we ask you to inform the undersigned board of directors of any contributions by mailing the enclosed card. Acknowledgements will be published in the Falcon, in Posen, or in the Falcons' Gymnastic Guide, in Lwow. Inaction impotent and to place obstructions in the way of the development of athletic groups. In spite of all these recommendations by Prussia, the board of directors of the Gymnastic Society Falcons, Megilno, Lipa Square, Posen, is Posen, however, are in a position to resist these abominable overtures. Many of these attempts in Posen are seriously threatened, as Felix Jarecki, president, Megilno, Lipa Square. article--an appeal which clearly explains the situation in which the group at Megilno, in the group Felix Serafinowski, vice-president.

Will we permit Teofil Sulewski, treasurer. We must not let. Just as every Pole under German domination is a principle every foot of his ground, so the Maximilian Bialecki, secretary. In Europe or America defend every possession of the Falcons, every one of its interests. Considering that every group under German domination is a strategic



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

Dear Brothers and Sisters! We know only too well the difficulties with which the Polish Falcons are beset under German domination. The [German] government does not choose between means in order to make this fine organization impotent and to place obstructions in the way of the development of specific groups. In spite of all these persecutions by Prussia, the Polish Falcon lives, grows stronger, and marches on, even if with slow steps. Not all the outposts in Posen, however, are in a position to meet alone these abominable adversities. Many of these outposts in Posen are seriously threatened, as may be seen from the appeal that appears in this article--an appeal which clearly explains the situation in which the group at Negilno, in the Grand Duchy of Posen, finds itself.

Will we permit their downfall? No. This we must not do! Just as every Pole under German domination defends on principle every foot of Polish ground, so the Polish Falcons, whether they be in Europe or America, should defend every possession of the Falcons, every one of its outposts. Considering that every group under German domination is a stronghold of our



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec, 2, 1911.

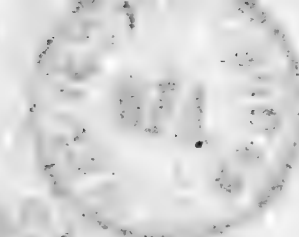
national spirit against the tide of Germanization, considering that the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America should co-operate in the defensive actions of the Falcons and similar national institutions in Europe, the board of directors of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America, at its meeting of November 17, made an exception and resolved to aid this particular group, appropriating ten dollars from the treasury of the Alliance for the support of the Falcon group at Mogilno, in the Grand Duchy of Posen.

We are convinced that all the groups of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America will follow the example of the board of directors and will come to the aid of the group at Mogilno, even with small contributions, in order that the latter may have, if not a roof over their heads, at least a permanent piece of land on which, in spite of German prohibition, they may be able to train. All contributions should be sent to the treasurer of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, Mr. Latuszewski, 2220 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy. 13/12/32

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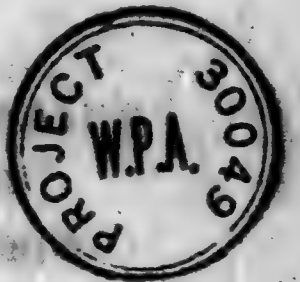


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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

For every one of these truly national contributions, each group will receive acknowledgement in the Falcon.

For the board of directors of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America,
John Kikulski, president.
Henry Lokanski, secretary-general.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 30, 1910.

[POLAND AND THE AMERICAN PRESS]

(Editorial)

The English newspapers are becoming more and more interested in Polish affairs. Favorable articles concerning Poland and Poles can be found at frequent intervals in these papers. These articles are not written by Poles but by people of some other nationality. Newspapers which, until recently, were antagonistically inclined, and at times even persecuted our people by referring to us as barbarians, are now favoring our people. Not only have they ceased their mockery, but they are printing every article they can obtain pertaining to Polish affairs, past or present. The New York American, a newspaper which had always spoken of our people in contemptuous terms, has now changed its attitude and is beginning to write favorably of Polish matters. Recently this paper published an article entitled "The Partition of Poland" written by the Reverend Thomas B. Gregory, a Protestant pastor. The author of this work condemns the crime of partition in no uncertain terms. He refers to those

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instrumental in the partition, the Russian Czarina Catherine, the Austrian Empress Maria Theresa, and the Prussian King Frederick as the three crowned thieves. The author further states that the partition of Poland--the nation which produced such men as Sobieski, Kosciusko, and many other prominent leaders--is a crime so great that nothing will be able to efface it. Every self-respecting person must abhor such action and sympathize with the unfortunate but brave nation of Poland.

The author recalls the merits and sacrifices of Kosciusko, a man who rendered priceless service in behalf of American freedom. He adds that every freedom-loving citizen must feel the highest esteem and respect for this hero, who sacrificed his life, not for honors or money, but for freedom. "Poland as a nation does not exist, but her free spirit lives amongst us. It will continue to live thus as a symbol of endearment, of freedom, and of humanity, with disdain for the thievery and tyranny of the partitioners."

Thus it is evident that the historic merits of our great leaders are now

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beginning to be recognized.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 23, 1910.

[STECZYNSKI'S TRIP TO POLAND]

(Editorial)

Sincerity and the festive mood of the fellow-members of the Polish National Alliance must have filled with joy the hearts of all those present at the testimonial dinner given in honor of Mr. M. B. Steczynski, president of the Polish National Alliance. The distinguished guest had returned from a brief sojourn in Poland, where he had gone in order to attend the celebration of the historic battle of Grunwald. Members of various groups of the Alliance gathered at this banquet. The old and the young, businessmen, doctors, and lawyers, factory workers and office workers, all were at the home of the Alliance; yet, in spite of this mixed aggregation, everyone felt at ease and pleased. A fraternal spirit predominated throughout--a feeling that a great happy family was holding a reunion. All those present had come for a common purpose--to welcome their leader, to hear from his lips of our beloved Poland,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 23, 1910.

to hear how he fulfilled the mission entrusted to him by the Eighteenth Convention of the Polish National Alliance. This large aggregation of members of the Alliance had not come to the hall simply to honor a member of the Alliance, whose members are legion, but, as Mr. Steczynski rightly said, to show their fealty and sincere adherence to the Alliance. Mr. Steczynski, whom the people greeted as the leader of an alliance with eighty thousand members, was thanked for his excellent work as a representative of all our Polish immigrants.

Those who congregated at Walsh's Hall to pay homage to their president, did not do so simply to partake of food and drink. There are other occasions and places for festivities of that type. In this instance, our brethren had only one purpose in mind--to honor the great Polish National Alliance and its supreme ideals by honoring its president. They gathered there to express their feeling of joy and satisfaction in the fact that, after so many years of efforts, today the Polish National Alliance stands morally and materially upon such a

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firm foundation as to be in a position to present the results of its efforts to the motherland. A proof of the success of the Alliance is that it sends its representatives to Poland in order to renew the filial ties of attachment with the motherland. Feelings of this type were manifested at this testimonial dinner. When the president spoke about our brethren in Europe--pointing out their undaunted faith in the future, their attachment to the land and the national ideals, the gigantic efforts made in the direction of rejuvenating our people and the results that would evolve therefrom--the enthusiasm grew among his listeners. An unfathomed devotion toward this beloved Poland and her heroic defenders was apparent even among the young people born and educated in America, who know Poland only through narratives or descriptions. When the representative of the Alliance continued in his description of the fervor and enthusiasm with which our brethren in Europe greeted the representatives of the Alliance, how they expressed their sincerity at every occasion, how they thanked them for their hardships in coming to them and for their efforts exerted toward Poland, a feeling of profound emotion

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 23, 1910.

grasped the audience and a tear of yearning could be found in the eyes of many--a tear of joy as well as pride.

We believe firmly that the same feelings of emotion play in the hearts of every brother and sister under the banner of the Polish National Alliance. Were it not for the long distances they would have to travel and the difficulties resulting therefrom, it is certain that hundreds of thousands would have come to receive their president, to hear from his own lips about the life, development, and work of our brethren abroad, as well as about what they think of our own efforts. Those who were not present when the president spoke, will read of his report with certain satisfaction. Later on, the president will submit a complete report before all the members of the Alliance, which, through its representatives, delegated him to leave our soil and homage, personally, to Poland. He was delegated also to send greetings to our brethren who remain under the triple annexation. Our honored president accomplished his mission worthily. He represented our organization everywhere, attending

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 23, 1910.

large meetings, visiting newspapers and other publications, and interviewing our more prominent compatriots. In this work he was ably aided by another representative of the Alliance, Mr. R. Abczynski, the assistant censor. Both have brought honor not only to the Polish National Alliance but to all the Poles in America as well, whom they presented to Europe in the proper light. The representatives of the Alliance were greeted rather cordially and hospitably wherever they chanced to be. They were welcomed, not as individuals, but as representatives of the greatest national organization in the world, of which a great deal was already known.

The evening of the reception will always remain a memorable one in the minds of those present. There were several speeches which, although delivered by people born and educated here in America, were permeated with the purest and most sincere love for the oppressed motherland. Homage was being paid this subjected Poland, and various methods were suggested wherein one might serve her best. Words of mutual encouragement were expressed, and a feeling of



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attachment to everything Polish was the dominant characteristic of the entire affair. The people were encouraged to exert their most vigorous efforts in behalf of the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Falcons Organization. They vowed perseverance in their endeavors to perfect and elevate our people in America, resolving that our motherland can rely upon our assistance in case of need. Many members of the Alliance who were present at this festivity expressed the wish that such fraternal evenings occur at more frequent intervals. Their contention was that affairs of this type bring the Poles closer to one another, strengthen our faith, enlighten, elevate, and unite, giving encouragement to a more energetic work in the realm of national solidarity. This idea was taken up by the Polish Falcons Alliance, which was numerously represented at this meeting. It was then resolved that evening affairs should be held occasionally, not only for recreational purposes, but also for purposes of elevating the spirit, of assisting ourselves mutually in times of hardship, and of educating the people by pointing out to them ways and means whereby they can best attain their goal. This is an excellent idea that we hope will be put

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into practice. It is time that our people become more closely acquainted with one another, not superficially, but in giving counsel for our mutual welfare. We have an undying faith that our Falcons will occasionally prepare such spiritual banquets for our people as will result in a gain for all concerned.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 6, 1910.

SEDUCTIVE RUMORS

(Editorial)

Human beings are so constituted, the Poles in particular, that when conditions become so unfavorable as to seem beyond endurance, any trifle awakens in them many entirely unfounded hopes.

An example of this can be found in the Prussian annexation. In this connection, the press has given rise to some obscure rumors among the people to the effect that the Prussian government intends to make some political changes that will affect the Poles.

From where do these hopes originate? Upon what are these suppositions based? Truthfully speaking, nothing has occurred that would justify the Prussian Poles' hopes for a turn for the better in the near future.

There is no doubt that this change must come about at some time. Why, the



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 6, 1910.

whole world moves ahead, every new day bringing its share, however little, to human progress. In other words, humanity perfects itself, so that even the Germans must at some time become [a better] people or else there will be no place for them in human society. But this is a matter of a very distant future, of which it is useless even to think in the presence of a battle of life and death in the Prussian part of Poland.

The prophets of the new course to be taken by Prussian politics base their prophecies upon several facts which, in their opinion, are to be the first rays of a rising sun. In the first place, the Prussian government has not dispossessed any Pole so far, and nothing is heard that it intends to do so in the future. Secondly, a permit was granted to the Polish National University in Posen, [founded] under the auspices of Mickiewicz, to offer courses. Furthermore, the conservative German press is not so intensely antagonistic toward the Poles as before, and even the semiofficial publications observe a greater restraint. Finally, Emperor William, during the dedication ceremony of his new palace in Posen, made no mention of



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 6, 1910.

annihilating the Poles. He only made a brief statement that Posen and its environs are German property.

That is all. It is so little that one would have to be a mad optimist to build hopes upon this unstable basis. Yet there are some who build something even upon this sand. They care little if their hopes are swept away by a small gust from Berlin, to be replaced with something new and worse.

A great harm is done to the Poles in Prussian Poland by those who tantalize them with the hope that the Prussians will conduct themselves better. The Prussians will conduct themselves properly only when civilized humanity will grasp them by the throat with its powerful arm, so firmly that they will be unable to breathe. But this will not happen in the very near future.

Undaunted energy, all the resources of patriotism found in the Polish soul, complete sacrifice--all this is necessary to conduct a successful battle for national existence. It is a difficult and burdensome battle, as it consists of the small efforts made daily by millions of people.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 6, 1910.

The Prussian knows the character of the Poles. He is aware that when his persecution causes the opposition of the Poles to attain its peak, it is best to relax for a while, to withdraw his claws, and to appear as if he were exhausted. Immediately thereafter, one will find certain people among the Poles who will start shouting, "He is not here. He has gone and there is nothing to fear; now we can play." As soon as the people, misled by these optimists, relax their opposition, the old wolf leaps again from his ambush and causes another slaughter among the lambs.

There were two people--one a Pole and the other a German--who played a great role in their respective countries. Even today they are considered as masters, each in his own sphere. One of them knew the Germans perfectly; the other knew the Poles equally as well. Each of them left certain instructions to his own people.

Nickiewicz wrote the following: "...but the Teutonic monster will not be appeased." He was aware that there could be no pacts or hope with the Germanic ogre, which will devour whosoever fails to oppose it with all his strength.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 6, 1910.

And Frederick, called by Germans "the Great," wrote: "I am not so much concerned in gaining the good will of the Poles as I am in uprooting them." This same Frederick later wrote: "It is necessary to get rid of the Poles, because one German is more dear to me than this entire Polish nation."

He also knew that no compromise could be reached with the Poles living on the land taken away from them by force. The only solution was to uproot them from their soil, or, if they refused to move willingly, to destroy them completely. His purpose was to denationalize them, to transform them into Germans.

That is all there is to it. The gist of the whole Polish-Prussian or Prussian-Polish politics is contained in the words of these two men, each considered as great in the eyes of his respective nation. It does not matter whether the Prussians disposses the Poles or not, or whether they curse or praise them in their articles or their talks, or whether they flog or pet them--the fact still remains that they always do one and the same thing, that is, they conduct themselves according to the notion of their



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great king. The tactics may change from day to day, according to the circumstances, but the aim is always the same.

The Pole, regardless of the suffering he must endure at the hands of the Prussians, should always remember the words of Mickiewicz, that as long as the Teutonic monster exists we must fight against it. We should also adapt our tactics to the prevailing circumstances. We must fight at all times and never allow ourselves to be ensnared by any promises or false hopes, by any narcotics dosed out to numb our alertness and to weaken our opposition.

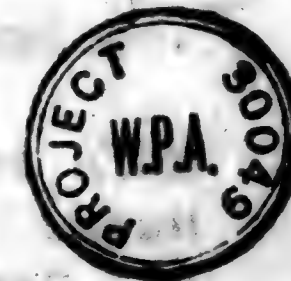
W. Jankowski, 8/27/40
E. Jankowski, 2/20/40
O. Jankowski, 10/12/40



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 2, 1910.

WHAT OTHER NATIONALITIES SAY OF POLAND

(Editorial)



Several weeks ago, the Dziennik Zwiaskowy wrote about a new book on Poland. The authors of this book, which is excellently written, are the Frenchmen Maurice and Ary Leblond, the well-known brothers. The American press has called our attention to this book, and many of our readers have sent us quite a number of clippings taken from American periodicals which publish brief accounts of the work of the Leblond brothers.

It will be necessary to quote several of the most important items in these articles in order to show why the Americans are so interested in Poland. It is evident that the American publishers selected only those parts of the book which impressed them the most, those which they thought would have the greatest effect upon their readers.

"We left for Poland," the Leblond brothers said, "to find out whether Poland was just a geographical term, just the memory of a heroic nation or a

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 2, 1910.

political reality, a living nation, even if governed by three gigantic empires."

The questions which primarily interested the French authors and which must also impress the Americans, are: Did the hundred-year administrative power of these empires succeed in destroying the unity of Poland and of the Polish nation? Is Poland still one united whole, or have such great changes taken place in the annexed parts as to render them incapable of becoming again a unified Poland?

A Pole would not be puzzled by these questions, since he has the answers for them impressed in his heart and soul. Moreover, a Pole knows better the present conditions in Poland, so that he has no doubt in his heart that the triple enslavement not only was unsuccessful in annihilating the country, but also failed to shatter the people's spirit. This opinion, however, is not shared by the French, the English, and the American, who have been taught for many years--through the press, in the school, and in literature--that the Polish cause is nonexistent, that the only thing that remained of Poland

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was the internal affairs of the Polish provinces in Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Under these circumstances, it is little wonder that an entirely erroneous opinion of the Poles was created in the countries of Western Europe, as well as in America. The peoples of these countries have become accustomed to consider Poland as a nation of the past. They feel sorry for what has happened to her during the past hundred years, feeling compassion for the Poles and ridiculing them at the same time, but that is all.

At the recent peace conference held in Stockholm, more was said about Armenia, Macedonia, and even Finland than about Poland, which was not even mentioned, just as if she had never existed.

Naturally, other governments know of the true situation, because it is their business to know. The public at large, however, is kept in ignorance, and, since governments are influenced by public opinion, the Polish cause suffers greatly as a result of misunderstandings, especially among peoples who have no intention of harming Poland.

This is the manner in which the Leblond brothers correct this erroneous

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opinion of Poland. "We traveled through Poland for a period of two years, during which time we made a thorough investigation, gathering our information from people in all walks of life. The result of our investigation is that Poland is today stronger, more powerful, and more hopeful than ever. Poland is waging, with awe-inspiring bravery and undaunted faith in her regeneration, a successful battle against all forms of persecution.

"Poland does not ask for pity; she does not appeal to the sympathy of Europe, but calls the latter's attention to her interests, to her political demands, and to future events in which she will undoubtedly play a very important role in the future.

"What did the hundred years of tyranny accomplish? They only awakened a greater love for the motherland among the Polish people, who feel as one family, regardless whether they live in the Russian, the Prussian, or the Austrian part of Poland."

Such is the reply of an alien investigator to the most important question.

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The hundred years of slavery killed neither the patriotism nor the feeling of national solidarity of the Poles; on the contrary, this period of tyranny served only to deepen these feelings and to make more acute the desire for freedom.

"When we returned to Paris," the French authors further state, "we were asked: What do the Poles expect? We made the following reply:

"The greatest strength of the Poles lies in this: that their demands are not limited to any type of political program. They demand the same rights other European nations enjoy. They have seen how peoples of other countries--Italians, Greeks, Rumanians, Serbs, Bulgarians--who for hundreds of years were kept in abject slavery, are now gradually gaining their freedom. They see this and ask: Did we accomplish less for civilization than the Bulgarians? Austria already feels the influence and strength of the Poles. Russia and Germany will also feel it in the very near future, and we Frenchmen will again see the Polish kingdom, or probably a Polish republic, upon the map of Europe."

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The Frenchmen would have never felt such respect for the Poles and would have never written of Poland's future with such certainty had they, in their two years of investigation, met only with demands of preserving the language and religion, of bettering material existence, or of some indefinite type of autonomy, as some Polish newspapers in Europe attempt to talk us into.

The thing that impressed them most is the fact that nowhere, in none of the annexed parts, are the Poles satisfied with any local political program. They all demand what others already possess--complete freedom, that is, political independence. Therein lies the power and the strength of a subjected nation.



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Record-Herald, April 26, 1908, pp. 6-4.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLES TO MEET IN PROTEST

DEMONSTRATION PLANNED IN CHICAGO TODAY AGAINST PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

A mass meeting arranged by the Polish National Alliance, Polish Turners, Polish Singers, Polish Military organizations and Polish Roman Catholic parishes of Chicago will be held this afternoon at the First Regiment Armory. The purpose is to protest against "the attempt by the Prussian government to destroy the Polish nation." Rev. J. Kosinski, rector of St. Stanislaus College, Prof. Lutoslawski, Attorney General Stead, State Treasurer Smulski, Judge Kavanagh, Former Mayor Dunne, Judge Chytraus, Dr. Favill of the Municipal Voters League and Chicago Medical Society, Former Judge Haney, John Maynard Harlan, and Colonel Smolinski of Washington, D. C., comprise the list of speakers.

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Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 1, No. 72, June 10, 1907



POLISH

STANISLAW LAPINSKI OF WARSAW

We wish to remind our readers of our fellowman, Mr. S. Lapinski, whom the Central Polish Workers' Society Past Commander gave the important function, of representing the fighting Poles in America.

Our comrade, Mr. S. Lapinski, when still a student, acquainted himself with socialistic endeavors and with his young and warm heart decided to join them, sacrificing himself for a battle to emancipate the people from bondage.

His personal qualifications, his immense courage, suitable for this work, shortly won recognition and he soon found himself in the midst of the leaders of the P. P. S., and from then on we see him always as the leader in our daily strifes, at meetings, street demonstrations, parades; we see him as a very active man.

He was also a leader on the editorial staff in Warsaw, an editor of the Daily Courier, also the Worker.



A PROFICIENT SPEAKER

Those friends of ours, who already know of him, cant find enough words of praise for him as a speaker.

He received recognition in the cities of New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland etc. leaving a fine impression upon the minds and hearts of the people.

Today in Chicago, in the Walsh Hall at 8:00 P:M, everyone will be able to hear him speak, paying homage to the fighting Poles, for whom he lives.

FOR STAFF

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 289, Dec. 18, 1906.

POLISH MEETING IN CHICAGO

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LARGEST ORGANIZATIONS AT THE CONFERENCE;

SPEECHES BY EUROPEAN GUESTS

The Chicago "Polonia" shall remember for a long time the eve of Dec. 17: last night's meeting. We admit that for a long time we haven't seen such fraternity, at which sight our hearts were filled with great joy.

The Walsh Hall was too small to seat comfortably all those present; every seat was occupied, people stood in aisles, there was no room in the gallery either. The public behaved themselves accordingly, that is, quietly, and listened in earnest to what the speakers had to say.

Besides the officials of various Polish organizations, we noticed many priests present.

Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 16, April 18, 1906.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI IN CHICAGO

Prince Andrew Poniatowski, descendant of the famous Prince Joseph Poniatowski, visited Chicago.

After visiting the Polish National Alliance, he made a tour through the Polish districts, and also viewed the monument of Kosciuszko in Humboldt Park.

He was anxious to know about Polish life here. Citizen J. F. Smulski accompanied him as a guide throughout the day.

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Record-Herald, Nov. 23, 1905, pp. 4-6.

POLES IN RELIEF FUND

NATIONAL ALLIANCE MOVES TO ASSIST COUNTRYMEN IN STRUGGLE

AT HOME.

We, the Poles now living in America, do not only sympathize with our countrymen in Poland and do not only unanimously approve the demands made by them on the Russian government, but we obligate ourselves to support, according to our means the cause of our countrymen in Poland by creating a national relief fund by contributions to be safeguarded and distributed by the officers of the Polish National Alliance where fund will do the most good.

The appeal is to be accompanied by a resolution passed by the Central Alliance and a request for its adoption by the various auxiliaries. The resolution, which concludes with the obligation to contribute to the relief fund, is to be acted upon at mass meetings called by the officials of

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In the foregoing language a special session of the central government of the Polish National Alliance, held yesterday at the national home, 102-4 W. Division Street started a movement for the assistance of the Polish people, who are struggling to establish a constitutional government.

Appeal Is Widespread.

More than 130 Polish societies, with a membership of more than 50,000, which will in a few days be increased to 100,000 in Chicago, will be asked to support the movement through an appeal that will be sent out today.

The appeal is to be accompanied by a resolution adopted by the Central Alliance and a request for its adoption by the various societies. The resolution, which concludes with the obligation to contribute to the relief fund, is to be acted upon at mass meetings called by the officials of

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Record-Herald, Nov. 23, 1905, pp. 4-6.

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the various societies, and after receiving the signatures of the members are to be transmitted to the office of the Polish National Alliance.

Solid Front Is Asked.

In its appeal the central government of the National Alliance recommends the adoption of the resolution in the following language.

We urgently recommend the unanimous adoption at such mass meetings of the resolution prepared by us, which will be first presented at a series of mass meetings to be held in Chicago, so that in support of those of our fellow countrymen who are now suffering and battling for the establishment of a free and a constitutional government

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in the Empire of Russia we may present a solid and united front. Above all we appeal to you, our countrymen and the American public for contributions to a fund for the assistance of our fellow countrymen battling for freedom, poor and suffering hunger and other privations and punishment if imprisoned at the hands of a relentlessly oppressive government.

The fund will be under the care and control of the central government of the Polish National Alliance and contributions will be received by the treasurer, M. Majewski, 102 West Division Street.

Narod Polski, Vol. IX, No. 8, Feb. 22, 1905

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WILL POLAND BE RESURRECTED?

With this question the enemies of our nation are very often occupied, the descendants of those who once perpetrated murder on our Fatherland, and those who are being persecuted today and deprived of peace by the sight of the murdered Poland.

Almost everyone will understand that our enemies would like to answer this question in the negative, they crave that they could say with deep conviction that there will never be any Poland; that our beloved Fatherland will never be resurrected and never will it press close to its heart its unfortunate children. But their own conviction tells them differently. Their conviction - like the trumpet of an archangel - sounds to them that there will be a Poland because it has to be, and such an opinion one can read quite often in the German newspapers. And to ourselves what does our own conviction tell us?

In the hard times in which we are now living - at a time of persecution when a faithless foe treads with his feet upon our most sacred rights and

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along with this he spouts into our eyes a venom of derision - at such time, so much more oftener, so much more impetuously must be awakened in our hearts the question: "Oh, God will Poland be free? Our God and Lord, will you return our Fatherland? Will you give our nation once more its freedom?"

And at once an answer is awakened within us: a voice of conviction with a long, far away echo stirs up within us, "Most certainly you are our God and Father; most certainly you are just - you will, you will punish the enemies of the Polish nation, you will give us a future - better and more fortunate."

Even the one among us who might resemble the doubting Thomas; even he must believe in the future freedom of Poland when he calls to mind the history of the Greeks, Serbs and Bulgarians. Indeed - also those nations for hundreds of years greened under the yoke of bondage and endured from the side of the Turks more terrific persecutions and cruelties than ourselves from our oppressors. They were being annihilated for hundreds of years by murder and conflagration - this our enemies - under the present time of culture, cannot do.

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In spite of that the Greeks and even the Serbs and Bulgarians - after several hundred years of slavery - regained their political liberty, even though these nations stand much lower in regard to culture than we do, and they haven't the history or literature that we have.

So much the more we should believe in the future freedom of our Polish nation, that nation which always was a bulwark of Christianity, that nation which has such a glorious history, such excellent literature, which in spite of the partition of Poland, with defiance of its partitioners feels as one nation, in spite of present day oppression and persecution it is growing, flourishing and is eager to fulfill the great problems which the future might bring it. Such a nation must and will be free, even if we believe that its liberation will result in another way than the freeing of the Greeks, Serbs and Bulgarians was brought about.

Our poet justly says, "A great nation might fall but only a vile one can be lost." And the Polish nation fell when it was great, but the Polish nation will not perish, because even if within its fold are vile individuals

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who care only about themselves and their affairs and not about their Fatherland, even then the Polish nation is not such in its entirety and for that it must be free.

Finally, even the persecutions and oppressions, such as are at the present time heaped upon us by our enemies, even the tortures administered by them, are somehow a guarantee of the future freedom of Poland.

As we have mentioned above, even our very foes themselves believe in a future Poland, but they also know that Poland can only exist there, where Polish people live and Polish language resounds. That is why they are oppressing us, that is why they are endeavoring to do away with the sound of the Polish language in our land, so that upon it should dwindle, perish and the Polish people be lost, because then there will never be any Poland.

But the Polish people will hear it all, will weather all of it, because they believe that there is a God in heaven - therefore Poland will be.

The Polish nation does not intend to turn to violence, does not intend

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to start a revolution, even if for example the Prussian Pole-haters are trying some way to force it upon us. We believe that without violence on our part, and without a bloody Polish revolution, our Fatherland must be freed.

When the measure is overfilled with atrocities and crime of the mighty in this world, then the lightning of the wrath of God will strike them from the heights of the skies, demolish their power, and meanwhile God with his powerful arm will crush the chains of the enslaved nations. The wave of God's wrath like a storm, never remembered by mankind, will blast like the wind through the world and will crush the miserable foundations of present day society. And amid these societies God will erect a Poland free and equal among other free and equal nations.

When will this happen? When will the morning - dawn of liberty shine upon the heavens? Will we live to see that time or our children, our grandchildren, or some other generation?

That time, sacred and great only the Almighty God knows, but the Polish nation will live to see that time in reality, if they preserve within them

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that faith in God and the faith in their own personal liberty. Therefore, let that faith be kept alive in every one of its members, so that nothing will be able to dislodge it. Let this faith pass on from generation to generation, and it shall live to be rewarded.

For that also you, brothers, you beloved Polish people, you most just and faithful guardians of national holiness inculcate that faith in the hearts of your children and teach them to earn their future liberty by faith, work, and prayer, and when you kneel in the morning and evening to pray, together with your children, back there to add to their usual prayers, the plea: "God give freedom to our Fatherland! God, save Poland! Queen of the Polish crown, pray for us, intercede for us!"

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WISNY POLSKI May 25, 1904 Vo. VIII No. 21

Chicago -- "The Nest of the Polish Army"



In the Prussian Diet, Minister Hammerstein maintained
... documents intercepted at Warsaw and Cracow,
in Chicago an alliance of a future army of Polish
... that there also the youth are being trained to
... and subversive.

... did not seem very
... of the Prussians.

... Polish ...
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MARCO POLSKI Vol. VI. No.23 -June 4th,1902.



POLISH

"A GREAT MOMENT."

In May we celebrated with joy a great moment in our history, of which historians write, the poets sing, of which rings and thunders the Polish song. Yes, it was a great moment. The Polish sun was darkened, but in the end the rays of liberty and independence did appear. However, once more on the dark horizon of Poland came a radiant morning encouraging the hearts of the doubting and despairing, giving them confidence and courage - for the future. About that great moment our Polish poets have to sing, that this bright morning-dawn will lighten forever our hearts and souls, never to be darkened.

This morning - dawn is the Constitution of May the third. It is an act of high importance in the history of our people. Today the whole Polish nation weeps like a woman, but possesses courage and hope for rebirth and resurrection. May we sing in all holy places. "O Father, Lord, thy children cry deserving a better fate, and we trust that a brighter fate will be ours."

Of that we are assured, through the blood of our martyrs, by our Polish songs.



Our weapons will be the ideals of our nation. In the name of these ideals we will be victors.

Today, in these dark hours, we turn to that bright morning dawn, to those radiant days.

This great moment is a landmark, a fiery pillar between a fallen Poland and Poland young, full of new life, emerging from the grave.

We must pray to God and the Holy Virgin to endow us with the faith in the Polish cause, to give us power and endurance for continuous work. To create in our hearts love for our Polish songs, which are a universal remedy for human pains and affliction of our souls.

We must have faith that this great moment will come at last.

Green, Wechsler

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Zgoda, Vol. XXI, No. 13, March 27, 1902.

PADEREWSKI

The board of directors of the P. N. A. greeted Paderewski after the conclusion of his Saturday night concert in Chicago. A summary of his speech reveals that our maestro Ignacy Paderewski knows our Polish conditions in general, and is very familiar with them.

Two main thoughts are in his mind. We sketch them shortly for you. One is "to remember that you live and strive not only for your own sake, but also for the nation." The second thought concerns the preservation of our nation. But he spoke nothing of that because, knowing us and being here, he has convinced himself that we fulfill this duty of preservation.

We thank Paderewski for his kind and good words and his practical advice.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1896.

ORATION DELIVERED BY MR. STANISLAUS SZWAJKART AT THE
JANUARY CELEBRATION, SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1896,
AT THE HALL ON BRADLEY STREET

"This year marks the 101st year since our country was put in bondage. A century has elapsed since Poland was buried. Was she actually dead when buried? No! She was buried alive, and the most convincing proof that she did not die a century ago and is not dead now is the Poles of today.

"Our nation lives; furthermore, it is expanding intellectually; it is increasing in numbers; its love for our martyred country is ever growing stronger; and its voice is constantly crying out to the whole world: 'Poland lives, but is suffering in chains!'

"Nobody doubts that Poland, after this century of suffering, will be resurrected. Least of all do we, the sons and daughters of Poland, doubt

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this; because from the moment when doubt steals into our hearts, we cease to be Poles; we intermingle with other nationalities, choosing the one most satisfactory to us.

"Our friends--identical with the friends of historical justice--do not doubt the resurrection, because in all the political horoscopes, the restoration of Poland is always mentioned.

"Our enemies and tormentors do not doubt it, because they are neither less watchful nor less severe in their persecutions, in their spying on us, and in placing traps to catch us wherever they can possibly do so.

"That Poland will be resurrected after its era of martyrdom is indubitable, but when will this happen?....The first year after a century of torture has begun; does another series of such years await us? Will we, or our children, ever in our lifetimes see the day when our most cherished dream will be

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realized? Can we hope that after being buried alive for a century, a new era will begin or has already begun signifying the rebirth and resurrection of our country?

"We possess certain traditions, stories, national prophecies hidden deep in our hearts, which we protect and believe so fervently that cold reasoning is useless. These prophecies lie dormant and dim in the blood and bones of some, while others have boldly proclaimed them for many years past. We all feel that Poland was destined to suffer for one hundred years, and that after this hundred years, she will be resurrected. This was predicted by our peasant gooseherds (Geslarze) and by our poets. Wernyhora, a Cossack, described the triumphant battles we were to wage. The king of peasants, our Adam Mickiewicz, prophesied this in his published Gazeta Wojewodztwa Szawelskiego (The Gazette of the Szawelski Palatinate). A French horoscopist foretells it today. Although all of these predictions are dim, uncertain, and foggy, deep in our hearts we believe them, because it is so easy to

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believe what one's soul desires.

"The century of the martyrdom of our country can be divided into three epochs. Each of them lasted a third of a century, from thirty to thirty-five years. The first ended with the brave revolution of 1831; the second ended with the insurrection of 1863, which we are commemorating today. The third era is coming to a close now: Will a new revolution also end this era? Because of unusual circumstances in this period, it would seem that this should happen; it cannot be surprising, then, that all of us are awaiting not a useless revolution, but some triumphant battle, some miracle from God, the judge of all happenings, which will restore a free Poland!

"It would seem that in view of our hopes and our faith, some decisive moment is approaching--a moment great and blessed--and we are preparing ourselves to meet it. It seems that we are whispering to each other: 'The time is approaching!' We are shaking each other's hands, coming to an

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understanding, uniting and trying to be prepared to accept this long-awaited miracle at the proper moment. It would seem that the end of this century of bondage would find us so well prepared that it would need only a leader commanding us in the name of God and country--and none of us would be found missing.

That is how it should be. A nation less fervent but more sensible would act in this manner. Other nations which are friendly to our cause expect this of us. This is what our enemies fear.

And yet, it is not that way with us. Our hereditary misfortune, our quarrels, our lack of unity stand in the way. We lack something, some knot that would join us, some one, forceful, leading thought. Although love for one's country should be the knot that binds, the leading thought; although this love for our country lives in all our hearts, it still lacks the power to call us to unified action for our homeland. We all

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agree on this one fact, but on thousands of others we have become divided into parties and camps, and we quarrel constantly. This happens here as well as abroad. We see one object but a thousand roads before us, and each of us chooses his own; we enter into labyrinths where we become lost, oftentimes going around in a circle and returning to our starting point; and we are just as far, if not farther, away from the object we seek. When one points the way, others seek to pull in another direction, and the same old blindness continues. And there is not one leading star, although it might point the way to our aim, which we would be willing to follow. There are only will-o'-the-wisps rising from stinking swamps. They tempt one to approach and then lead on to false roads.

"How much longer will we be lost in a desert?"

"Let us take our thoughts away from this sad picture for a while, because it is too painful. It reminds us too clearly of some unhappy events of not long ago. About two years ago, when the Kosciusko year was being

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celebrated, all our hearts were filled with new hope. Abroad and here in a strange country it seemed that we could hear the first strains of the bell of resurrection.

"It was then that the Polish League was organized by representatives of all parties. With what ardor it was greeted! How it was acclaimed by everyone! How we were praised, congratulated, wished success, and promised support! What hopes this project kindled in our hearts!

"It is sad to relate what happened to it.....This poor Polish League has not disappeared completely, it is true, and perhaps it has a future; but today it is being choked by its own members--just as our country is being oppressed by our enemies.....

"Let us stop thinking about this sad plight we are in, and let us look back to find reassurance in the history of the nations, to find an analogous

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situation. Let us ask ourselves whether we could not benefit from a previous, similar situation and gain some hope for the future.

"Alas, it is difficult to find such an example. Nations and countries have been destroyed and rebuilt on their own ruins; conquered nations have been absorbed by the conquerors, and even if the higher intellects of the subdued nation were able to influence the triumphant nation and change its customs and oftentimes its language and laws, still this can not be considered a restoration of the former nation--it is not a true resurrection. But, considering these epochal examples, we shall see that they have too slight a resemblance to our own situation. The oppressed and conquered nations accepted the new conditions without an attempt to regain their former greatness. We, alone, through an entire century, have not stopped our protests even for a moment; we have never lost hope of regaining our freedom and rising again; and what is most important, instead of losing our nationality and becoming absorbed by the conquering nations, we have

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increased in numbers and in strength, and we are more powerful intellectually than we were a century ago. This strange and almost miraculous vitality--a vitality, as I might call it, truly predestined--can only be compared with one other instance like it in history.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 29, 1896.

"Let us look back nineteen centuries ago when our Lord and Saviour, completing His earthly sacrifice, sent His destitute Apostles to all points of the world. A terrible era in the history of Christianity began. The persecution of Christians lasted three centuries. Christians were murdered, dismembered, and tortured wherever they appeared. All of us are familiar with this sad history; I need not and have not the time to describe it here.

"Briefly, the persecution of Christians reached its climax during the reign

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of the Roman Emperor Dioclesian, who, with his associates, vowed to exterminate all Christians, and with insane brutality did kill and order to kill to the last Christian. Finally, it seemed to him that he had accomplished his object. There were no Christians, or at least he thought there were no more. Dioclesian was triumphant. There are two marble columns in Spain standing today which this brutal tyrant had erected to perpetuate his name. On one he appears as ruler of the world together with Emperor Maxim, and on the other with Emperor Galerius, and on both is the inscription, 'After the Extermination of the Christians and the Complete Eradication of the Christian Faith and Dissemination of the Glory of the Gods'.

"It seemed that there were no Christians. A few years later we see two powerful leaders fighting for world control. One was Maxim, the son of Maximian, (the co-emperor with Dioclesian); the other was Constantine, the son of Constantine Chlorus. They were both pagans; their armies were pagan. There were Christians among the soldiers, but they were very

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secretive: To believe in the Christian faith was still a crime. Constantine fought a few battles with Maxim with varying luck; first one, then the other would win. But Maxim had a greater army. Soon a decisive battle was to be fought, and nobody doubted that Maxim would be the victor.

"Constantine prayed to his gods. While praying one time, he cried aloud, as if inspired: 'And the Christians have some kind of a god. If you, the God of Christians, hear me and are more powerful than the other gods; if you give me victory and show me some sign under which, in your name, I can fight, I shall offer myself and my entire empire to your honor.'

"That day he advanced to meet Maxim. The day was beautiful; not a cloud in the sky. Suddenly, at noon, the soldiers, the commanders, and the commander-in-chief stopped in surprise, their faces raised to the sky. There appeared, visible to all of them, a flaming cross on high, and in the flames were the words 'In This Sign You Shall Conquer!' The entire army saw this miracle.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 29, 1896.

The Emperor was astounded. It was whispered that that was the sign of the Christians. The Emperor ordered those who were suspected of being Christians to be brought before him. They tried to explain the meaning of the Cross, but the Emperor shook his head. A God who died on the cross did not appear to him to be a true God.

His mind filled with conflicting thoughts, the Emperor fell asleep. In his sleep he had another vision: A white-clad figure with a cross in his hand--the figure of our Saviour. Reassuring him once again that in the sign of the Cross he would conquer, Christ asked him to make a flag which would bring victory in this battle.

The following day, Constantine did not hesitate. He called in some workmen who drew a sketch of the flag. Constantine ordered it to be made at once. It was in the shape of a lance with a tin shield covered with gold and horizontal arms, forming the shape of a cross. At the top of the cross

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 29, 1896.

was a crown studded with precious stones, and on it the first two letters of the Greek name of Jesus Christ. From one arm there hung a gold woven cloth with a picture of the Emperor and his children on it. Then he chose fifty of his personal guards to carry the flag alternately. The flag was called Labarum.

"Heartened by this sign, the Emperor did not hesitate to fight a decisive battle with Maxim. The battle was extraordinary, miraculous: Constantine won a decisive victory. Maxim, while fleeing, drowned in the river Tiber, and Rome opened its gates to Constantine.

"As ruler of the world, Constantine requested the pope, St. Sylvester, to come to him, so that he [Constantine] could understand the tenets of the Christian faith, and later issued an edict favoring the Christians. Finally, he became a Christian himself and the Cross was thereafter triumphant, barely a few years after the presumably complete extermination of the Christians....

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 29, 1896.

"Perhaps the description of this well-known event has been a trifle long. But it came to my mind, and I thought it was appropriate. Let us consider the history of Europe further, and we shall discover that all kinds of battles were fought, and Europe was changed in appearance many times. But very seldom did they fight in the name or in the sign of the Cross: Nations forgot about this heavenly symbol, 'In This Sign You Shall Conquer!'

"And what about Poland? I wish to remind you of a few events. Poland became a kingdom when the Cross came to it. This was the first evidence of the Cross; Poland enhanced its own power. Poland became mighty and occupied Lithuania when she carried the Cross to this pagan nation; in the name of the Cross, she became a power.

"Poland began to weaken when she began to forget the Cross. Defeat threatened her. Once more the Cross displayed its power at Czestochowa, and when John Casimir renounced his regal titles in honor of Holy Mary, the Queen of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 29, 1896.

Heaven, Poland came to her senses.

"When Christianity in Europe was again threatened with extinction; when the Turks arrived before Vienna in their triumphant march, then once again a faithful follower of Holy Mary and the most fervent of Christian European monarchs, King John Sobieski, achieved a miraculous victory in the name of the Cross. Who can doubt that in the instances just related, the Cross and the Cross alone was victorious; that it led the nation to triumph when the nation was willing to follow it?

"And yet the Cross was later abandoned; it was thrown away and was completely ignored. Then Poland fell. There followed a century of imprisonment, suffering, and torture. Let no one claim that there were sincere and praiseworthy efforts or that there were instances of religious fervor and bravery in the Kosciusko November and January revolutions. There may have been a few indications, but there was no all-embracing, invincible, great

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 29, 1896.

mutual faith in the Cross; the Cross was not there to lead us, as the pagan army of Constantine was led. During the revolutions faith in the Cross did not supersede everything; true, it was accepted and respected, but absolute and invincible faith was lacking.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1896.

"Today, my dear brethren, after a century of persecution of our nation, we are, like the Jews, lost in a desert, not knowing whether days or years separate us from the promised land; and we see many paths and many roads, but we cannot find the one that will lead us to the object of our hearts' desires. We lack a guiding star. Will-o'-the-wisps lead us. We mistake them for stars and follow them and circle around without end, uncertain after a while as to whether we have approached closer to our object or whether we are farther away.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1896.

"Alas, these false flares are our misfortune! Just like the horrid swamps from which they rise, they also wish to destroy us. We are told to consider them as stars, and we, fools that we are, oftentimes chase them!

"My dear countrymen, I was to speak about the Catholic Congress. The time allotted for me to speak is ending, and so far I have not even mentioned a word about my theme for this evening. Do I need to speak much about it? Everything I have said concerns this project. We need unity, peaceful co-operation, a union of our strength; we need the ability to see the light leading us to our goal. We have tried out various methods to discover it, but all of them have disappointed us. But now a new project has evolved which, of itself, reassures us that we are treading the right path: It is the plan to call a Catholic Congress and it is to begin in the name and in the sign of the Cross! Who, among us, would not support such a project? There will be some who will shrug their shoulders charitably and laugh at us; but it is a favor to us to be scorned for the Cross.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1896.

"This most holy sign, this most perfect sign, this invincible sign which even led the pagan armies to victory; this sign that should be our guiding star and which would undoubtedly lead us by the shortest way to our goal: Certainly we respect it, but it is put before us by some of our own brethren and by our enemies as a sign to be honored, worth hiding in our souls and minds, but not worthy of leading us in our national aspirations, as a thing entirely foreign and not connected in the least with our patriotic feeling.

"O, dear brethren, does not the history of the world give us enough examples to prove that it is not a strange thing; that it is not a minor matter; that it is not a thing that has no connection with love of one's country, but, on the contrary, that it is the most important and only road leading us to our object; that it is the only star which makes the will-o'-the-wisps disappear like ghosts; that it is the only sign in which we can possibly triumph?

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1896.

"As dear to me as is my country, so dear to me is the Cross. As I crave in this life supreme happiness--the freedom of my beloved country--for which I am prepared to sacrifice everything, so in my future life, in eternity, I hope to arrive where the Cross leads me. Just as I believe that our country has a great future before it and will be free and independent some day, so do I believe that this can only happen with the Cross and under the leadership of the Cross--that it is the only sign in which we can triumph.

"If another war awaits us for and in defense of our country; if in the near future we are called upon to sacrifice our all and life itself, then let us do so willingly, but let us carry the Labarum at our head, because only in this sign can we conquer.

"We are preparing ourselves and should continue our preparations for this blessed event--this resurrection--which will follow a war, perhaps decisive both here and abroad. But let us do this in a different manner

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1896.

than we did heretofore. Let us place our complete, undivided confidence in this sign which led Christian and pagan armies to victory as long as they believed in it. And we in America, adding our little to the universal preparations, must also follow the same spirit in our own beginnings. Let us not wander around in a maze; let us not seek the will-o'-the-wisps that beckon us to follow them, but let us begin where we should have begun long ago--let us turn our eyes to the Cross.

"There are a few who will say that faith is something separate, and patriotism has nothing in common with faith; but we point to the examples of Constantine The Great, King Menceslaus, St. Hedwig, Kordecki, John Casimir, Sobieski, etc.

"Others say they respect the Cross and that it should be respected, but that it should be hidden in the soul and the mind--that national signs in national work are more important. We will show them Labarum, the flag combining the sign of national action with the sign of the Most Holy Faith, the only true

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1896.

faith, in which nations were victorious.

"There are some people, too, who will warn us that among the Poles there are many professing a different faith or no faith at all, and yet they are ardent patriots, very important for the cause, and that the Cross may curse them. We shall tell them that when the army of Constantine, under the Labarum, was triumphant, only a few Christians were among these former enemies, torturers of Christ and pagans.

"Do not pay attention to these voices. We have had enough of their false leadership. Let the one guiding star shine for us--the star of salvation, the only light leading to the object we desire, and this same cross which appeared to the armies of Constantine with the inscription: 'In This Sign You Shall Conquer'.

"With all our strength, with all the influence we possess, let us support

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1896.

the plan of calling a Catholic Congress in this first year after a century of suffering, and God willing, we shall find ourselves on the desired path and will emerge from the labyrinth of crooked roads to walk along freely and without detours toward what all of us desire.

"And fear not that we shall be alone. The doubters, the opponents, the uncertain and unwilling--all those who wish to deserve the name of Poles and do not want to be left behind in the desert--will follow along as soon as we show them the way. Our faith lies in the Catholic Congress, because in the Cross lies our salvation.

"And this same Cross, which, as a symbol of suffering, taught our beloved nation to know how to suffer; this same cross, as a symbol of salvation and triumph, will lead it from the grave and surround it with a gleaming aureola in the future."

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The Polish Businessmens' Society of St. Adalbert's parish has donated five dollars toward the mansoleum to contain the heart of Kosciuszko in Rapperschwil.

R. HOWARD, 2/1/41.
M. LEE, PA. C. H. HART, 4/18/41.
D. JONES, H. JACKSON, 10/14/40.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1896.

OUR PRESENT POLITICAL DUTY

(Editorial)

Discussing various happenings in Europe, the Cracow Nowa Reforma (New Reform) has this to say regarding the stand the Poles should take in connection with them:

"We the Polish people are merely unimportant spectators of the terrible things happening on a wide arena of international conflict.

"We have been relieved of all imaginary hopes that our idea of freedom and justice will be realized on foreign soil, that the armed forces of foreign nations will resurrect our independence, in this manner repaying just debts.

"Today we are seeking a future with our own strength; in civilized work, in the propagation of national education among the greatest number, and in implanting

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1896.

with it simultaneously a fervent patriotism, thus we should and can discern the embryo of our national existence.

"Let us be a nation alive, conscious of our historical task, respecting our past, nurturing all groups and spheres in a patriotic observance of citizens' laws and duties, and we can patiently await--although we may suffer still more and be time and again bitterly disillusioned: the time when our own political independence will be realized.

"We must not permit ourselves to renounce our heartfelt desires; and our labors under this banner do not stop being a duty, regardless of what happens in Europe, what diplomatic alliances are formed, and what intrigues triumph there-by."

These words, although published by a paper of a viewpoint different from ours, are gladly reprinted by us, and we advise all our countrymen to remember them well.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1896.

This article, in our estimation, contains wise political advice for us to follow today.

No hopeless despair, no quarrelsome combinations or immature planning; only internal work, patriotic and civilized--such is a sensible program that is proper at this time under our present conditions.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

**HOLD RECEPTION FOR DR. C. LEWAKOWSKI AND
S. BALICKI AT PULASKI HALL**

Members of the Polish National Alliance paid tribute last night at Pulaski Hall to two distinguished Poles from Europe, Dr. C. Lewakowski, minister of the Austrian government, and Sigmund Balicki of Geneva [Switzerland], president of the Polish Immigrants' Alliance of Europe. When the guests entered the gaily decorated hall they were greeted with shouts, music, and applause from a capacity audience.

Various groups from the Second Corps of the Polish Army of America and members of the Polish Sokols were on hand to welcome the two visitors.

After the two prominent Poles had been escorted to the stage the following leading Polish citizens took chairs beside them: Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, pastor of Holy Trinity Church; S. F. Adalia Satalecki, Mr. Slominski, Judge M. A. LaBuy, Mr. Majewski, J. F. Smalski, Smetanski, Bardonski, S. Schmidt, Przymorski, H. F. Jablonski, A. Chmielinski, and many others. The reception

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

was opened by Mr. Smulski, who introduced the two guests.

The initial speech was made by Dr. Lewakowski. His speech, primarily one of greeting to Polish-Americans, was as follows:

"We came to this country from the fatherland imbued with the feeling of love and friendship for our fellow Poles. I greet you sincerely in your native tongue. I greet you in the name of my birthplace, the city of Lwow. The citizens of that city send you their best regards. I greet you in the name of the Democratic Society of which I am president and founder. This organization gives succor to the poor and oppressed.

"By special recommendation I greet you in the name of the Polish peasantry of Galicia, which I have learned to love and which I serve. I salute you in the name of the Polish Immigrants' Alliance, which I visited before embarking for the United States.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

"I also paid a visit to the city of Rapperschwil, where the Polish National Museum is located, with many books and memoirs of the Polish spirit. In the name of this institution and the Commission of the Polish National Fund, I bring you salutations. The citizens of Warsaw, the Polish capital which is now covered in mourning, salute you. The representatives of that city delegated me to present you with soil from the graves of five Polish heroes, so that you may use it to grow the seed for the freedom of Poland. In the name of Warsaw I salute you!

"I embrace you all and draw you to my heart. This reception you have prepared for us, is a beautiful one, but I want you to know that I am no better than you. I want you to know that it is my firm belief that a slave is not the one that is shackled but the one who licks the hand of the enemy! Therefore, I am grateful for this welcome not because of my status, but because I come from the partitioned fatherland. Long live Polonia in Chicago! Long live the Poles!"

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

The speaker's words were received with loud applause and cheers.

Dr. Lewakowski was followed by Mr. Balicki, who supplemented to his associates remarks:

"I bring you greetings from the Polish people of Europe, from secret forces which are working under cover for the liberation of our country in Russian-occupied Poland. To this I should like to add more; however, silence is more golden than words."

The speaker then pointed out that the purpose of his visit was "the union of forces, the tying of knots of unity, and the creation of one soul which will ring with one voice".

Later on Mr. Balicki spoke about the Polish national movements in this country. Mr. Balicki was in great favor of working and acting for the right of existence of the Polish nation.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

"The voice of the struggle for life, the voice of protest," averred the speaker, "is the true voice of the Polish nation. Without this struggle the land that is now divided by our three enemies cannot be united. This struggle also takes on a greater meaning. It is a secret organ which is the keystone to the secret work which is being conducted for the liberation of Poland. This work should be continued with an iron hand and an iron will, for only in this way will it be accomplished.

"One of the programs being carried out to bring about the Freedom of our nation," Mr. Balicki continued, "is the establishment and the maintenance of the Polish National Fund [founded by Polish Societies about 1870]."

He urged that more work be done in this direction and more contributions be made.

Although this was a short speech, Mr. Balicki's words were very impressive, and won the applause of the audience.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

This was followed by a medley of songs by the combined Moniuszko and Halka Choirs. The band of the Second Corps also played a number of Polish national airs.

Dr. Lewakowski was called again to take the stand. He said that the work for the Polish cause should be conducted as follows:

"The principle of this work is the idea of freedom for Poland. This idea existed during the days of old Poland, but later it was forgotten. John Casimir revived this idea. The Constitution of the Third of May [1791] gave the nation new liberties, but, unfortunately, even this met its doom. Kosciusko, Staszyc, and Mickiewicz devoted their lives for the propagation of this idea. The Polish gentry demanded: "Make the laboring class citizens," continued the speaker.

"The Insurrection of 1863 [uprising against Russian oppression] renewed the idea of brotherhood and national freedom. As a youth I helped to spread this

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

idea of freedom through the villages of Podole [eastern part of Poland under Russian occupation]. And today as a graying man I still help to sow the seeds of this ideal. After all, there is only one truth. The mother places this truth before her child in the cradle as a guiding star, and this star should act as a guide until the grave. The truth is that a nation cannot exist without people, and the people should have their future assured. Beside the national ideals should stand religion, the Holy Faith of the Roman Catholic Church. It is our duty to safeguard our faith, for it teaches us our obligations to God and mankind.

"Our second duty should be toward the fatherland. This is not only being propagated here but practiced here," concluded Dr. Lewakowski.

The doctor promised to return to Chicago after attending the Polish National Alliance Convention at Cleveland.

After the singing by the Moniuszko and Halka Choirs, Mr. Szalinski said a few

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 6, 1895.

words. The reception was concluded by singing "God Save Poland".

Many outstanding Polish citizens of Chicago were present at this reception.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1895.

PATRIOTIC EXERCISE HELD AT TOWN OF LAKE

A patriotic exercise and ball was held at Town of Lake on Sunday, May 26, in memory of the Constitution of the Third of May. The celebration was staged by the societies connected with the Polish National Alliance.

The affair started at 4 P.M. Mr. Nuzkowski, president of the entertainment committee, opened the program and called upon Count P. Wodzicki to act as chairman and appointed C. Zurawski recording secretary. Count Wodzicki called upon F. H. Jablonski to present the first speech of the day.

Mr. Jablonski spoke about the Constitution of the Third of May, pointing out its meaning, and compared conditions in Poland with those in other countries of Europe. He contended that Poland will arise only when it is governed by Poles for the benefit of the Polish people.

The next speakers to take the stand were F. Gryglaszewski and J. Rudzinski.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1895.

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Both spoke about the former state of affairs in Poland and the cause of the discord which divides us even in America, bringing many troubles in our struggle for the national cause.

To complete the program Miss Julia Sniegocka, of Bridgeport, presented a declamation on "The Reign of Napoleon I". Various recitations were given by children of local families. Two school children from the adjoining community, Bridgeport, also gave recitations.

The newly organized Zorza (Morning Star) Choir, of Bridgeport, added color to the entertainment with its beautiful singing of Polish airs. Mr. Gackowski of the Chopin Choir was soloist.

Count Wodzicki appropriately closed the program with a talk on the faults of Poland, alluding to the two last speakers. In conclusion he pointed out the duties of the Polish people to our former country which have been laid down by

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1895.

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the proponents of the Constitution of the Third of May and those who have not regretted making the supreme sacrifice for Poland.

After this a skit was presented by M. Wleklinski and L. Czeslawski entitled "Patriots". Both executed their parts like professional artists.

This was followed by a ball in which the Polish youth of Town of Lake took part. Hensel's orchestra supplied the music.

The program committee wishes to extend hearty thanks to all speakers, performers and participants for their support.

A collection for the National Fund of Rapperschwil (City in Switzerland) [started by Polish National Alliance about 1889] netted \$10.85. Ten dollars from the proceeds of the dance were contributed to the building of the new St. Joseph Church.

C. Zurawski

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1895.

PATRIOTIC PROGRAM STAGED AT UNIVERSITY HALL

A patriotic gathering was held Sunday, April 28, at University Hall, Town of Lake, by the Poles of that community.

Mr. Zaleski delivered a lecture on the fall of Poland. This was followed by a lively discussion on this same subject by Dr. T. Kodis, C. Zurawski and Mr. Marchwicki. The insurrection of 1863 against Russia was also referred to.

Recitations were given by little Miss Bauer and a boy, Janiszewski; another was given by Mrs. Krzyzanska.

The musical portion of the program was filled with the piano-playing by Misses Wilson and Ron. Miss Hoffer entertained with several songs.

The sum of \$2.50 was collected for the National Fund.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 23, 1895.

THIRD IN A SERIES OF PATRIOTIC EXERCISES
HELD AT BRIDGEPORT

The third in a series of patriotic exercises was held Sunday, April 21, at Leon Czeslawski's hall under the sponsorship of the literary club "Zorza" (The Dawn).

The program was as follows:

I. Machnikowski gave a lecture on Adam Mickiewicz, Polish novelist. He also rendered a declamation.

Dr. Statkiewicz gave a talk on the influence of alcohol on the human system.

Miss Przybylska recited a beautiful Polish verse, "He who loves must suffer."

A declamation, "Must", was given by Mr. Ciechowicz.

Seven-year-old Eugene Janiszewski and little Mary Bauer recited several Polish

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Dziennik Chicageski, Apr. 23, 1895.

verses.

In conclusion, N. L. Piotrowski induced Reverend Krawczunas, who was in the audience, to say a few words. The priest praised the Poles for their wonderful patriotic functions and urged them to keep up their fine work.

Translator's note: These patriotic exercises were staged in connection with commemorating 1895 as a year of national mourning; for it marked the one-hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland.]

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VERSES.
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Translator's note: These patriotic exercises were staged in connection with commemorating 1895 as a year of national mourning; for it marked the one-hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland.]

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1895.

**POLISH MUSEUM IN RAPPERSCHWIL
GETS HELP FROM CHICAGO**

Michael Majewski, representative in Chicago of the Polish National Fund, has sent one hundred dollars to E. J. Jerzmanowski of New York City, president of the Fund, as a contribution for the Polish Museum in Rapperschwil, Switzerland.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN PAVILION AT LNOW

The following announcement has been received by Dziennik Chicagoski:

"From the financial report submitted by the manager of the Polish-American Pavilion at Lwow, the Polish people can readily see that the trust placed in Adam Szwajkart was not misguided, that he carried out his duties well, and that funds entrusted to him were managed to the best of his ability.

"The financial report was examined and checked by members of the Central Committee, and after careful consideration it was accepted.

"The members of the Committee extended their thanks to the manager for his conscientious and diligent work and urged the secretary to make public a report to the effect that the various objections to Mr. Szwajkart by the press and certain individuals were unfounded, unjust, and unfair, and were harmful to the good work done by him.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

"The report kills every objection.

"The Polish people were also enlightened by the report that all obligations and debts incurred at Lwow were paid. No debts were left outstanding there.

"But this does not mean that the Central Committee does not have any debts at all. This is not the case. The following is the situation:

"Shortly before the close of the fair in Lwow, the Committee realized that contributions by the Polish-American public would not be sufficient to cover the expenses of the Polish-American Pavilion. The Committee, desiring to save the honor of the Polish-American people, secured a loan of five hundred dollars from a local bank and a loan of one hundred dollars from the publication Nadzieja (Hope), and sent the money to Lwow.

"Not being, as yet, in a position to make a complete financial report, partly for reasons cited in Mr. Szwajkart's report and partly because all the returns

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

from Lwow have not been made, we are giving a tentative report of financial conditions:

Present amount in treasury	\$60.00
Outstanding debts are:	
Present loans to be paid	\$600.00
Cost of executing plans	90.00
Cost of return of goods	120.00
Various other incidental expenses.	75.00
	<u>885.00</u>
	Total
	\$885.00
Money on hand	\$ 60.00
Outstanding debt.	825.00

"From this report it is seen that the deficit is placed at \$825, which must be paid.

"The Central Committee directly appeals to the Polish people of America to help this situation, and it entertains the firm hope that this help will come, with this publication of the full details.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

"After a complete checkup of this report, a complete and accurate statement will be published, giving an account of all income and expenses.

"In the meantime various contributions should be sent to the financial secretary, Mr. B. Klarkowski, 42 Bradley Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Leon Szopinski, secretary"

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1895.

WHAT THE POLISH PAPERS IN EUROPE WRITE ABOUT THE
PRINCIPLES OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

(Editorial)

The affairs of the Polish League have become of great interest to the Polish papers of Europe.

During a time when the Polish League is being mocked and ridiculed by various persons and organizations in America, who even go so far as to exert diplomatic influence to suppress it, the people of Europe, unprejudiced and clear thinking, are of the opinion that the program of the Polish League to unite the Poles of America along party lines, as well as on nationalistic principles, toward co-operative work for their common good, both morally and materially, does not deserve censure but is worthy of the support of all.

Various Polish papers of Posen are in accord with the above idea.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1895.

At present a new voice has declared itself in this matter. An article has been written by Dr. W. Ungar under the title: "Walka O Idee" (Struggle for an Idea) in the Przeglad Wszechpolski (Polish Universal Review). The author deals with the controversy over the newly organized Polish League and the Rapperswyl Fund.

The article is too lengthy to be reproduced in full; however, some of the more important details are reprinted. The introduction is as follows:

"Our emigrants, especially those who have settled in the United States of North America, have been occupied for some time in a stubborn fight over the "National Funds" [drives for the national cause]. The subject in dispute is: whether the collection of funds among the Polish people should be turned over to the Polish Fund of Rapperswyl, or whether a separate Polish-American National Fund should be created for the purpose of uniting the Poles in America, organizing schools, public institutions, banks, agricultural colonies, etc.

"The representative of the first project is the well-known philanthropist

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Erasmus Jerzmaszewski, who was recently appointed commissioner of the Rapperswyl Fund; the other proposal is represented by the newly organized Polish League.

"The rivalry between the two funds is not a question which can be handled easily, or one which concerns only the Polish-American people. The struggle over these two funds is a battle over ideas, which thus far has been nurtured unknowingly by the emigrants--yet, it vitally concerns all the Poles. The trouble over the two funds is an affair that concerns the common Polish people.

"From this point of view we, therefore, take an interest in this affair and give voice to our feelings, although generally we adhere more strictly to the principle of not mixing in local affairs."

The author then delves into the past, as far back as a hundred years, of the Polish emigrants in America--and observes in their accomplishments a continual struggle over two attitudes, the strictly political and that of colonists.

The political attitude has always been successful, for it regarded the immigrant

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as a tool of the political mission of the moment which was working for the re-birth of Poland--and waiting for the very moment of this resurrection. Historical events show that this awaiting has failed, and have shown that the one-time strong political immigration has faded into oblivion. This outcome would have been different, according to Dr. Ungar, if the immigrants had adopted the attitude of colonists.

During the time, however, when the political immigrant group began to wane, a new immigration began to appear. It was an immigration motivated by economic conditions; it was composed of the masses which settled permanently in America "and began to cultivate the germ of a new Poland".

"Tribute should be accorded to the initiative of our people," continues the article in the Lwow paper Przegląd Wszechpolski, "for the idea of colonization in the Polish people began slowly to put down deeper roots in America as well as in Europe. It became so commonplace that it was necessary to direct all the energy of the League toward the support of the Polish people in their newly adopted country;

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that this aim necessitated the concentration of energy; that it was necessary to strive further toward reviving their spirit through organization, and by organizing the immigration movement into certain centers. In short, it became a daily issue.....

"....Last year the Polish League was organized at a conference in Chicago. The aims this league adopted are in the main to support and spread Polish national life in America through the organization of schools, the extension of Polish culture, the organization of financial and social institutions, etc. To fulfill these aims the Polish League created the Polish National Fund for which contributions were to be collected.

"When the philanthropist Mr. Jerzmanowski came to the support of the Polish League it seemed as if the idea of colonization would contribute greatly to the prosperity and growth of the Polish people.

"In the meantime the progress did not follow a straight line, and soon conditions

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took on an entirely different aspect.

"Upon his departure for Europe, the president of the Polish League, Erasmus Jerzmanowski, accepted the post of Commissioner of the Polish National Fund of Rapperswyl, and, on his return, he resigned from his presidency and gave out an enthusiastic appeal for funds for the Rapperswyl Fund. This would not have been an unusual step, for the president of the Polish League had the privilege of leaving his position and accepting an office with the Polish National Fund of Rapperswyl. The chief object of concern in this matter, nevertheless, is the motive for this fundamental change of front and the propaganda which sets forth this point of view and agitates for the exclusiveness of the Rapperswyl Fund.

"When Mr. Jerzmanowski resigned as president of the Polish League, he made an appeal. In this appeal he requested the exclusive right to collect contributions for the Polish National Fund of Rapperswyl, and at the same time opposed the idea of Polish colonization, by plainly stating, 'Poland should be rebuilt in Europe and not in America.'

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"With these words he steps out to fight the idea of colonization with that of the old idea of Polish political immigrants, considering the immigrants in the nature of an army and an advance national guard, ready to return to the homeland at the slightest call. This idea received great support during its time, considering the prevailing political conditions, from the enthusiastic political immigrants. Today, the attitude of colonists, forced upon the people because of economic reasons, is just as reactionary (sic), though it is contrary to national interest, for it is harmful to the Polish cause.

"It would be utopian today to dream about the return of the immigrants to their native country. Under present social conditions such re-emigration has no place, and, if it were possible, it would cause an economic disaster to the native land. What then should be done with these masses? Should they be renounced? Should they be left a loss to the national cause and a prey to Anglo-Saxon influences, or should work be started among them in order to keep them together, to establish and spread Polish nationalism; in other words, should a Poland be built in America?

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"Mr. Jerzmanowski is opposed to the building of a Poland in America, and favors the exclusive collection of funds for the Rapperswyl Fund. At the same time he condemns the thought of a drive for Polish aims in America because it would involuntarily harm the Polish cause, since it leans toward the denationalization of the Poles in America.

"The Dziennik Chicagoski, tying the matter to the words of Mr. Jerzmanowski relative to opposing the thought of building a Poland in America but rebuilding Poland in Europe, (sic), presents the following views":

Excerpts from articles of the Dziennik Chicagoski, motivated by Mr. Jerzmanowski's appeal, point out that it is not only our duty to build a Poland in America but it is also our duty to rebuild Poland in Europe. Comment on the above words in the Dziennik Chicagoski continue as follows in Przeglad Wszechpolski.

"Under the present circumstances the right is definitely reserved to oppose the Rapperswyl Fund. On the other hand the need and advantages of such an institution are recognized.

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"Opposition, however, is given to the tendency toward exclusiveness, and of collecting funds only for the Rapperswyl Fund--and the overlooking of a drive for Polish-American purposes. Such exclusive propaganda can only be harmful to the Polish cause, and it is believed that the initiators of the Rapperswyl Fund never had the intention of standing in the way of spreading the idea of Polish colonization.

"In the second place, recognition must be given to the spirit of colonization which is propounded by the Polish League, and credit should be bestowed for its initiation of a Polish-American National Fund. Consequently, nothing else remains but to encourage Polish-American society to support this idea of colonization."

Such are the views expressed in the article in the Przeglad Wszechpolski.

We wish to point out with emphasis that this is a paper which no one can say is hostile to the Rapperswyl Fund, for it often gave favorable mention to this

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1895.

THE MEMORIAL BOOK OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN PAVILION AT LWOV

(Editorial)

We have heard and read many times that the part played by the Polish-Americans in the Lwow Fair of 1894 created a favorable impression; that the native Poles were in a position to publicly come in contact with Polish-American life; that a definite tie of sympathy and understanding has been established between the Pole of America and the Pole of Europe; and that better co-operation in the work for the national cause [freedom of Poland] has been brought about.

These facts, which were well publicized by the Polish papers abroad, and extolled by toasts given at banquets in Lwow in honor of E. J. Jerzmanowski of New York and Adam Sz wajkart of Chicago, were all repeated by the Polish-American press. Unfortunately the Polish element of America, which seems to be divided by discord and continual squabbling, did not react favorably toward this. A portion of Polish-America began to voice its anger, along with other inconsequential

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remarks, about the Polish-American Pavilion at Lwow. The contention of this opposition was that the Poles of America were poorly represented.

This is not true, a hundred times untrue. The proof of this--the proof of the most enthusiastic endeavor and greatest feeling for patriotism and brotherly love, revived in Polish hearts by the Lwow Fair--lies at this moment before us. We will share this evidence without delay with our readers of the New Year edition of the Dziennik Chicagoski. We are also happy to announce that the expression of our faith in the Polish-American Pavilion at Lwow has come true.

The proof of the favorable results lie in the Memorial Book of the Polish-American Pavilion at Lwow.

Mention of this book has already been made. The idea was originated by Adam Sz wajkart, manager of the Pavilion. Mr. Sz wajkart seriously remarked to himself, "If the Pavilion is to bring to realization our closer contact with the Polish people of Europe, then a permanent record of the results should be made." A

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record book of heavy vellum was displayed at a vantage point in the Pavilion, with the suggestion that the visitors pen their names, impressions, and reactions about the Polish-American Pavilion.

Out of this arose an unusually interesting historical document, a living mirror of visitors' impressions of Polish-American work and activity.

The consensus of expressions in this book ring as follows: heartfelt benevolence, admiration and enthusiasm beyond any boundaries.

In an interview after his return to America, Mr. Sz wajkart stated, "Despite the many trials and tribulations, the intrigues of evil-spirited people, the hanging threat of bankruptcy, the days that I spent at the Pavilion will remain as the happiest moments of my life. Why? Because there flowed from the hearts of the Polish people a feeling of a real happiness, sincere admiration, and a glowing enthusiasm toward us [the Poles of America]. It seemed as if all this was brought about by some magic wand," he concluded.

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All of Adam Sz wajkart's efforts and hard work were amply rewarded by the ardor expressed by his fellow countrymen. This can be readily understood when one glances through the pages of the Memorial Book of the Polish-American Pavilion at Lwow.

It is high time for us to give a summary of this important document. The book is rather large, of heavy parchment, with a silver eagle and an American flag on its cover, containing the following gold leaf inscription:

"Polish-American Pavilion--Kosciusko's Fair at Lwow--1894."

The book contains one thousand pages, of which 934 pages are signed by the visitors of the Pavilion. Each page averages about ten signatures.

Taking this as an average, about ten thousand persons, perhaps more, voiced their sympathies in one way or another for those in America. A majority, three-fourths, signed only their names; the remainder added poetical expressions, good wishes,

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observations, opinions, aphorisms, and excerpts from prophetic sayings to those in America. There are various forms of writing, but the spirit is the same--warm and sincere.

"May fortune favor you," "Live," "Thank you for your work," "Return to us!" --these are the wishes that can be found on each page of the Memorial Book.

And what a variety of names grace the book! There are signatures of Polish aristocracy, school children, parliamentary delegates, workers, native citizens, school teachers, editors, doctors, poets, medical students, priests, soldiers, officers, veterans of the Polish uprisings, and children of the new Polish generation. Besides these there are names of many notable Polish individuals, many of whom left sentimental sayings [Long list of names given].

Polish names, however, are not the only ones in the book. There also are Russian, Czech, Lithuanian, Slovak, many Hungarian, German, even an Italian name with the following inscription:

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3. IAINOWAJS, 8/13/40
4. IAINOWAJS, 8/13/40
5. IAINOWAJS, 8/13/40
6. IAINOWAJS, 8/13/40
7. IAINOWAJS, 8/13/40
8. IAINOWAJS, 8/13/40
9. IAINOWAJS, 8/13/40
10. IAINOWAJS, 8/13/40

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"Amico della Polonia." Besides Polish phrases, there are words of practically all the languages of the world. A Greek sentence is also found in the conglomeration of foreign expressions.

The Memorial Book gave many an opportunity to send original good wishes to friends in America. Good wishes by many are sent to Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish; S. Zabajkiewicz, editor of the Dziennik Chicagoski; the editor of the Zgoda [no name]; and many others. Some-one who signs herself "Anatolka" recalls memories of her cousin in America, etc.

On the whole, the book contains many interesting, serious and humorous passages.

An effort is going to be made by the Lwow Fair committee to have the book on public display [in Chicago].

[Over eleven columns of excerpts are published--all of interest.]

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 8, 1894.

ADAM SZWAJKART AT LWOW

In the Gazeta Narodowa (National Gazette), published in Lwow [Poland] we read the following:

"Mr. Adam Sz wajkart, who represents the Central Committee of the Lwow Exposition, organized by Poles living in the United States, with headquarters in Chicago, arrived yesterday for the purpose of visiting our Exposition.

"Mr. Sz wajkart is a "Lwowian". He went to Chicago eight years ago at the request of his brother, Stanislaus, who emigrated to America some time ago.

"As a businessman, he gained a prominent position in the commercial world. His business, however, did not interfere with his civic duties.

"From the time of his arrival in Chicago, Mr. Sz wajkart took active part in national work, which is very lively in American Polonia; and that he has

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gained the confidence of the public may be proved by the fact that he was placed in charge of the Polish-American section of our Exposition. This section will represent accurately the life, customs, and occupations of our countrymen across the ocean. This will be very important and interesting, if only for the reason that, until the present time, our contact with American Polonia has been very limited. Establishment of the Polish-American pavilion at the Exposition is the first step on the part of our countrymen in America toward establishing closer relations with the homeland, which have been somewhat distant ever since Professor Donikowski's visit to America. This act of good will should be properly understood and appreciated by us, and it will be easy for us to appreciate it if we will not only see these exhibits but also study them in such a way that we may form an intelligent opinion about the life and activities of our brothers across the ocean.

"Let this Polish-American section, on the one hand, have a good influence toward cementing relations between the motherland and her children who are obliged to seek a better lot in foreign lands; and on the other hand, let it

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popularize the thought that the Polonia of America is not a separate branch, severed from the trunk of the tree, which withers, but a live one which remains green, and in time will bear fruit for the motherland.

"Formerly, Sz wajkart and I were good friends. After our first greeting, at which questions and answers were exchanged quickly and chaotically, naturally, I asked immediately:

"'Did you come to the Fair?'

"'Yes, I am the first one, but in a short time a large group of our countrymen from across the ocean will come, that they may draw from you new strength for further national work, and once more breathe their native air.'

"'We will greet them cordially and they will be our best guests. With great pleasure we will clasp their noble, worn hands; our hearts will be opened to them and our thoughts will be united. Have you been to the Exposition grounds

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yet?'

"'I have.'

"'How did our Exposition impress you, who not long ago saw the wonders of the Columbian Exposition?'

"'Much better than you might have expected. It is true that I cannot compare it with the Chicago Fair, which was a World's Fair built by the immense wealth of the entire world; but I marvel at the design of the Lwow Exposition, which is beyond my expectation. In any case, this Exposition displays the great vitality, and inexhaustible spiritual power of the nation. It is a real triumph for a nation deprived of political existence. The general view of the Exposition is very imposing. I saw real architectural wonders. It would be an impossibility to describe every pavilion separately. Very seldom do we see architecture with such distinct outlines as, for example, the Art Building (Palac Sztuk Pieknych), a beautiful toy; or the Municipal

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Building, or such wonderfully clear-cut architecture as the Pavilion of Architecture. The Commercial Building, characterizing our own [American] architecture, made a very pleasant impression upon me. The Exposition grounds are located at a convenient place. I introduced myself to the creators of the Exposition, Prince Sapiecha and Dr. Marchwicki. I was struck with their unusual vitality and energy, and I came to the conclusion that, under that kind of direction, this magnificent work will be a great success. Credit should be given to such leaders. We need not be ashamed of our Exposition in comparison to the Columbian Exposition or the one held in Antwerp, which I had an opportunity to visit during my voyage. I look at the Lwow Exposition with the eye of a Pole, and my first impression was very thrilling and joyful. This great Polish banquet, for which we are dressing up, this national festival, this tournament, into the ranks of which enter Polish agriculture, industry, education, and art, will present to the world visible proof that we have not perished."

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 4, 1894.

**MEETING IN BEHALF OF POLISH NATIONAL FUND
AT RAPPERSCHWYL, SWITZERLAND**

During the last two weeks there has been agitation for supporting the plan of establishing an American section of the Polish National Fund at Rapperschwyl, Switzerland. The plan was initiated by Francis Jablonski, editor of Zgoda and a delegate of the Polish Emigrants' Alliance in Europe.

A second meeting was held yesterday at Pulaski Hall in behalf of this cause. K. Zychlinski was chairman of the meeting, and S. Barszczewski was secretary. An outline of the plan of the new organization was read, revealing that the name will be, "Skarb Narodowy Polski Pod Opieką Muzeum w Rapperschwylu, Oddzial Polnocno-Amerykanski Pod Kontrola Zwiasku Narodowego Polskiego" (Polish National Fund under the Guardianship of the Museum of Rapperschwyl, North American Section controlled by the Polish National Alliance). The purpose of the organization will be to collect money for the Polish National Fund at Rapperschwyl, Switzerland. The members of the Polish National Alliance will

S. HOWARD, 11/12/40.
391 Eng. Bldg. C. O. Tolson, 11/14/40.
T. P. S. 10/28/40.

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donate voluntarily not less than one cent a month for this purpose. The organization will have central administration and circuit departments. The central administration will be located in Chicago, and will consist of a chairman, two assistants (of whom the first will be in charge of the circuit in which the main office is located), secretary, treasurer, and two members of the administrative staff.

This plan, of which we have presented only the most important parts, was accepted almost without changes.

The following officers were elected: Andrzejkewic, of Philadelphia, chairman; Dr. R. Lande, first assistant; Casimir Zychlinski, second assistant; S. Barszczewski, secretary; Michael Majewski, treasurer; L. Terczewski and J. I. Migdalski, members of the administrative staff.

A collection was taken at the close of the meeting; it brought in a few dollars.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

LWOW EXPOSITION COMMITTEE TO BE INCORPORATED

The Polish Central Committee, organized for the purpose of increasing the attendance of Poles to the Lwow Exposition, will be officially incorporated within a few days.

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04/01/80, 10:00 AM, 4/1/80
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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LWOV EXPOSITION COMMITTEE

Reverend Adolph Nowicki has made another remittance of \$13.95 to the Polish Central Committee of the Lwow Exposition. This sum was half of the contributions received at the South Chicago November celebration. Reverend Nowicki also sent another \$5 from the St. Michael Archangel Society.

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of all the Polish people in America and send them to the Lwow Exposition. On
other people are sending in their contributions and the collection should be con-
pleted shortly. It will, no doubt, be successful as the Exposition will be of
interest. We are informed that a list of names of all the Polish donors in
America is also being collected to be sent to the Exposition; this is not a
new thing.

The money being sent for the Exposition by the St. Michael's Society is
one of the most interesting examples of the Polish people in America. It was,
naturally, the first Polish money to be sent to the United States. It is not

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1893.

POLISH-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE KOSCIUSKO EXPOSITION

Participation by Polish-Americans in the Kosciusko Exposition, to be held in 1894 in Lvov, is gaining ever greater momentum here. Preparations are being made on all sides to send exhibits over there.

Reverend Szukalski of Milwaukee decided to gather a complete set of photographic portraits of all the Polish priests in America and send them to the Lvov Exposition. Our Polish priests are sending in their portraits and the collection should be completed shortly. It will, no doubt, be examined at the Exposition with great interest. We are informed that a set of portraits of all the Polish editors in America is also being collected to be sent to the Exposition; this is not a bad idea.

The banner being sent for exhibition by the St. Stanislaus Kostka Society is one of the most interesting souvenirs the Poles possess in America. It was, undoubtedly, the first Polish banner to be used in the United States. It is not

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IV seventeen but twenty-seven years old and should therefore be considered a valuable keepsake. The St. Stanislaus Kostka Society is the oldest Polish church society in Chicago, if not the oldest in all America. It was organized in 1866, before the first Polish church was built, and the banner was purchased in Paris immediately after the Society was founded.

Various propositions are being submitted every day by Poles to the Polish Central Committee. In a letter to the Committee, Anthony Buszkiewicz of Chicago offers to erect a model American steam laundry in the Polish-American Pavilion, which would be a practical novelty. A Polish confectioner in Chicago wants to make candies on the American style and sell them in the pavilion. Mr. J. R., an artist, suggests that instead of sending displays of the actual uniforms of the various military societies to the exposition, a set of yard-square portraits of the various types of Polish-American soldiers in uniform be sent. Mr. R. is willing to paint these pictures for a nominal sum.

The Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance is taking a keen

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1895.

IV interest in the Lvov Exposition. At the last meeting of the Alliance a special committee was appointed for the purpose of furthering participation in the Exposition. The Committee is composed of the following members: Mr. S. F. Adalia Satalecki, Mr. John F. Smalski, Mr. A. Greenwald and Mr. Anthony Mallek.

The Polish photographers, Niklas and Pietrowski, who are making the Chicago photographs to be sent to the Lvov Exposition, are energetically performing their task despite the bad weather. They have already photographed the home of the Sisters of Nazareth on West Division Street, the interior and the furnishings of the Sisters' Chapel, groups of school girls, etc., as well as the school children attending Holy Trinity Parish School. All of the photographs are very clear. In a few days they expect to take photographs in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish and in St. Michael Archangel Parish (in South Chicago), and also photographs of the Polish Orphanage. Photographs of other Chicago and out-of-town parishes will follow in order.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 25, 1893.

AN OFFERING FOR THE KOSCIUSKO EXPOSITION

(Correspondence)

The secretary of the Polish Central Committee, formulated to stimulate the attendance of American Poles at the Lwow Exposition, received a letter from Mr. A. Schreiber, secretary of the C. Palaski Society in Brooklyn, in which a check was inclosed for \$4.45, which was contributed by nineteen persons in sums of from five to fifty cents, to aid the fund for building a Polish American pavilion.

The members of the C. Palaski Society are to be commended for their action.

If all of our Polish societies here in America did likewise, then we would have no further worries about the Polish-American pavilion at the Lwow Exposition.

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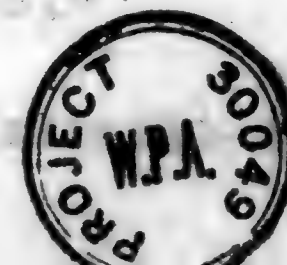
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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 30, 1893.

A NEW POLISH ENTERPRISE

Francis K. Baytel, part owner of a Warsaw trading company, who has been in Chicago for the past few weeks, has established a Polish importing and exporting agency here. His purpose is to import from Poland such articles as can be sold in the United States and to create a market for American goods in Poland. Much is still to be done in improving commercial relations with our homeland. Mr. Baytel has already established connections, so that the new company will begin its operations next week. Walter Jaworowski, also of Warsaw, will be the company's agent [Prokurent] in Chicago. The company's offices will be located in room 1012, Masonic Temple.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 8, 1893.

THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA

(Editorial)

The news that the treaty with Russia, which was proclaimed Tuesday, is free from objectionable paragraphs, is false. After reading the treaty word by word, we find that none of the objectionable parts have been omitted. As proof, we cite a few examples below.

In Article II, the crimes for which offenders are to be extradited are listed. It is plainly stated therein that not only actual offenders but also individuals who have attempted the perpetration of any of the crimes listed are to be extradited. Excluding such things as burglary, murder, and arson, there are a few points to which we would like to call attention. We read: "5) Falsification and use of falsified governmental or otherwise official documents."

Although Article III contains a clause that individuals will not be extradited



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if their offense is proved to be political, the following is added:

"An attempt upon the life of any governmental official, or member of any official's family, if this attempt is made for the purpose of murdering, assassinating, or poisoning said official or member of his family, is not to be regarded as a political offense."

Thus, the objectionable clauses, on which Russia can base demands for the extradition of political offenders, remain. The above-mentioned paragraph 5, of Article II, makes it obligatory for the United States to surrender to the Russian government individuals who have falsified passports. What sort of methods the Russian courts will use to make it appear that every political offender is guilty of an attempt upon the Czar's life, we know well; it is unnecessary to set forth the dangers which will now assail political fugitives from Russia.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 8, 1893.

The near future will undoubtedly show how Russia intends to make use of this newly proclaimed treaty. Let us have hope that the United States Government will reconsider and, upon Russia's first attempt to make political use of the treaty, denounce this disgraceful pact.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1893.

FUNERAL WREATH FOR THE
POET LENARTOWICZ

The sum of seventy-five dollars was cabled to Cracow today to purchase a funeral wreath for the deceased poet Lenartowicz. This sum was collected by the Polish societies in St. Stanislaus Kostka parish at the instigation of the Patriotic Organization. The great poet's funeral will take place in Cracow on the twenty-eighth of this month.

The Patriotic Organization started this fund with a contribution of fifteen dollars. Following an announcement in Dziennik /Chicagoski/, a number of donations were made. The following contributed fifteen dollars each: the priests of St. Stanislaus parish, the Rosary Sodality of the same parish, the St. Joseph Young Men's Society, and the Falcons of St. Stanislaus parish. The contributions totalled seventy-five dollars.



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1893.

This sum will be sufficient for the purchase of an appropriate silver or gold wreath to be placed upon the poet's casket. The inscription of the wreath will read: "From the patriotic organizations of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish in Chicago to the author of 'Lirenki' [Lyrics]."

Vertical text on the left margin, including dates and possibly names or initials, such as "18/5/33" and "1/12/40".



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 2, 1893.

**PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION WILL SEND WREATH TO FUNERAL
OF LENARTOWICZ IN CRACOW**

The body of Teofil Lenartowicz, one of the most famous contemporary Polish poets, will be taken to Cracow from Florence, Italy, where it now rests. There the body will be buried with great solemnity at the cost of the state. The funeral rites will be held on May 28. The ceremony will be a magnificent one, for the day will amount to almost a national holiday.

That the American Poles ought to be represented in a ceremony of this character was well understood by the Patriotic Organization. It had already, immediately upon receiving notice of the poet's death, had a mass said for his intention. At the Organization's last meeting, Father Vincent Barzynski suggested that a wreath be sent to the great poet's funeral from the Poles of Chicago. Fifteen dollars was assigned from the treasury for the purchase of a wreath. But in the hope that other organizations, or perhaps the Poles of Chicago in general, would like to increase this sum by voluntary contributions, the wreath will



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not be purchased until Thursday of this week. Contributions to the fund can be made at this newspaper's offices or directly to Father Barzynski.

We hope that Polish organizations will support this noble plan and will help to realize it by contributing as much as they can.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[A POLE MENTIONED FOR GOVERNOR]

Mr. Peter Kiolbassa's visit to Washington has brought out a small but nevertheless important fact. A number of American newspapers have remarked that Mr. Kiolbassa could become governor of Illinois. This is a significant fact. We are not concerned here with Mr. Kiolbassa personally but with the idea that the American people are beginning to perceive that it is not impossible for a Pole to be elected to so high a public office as that of governor of a state.

[Note.--Mr. Kiolbassa went to Washington as a representative of the Chicago Poles to protest against the United States extradition treaty with Russia. Editor.]

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1893.

NEW POLISH ENTERPRISE

Mr. Sigmund Slupski has conceived a novel project for the year 1894. His plan is to arrange for a tour of American Poles through Poland. The reason why he has chosen 1894 is that that year is the hundredth anniversary of the Kosciuszko Insurrection. At such a time it should be especially a pleasure for every Pole to visit places of historical importance. At the same time, it will give American Poles an opportunity to visit the Lwow Exposition. The tour will pass through the cities of Poznan, Gniezno, Danzig, Torun, Krakow, Lwow, some of the larger towns in Galicia, as well as Zakopane and Morskie Oko in the Tatra Mountains. Along the way the tourists will stop at London, Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Prague, and Vienna. Individuals who wish to do so may leave the party to visit Warsaw. Mr. Slupski estimates that the cost of the trip (second class) will be \$250. This seems to us to be definitely too low a figure. In reality, we feel reasonably sure that a trip of this sort would cost



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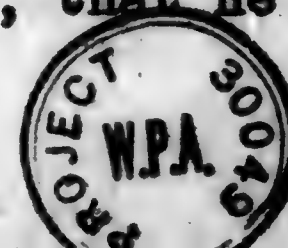
Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1893.

PROTEST OF THE POLES AGAINST THE AMERICAN
EXTRADITION TREATY WITH RUSSIA

(Editorial)

The protest against the American-Russian extradition treaty, decided upon at the mass meeting of Chicago Poles on March 19, has already brought results--important results. We are convinced of this by the telegram from Washington which appeared in yesterday's Dziennik [Chicagoski]. This telegram stated that final ratification of the treaty has been postponed because of protests coming from the Poles. It adds that very likely the treaty will not be ratified. The telegram was published in newspapers all over the United States.

We can say with pride that our voices carried some weight with an honest government. Our cry has been taken under consideration. President Cleveland told Mr. Peter Kiobassa, who represented the Poles, that he



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IV recognized and would defend the rights of Polish-American citizens. We have succeeded in moving American public opinion-- which has voiced itself for freedom--against persecutors. Whatever course the matter follows from this point, we can safely say that the battle is already won for us.

Naturally, since the proposed treaty was diplomatically a secret one, it is difficult to know its details. It is certain, however, that we have awakened the vigilance of the government and of public opinion. Even if the treaty should be concluded, it will be rewritten in such a form that the Russian government will be unable to use it as an instrument with which to destroy the liberty of those who have come to America to escape oppression. Should the treaty in such a form be objectionable to Russia, we can be sure that the matter will be dropped altogether by the American government.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1893.

IV The credit for the success of this enterprise must be given to the energy and solidarity with which the Poles acted. The meeting, called together rather hurriedly, was attended by members of both factions, who, instead of quarreling as is usual with us, worked side by side for the common good. The committee assigned to formulating the protest did its part, proof of which we have in the telegram dispatched the day after the meeting and the extensive memorial prepared on the same day. The Patriotic Organization very nobly came forward to cover all expenses incurred by the protest. Even the newspapers, which ordinarily condemn every move that is not originated by their "clique," have been silent, or have even lent their support. In a word, everything proceeded with perfect harmony. Thus, every one deserves acknowledgment. Most of all, however, acknowledgment is due to Father Vincent Barzynski, author of the movement, and Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, our delegate to Washington.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1893.

IV Mr. Kiolbassa has already returned to Chicago. According to newspaper accounts and his own report, Mr. Kiolbassa lost no time in carrying out his mission. At the request of the committee, he readily dropped his own affairs, which, of course, are very urgent on the eve of elections, and left for Washington. All the American newspapers carried accounts of Mr. Kiolbassa's activities in the Capital, but the best proof of his conscientiousness lies in the results he has produced. We must add, however, that Mr. Kiolbassa's conversation with President Cleveland was longer and more extensive than the American newspapers reported. Among other things, in answering the President's questions, Mr. Kiolbassa said that he has complete faith in the present administration. He added, however, that he never has had nor can ever have faith in the treacherous government of Russia, which has never hesitated to break a treaty. We think that these words, boldly spoken to the highest executive of the land, are worthy of mention.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1893.

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OF PROTEST TO WASHINGTON

The Polish Patriotic Organization's meeting that took place yesterday at four o'clock is worthy of notice.

We can omit such details as committee reports, financial reports, etc., and come immediately to those matters which we feel are of real importance. The Organization made a very noble gesture, which is deserving of the highest recognition. It has decided to pay all the expenses that have arisen and will yet arise from the Polish protest against the American extradition treaty with Russia.

Further, the holiday of the Polish Queen's Crown falls on April 1. In order to honor its patron saint, the Organization is preparing a huge celebration for April 8 (delayed because of the Easter holidays).



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1893.

In addition, we find it necessary to mention the program that followed yesterday's meeting, which consisted of a lecture; music, and declamations. A very interesting and exhaustive lecture on the life and works of John Kochanowski was delivered by Mr. Klarkowski. Mr. A. Kwasigroch rendered a beautiful vocal number, and Messrs. John Kikulski and Jozwiakowski declaimed with inspiration. All contributors to the program were applauded generously.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21, 1893.

POLISH PROTEST TO WASHINGTON

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The telegram protesting against the new American extradition treaty with Russia was dispatched to Washington yesterday in three copies, as decided upon at a recent mass meeting. Besides, President Grover Cleveland, Vice-president Stevenson, and Senator Palmer will each receive a copy. Today or tomorrow, the committee headed by Mr. Peter Kielbassa will leave for Washington to support the protest personally. They will take with them an extensive memorial which the committee has already prepared. Regardless of the final results of this affair, we can always say to ourselves, "We have done our duty."



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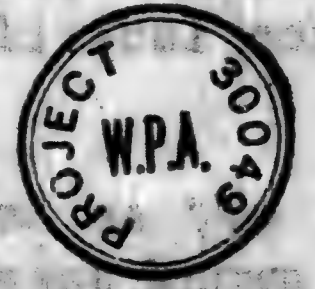
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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1893.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1893.

**POLISH-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE
LNOW EXPOSITION OF 1894**

(Editorial)



In accordance with our promise given to the readers of Dziennik Chicagoski, we return to a discussion of the Polish-American participation in the Lnow Exposition of 1894. We are leaving the article in the Migration Review on the side for the time being, and turn our attention to the letter received by Mr. Peter Kiobassa from the directors of the Exposition.

The letter, from its text, constitutes a formal invitation of the Poles in America to participate in the Lnow Exposition. The letter justifies our participation by the fact that 1894 is the hundredth anniversary of Kosciuszko's insurrection; that we should use the results of our peacetime efforts as evidence to outsiders that we continue to exist, and that we have a right to exist. On this principle, the directors of the exposition intend



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it to be not merely a display of provincial talent, but instead, a general manifestation involving all provinces of Poland, as far as political conditions will permit, of course.

American Polonia has already been characteristically christened as the "fourth partition" by people in the old country. It is the least known "partition," if we may call it thus, for it has only recently been discovered by our brethren in Poland. But it attracts wide interest in Galicia and Poznan; it is discussed secretly in Russian Poland. In spite of the increased facilities of communication, in spite of the fact that we seek to acquaint our countrymen in Poland with our activities in many different ways, they still seem to be inaccurately informed. Until not long ago, they were completely unaware of our existence and development; today they probably overrate our strength and significance. If once we accept the premise that Poles living in America ought to retain their nationality, that they are under obligation to their mother country, we must admit that closer relations between American Polonia and its homeland are imperative. These relations ought to begin with mutual understanding. We admit also that occasion for such an understanding is presented by the Lwow Exposition, which, as we see,

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is planned on a broad scale and which will, no doubt, draw numerous visitors from all three divisions of Poland. And so it is quite logical that the directors should turn to American Polonia with a request that we submit examples of our work here to the Exposition. We ought not be unrepresented in this "national exhibition," as the letter describes it, since we consider ourselves a fragment of the Polish nation. And so, we ought to accept the invitation tendered by the directors of the exposition and prepare ourselves for participation in it. This is how the matter presents itself to our mind. We hope, too, that this neighborly viewpoint will be accepted by the Poles in America generally.

More complicated are the questions: What form will our participation take? Who is to direct it? How large a fund is necessary for this purpose and how shall it be raised?

While the letter from Lwow presents the matter in a general way, yet it already speaks of a Polish-American pavilion. In our opinion, this desire is a bit too bold. Obviously, the directors of the Exposition cannot be

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accurately informed, and hence they propose a project which presupposes that the Poles in America are able to carry a considerable expense. This is not true. We know well that our people in America are poor people, already weighed down with a great many burdens. Again, our people are almost exclusively workingmen, though a few are engaged in business. There are practically no independent Polish-American manufacturers. We have no industrial specimens to offer, therefore; even craftsmen are rare among us. Thus it can readily be seen that we would have too few specimens of manufacture, handicraft, etc., to necessitate a separate pavilion for their display. In place of this, our exhibit should give our brethren across the ocean a picture of our religious, intellectual, and national life. We build schools and churches, we publish books and newspapers, we organize societies for every conceivable purpose; this is the phase of our existence most interesting to our mother country, and we should strive to create the clearest possible conception of it. Our exhibit might consist of photographs of Polish schools and churches in America, bound volumes of our newspapers, books published here. We might show them the constitutions of our societies, their emblems, brochures, and in some cases, handwritten manuscripts. Such a



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collection would not be difficult to assemble, it could be sent to Poland at low cost, and a place could be found for its display at the Exposition. Best of all, it would give a clear picture of our life here. It may be that this picture would not altogether be complimentary, but at least it would be a truthful one. Obviously, aside from the above-mentioned exhibit, the completion of which would be more or less a public duty, it would be left to the initiative of private individuals, if such willing persons could be found, to supply specimens of industry, handicraft, etc. So much for the form which, in our opinion, our participation in the Lwow Exposition should take.

The two remaining questions present no serious difficulties. Who shall direct it? Obviously, our newspapers first, and afterward, people of good will and action. Mr. Kielbassa requested that we publish the letter he received and that all other Polish newspapers reprint it in order to disseminate the idea--to open discussion of the matter in the newspaper column. After it has been thoroughly discussed from all angles, Mr. Kielbassa will call a mass meeting of Polish-American citizens to talk the matter over. It is practically certain that volunteers will be found to lend their services to

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the cause. This procedure should be followed by other Polish colonies, and eventually a central committee could be formed to take charge.

Should the exhibit be arranged according to the lines we have proposed, the fund required would be small. The task of raising the money required would be comparatively simple; the fund could be satisfied partly by public donation and partly through the efforts of the individuals and societies most concerned.

The matter of representation of our newspapers in the Exposition is primarily a question for newspapermen. We will leave its discussion for another time.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027b

THE PATRIOTIC EXERCISES ON JANUARY 22
AT BRADLEY STREET HALL

The thirtieth anniversary of the January insurrection was celebrated solemnly at Bradley Street Hall on Saturday, at eight o'clock, through the efforts of Organizacya Patriotyczna (The Patriotic Organization) of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish in Chicago. The exercises were opened by a girls' choir with a prayer, after which the Reverend John Piechowski delivered a patriotic and religious address. He stated that the Poles were being punished for their sins by their present misery, and that they ought to awaken within themselves a spirit of humility and penance; since, for the successful uprising of the future, we need to remember the tears, the chains, and the graves in Siberia. He said that we must inspire ourselves with love for our country, with charity and sacrifice.

Mr. Peter Kiobassa was then named chairman of the exercises. After a beautiful song by a women's choir, Mr. Boleslaus Klarkowski delivered a historical

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1893.

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III C lecture. Mr. Klarkowski spoke of the origin and course of the insurrec-
II C tion, and showed how intolerable oppression and a desire for liberty
IV combined to produce a national uprising. He declared that another cause
for the revolt was that the Russians endeavored, often by violent means,
to transport the youth of Poland into the depths of Russia, thus depriving Po-
land of its freshest strength. He spoke on the inequality of the fight, in
which one Pole often faced forty Russians, and of the enormous losses suffered.
But nevertheless, in the opinion of Mr. Klarkowski, the revolt was not without
certain favorable results, namely, the consolidation of all classes of people,
certain privileges to the peasants, etc.

Following this address, the male chorus under the direction of Mr. A. Kwasigroch
sang beautifully a number entitled "Badly Wounded."

The Falcons of St. Stanislaus parish, organized only a few weeks ago, performed
gymnastic exercises. The precision of their performance called forth consider-

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III C able applause.

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After a song by a girls' choir, a patriotic address was delivered by Mr. Zbigniew Brodowski. The speaker declared that in spite of the fact that the revolts were crushed, they had had important results. During the course of these insurrections, at times of most dire defeat, heroic men arose like Israel's prophets to keep alive the spirit, crush doubt, and carry forward the national standard. Kosciuszko was such; such was Kraszewski in 1863 and later, working in a different field. The fruit of these defeats was always a rebirth, an encouragement to new strength and greater effort. Here on American soil we have become a power which should, by its acts, demonstrate its nationality.

[Translator's Note. The word is "Polskosc", meaning "Polishness," or, if I may coin a word, "Polonism."] One such act is the erection of a monument to Kosciuszko. The speaker appealed to the representatives of organizations to support the erection of the monument and to contribute to the fund for this purpose.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1893.

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III C The final address was delivered by Reverend W. Barzynski. The speaker
II C emphasized that deep and sincere patriotism is not manifested by loud
IV demonstrations, boastfulness, and orgies, but by work, deeds, and sacrifice. Lack of effort and sacrifice caused our downfall once and produced today's grave wrongs. There were too few schools, and the rich spent their time amusing themselves abroad until everything collapsed. This should be a lesson to us. Today's quiet labor over faith, enlightenment, civilization, and the union of the nation into a whole, should be our chief occupation. Not arms and money, but faith, religion, and love will restore our homeland. Thus, we should try again and again to create something new that will strengthen us in our faith and nationality. As one such institution that should be established in America, the parson cited the Polish Brotherhood of the Queen's Crown recently formed in Galicia and approved by Cardinal Dunajewski.

The parson was warmly applauded, as were the speakers who preceded him. The exercises closed with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" by the audience.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 21, 1893.

THE JANUARY ANNIVERSARY

(Editorial)

Tomorrow is the thirtieth anniversary of the January Insurrection in 1863. Offerings of our brethren in Poland say to us: Be Poles in heart and in spirit, that we may have power when the decisive hour comes. Work for us. We celebrate it without hindrance in this land of liberty, where patriotism or a desire to keep alive our language and faith is not considered a crime. 1863 and 1863, for without sacrifices there can be no triumph. Most of all, give up for her even the internal patriots and generals that it is different in Poland. News of fresh persecutions reaches us every day. Even today's cablegrams bring accounts of the outrages and lawlessness which the scoundrel Hurko, Governor-General of Warsaw, permits himself in downtrodden Poland. If this news is only partially true--as is sometimes the case with hasty dispatches--it would still be a terrible reminder of the awful misery of our brethren at home.



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But coming as it does on an anniversary as significant as this, such news should waken greater resentment against the oppressors of Poland-- it should produce a deeper realization of the need for work and sacrifice among us, as unhampered Poles in America.

The sufferings of our brethren in Poland say to us: Be Poles in heart and in spirit, that we may have power when the decisive time comes. Work for Poland, for Poland is your mother. Who does not honor his mother is a blackguard. Be ready to sacrifice your family and your lives as did the heroes of 1830 and 1863, for without sacrifice there can be no triumph. Most of all, give up for her sake the internal hatreds and quarrels that tear you apart, so that in the decisive moment you may be united hand in hand with brotherly strength. And when this is done, God will grant that weary, unfortunate Poland will rise again.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1893.

THE RESULTS OF DOCTOR DUNIKOWSKI'S MISSION TO AMERICA

(Editorial)

The Catholic Gazette brings us the following results of Dr. Dunikowski's visit to America as given in a letter from Lwow:

"Delegates to the Assembly and the National Council met on December 21. Dr. Dunikowski, a member of this group, had at its request visited America and studied Polish-American conditions.....The group listened with interest to Dr. Dunikowski's report, after which followed a general discussion. While the final decision rests with the Galician Assembly, here are some of the projects outlined:

"1. In the near future, a secondary or high school will be established in Chicago with the purpose of developing a patriotic and Catholic spirit



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in candidates for the priesthood. These candidates will receive a sound education intended to prepare them for entrance to a theological seminary. Count Rey told the gathering that he had already a million and a half francs to use for this purpose.

"2. The establishment of an organization to maintain connections between Poland and the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance, and all other Polish organizations. The object of this organization is simply to keep up the Polish national spirit in America and to raise, if possible, the intellectual level [of the Poles].

"3. Polish libraries and reading rooms in America are to be supplied with books.

"4. A Polish Insurance Association and a Polish Bank are to be established in America.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1893.

"5. A system of national colonization, designed to discourage concentration of immigrants in large cities, as such concentration produces a proletariat.

"6. An appeal will be sent to Rome requesting greater attention to the needs of the Polish Church--especially the appointment of at least one Polish bishop in America."

Doubtless, these are very interesting and noble projects. One point is objectionable, however, namely, that our brethren across the ocean propose without consulting us, things which can be accomplished only upon an understanding with American Polonia, and with its cooperation and support. It may be that we are mistaken--that this impression is the result of too hurried a letter bringing the news to the editorial office. At any rate, it is logical that nothing concerning us can be definitely achieved without us.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1892.

POLISH ART WORKS TO BE SHOWN IN CHICAGO

Even if the proposed plans of the Polish Fine Arts Exhibit Company do not materialize, the work of Polish artists will be on display in 1893 at the Columbian Exposition.

The following news has reached our office:

An outstanding American art collector arrived in Warsaw a few weeks ago; and went to the New World Art Salon, stating that he was ready to deposit 15,000 Austrian crowns in the national bank as security, for which he would receive an equal value in Polish works of art. This collector plans to exhibit these works of art at the Chicago Fair and offer them for sale. The Salon called together all the leading Polish artists to discuss the matter. Shortly afterwards the artists agreed to the American's proposition.

He then left for Cracow, where he was to present the same plan. If he con-

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1892.

pletes the arrangements, as is highly possible, he plans to open a salon of Polish art in Chicago.

Additional details will be published as soon as news of further developments reaches our office. In the meantime we can say that the outlook is promising.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1892.

THE 29TH OF NOVEMBER

(Editorial)

Today marks the memorable anniversary of the November Insurrection of 1830 [the Poles rose against Russian oppression]. It has always been honorably celebrated, and today it is being venerated in all Polish churches with prayer for the souls of our brothers who have given their lives for the fatherland. Commemoration exercises are also being held in various halls. Independent of this, we would like to write a few words about the meaning of this historic anniversary.

The rising of 1830-31, a powerful patriotic movement against the oppression of Russia, who had disregarded and broken every guarantee, came to a sudden end, and in its wake brought greater hardships to the Polish people. The responsibility for this disaster falls upon those who did not know how to handle this universal movement. At the same time, during the course of the decisive moment, there was too much opposition from the gentry on the matter of giving the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1892.

peasants the rights which in the name of justice were due them.

The blame falls equally on disagreement and on the personal dishonesty of the leaders.....

We who have received the burden of the downfall from our fathers have the task of rebuilding our fatherland. The lesson of the past should be clear to us: only the people as a whole, people with equal rights and equal culture, will be able to win independence; the struggle will be successful only when the people cast away their disputes, brawls and hatred, and join hands and hearts with a feeling of sincere brotherly love. This is the lesson that the negative side of the November Insurrection gives us.

But there is also a positive side.....We must not forget the heroism and the sacrifices of the tens of thousands who have spilt their blood and lost their lives for faith and fatherland. After the downfall thousands walked to their exile in Siberia in silence.

The ashes of these valorous heroes should, especially in this faraway land,

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recall our national obligations. Let us defend and guard our faith, language and nationality! Those heroes of yesteryear have given up their lives for this defense. All that is required on this free soil, where no one oppresses us, is a little good will.

Let us always remain Poles, preserve our religion and native tongue, retain in our hearts warm love for the fatherland, and be prepared in case of need not only to talk but to act--in this way we will show ourselves to be worthy sons of the heroes and martyrs of the November Insurrection.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 19, 1892.

THE LIES OF BISMARCK ABOUT THE POLES

(Editorial)

During his lifetime, Bismarck accomplished a great deal, not only in his country but also throughout Europe--perhaps a great deal of good for the Germans, but much evil for the Poles.

During recent years, however, Bismarck has not been able to accomplish anything. What is worse, he has not been able to do much with the Polish people, for when he came to power there were one million Poles, while now there are three and a half million.....

It is no wonder then that during recent months Bismarck has been searching for some means of pouring out all his hatred against the Poles.

In an interview with a certain Mr. Harden, which took place a few days ago, Bismarck informed the interviewer that Germany since 1848 had always been

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 19, 1892.

favorable toward the Polish people; however, the Polish worker, wherever he appears, begins scuffles and brawls (wird gewaltthaetig)!

He further claims that the Poles, as early as the fifteenth century, were agitating in Prussia...and were obtruding Catholicism.

Every word spoken by Bismarck was a lie! History shows that the first German entered Mazowia in 1228 under the guise of a monk--like a wolf in sheep's clothing. When such wolves threatened the Polish king Jagello at Grunwald in 1410, the king was sent swords for defense and the rabble was wiped out; the Polish territory was once more restored.

Bismarck further claims that whenever the Poles came in contact with German countrymen they would start an agitation about the gentry. On the other hand, it is well known that the Prussian-German towns were warring with the German crusaders and were appealing for help from Poland.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 19, 1892.

According to Bismarck's assertions, the Poles are creating all kinds of pretenses to have the Germans go to war against the Muscovites and return Poland to the Polish people, of which there are only seven and one half million.

This figure by Bismarck is another lie! We know only too well how many there are of us Polish people: Prussia has three and one half million, Austria has three and one half million, and Russia has thirteen million.

These numbers total twenty million Poles. However, this total does not include the number in Lithuania and White Russia.

"The Poles divided Russia," Bismarck states further in his absurd interview..... It is sad indeed that such ignorant statements, such lies, should be imparted by him to the world! The Ruthenians were taken over by Russia during the downfall of Casimir the Great, and White Russia was taken over when Lithuania fell.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 19, 1892.

Bismarck is at least gracious to the extent that he calls the Polish man "gewaltthaetig," and praises his bravery. But this same Bismarck, in his gratitude for the physical hardships endured by the Poles and for the blood they spilt for the Germans, denied to the children of these same men the culture and education which can only be obtained in the mother tongue. He also threw out the relatives of these brave men beyond the borders of Prussia and caused them to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars. Is this not "gewaltthaetig?"

Listen, Polish men, dear compatriots! Prince Bismarck expelled from Prussia over thirty-five thousand peaceful, trustworthy and industrious Polish persons who were struggling under trying conditions to earn a few pennies. These men were your relations, dear compatriots! Let us assume that each one of this large number lost ten marks; this would bring the total to 350,000 marks. It can be safely stated, as a matter of fact, that the figure exceeded a million marks.

Handsome indeed is this blessing, brought about by the valuable gift of German culture!

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If the Polish individual was so content under the canopy of this renowned German culture, surely all these other peoples from the German villages would not have come to America!

These are the kinds of "truths" our "most beloved" has spoken about us to the world! Such statements are shameless, as always is barbarism, as always is--Bismarck.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1892.

WHAT THEY WRITE ABOUT US IN THE OLD COUNTRY

(Editorial-Summary)

Without question our readers should be interested in what the papers in the old country write about the Poles in America. Unfortunately, thus far very little has been written about us. The Polish papers have devoted little space to our activities. At present, however, this situation is changing for the better.

In occupied Poland there is an increase of interest in the brothers who have been flung far across the ocean because of oppression, and Dr. Dunikowski's visit to America, it is hoped, will bring about an even more marked interest.

Recent numbers of the Lwow paper Przegląd (Review) have included favorable articles, under the title "Poles in America", which deal with our accomplishments. These articles are worthy of appearance in our papers. A recapitulation

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of them will appear in a few numbers of the Dziennik Chicagoski.

The anonymous author of these articles asserts that he spent some time in America and tried "not only to become acquainted with the life of the Polish immigrants but also to discover the reason for the misunderstandings among them which tend to weaken the reputation and the good name of the Poles in America."

The work gives an interesting outlook on the situation of the Poles in America. The author of "Poles in America" is not a pessimist. He writes about the Polish colony in Chicago as follows:

"One of the largest Polish centers is Chicago, Illinois, in the United States. This is the same Chicago which has risen almost overnight, like an enchanted city of old fable.....The number of Poles residing here is over 100,000. They

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 5, 1892.

PLAN FOR NEW POLAND

(Editorial)

(This article appeared in the Chicago News Record relative to Dr. Dunikowski's mission.)

In the Monday (October 3) issue of the Chicago News Record an article, entitled "Plan for New Poland," appeared which in every respect should interest all Poles. This article, besides giving a good picture of Dr. E. H. Dunikowski's visit to America, also touches upon the future of Polish politics in Europe and its relations to American Poles.

The Chicago News Record is of the opinion that, besides Dr. Dunikowski's educational and cultural mission, there is also a hidden political mission. This secret errand, according to the paper, is closely connected with the political affairs in Europe. Its contentions are based on the assertions of a certain

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 5, 1892.

"prominent Pole of Chicago's West Side," who, with farfetched fantasy, stated that the rebuilding of Poland is near, that Austria and Prussia will gladly return their Polish holdings to found a new Poland, which will be in sharp opposition to Russia, etc., etc.

No matter how pleasant it is to read about such possibilities and to imagine that some day a situation will arise in European political affairs that will make this supposition a reality, conditions today make it impossible. At present, however, for the sake of truth and sobriety, it must be said that the above fantastic assertions are harmful, for they may lead us away from the closer and more easily attainable aims which Dr. Dunikowski presented to us. It is a very good thing that the author of this "fantasia," who is quoted as a "prominent Pole," did not permit his name to be used, for he would have been made a laughing stock among his own people. Despite his ardor for Poland, this would harm his status.

To verify the "fantasia" of this "prominent Pole," the reporter of the Chicago

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News Record went to other competent individuals to get their opinions relative to this matter. Verily, he received something different.

Peter Kiolbassa, city treasurer, gave a true picture of Dr. Dunikowski's visit to America. This errand was primarily for educational and cultural purposes. According to Mr. Kiolbassa, the primary aim of this visit was to establish moral and perhaps material unity between the European and American Pole, without the combined investment of Polish capital from Europe with Polish-American enterprises. Mr. Kiolbassa said in an interview with many reporters: "The Professor told me that he feels fortunate and privileged to see among the Polish-Americans the heartfelt attachment to the Fatherland. Dr. Dunikowski contends that the Poles in America could do as much for Poland in the present circumstances as did the Irish for Ireland. I am of the same opinion."

City Treasurer Kiolbassa was not in agreement with the opinion of the "prominent Pole" that the character of Dr. Dunikowski's visit is also political. This was

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also true of the Bohemian attorney, A. Kraus, who recently returned from Europe, when he was questioned by the same reporter. Mr. Kraus told the reporter that the present political situation in Europe does not suggest any immediate rebuilding of Poland.

In closing, from our point of view, the article "Plan for New Poland" in the News Record presents both sides of the issue. This paper acknowledges the fact that a general protest supported by Mr. Kiolbassa against the fantasy of the "prominent Pole" would be beneficial, for his assertions can only cause harm to the visit of the Polish delegate. In every respect we feel that recognition is due to this Chicago paper for supporting our cause, for the full sympathy it expressed for Poland, and for giving both sides of the purpose of the visit in its article, "Plan For New Poland." Such articles printed from time to time for general reading will always be beneficial to us.

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DR. DUNIKOWSKI'S FAREWELL RECEPTION

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6,000 Fill Polish Hall to Bid Noted Polish Doctor Good-by;

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School Children Also Attend

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Yesterday was indeed a day of festivity for the Poles on the Northwest Side of Chicago. It was a day of feasting and bidding farewell to Dr. Emil Habdank Dunikowski, distinguished delegate from our beloved country.

The festivities in honor of the Doctor took place at the St. Stanislaus School hall; they consisted of a banquet at 1 P. M., a special program by the school children at 5 P. M., and a general meeting later in the evening.

Long before the time set for the banquet, long tables had been arranged and covered with tempting appetizers and the spacious hall had been decorated with banners and flowers. All the arrangements were in charge of Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Koszka Parish, B. Klarkowski, S. Zabajkiewicz, and the committee. Many prominent Poles were already in the hall before

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1 P. M., when Reverend Barzynski and the committee entered. The guest of honor, Dr. E. H. Dunikowski, made his appearance a little later.

All the guests received fresh flowers to be worn as boutonnières. At about 1:30 P. M. everyone was seated at the decorated tables. In the middle of the horse-shoe arrangement was Dr. Dunikowski, with Reverend Barzynski at his right and W. Smalski at his left. Priests from Chicago and out of town were seated along both sides, as well as many prominent members of the Polish National Alliance.

We will not waste space in describing the menu; suffice it to say that everything was tasty and plentiful, just as in the olden days of Poland.

After the meal, Mr. Smalski called upon Reverend V. Barzynski to greet the honored guest. The pastor, in a few words, said that the greeting was in reality a farewell. In his speech, which was interspersed with a touch of humor, the pastor elaborated upon the Polish accomplishments in America, pointing out the moral stand of the Poles, mentioning some of their defects, and expressing

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hopes in the future of the Polish community. He said that although there was some evil among our people, it could be eradicated if we would stick together. "When this occurs," he said, "it then can be said: Evil was among our people, passed like lightning, and is no more."

Dr. Dunikowski was next to speak. He began by expressing his appreciation for the cordiality shown him during his short stay among the Poles of Chicago. He told the assemblage how fortunate he felt to be among real Poles in America, in Chicago. Then he began to talk about Poland.

"When Poland was greedily divided by our enemies", he said, "it was thought that she was dead forever, but she is alive and will continue to live. Today the vast expanse of the ocean does not separate us so much--only on paper. The Poland along the Vistula, along the Warta, and along Lake Michigan is one and the same."

When Dr. Dunikowski arrived in Chicago, he was amazed at the size of our Polish

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community. Later during his stay, he accepted an invitation for a trip to other Polish communities in Wisconsin and Michigan.

"In your community lives Poland," he continued.

As the delegate from Poland looked about the entire hall, he was astonished by the number of Polish-American young people who had come to pay homage, not to an individual, but to an ideal. He saw the officials of the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Roman Catholic Union. "Why, the names of their organs alone explain their purpose: Wiara i Ojczyzna (Faith and Fatherland) and Zgoda (Concord)," he said. "Could there be better and more loftier watchwords? Verily, eternal faith and imbedded love for the fatherland should be the foundation of our existence, as suggested by the title "Wiara i Ojczyzna". "Zgoda," too, means a great deal, for concord is essential to our well-being and with it we will become strong. Respect one another, work together, cast aside individualism, and if there are noble aims which require the efforts of two factions, get together and reach an understanding," continued Dr. Dunikowski.

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The guest of honor concluded his speech with a toast, in which he expressed the hope that the light of agreement would penetrate the barrier between the two Polish factions on the shores of Lake Michigan. The audience was greatly impressed by his words. Enthusiastic applause greeted Dr. E. H. Dunikowki as he made his bow.

E. Z. Brodowski was next to speak. He said that the Poles in America and the Poles in Europe are more interested in each other every day. According to him, this mutual interest is an outgrowth of their love for the fatherland, a love which constitutes the thread that ties the immigrants to their huts and fields, as in their old country. The immigrants, leaving one country for another had in mind the hope of finding a better fatherland. Their thoughts are based on Ibi patria ubi bene (There one's country [is], where [one fares] well). But in this lies only half the truth, for every immigrant brings a part of the old country with him in his heart. The generations flowing out of this spring become important historical and social factors. After pointing out a means of mutual reciprocation between the old country and the immigrants, Mr. Brodowski

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gave a toast.

"I raise this goblet in honor of our fatherland, which I hope may never die in our hearts, in honor of our common interests abroad and in this country. I quaff the nectar of this cup in honor of our distinguished guest, who brought to us the thought and confirmation of this co-operation!"

The young Polish attorney, M. Drzymala, was also called upon to say a few words. He spoke in English and said that he represented the class of young Poles born in this country who never saw the Polish fatherland; he thanked the parents, the local priests, and the local teachers for keeping the ardor for the true fatherland alive in them. The speaker was greatly applauded at this point. Mr. Drzymala touched upon the Know-nothing party, saying that the latter would like to give this patriotic feeling a death blow. He pointed out that the love for our adopted country, as well as for the country of our origin, was too strong to weaken under any attack. He urged all to oppose any such moves against them, for they are unconstitutional. In conclusion, Mr. Drzymala spoke of the

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future possibilities for us in America, saying that we can take part in its government and at the same time work for the benefit of our people and our country.

H. Lubinski drank a toast to the Polish-American press, and also pointed out its weak spots and suggested a remedy to eliminate them.

Another toast was given in honor of the Polish clergy in America by Michael Osuch, who spoke about their accomplishments.

"The Polish priests are responsible for the building of many beautiful churches and schools which help preserve and propagate our religion, nationality, and traditions. But this is not all. Our priesthood, considering it imperative, entered every field of endeavor in America with one purpose in mind: to keep our people together. All of them are performing their missions with zeal and should be commended for it," said Mr. Osuch.

The next speaker was A. Satalecki, who said that the aim of the Polish National

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Alliance is [to preserve] "Faith and Fatherland"; he offered a toast in the name of the Alliance to the good health of Dr. Dunikowski.

Another toast was given in honor of the Polish Sokols and Polish Knights of America by Casimir Zychlinski. Beginning his toast with the words, "With strong body and strong mind," he went on to speak of the importance of building the body by means of gymnastic exercises and drilling in military tactics. This kind of training, said the speaker, is invaluable to any people under our circumstances. Mr. Zychlinski cited the example set by the Sokols of Lwow, which spread their wings far and wide over Galicia and took thousands of Polish youngsters under their protection. He also spoke of the introduction of the Sokols in America, concluding his speech with "Long Live Poland! Long Live the Polish Sokols!"

"Every cup contains a drop of bitterness," said Dr. Dunikowski, who was called upon to speak again, "and the bitter drop on this splendid occasion is the thought of parting." With warm words, the Polish delegate promised that he would tell his countrymen what he had seen in America. His words of farewell

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were said softly, slowly, and sadly.

After a few words by Reverend Kobylinski of Hammond, Indiana, Szczesny Zahajkiewicz rose to offer the last toast of the evening. His toast was, "love one another". This noted Polish writer said that only love lifts us toward heaven. The atmosphere in the hall was permeated with this feeling.

"I wish I could make this feeling of brotherly love permanent," declared Mr. Zahajkiewicz. "There are different factions and different opinions among us, but in spite of all this there can be a common feeling in regard to general affairs. We can travel on various roads, but let these roads lead us to only one Rome—love for our fatherland. Love one another!" concluded Mr. Zahajkiewicz.

The banquet ended at 4:30 P. M. Because of lack of time [to prepare for the children's program], an effort was made to clear the banquet hall of photographers. Little success was gained in this direction.

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The school children's farewell program in honor of Dr. E. H. Dunikowski was the highlight of the afternoon; it began at 5:30 P. M. and continued until 7: P. M.

The boys of St. Stanislaus Kostka's School were the first to present themselves proudly to their honored guest. A speech of welcome was delivered by Mr. Pawlowski, teacher, after which the boys' choir under the direction of Szeszany Zahajkiewicz sang a medley of Polish melodies. Next in line were gymnastic drills by various groups. Koczynski, one of the pupils, gave a recitation, and the choir sang two numbers--"Marsz Sokolow" (March of the Sokols) and "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

The rest of the program was taken up by pupils of the section for girls and small boys under the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The girls' church choir opened the program of welcome with "Wielki Jest Pan" (Mighty Is the Lord), after which Casimir Adamowski recited the beautiful sonnet "Dworek" (Little Manor House). The choir sang two more songs, the Misses Kosinska, Jankowska,

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and Carrel played piano solos, and a small boy, Victor Kolakowski, recited a poem in English.

The girls' gymnastic drill, called "Columbian Drill," in which a score or more of small girls garbed in native costumes and colors participated, received a storm of applause. Their movements were so remarkably executed that one could not but marvel at their perfect rhythm. These demonstrations showed not only that the school was capable of producing scholarly students but also that it built their bodies by means of systematic gymnastic exercises.

To complete the program, three girls--Literska, Kubicka, and Jechorek--offered Dr. Dunikowski a basket of beautiful fresh flowers, with an inscription, wishing him a happy farewell, from the school teachers. The three girls, who had memorized the farewell piece, recited it simultaneously to their guest of honor. The words were actually both of welcome and of farewell. The girls asked Dr. Dunikowski to remember them when he returned to Europe and to tell the Polish people that they were studying Polish and praying for the fatherland.

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This warm feeling of patriotism moved not only the guest but everyone present as well.

The curtain fell on the afternoon's entertainment with the singing of a patriotic song by the girls' choir. One could not help feeling a thrill before this demonstration [of patriotism] on the part of our Polish-American youth.

Although the children's program was one to be long remembered, the mass meeting held that very same evening was also a great success. Over six thousand people jammed the hall, and the only regret was that there was not enough time to present the program that had been arranged in its entirety, in spite of the fact that the meeting lasted until 11:30 P. M.

Soon after the children's program was over and the place prepared for the evening crowd, hundreds of ardent Polish patriots began to fill the hall. The main floor was soon filled and then the gallery; all available standing room was crowded and hundreds of people had to be turned away.

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Escorted by Polish soldiers [uniformed members of societies], Dr. Dunikowski made his way to the stage through the main aisle. These soldiers, in full regalia, were made up of representatives of all the Knighthood societies of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

After the orchestra under the direction of Rudolph Henzie had finished playing a stirring Polish march, Reverend Vincent Barzynski opened the meeting, expressing his sincere appreciation to the audience for its enthusiastic co-operation. After informing the audience of the purpose of Dr. Dunikowski's visit to America, Reverend Barzynski concluded his speech by urging everyone to fulfill his duty concerning national problems, to remain loyal, and to safeguard the Polish spirit in our hearts.

August J. Kowalski said that he considered his appointment as president of the program an honor and thanked all for their confidence. Thereupon he asked S. Zahajkiewicz, secretary of the program, to take his place.

After the singing of a number of Polish songs by the men's choir under the

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direction of A. Kwasigroch, the president called upon Reverend Barzynski to deliver the first speech of the evening. After a short introduction in which he spoke of the solidarity of the Poles in America and Europe, the pastor went on to the object of his speech and pointed out that the Poles' greatest misfortune is lack of unity in their ranks.

"We are divided and, consequently, there is always dissension among us. The unity we lack is not necessary for any diplomatic or warring purpose, far from it.....But twenty million people of Polish blood, solidly unified, would most certainly be greater than any diplomatic or military front.....Are there, however, twenty thousand, or two thousand unified Poles, solid and strong of character? Alas, there are not! Poland fell because of the faults of her misgovernment, by the will of Providence. Until we heal ourselves of this undesirable sore spot, we will somehow remain a loss in the school of experimentation. To us this school is the United States. Upon this democratic soil, we ought to learn that disagreement and lack of unity and brotherhood are detrimental to us and lower our standing in the eyes of other people.

After the pastor left the pulpit, the orchestra played a number of Polish songs.

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"Because of necessity," continued Reverend Barzynski, "we are learning self-help. But we ought to teach ourselves national unity and solidarity, which is power. We ought to have the same objectives and the same rights, and support those of us who have withstood the test. We ought to be able to find, respect and obey such men. Our honored delegate from Poland is offering to co-operate. Let us come to a better understanding, reach unity, and there will not be enough bayonets and exars in the world to annihilate us.....But as things are today, separated like dust by the wind, nothing of importance can be accomplished. True, we are of dust, yet we can turn to the fear of God, to the realization that God will judge us by our deeds, [and this is] especially true of those who sin in public affairs, for they cause wrong to their children and their children's children....."

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Such was the essence of Reverend Barzynski's speech. Lack of space prevents us from giving it in its entirety. The audience was greatly moved by the speaker's fervor and applauded him generously.

After the pastor left the rostrum, the orchestra played a number of Polish songs.

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John Nehring took the speaker's stand when the orchestra's last note faded away. He implored the Polish delegate from Europe to tell the Polish people [in Poland] how the Poles in America live, how they work for their daily bread and strive to achieve national ideals. He also begged Dr. Dunikowski to mention the fact that Polish-American youth is not lost, for it feels the spirit of Polish patriotism and supports the banner which bears the slogan "Faith and Fatherland," that it has not forgotten the Polish tongue, and that it cherishes the Polish national songs. Mr. Nehring concluded his speech with the cry, "Poland is not yet lost!"

Drills by the military societies [Cadets, Knights, etc.] were remarkable for their precision. The first person to reward the Knights with applause for their flawless execution was Dr. Dunikowski.

Vincent Jozwiakowski, with his customary ardor, recited "I Am Proud to Be a Pole", a poem by Szesesny Zahajkiewicz.

At this point of the program, Dr. Dunikowski came upon the stage accompanied by

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a group of girls dressed in white, several Polish priests, and the presidents of the Polish societies. After all were seated on the stage, Dr. Dunikowski arose to speak about the purpose of his mission.

His speech, which was the longest he delivered during his stay in Chicago, dealt, as did all his previous ones, with the need for creating a feeling of unity among all Poles. He spoke of a thing which is very close to our hearts—our people. We regret that we cannot quote his speech verbatim.

The guest of honor began his address by saying that he felt very happy at seeing this demonstration of loyalty. He praised the Chicago Poles for their hospitality and character.

"A person who goes away from his native country to live in a strange one, cherishes the memory of his country, which, in case of need, may offer him succor. This person, when occasion calls, is proud to boast of his country's power and beauty. This feeling is imbedded in all of us. We love Poland, in

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spite of the fact that she is torn apart on three fronts, shackled, and imprisoned.....And because of this, our loyalty is far nobler," said the speaker.

Dr. Dunikowski told the audience how he had gone to a church and to a cemetery where the bodies of the valiant Poles who shed their blood for the freedom of Poland rest, to pray and seek help for the fulfillment of his mission. He also said that he had talked with the small hills on the far frontiers of Poland and with the Sigismund Bell in the tower of the Wawel Cathedral. According to him, it seemed as if all these memorable places had told him to send their best regards to the Poles in faraway America.

"I came here with fright, for I was afraid to have my spell of loyalty broken," declared Dr. E. H. Dunikowski, "but to my surprise I found more than I anticipated. Polish life is growing everywhere--churches and schools are being built, societies organized, and singing groups are being formed to preserve Polish songs. This ant-like work will not be forgotten by my people when I return." Then he went on to explain his purpose in America, saying that he had

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came here to strengthen the relations between the Poles of Europe and those of America and to elevate the Polish name.

The Polish delegate closed his speech by approving the present plans for the Kosciusko Monument. He also praised the Poles for their great work in Chicago. His last words were: "Work, and the fatherland will rise once again!"

S. Zahajkiewicz commended Dr. Dunikowski for his wonderful speech and passed comment on it, pointing out again the ideals of the Polish representative. He mentioned the fact that the Poles in America are like an undesirable seed that was cast aside but sprouted and bore fruit. Much of this fruit on this free soil learned to feel and think in Polish continued Mr. Zahajkiewicz. "After the honorable words of the Polish delegate, we now await results from our country," concluded the speaker.

Some of Chicago's oldest Polish citizens were presented [to Dr. Dunikowski]. Each was called to take a bow. John Arkuszewski, Anthony Radnicki, and

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PROGRAM PLANNED FOR DOCTOR DUNIKOWSKI

At a general meeting of the administrative bodies at all the societies at St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, held Saturday evening at the hall of the parochial school, a farewell entertainment program was decided upon in honor of Dr. E. Habdank Dunikowski, who is planning to leave Chicago shortly.

The farewell reception, to which the Polish public and all Polish societies are invited, will be held Thursday, September 29, at the hall of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parochial School. The program will be as follows:

1. March, by the orchestra [no name given]
2. Introduction of the president and secretary for the evening.
3. Songs by the Men's Choir of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.
4. Speech by Reverend Vincent Barzynski, entitled "Solidarity of the Poles in America and Europe."

20. National Song, "Bóg nasz Król."



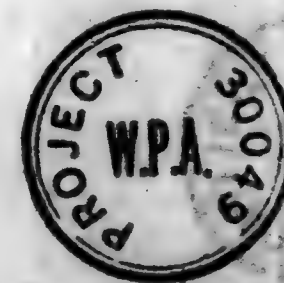
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5. National Airs, by the orchestra.
6. A speech in the name of Polish youth by John Nehring [spelled Nering also].
7. Drills by the Knights [parish societies].
8. Declamation by Vincent Joswiakowski.
9. Introduction of Dr. Danikowski and presidents of Polish societies.
10. Song of welcome by the school children.
11. Speech by Dr. Danikowski.
12. Commentary on Dr. Danikowski's speech by Szczesny Zahajkiewicz.
13. Songs.
14. Short talks by representatives of Polish Societies.
15. Orchestra.
16. Talk by H. Nagiel, "In The Name of The Polish-American Press."
17. Speech by B. Klarkowski.
18. Second talk by Dr. Danikowski.
19. Farewell speech by Reverend Vincent Barzywski.
20. National Song, "Boze Cas Polske."



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This is the elaborate program of farewell that will take place September 29. All societies will be there. Reservations in the gallery have been made for the Polish women's societies.

Plans for a farewell banquet were also arranged Saturday evening at a meeting held by prominent Poles at August Kowalski's hall. The banquet will be given on September 29, at 1 P. M., at the hall of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parochial School. Tickets are on sale at three dollars apiece and may be obtained at the offices of the Gazeta Katalicka and Dziennik Chicagoski, or from Thomas Krolak, 130 Cleaver Street, and Jacob Mucha, 152 W. Blackhawk Street.

All those wishing to take part in the affair should be present tomorrow at Kowalski's hall.

[Editor's Note: Doctor Dunikowski, of Poland, visited Chicago as a representative of the Lwow Exposition of 1894.]



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 5, 1892.

**MADAME MODRZEJEWKI [MODJESKA]
ON CHICAGO POLISH AMATEUR STAGE**

Madame Helen Modrzejewski appears on the stage of a Polish hall in company with Polish amateurs! Madame Modrzejewski plays "Catherine Koguciak" in "Chlopach Arystokratach" (Peasant Aristocrats) by Anczyc! The famous Polish actress, regarded in the theaters of the world as an unequalled interpreter of Shakespearian drama, who has achieved countless triumphs in both hemispheres, whose arrival in almost every capital always creates a holiday [atmosphere], and whose appearance on the stage is greeted with enthusiasm--this same Madame Modrzejewski, with whom the world's foremost actors (e.g., Booth) consider it an honor and a privilege to appear, has appeared in a Polish folk play in company with our Polish-American amateur players! This is indeed a singular occasion, capable of arousing the interest of even a most indifferent [public], for it is an event that can be witnessed only rarely during the course of a lifetime. It is an event that will remain forever in the memories of those who have been fortunate enough to experience it.

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It is no wonder, then, that the Polish hall on Bradley Street [St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall] was filled to capacity; were it twice as large, it would undoubtedly have been filled also. Already on the morning after the tickets were printed, reserved seats were no longer available; later, anyone who could get in to see the performance at all considered himself fortunate.

We find it impossible to write a review of the performance. Whatever we might write would seem weak and inadequate in comparison with what has been said and written of Madame Modrzejewski not hundreds but thousands of times; we cannot hope to add laurels to the many wreaths of fame which this incomparable artiste has already earned, and we do not even try. But in submitting a report of her performance, we wish, at least, to touch upon several points that may prove valuable and instructive to our amateur players--to those who had the honor of appearing with Madame Modrzejewski, as well as to all others.

For Madame Modrzejewski, in appearing yesterday, and by her prospective appearance next week, not only brings great honor to Chicago's Polonia, she not only shows herself to be an angel of charity, considering the cause for

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the benefit of which these appearances are made, but she has also become, to a certain extent, a teacher, whose lessons might well be taken to heart by our amateur players and our public at large.

Even in her recitation of Ujejski's beautiful "Hagar Na Puszczy" (Agar on the Desert), and afterwards, in the short poem "Moj Boze, Mój Boze!" (My God, My God!), which she added by request, she demonstrated to attentive listeners the difference between a top-ranking artist and artists of lesser magnitude, not to mention ordinary amateurs. Our players ought to give this their most careful attention, not with the hope that they can ever equal her, for that is impossible, but to try, in proportion to their own individual abilities as nonprofessionals, to give their self-instruction a certain direction, a certain character. It is noteworthy that Madame Modrzejewski can speak softly (if the role demands it), and yet be heard throughout the hall much better than others who speak considerably louder. Our Hall has certain acoustical defects that prevent even the loudest-speaking persons from being heard distinctly at all times, and then, our audiences have not yet learned to maintain the absolute silence necessary during stage productions.

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But after all, an important fact was worth noting during Madame Madraszewski's recitation: she could be heard far better than those who spoke more loudly than she did. The main reason for this is that her enunciation, that is, her manner of pronouncing each word, is nothing short of perfect; secondly, her voice control is unequalled--by modulation of her voice, she interprets the finest shades of meaning....[in the lines she speaks]. Many of us think that, after all, we speak Polish well, that we pronounce the words correctly, that we certainly know what we are talking about, and that our voices express our emotions adequately; yet, all this cannot compare with the artistry with which a skilled stage performer interprets the thoughts of authors. There are different requirements in elocution and voice modulation on the stage than under other circumstances. Skill is acquired only after long and arduous training, such training as, for example, is necessary for the mastery of a musical instrument, or vocal art. Just as in music, which has its levels that characterize artists, amateurs, and dilettanti, so in declamation, in which elocution and voice control are most important, there are higher and lower levels of artistry. Even an amateur can acquire this art to a greater degree.

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than one would imagine. Our artiste [Madame Modrzejewski] possesses it to the highest degree, and as a result her quiet voice can be heard and understood better than that of those who speak louder.

Only one who attended yesterday's performance can appreciate the impression made by "Kogucina," portrayed by our dramatic actress a few moments after she had appeared as an elocutionist.

Perhaps never so much as today have we had reason to regret that our Dziennik Chicagoski is so small a newspaper, that it has so little space within its pages; we are forced, however, to postpone conclusion of these notes suggested by last night's performance (we cannot call this a review) until tomorrow, for we cannot stretch our columns, no matter how much we would like to do so.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1892.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN ISSUES MANIFESTO TO THE POLES OF CHICAGO

The undersigned, in the name of 2,000 men, sons of Poland, who have been revived in America from their subjected lives abroad, solemnly as a body protest against the unheard of and unjust treatment of our people by the Tsar of Russia. We ask all the Polish groups, societies, clubs, brotherhoods, and other organizations existing in Chicago to choose two delegates at a special meeting, or a regular session, to represent said groups, societies, clubs, brotherhoods or any organization worthy of being called Polish, as representatives of the Polish people.

You are aware, fellow citizens, that on New Year's day we opened the initial meeting, which was enthusiastically attended by our people, to voice our opinions with our whole hearts upon the critical situation of Poland and the position of our brothers.



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This throng of people that gathered at the Polish Hall, Bradley near Division Streets, has also asked the undersigned committee to add to its number the assistance of two delegates from each of the many Polish groups in Chicago and its environs.

The aim and purpose of this joint committee is to be the formation of a sincere and solemn protest against the Muscovite violences; against those that have now become possessed with the insane and barbaric desire to force our people abroad into oblivion, like the man-eating tiger that preys upon the sleeping villages of the natives in uncivilized countries.



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Our people have been preyed upon for many decades. As each score passed, their sacrifices became greater, their persecutions even greater.

This protest therefore must be made first of all on a grand scale, calling to God and his holy disciples for assistance. Secondly, it should also be made extensively an appeal to all parts of the world, to all peoples.

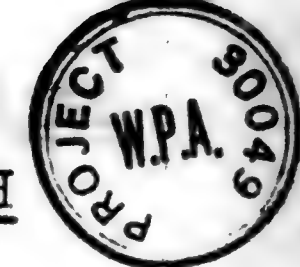
And our protest is going to be loud and constant until this mad and immoral treatment of our people is stopped, until the 19th century is going to wipe off the scars of this barbaric treatment of people desiring liberty.



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Brother Citizens! in the name of millions of our martyrs in Europe, and in the name of the spilling of innocent blood for this everlasting struggle for freedom, we are going to make our protests. We are going to ask and call upon millions and millions of people who know how to take pity even on the unfortunate plight of a little insect. But above all we must call upon our own brothers for assistance. We must awaken them from their slumber and have them heed the earnest callings of our brothers for help!

Let them open their kind ears and listen to the pains undergone by our oppressed people, let them open their understanding eyes and view the agonies of the dying martyrs who have been knouted by the Tsar as criminals of old.



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Let them know that these are Polish people! Polish people of the Christian faith! A people that you all know are innocent. Let them view this picture well of the once great Poland.

O brothers and fellow citizens, to who else are we going to make our calls for help if not you? Whose hearts can quickly and more readily grasp and understand the predicament of our Polish people? To whose eyes will these words bring tears?

O Polish people, you have the right and a duty to perform in this free land, under the flag for which your brothers gave up their lives fighting to attain. You should be the first ones to heed the calls from the



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sufferers of agonies and wounds that have been imposed by the Tsar. You should be the first to see the punishment undergone by those for their faithfulness to Polish tradition. You, as Polish people, should be the first ones to read about these atrocities and have a thorough knowledge of the conditions!

You should be the first ones to understand all this and have a foreboding of the wrath of God awaiting those that least desire Him - those unshackled traitors of faith and of our people, those ruthless bumpailiffs of the tyrant.

Brothers and fellow citizens! Do not pass judgment and say that we should make these protests without the help of God, without asking for His assistance, for our purpose will not meet with success. But know and



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understand that this protest should be made to the One whose Holy and Most Holy Justice rests heavily upon us, that above all the pleading to others for mercy, we must first make a plea from the depths of our hearts to the Supreme Throne of Justice, to the measureless Throne of Mercy, where stands the sovereign mediatrix of our people, the Queen of the Polish Crown!

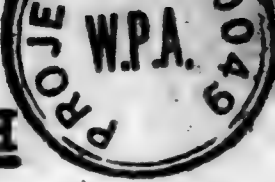
Who wants to be so bold as to think that God will not hear our prayers and answer the call of millions of people before His Throne? Fellow citizens, for a long time the Queen of the Polish Crown has been demanding and striving to get this help for us. She has been trying to join our pleas with those of our poor people in Europe and present them to the Holy Ghost.



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At the present time while a dark cloud of God's wrath is hanging over Europe and the infernal disturbances bring dangerous clouds of war and murder, who will outweigh the balance of victory on the scale of Holy Justice? Will the tears and prayers in the name of Christ, joined with the blood of the innocent that have mercilessly been murdered for their religious belief and patriotism to Poland? Fortunate Poland, if she will understand her needs, duty, and the necessity for this calling, for this appeal to the Throne of Justice and the Throne of God!

Polish people, permit yourselves to be awakened from the lethargy of doubtfulness, recall to yourselves the faith and confidence of your grandparents, and quickly and intelligently realize the importance of this awakening, and remember that this great, deep, and common calling of these hearts and souls of united agony will melt the Sword of Justice.



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But this will come only through a uniform union. As the walls of Jericho were crushed by the blare of the horns of the Israelites, so will the iron shackles of oppression of our people be crumbled. Perhaps some will think and say that if we are to call to God why waste time calling to the people for aid?

Will we turn to the people who wish to hear nothing else but flattery, and the droning of drunken music or mad blasphemy, and to the people who only wish to hear the tinkling of gold and see the abundance of luxury on masquerades, and mockery of the virtues of the home and public?

O fellowmen, we will not turn to these for help, we will not turn our voices of protest to them. God has as many of his followers on earth



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as in heaven, and the Spirit of God says, "A great deal can be done by a righteous person with righteous people; for the prayers of the righteous have unlimited favor with me."

Our protest will be the sound of the horn of one of the Archangels awakening the dreamers to the truth which is being concealed with great difficulty by the Tsar. The sound of our calling will awaken millions of our brothers and fill them with the graciousness of truth and the joy of freedom!

The laments of our protest will awaken our brothers and this calling will be taken up by them, for there are millions of them who still think and feel the spirit of Polish freedom. They have the same hearts as these common people, they know and feel and suffer with those that are suffering, and in view of this destruction, this



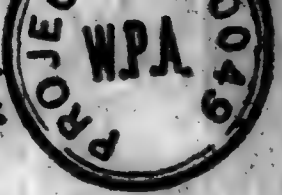
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suffering of our brothers and sisters, they will raise their voices with ours !!!

Thinking otherwise would be the insulting of the One who created them, who is looking after them on this earth, or a sign of a premature ending of this world and the approach of judgment day.

Let us with confidence, dear brothers, join together in helping this cause.....let us all go forward with confidence!

P. S. Time, place, and arrangements of the next meeting will be announced soon.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1892.

The Committee:

Anthony Rudnicki,
Francis Zagrzebski,
Jacob Tomaszewski,
Joseph Klatacki,
John Gniot,
Albert [unclear],
John Ozekala,
A. Lampkowski,
Jacob Obert,

S. Zahajkiewicz,
Frances Wicklinski,
Jacob Mucha,
Valentine Pyterek.

Father Vincent Barzynski,
Chairman of the Committee.

Thomas Krolik,
Secretary.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1892.

HUGE MASS MEETING HELD

Polish Citizens Protest Against Russian Violence

With the coming of the new year, a meeting was held yesterday for the uplifting of the common good of the Poles in this country and abroad. It was held in the spacious Polish hall at Bradley and Division Streets. This meeting of inquiry and investigation was held in grand style and dealt with things of major importance.

The out-of-doors was cloudy and filled with sadness. A light drizzle was falling, and the air was sharp and cold. Verily, a day one would not care to be on the outside. Yet, in spite of this, the large Polish hall was filled to capacity. Over two thousand people gathered here. Men of importance and serious minded youths brushed shoulders. Apropos of the new year, the majority of the people were garbed in attire of the day. From observation one could easily see the serious expressions on the faces. This of course was in line with the problems to be discussed.



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IV On the stage were several priests and a committee of fifteen, which
I C took up the matters of the entire assemblage. This committee was
selected from the various administrative bodies of societies, from
reliable and noted citizens who were interested in the welfare of the Polish
people on the Northwest Side of Chicago. The pastor of the parish of St.
Stanislaus Kostki called upon the leading man of the meeting, Mr. Peter Kiolbassa,
City Treasurer, who in turn called upon the speakers and introduced them to the
crowd.

The initial speaker, one of the members of the committee of fifteen, was Anthony
Rudnicki. In his discussion he brought out the aim of this gathering was to seek
a resolution, as soon as it is agreed upon, protesting against the mistreatment
of Poles by the Moscow government.

He said in part: "In order to bring about an effective protest, we more fortunate
Poles must get together not only as a group but as a strong force that will be able
to ward off any further unjustified treatment of our brothers under the Russian
rule. If other nationalities could accomplish their ends by organizing, by working
together, we also can duplicate this among ourselves. We are all brothers, whether

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abroad, no matter what part of the country, of here."

The next speaker was none other than our own professor and accomplished poet, Szczesny Zahajkiewicz. In his flowery, poetical language he explained with much ardour the crisis the Polish people are facing under the Russian rule. He pointed out with emphasis that we, as a common group, must and should do something to alleviate the condition of the oppressed Poles under the iron regime of the Russians. Anything that will be accomplished now, no matter how little, will be the establishment of a solemn protest against the Russian violence, which will re-echo around the world. The importance of this should not be misjudged, for during Biblical times the mighty Goliath fell before little David. This too, can hold true for us.

The third speaker was Father Vincent Barzynski.

Amidst elaborate explanation and heated ardour, Father Barzynski pointed out under what conditions the protests should be made.

"The dominance of the Tsar and the Tsar's administrative body, along with the

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entire Russian forces, is the greatest and most outrageous that has ever existed," he declared and continued: "These inhuman transgressions are against the will of God, against international policies, and against the forces of nature. It is a well known fact that the killing of others is reverently opposed by Christian and pagan peoples, for it is the law of God. Yet our brothers are being constantly preyed upon and mercilessly murdered, despite the fact that the Russian nation considers itself Christian. International laws prohibit wars of extermination (wiping out completely), yet the Muscovites are waging such a war among our people. Therefore we must make our protests against this violence quickly, enthusiastically, and constantly, so that it may take on greater proportions and be recognized by nations throughout the world. Let us ask God, let us ask our people, and our pleas will be answered at the end."

Called upon by popular demand, Ignacy Machnikowski, editor and professor, brought out to the people the latest atrocities committed by the Russians. He pointed out how the protests should be made.

"The right kind of protest," declared Professor Machnikowski, "is by word of mouth, through the press, and by arousing world wide public opinion we can bring

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about advantageous and efficacious results. The Jews have helped their oppressed people through the medium of the public press. We, therefore, should be unafraid to raise our voices and continue doing so from our side until our calls are heard. Let us make this our duty and our people's duty," concluded Mr. Machnikowski.

Mr. Kiolbassa began his discussion in his own inimitable style. With his flowing words he pointed out that the purpose of this meeting is neither secretive nor is it one that would jeopardize the life of the Tsar.

"We are gathered here as a free people, in a free country, who desire to see the preservation and promulgation of democracy," averred Mr. Kiolbassa. "It is not wrong for us to express our opinion and protest against something which is undemocratic. We, as free loving citizens, have a right to ask for assistance and moral support of other free citizens of this country who favor democratic justification."

His pleas were sincere and warmhearted and were presented as earnestly as those of the other speakers. Not once did he veer from the path of immediate and con-



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IV stant action against the horrors of the Russian government.

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After the completion of the City Treasurer's speech, the veteran of Chicago's Southwest Side since 1863, Mr. Smietanka, was called upon. It was his contention that it would be much better to petition the European powers to assist in our cause than by merely protesting. He pointed out that continued protests only increased cruelty by the Russians, as evidenced by the recent violences. On the other hand, he also pointed out that we ought to correct our own blunders in this country. We should see that better immigration laws are introduced, turn our attention and protest against the misunderstood and unjustified misinterpretations in some of the journals of the press, and even among our own people. These statements were received with great applause and enthusiasm by the crowd.

The following episode was not pleasant, although it did break up the high tension of those present. Mr. Tanillo, from the Northwest Side had voluntarily requested a half hour to speak upon something of which he knew very little. He did start his talk, but was out of order and taken off the stage.

Mr. Karlowski suggested that in our protests we should not only be against Russia

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but against Prussia and all other oppressors. However, Father Barzynski pointed out that this would be a fatal step because we would lose the support of the German press and the sympathy of many people. Secondly, this protest would be unjustified because the iron rule of Bismark has come to an end, and Wilhelm II has taken more interest in the people. Already he has permitted Polish to be taught in the schools. Right Reverend Father Stablewski, a true Pole, was appointed archbishop of Posen and Gniezno (cities) and in general most of the privileges were restored to our people. Therefore, since the world does not understand our struggle for freedom, it would not understand our protest and its sympathy would be denied us.

It has been suggested that a general mass meeting be held, the general press invited, and German and English speakers be asked to participate. Our committee of fifteen would reopen the grievances we have heard here. Thereby enabling the other nationalities to understand our protests which would at the end gain their wholehearted support. It would also be advantageous for our committee to get representation and support in other cities. At the termination of the meeting all went to church to express supplication.

The afternoon has passed away and darkness enveloped the city. In St. Stanislaus

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IV Koskis Church all the lights were put on and the altar took on a solemn
I C appearance when all the candles were ignited and began to glow. In the
august ceremony Father John Radziejewski, pastor of St. Albert's Parish
assisted in the supplication. Afterwards vespers were held.

Last year on the third of May, when the 100th anniversary for the freedom of Poland was held in one of the churches of Warsaw, a constable shouted down the singing of "Holy Father". This was not true here. Everyone who has attended this solemn ceremony here yesterday was stirred to the roots of his soul by the pleading sound of the 2,000 masculine voices begging in their singing for an answer, for relief, for a solution of the unjust violences to our people by the Russians.

"From disease, from famine, fire hazards, war and the barbarity of the Muscovites deliver us, O, Lord!", prayed Father Barzynski. It was repeated by the choir and reiterated by the audience.

"We beg thee, O, Lord, to have mercy upon our people and preserve them from evil and answer our prayers". These words concluded the ceremony.

After the blessings were received by all, the people left with lighter hearts,



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• better hopes and somehow felt gratified for their efforts to help their oppressed brothers abroad. And above everything else, all had hopes that their prayers would be answered.

By Stanislaus Sz wajkart

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1891.

COUNTRYMEN!

All church societies of the Saint Stanislaus Kostka's Parish in Chicago adopted the following resolution at the meeting on December 13, 1891.

"Whereas, Our enemy is not satisfied with the partition of our motherland but fills it with rivers of blood and throws her most noble children into the cold dungeons of Siberia, dooming them to suffer for life or exiling them to a life of wandering, and

"Whereas, The audacity and barbarity of the Russian government are increasing every day and becoming a madness, and

"Whereas, The Czar of Russia tortures our countrymen through his henchmen and tramples under his oppressive heel everything that is dear and sacred to us, and



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"Whereas, He is trying by all means to deprive us of our faith and our native tongue, and

"Whereas, He is falsifying history and is evidently bent upon the destruction of the Poles as a nation, therefore

"Be it Resolved, That we can no longer remain silent, for if we do, it will appear that we approve of and consent to the injustices of the tyrant.

"The lips of our countrymen in our native land are sealed by bayonets, but here in America we are at liberty to speak.

"We are positive that every true Polish heart is deeply affected by the atrocities committed upon our countrymen and indignant over the ruthless and inhuman acts of our enemy. Let us act by voicing our indignation! Let every Polish heart appeal to heaven. Let our appeal be heard throughout the world.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1891.

Let this appeal serve as a protest against the inhuman treatment of our enemy. Let it reveal to the whole world the injustices perpetrated against us by our oppressors. Let our appeal awaken the conscience of all civilized nations and of those Russians who are noble. Let our appeal guide public opinion, that it may condemn the Russian government as the divine and human laws do.

Therefore, we invite all members of every Polish society, and every well-thinking Pole to the great mass meeting to be held at 2 P. M., January 1, 1892, at the Saint Stanislaus Kostka's School Hall, near Bradley Street. There they may express their indignation and sympathy and make a protest against the inhuman and barbarous acts of the Muscovite government.

After the meeting there will be a solemn worship at the Saint Stanislaus Kostka's Church in behalf of our motherland. After appealing to humanity, we will appeal to the throne of the Highest King, and, following the example



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of our great forefathers, we will beseech Him for His grace and mercy. The whole world may be deaf to our entreaties but God will hear us.

"In the name of our Holy Faith, let us act.

"In behalf of all societies, Anthony Rudnicki, A. Lampkowski, Francis Zegrzebski, Jacob Obert, Jacob Tomaszewski, Szczesny Zachajkiwicz, Joseph Klatecki, Francis Wleklinski, John Gniot, Jacob Mucha, Albert Tomasik, Walenty Piterek, John Czekała, Members of the committee.

Rev. Vincent Barzynski, chairman,
Thomas Krolik, secretary."



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 27, 1891.

AN APPEAL OF THE POLISH IMMIGRANTS TO EUROPEAN NATIONS

**On the Hundredth Anniversary of the Declaration of
the Polish Constitution**

(Editorial)

A hundred years ago, on May 3, 1791, Poland, after the first partition, threatened by the second, surrounded by enemies eager to crush her, arose and proved to the world by a memorable act that she was still alive.

This memorable act was the declaration of the new constitution, which was in reality the first firm step leading to urgent reforms. These reforms were to remedy all faults and inefficiencies of the social and political organization of the country.

Alone, betrayed by perfidious Prussia, Poland fell once more a prey to the combined forces of Prussian and Russian monarchs. Prussian armies could not

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move to France for the purpose of suppressing the rise of freedom before helping Russia to quarter Poland again. France refused and defeated the Prussians, and it is said that this defeat was due to the weakening of the Prussian army in a fight with Kosciuszko. Poland, however, was too weak, and in spite of the heroic efforts of the leader of the nation, she was removed from the map of Europe by the third partition in 1795.

Poland was not restored after that fateful date. The crime of the partition of Poland was not expiated either by the creation of the Duchy of Warsaw by Napoleon or by the short existence of the Congressional Poland. On the contrary, the act of the Congress of Vienna, which was held in 1815, ratified the partition of Poland under a liberal form. The conscience of Europe is still burdened with this crime of the murder of a country as an offender or as an accessory [to the commission of an offense]; and this crime still stands in the way of a permanent peace in Europe.

Although Europe has not fulfilled her duty toward Poland and herself, Poland

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may rightfully say that she has remained loyal to her historic mission. Europe was either unable or did not care to resurrect a country which was indispensable for her own safety. She did not even care to remove the black blot created by the political bondage of a nation numbering twenty millions, a bondage which obstructs the tendency of the modern world toward progress and freedom and constitutes at the same time an invincible obstacle to their realization. On the other hand, Poland, after her partition, has proved her solidarity with civilized nations and has produced undeniable evidence of her vitality and her desire to be independent.

Sons of Poland have fought on all battlefields of both hemispheres in the ranks of the defenders of freedom. In our native land Poles raised their national banners three times in the attempt to regain independence--in 1830, in 1846-1848, and in 1863. At each insurrection they encouraged the reforms adopted by the Constitution, confirming the principles of civil and political freedom for all classes and also freedom of religion. Besides this they not only proclaimed the emancipation of the peasants but also granted to them the right to own property.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 27, 1891.

The Poles were conquered by superior forces and only for a short time. They never lost hope in the future and are trying to develop their nation, in spite of difficulties, by taking active part in the mental activities of European civilization.

Even today, after a hundred years of oppression and in spite of being torn into three parts, Poles constitute one nation united by language, literature, tradition, and the hope of a better future. As on May 3, 1791, of which we celebrate the hundredth anniversary, either publicly or secretly throughout entire Poland and in foreign lands, so at this moment they are united in a common thought, as if they wished to say to Europe and to the rest of the world:

"Poland is not lost and shall not be lost."

Polish immigration should become an audible echo of this silent call of our countrymen who are compelled to hold their tongues. For this reason the

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Polish immigrants declare solemnly, peaceably, and with dignity befitting the cause which will be triumphant because it is eternally right, in the presence of independent nations and conquering countries, that the Polish nation will not renounce any of its rights; that it protests very vigorously against all the injustices of which it has been the victim since 1772, and which it still suffers; and that in its own interest and in the interest of all Europe the Polish nation will endeavor with all its might to precipitate the moment in which it will gain freedom and independence, when it will be able to resume anew and continue further the reformatory work of its ancestors interrupted a century ago.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1891.

**THE SPEECH OF REV. F. SZUKALSKI IN CHICAGO,
MAY 3, 1891 AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE
HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH
CONSTITUTION**

Father F. Szukalski, pastor of the Polish Church at Beaver Dam, Wis. delivered the following speech at a large Polish hall in Chicago on May 3, 1891.

"Every Pole believes it an honor to love his fatherland. Love of fatherland—that glorious phrase which thrills the heart of every Pole. It awakens all from the slumber of indifference, it revivifies every one who retains a spark of life.

"In our history, love of fatherland is written into the blood of our noblest countrymen. Our ancestors spared no sacrifice—they forsook their homes, renounced the pleasures of family life, property, friends, freedom, even life



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itself, to endure the hardships of war; they did this because

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in their hearts burned the holy flame of love for the fatherland.

"If every native Pole cherishes such love for the fatherland, how much more should we, the exiles, who have lost our beloved fatherland through separation. In the words of our immortal poet Adam Mickiewicz:

'Oh Lithuania, my country, like life thou art;

How dear art thou to one's heart

May be realized only by one

Who lost thee, and thy beauty.

I see and desire to sing, for I long for thee.

"No enemy has ever designed a method of persecution, no tyrant has ever invented a system of torture, no murderer of our brothers has ever conceived of an agency so profound that it could tear out the love of fatherland from



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the heart of a true Pole.

"Russian deputies separated our families, imprisoned and tortured our countrymen, exiled them to distant Siberia but could not extinguish the spark of patriotism.

"Countrymen! Love of fatherland is a sacred love which God has implanted in the hearts of men, and which no human power can destroy.

"No matter how sacred, or holy, or noble a thing may be--a corrupt individual can distort it in order to pursue his own evil designs.

"Unfortunately, this expression, love for the fatherland was so misused.

"Let us recall our history previous to May 3, 1791, since we are celebrating today the one hundredth anniversary of that historic day. We remember that those who waited impatiently to tear Poland apart, those who sought to



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betray our fatherland for revenge, those who for profit and for protection of their own interests, delivered Poland into the hands of her oppressors, did so under the guise of patriotism; all of them proclaimed their loyalty to the fatherland. Hugo Kollataj, a Polish political writer of that period, says that they fought for priority in infamy; one tried to outdo the other in the sale of the fatherland.

"Poninski, Branicki, Karr, Frederik II, Catherine III, Empress of Russia, all posed as patriots--and all of them were plotting the partition of Poland.

"Today as we commemorate the significant moment when our nation recognizing its weakness, made desperate efforts to purge itself, despite insuperable obstacles, in order to regain the road which might lead to power and national glory, we should remember the reasons for our country's dismemberment-- our fatherland, once powerful enough to decide the fate of Europe, and of



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Christianity. We should consider and analyze the pretexts employed by the enemies of our country for its destruction.

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"I cannot present a complete picture of all the causes and all the means employed, because it is beyond my power and the amount of time at my disposal. I will point out only the most important facts, that we may learn our lesson from them.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1891.

THE SPEECH OF REV. F. SZUKASKI

(continued from previous issue)

"General knowledge of ancient history, especially of one's native country, has always served as a guide to nations in times of uncertainty.



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"J. Lelewel, a Polish historian, advises all of us to study the history of our country in order to avoid the pitfalls of our ancestors, as well as to profit from the deeds of our illustrious countrymen through knowledge of their achievements.

"Let us familiarize ourselves with our history, above all with the reasons for our downfall that we may avoid a repetition. Let us know the perfidy of our traitors that we may abhor their infamy and never similarly debase ourselves. Let us acquaint ourselves with the machinations of Poland's enemies and the pretexts used to disguise their evil designs that we may not fall prey to their insidious strategy. We should know also the glorious deeds of our true patriots, who worked always for the betterment of our fatherland, and who spared no sacrifice, that we, encouraged and enlightened by their example, may equally serve our oppressed fatherland. That Poland was once a powerful country, capable of ejecting invading armies, and protecting her people, is an historic fact. That Poland in the course of time lost her power, became weak,



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and was finally enslaved by neighboring powers is also a fact written in the annals of European history.

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"What caused this change? What factors contributed to the stripping of Poland's defenses and placing her in bondage?"

"The causes are many and detailed. Some of them, however, are basic, out of which all others proceed quite naturally."

"Our famous orator and patriot, Father Skarga, says: 'As our bodies die of internal and external diseases, so do kingdoms fall through domestic disturbance. They too have external enemies who seek to destroy them through wars and invasion.'

Poland also, had internal weaknesses and external enemies.'

"The internal weaknesses crept into the vital organism of the country and



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undermined it while hostile powers contributed to its downfall, not by conquest, but by assisting the spread of the internal disorder, not by superior force, but by preventing the cure of the destructive disease.

"What do you think was the basic domestic reason for the fall of Poland? Was it internal unrest? This factor is surely responsible for many of the misfortunes of our fatherland, but it did not undermine the very foundation of its life. Was it the oppression of the people by the nobles? This oppression weakened the country, but it could not dry up the streams from which the life of our nation flowed. Was it the egotism of the Polish magnates? This hindered our national development, but it did not deliver a mortal blow to our fatherland.

"Discord, oppression of the people and egotism of the magnates contributed to the weakening of our fatherland, but they are not the basic cause of its fall.



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"What then is the real cause? It is unnecessary to name it for every Pole knows it well.

"The downfall of our fatherland was caused primarily by the apathy towards the Holy Catholic Faith and disregard of its teachings.

"I am convinced that broadminded and unprejudiced people who know the history of our country recognize that the downfall of our nation was caused principally by the decline of the Holy Faith.

"Some individuals might say that the decline of faith in Poland is a secondary issue having little connection with its downfall. To these people, faith is always a secondary issue, a thing without special value or significance. I am afraid that they may accuse me of using this solemn moment for religious propoganda. I wish to say to them that my purpose today is to present historic facts.



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THE SPEECH OF REV. F. SZUKALSKI

(continued from previous issue)

"Let no one think that this is my personal opinion. Our silver-tongued orator and great Polish patriot, Father Skarga, who took an active part in public life, who knew the weaknesses of the Polish government and realized the dangers threatening it, expressed the same opinion. He can hardly be accused of partiality or prejudice since he lived almost three hundred years ago. Here is his opinion expressed at the opening of the Fourth Polish Congress.

'This Polish Kingdom is founded on the principles of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. It has stood for six hundred years upon this foundation. Thus, it worshiped Christ and believed in His Gospel; thus it respected its spiritual advisers, was obedient to them and to the Holy Teachings; thus, it grew into a great country allying itself with many nations; thus it re-



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sisted its enemies, and became known to the neighboring powers.

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This old oak grew in this manner, became strong and no wind could uproot it, because its root is Jesus Christ and His priests.

If you undermine this foundation--the old religion and priesthood--the whole structure of the country will be weakened, and downfall will follow.'

In another place Skarga says:

'If this kingdom will serve the Church of Christ, He will elevate it and deliver it from any danger, but if it abandons the Church and its service, it will perish.'

"To those who say that these convictions are obsolete, I reply: glance at the history of our nation, observe it through many centuries and notice when this nation was powerful and when it was weak, when it stood at the peak of its glory and when it was on the decline. You will see that at the time when Father Kordecki, armed with the crucifix, stood at the head of



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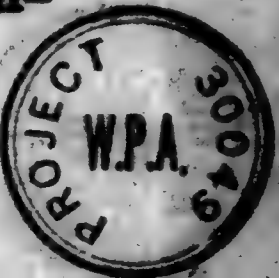
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Christians' defending the fortress of Czestochowa, Poland
arose victorious just at the time when her doom seemed im-
minent, for powerful Christ delivered it from danger. You will
see that when Jagiello led his countrymen into the Church of Christ, Polish
boundary lines were expanded and the nation grew stronger. You will see
that after Sobieski had led his army into the temple of God and together
with his men humbled himself before the Lord and had strengthened himself
with the bread of life, he attacked the Turkish forces, defeated them,
saved Vienna and Christianity from a horrible fate and made Poland famous
throughout the world.

"On the other hand you will see that when heresy and apostasy visited our
fatherland, when heterodox men denied Christ, created new gods and idols,
presented them to the nation as symbols to be worshipped and defended, when
heretics began to scoff at the teachings of the Catholic Church and blas-
pheme against God, then began the downfall of the nation. You will be con-



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vinced that when these heterodox men, who formerly had betrayed God and their conscience, began to demand confidence, respect, and official positions in the Polish kingdom, discord and rebellion began; the country could not resist the invaders and its boundary lines shrank. When dissenters, after betraying God, treacherously applied for protection to Poland's enemies and opened her doors to invasion, Poland, weakened by the internal dissension, could not resist, and groaning with pain fell into bondage. The Polish nation became an object of laughter and ridicule.

"The history of our country indicates that our nation rose to greatness and power when her people served God by respecting and observing the Holy Catholic Faith, that when the people began to abuse the Holy Faith, repudiate the church, and allow heresy to grow, the happiness of the nation dwindled and the strength of our fatherland decreased--finally Poland was crushed and obliterated from the map of Europe.



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THE SPEECH OF REV. F. SZUKALSKI

(continued from previous issue)

"I will speak briefly about the Polish dissenters. Those who betrayed the Holy Catholic Faith in Poland by joining the Protestant Church were called dissenters. The Poles, seeing these people abandon the vows made at the Holy baptism, lost confidence in them and removed them from public office. The people had another reason for distrusting them. Morawski, when no one can accuse of prejudice, says the following: 'Polish dissenters must admit that they earned their dismissal from public offices by their own conduct--by allying themselves with the enemies of the country.' Whoever wishes to sympathize with the dissenters must realize that Poland was a Catholic country, and that the dissenters were newcomers to it. As such they should have contented themselves with that which the government was willing to give. What is more, it is apparent that no one ever persecuted dissenters in Poland. They held their religious services and no one tried to force them



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to adopt the Catholic faith. In other words, Polish dissenters fared better in Poland than in other Catholic countries, and incomparably better than Catholics in non-Catholic countries.

"The dissenters were not satisfied with fair treatment, they wanted power. In the pattern of King Frederick of Prussia and Catherine, Empress of Russia, they wanted to persecute Christians of Catholic faith. When their plan was frustrated they applied for help to Poland's worst enemies betraying our fatherland by furnishing Frederick and Catherine with an excuse for intervention in Poland.

"The method of electing monarchs and the policy of 'Liberum Veto' constituted another seed of dissension which contributed to Poland's downfall. Because of the system of eligibility, the death of a Polish king was a signal for all kinds of disturbances. Every magnate had his favorite candidate for the throne whom he tried to elect by fair means or foul. Consequently the country was divided into factions which fought each other. This created discord



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and disorder--brought injustice to the country and weakness.

"The question of a king's eligibility created dissension not only among the Poles but among neighboring powers. When a king died, neighboring countries sent representatives who supported their own favorite. These representatives gave more than mere verbal support. They used bribery, encouraged drunkenness among the electors, affiliated with one or another faction and went so far as to call for military intervention.

"Thus regal eligibility divided the country into factions and permitted the entrance of foreign troops who persecuted the people. It gave neighboring powers too much influence; quite often a Polish king cared more for the country which supported him than for indigenous Polish interests.

"The evil caused by this system of monarchial election was continued further by the policy of 'Liberum Veto,' a privilege granted to every member of the Polish Diet. This privilege gave him the right to break up a parliamentary



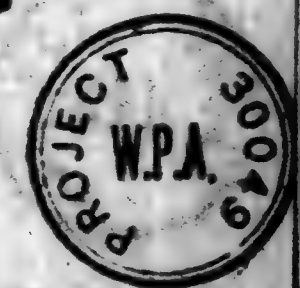
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session by saying 'Liberum Veto,' I object, thereby destroying all constructive measures passed by that legislature. 'Liberum Veto' placed the entire country at the mercy of one man.

"Neighboring countries realizing that they needed only one disruptor at the Polish Parliament in order to obstruct legislation, did not hesitate to employ these means to the detriment of Poland. They used to bribe members of the Diet and thus gain influence. Such contemptible wretches were Poninski, Rzewuski and others. There was no order in Poland, and the Diet was helpless despite the aid given by the noble patriots since the paid agents of Prussia or Russia could always defeat them.

"The third internal cause of Poland's downfall was the lack of education among the nobles and the lower classes. This lack of education became a weapon in the hands of those who desired to destroy Poland. Ignorant masses were easily misled, and the voters unaware of their country's real interests sold it out to those who paid more for their votes. The nobility, whether



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they cared for their country's welfare or were merely protecting their own interests, obeyed their masters' orders. Thus Poland was divided into as many quarreling elements as there were mag-

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nates and wealthy nobles.

"These weaknesses created an unhealthy situation in Poland; however they were not as bad as conditions prevailing in other countries at that time. The support given by the majority of the people, and the heroism of the patriots more than made up for the weakness in the governmental structure.

"The nation, from sad experience, realized that foreign governments had overpowering influence in its own government; it knew also that the germs of destruction must be removed or the country would be annihilated. And so the nation began to strengthen its governmental structure. Honest patriots sought to remove the system of regal eligibility, to abolish the 'Liberum Veto,' and to educate the people.



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Dziennik Chicagowski, May 9, 1891.

THE SPEECH OF REV. F. SZUKALSKI

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"The Polish nation recognized its weaknesses, realized the dangers threatening it, and wanted to rectify the situation. It had men of great ability; Kollataj, Malachowski, Potoski. It had ardent patriots; Rejtan, Korsak and Beckaszewicz. Such a nation could have regenerated itself and would undoubtedly have done so.

"But to mankind's eternal disgrace and the damnation of all Europe, this regeneration was prevented by the three monarchs who at that time disgraced the thrones of Europe. Frederick II of Prussia, Catherine II of Russia, and Maria Theresa of Austria.

"These three constituted a Satanic trinity, opposing the Holy Trinity, a mockery of all that is sacred.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 9, 1891.

'Frederick, whose name signifies a "friend of peace," was Satanic in his constant pursuit of war, although he had the audacity to mock Christ by calling himself the "King of Peace." Frederick tried to make the old order of knighthood an object of derision by creating an evil fraternity called the "Order of the Black Eagle." He gave this order, a Latin motto "Summ Quique," literally, to each his own. The members of this order were Frederick's servants who robbed and plundered.

'Catherine, whose name means "purity" in Greek, was a most impure woman, although like shameless Venus, she called herself a virgin. Catherine called a legislative council apparently to make a mockery of it, since she corrupted the laws and destroyed the rights of the people.

'Thus Catharine announced that she was protecting freedom of conscience while at the same time she forced millions of people to change their religion.



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'As if to mock at humility and holiness, Maria Theresa, who bore the name of the most meek and immaculate Mother of our Savior, was a proud she-devil who carried on a war for the purpose of conquering a foreign country. She was ungodly, although she prayed and went to confession because she enslaved millions of people.

'The names of these three, Frederick, Catherine and Maria Theresa, are three blasphemies; their lives-- a series of criminal acts.'

'These three saw Poland's weakness and decided to enrich their countries by robbery. When they saw that Poland was overcoming her weakness, they sought to prevent it. When that plan failed, they contrived to partition the country into three parts, for thus it would be easier to keep her in bondage.

'What means were used to destroy Poland? Did they attack her by force? No, they could not do that for the Poles would see the danger, cease their internal strife, and unite to repel the enemy. Our enemies decided to avoid



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 9, 1891.

this. They devised a plan by which the Poles themselves would effect Poland's destruction.

"During the absence of a monarch and before the election of King Stanislaus August, there were, the usual disturbances in Poland. This was a splendid opportunity for the Russian Czarina and the Prussian King who already plotted the partition of Poland. Whoever knows anything about this intrigue must admit that such infamy cannot be duplicated in the history of the world.

"The Poles were divided into factions; hostile neighbors hired agents to encourage discord and insurrection, or at the very least to ensure the election of a candidate sympathetic to the interests of a foreign country at the expense of Poland.

"Stanislaus August, a favorite of Catherine, Empress of Russia was elected as king. As was expected, Russian influence became stronger every day.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 9, 1891.

A conference was held at which bribed members of the Polish Diet granted Catherine the right to protect Poland. Under the threat of bayonets, the dissenters were given equal rights. Those members of the Diet who opposed these measures were seized and exiled to Russia by the Czarina.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1891.

THE SPEECH OF REV. F. SZUKALSKI

(continued from previous issue)

"The Czarina had been looking for a pretext which would allow her to dominate Poland. She meddled in Poland during the election but that ended with the coronation of the king. She tried to promote an insurrection in Ukrainia which would justify the entrance of Russian troops into Poland, but the plan failed. Hark, whom she had sent to Ukrainia for insurrectionary purposes,



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1891.

could not accomplish anything.

"But now she had a pretext which would last until Poland was partitioned--the alleged disorders in Poland. Accordingly, the Czarina sent Repnin to Poland to establish order, or rather disorder in Poland. He had a hundred thousand Russian soldiers in Warsaw and he knew how to handle the situation. For some he had Rubles, honor and distinction--for others violence, bayonets and knouts. Those who opposed Russian rule, were dealt with in the fashion of the Cossacks; those who tried to reform the government or improve the conditions were either exiled or discredited in the eyes of the ignorant nobility. If anyone advocated the abolition of 'Liberum Veto,' he was accused by Russian hirelings of trying to establish an autocracy and eliminate the privileges of the nobility. The ignorant people believed these agents. Whoever proposed a hereditary throne for Poland was decried by Muscovites as a traitor trying to deliver a free kingdom into the hands of a tyrant, as a betrayer seeking the enslavement of free citizens, and so on.



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"But Catherine was supposed to be the personification of all that was essential for the welfare of Poland. 'On demand of the Poles' she accepted the difficult task of Poland's protectress and announced that she would not tolerate any one who opposed liberty in Poland. She defended the system of Polish monarchical eligibility which opened the way to the throne to every noble, and permitted every magnate to support his candidate. The Czarina defended the policy of 'Liberum Veto,' since it gave every member of the Diet an opportunity to accept graft.

"The duped Poles believed these slanders and lies, and through insurrection helped their enemies to destroy the fatherland.

"The behavior of these enemies of Poland was a complete fraud. Proclaiming their pride at having become the "protectors" of Polish independence, they plotted its overthrow. Declaring firm patriotism, the traitors secretly bargained with the enemies of Poland to obtain a large reward for their perfidy. Frederick and Catherine who persecuted Catholics in their own



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1891.

countries, posed in Poland as the protectors of dissenters.

"When the Russian soldiers in Poland began to exceed themselves, the Poles awakened to the treachery of Catherine and Frederick. A conference was held for the purpose of adopting a plan to save Poland, but it was too late. The enemy was too powerful. The country was surrounded by enemy forces, and the nation could not unite itself for action. There was no leader, and dissension reigned throughout the country.

"Furthermore the Russians had succeeded in stirring up an insurrection in Ukraina and Wolyn, and then attacked Poland with a great army. About a hundred thousand Poles fell at that time; the nation was horror-stricken.

"Such were the blessings brought by Frederick and Catherine to Poland. They would have destroyed Poland completely but Russia's war with Turkey intervened.



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"Thanks to the Russo-English war, the Polish nation again raised its standard of fidelity to God, of liberty and equality for which it endures exile and imprisonment.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1891.

THE SPEECH OF REV. F. SZUKALSKI

(continued from previous issue)

"Now the question arises, What did the history of our nation teach us? What did the treachery of our enemies teach us? The misfortunes caused by the system of the eligibility of kings and the policy of 'Liberum Veto' will certainly be of value some time in the future when Poland is reborn.

"Our history furnishes other valuable lessons. It reveals the fact that the decline of faith was the basic cause of Poland's downfall. Early in



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1891.

its history Poland was protected from the German invasions by the Roman Catholic Church, and from that time on our nation was closely identified with that Church. Our enemies destroyed Poland under the pretext of protecting those who had repudiated the Roman Catholic Church. The Catholic faith is so woven into the Polish nation that whoever attempts to separate nationality from faith will distort his ideas of nationality, and lose his faith.

"Our history shows that the lack of education among the people was one of the means employed by our enemies to destroy Poland. Unenlightened masses could not distinguish between a patriot and a hypocrite. Citizens should know their duty towards their country. Only when our nation returns to the Church and brings forth great men will there be a regeneration of Polish nationalism and a resurrection of Poland."



**IV. REPRESENTATIVE
INDIVIDUALS**

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Polonia, June 11, 1936.

WILLIAM H. TAFT VISITS PARISH

From the visit of the former president of the United States, Mr. William H. Taft, to the parish of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Reverend F. M. Wojtalewicz, pastor of the parish of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, has a very precious keepsake in his treasure chest, and that is the snapshot of the visit of Mr. William H. Taft, former president of the United States, who personally inspected the parish buildings and also spent more than one hour in the pastor's house with priests and parishioners.

The above snapshot shows former President Taft leaving the pastor's house surrounded by his retinue together with Rev. Wojtalewicz. The visit of the president of the United States will forever remain in memory because it was the first case in history that the president, while in office, ever visited any Polish parish and spent there more than one hour.

The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 30, 1929.

PAUL DRYMAKSKI

Paul Drymalski was born in Sapten, Poland in 1877, and came to the United States with his parents in 1891. He had a parochial and public school education, followed by a business college course.

In 1898, he established himself in the coal business with practically no capital. In 1907, he incorporated the Polonia Coal Co., which has reached an annual marketing of more than 130,000 tons; enough to supply a city of 60,000 people. The officers of the company are: Paul Drymalski, President, J. Schweda, Vice-President, Leo Zglenicki, Secretary, S. Drymalski, Treasurer.

Mr. Drymalski served as president during the first three years of the Polish Day Association; he is Vice-President of the Home Bank and Trust Company; Director of the Great Lakes Fire Insurance Company, Treasurer of the

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The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 30, 1929.

St. Hedwig's Industrial School; member of Bunker Hill Country Club, Knights of Columbus, Foresters, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, and Polish Alma Mater.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 30, 1929, pp. 4-7.

N. L. PIOTROWSKI

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

N. L. Piotrowski was born in Poland. He received his early education in his native land, supplemented by further preparation at Berlin, Germany. He came to the United States in 1882, and continued his studies at Notre Dame and Valparaiso Universities, Ind. He served as professor of physics and chemistry at St. Thomas' Seminary, St. Paul, Minn. In 1897, he became assistant corporation counsel, holding that office until 1902; and in 1906, was a candidate on the democratic ticket for the office of state treasurer of Illinois. He became city attorney of Chicago in 1911, and acted in that capacity until 1915. In that year, he was sent as a special war correspondent by the Chicago-Herald and as such in 1915 and 1916, visited Poland, England, France, Italy, Russia, Austria and the Balkan states.

In 1918, he organized the Great Lakes Insurance Co., of which he has since been president. This is one of the sound and substantial institutions of the city, and has enjoyed success and gratifying growth.

Mr. Piotrowski has long been one of the acknowledged leaders of the Chicago Poles. From 1918 to April, 1923, he was treasurer of the national Polish committee of America for the relief of Poland.

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The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 30, 1929, p. 6.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JULIUS F. SMIETANKA

Julius F. Smietanka is a native of Chicago and a product of its public schools. He graduated from the Chicago Kent College of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He is now head of the firm of Smietanka, Poulton and Bryant.

Although a democrat in politics, Mayor Fred A. Busse appointed him a member of the Board of Education in 1909, and upon the expiration of his term, Mayor Carter H. Harrison reappointed him. He was an admirer of Woodrow Wilson when he was Governor of New Jersey, and actively supported his candidacy for the presidency. His election brought Mr. Smietanka an appointment as collector of internal revenue for the Chicago district. After six years of this service, he resigned in 1920 to devote special attention to the practice of law as it relates to federal taxation.

Upon Mayor Dever's inauguration, he was again appointed a member of the Board of Education and was chairman of its finance committee, vice-president and later, acting president.

Upon the organization of the trustees of A Century of Progress, he was designated as a member of its legal committee. Several banks and an insurance company claim him as a director. He is an active officer of a child welfare organization which

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D. VAIRKO

The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 30, 1929, p. 6.

has for its purpose the reduction of delinquency among boys of Polish ancestry. He is interested in better housing, helps support several musical organizations, and is also a member of the Catholic Charities of Chicago.

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The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 30, 1929, p. 4.

WPA (ILL:) PROJ. 30275

M. C. ZACHARIAS

M. C. Zacharias was born in Chicago in 1884, and was educated for the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1908, and served as Assistant City Attorney during Mayor Carter H. Harrison's administration.

His early banking experience included organizing the Interstate National Bank of Hegewisch, the Hegewisch Savings Bank, and the Hegewisch State Bank.

In 1921, he assisted in the organization of the Ashland State Bank, 1800 S. Ashland Ave., of which he was elected President and Director. The bank has shown remarkable growth, and reports an undivided profit and reserve item of \$160,000, with nearly \$2,000,000 on deposit. It has 145 stockholders and about 12,000 depositors.

Mr. Zacharias is President of the Chicago Polish Chamber of Commerce, President of the Polish Day Association, member of the Chicago Bar Association, Butterfield Country Club, Chicago Society, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, and an active participant in civic affairs.

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The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 30, 1929, p. 6.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JOHN PELKA

John A. Pelka was born in Chicago in 1881, and has resided in the same locality practically all his life. He received his early education at the grammar schools in the vicinity, and later attended Valparaiso University, Ind.

He has always taken an active part in the civic affairs of his neighborhood, and is one of the most energetic workers in promoting enterprises which are of benefit to his people. Notable among these is the Charles V. Barrett Athletic Club, which was organized to promote amateur athletics for the young boys and girls of the neighborhood, and is known as one of the most flourishing organizations of its kind in the city. Mr. Pelka is one of its organizers. He is held in the highest esteem by both the priests and parishioners of St. Adalbert's parish, of which he is a member, for the unassuming manner in which he is ever ready and willing to devote his personal attention and means in aiding those who are in need of assistance.

Mr. Pelka rendered invaluable service while a member of Exemption Board, Local No. 25, during the world war, and made quite a record at that time selling liberty bonds. He was appointed Secretary of the West Chicago Park Commissioners by Gov. Frank H. Lowden, and subsequently Civil Service Commissioner by

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The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 30, 1929, p. 6.

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Mayor William E. Dever. He served as County Commissioner until Dec. 1, 1926, and in April, 1927 was appointed to his present position as Commissioner of Compensation, by Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson.

The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 30, 1929, p. 6.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JOHN B. BRENZA

John B. Brenza was born in Nanticoke, Pa. After finishing public school, he worked his way through Yale, where he graduated and received his LL.B. degree in 1909, and his LL.M. degree in 1910, during which year he was admitted to the bar.

In 1915, he organized the Metropolitan State Bank with a capital stock of \$25,000, which was increased to \$200,000 in 1920. A remarkable feature is that while the deposits the first year were very small, the last published statement shows a surplus of \$200,000; undivided profits - \$82,000; and deposits - \$3,223,087.31, mostly in savings accounts.

In 1916, Mr. Brenza organized the Pioneer Fire Insurance Co., of which he is secretary. This is said to be one of Chicago's oldest fire insurance companies. He is vice-president and general counsel for the Pullman Ice Co.

In politics, Mr. Brenza is a republican. He is a member of the Yale Club of Chicago, Olympia Fields Country Club, and the leading Polish societies.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 6, 1928.



MR. THADDEUS SLESZYNSKI PROMOTED.

Mr. Thaddeus Slesszynski will enter upon his new duties as manager of the Business Extension Department of the Madison and Kedzie State Bank on Saturday, July 7th, 1928. In view of the fact that this bank has practically no Polish clientele, Mr. Slesszynski is to be congratulated for receiving recognition for his ability and past experience from an institution in a community in which he is entirely unknown.

The Madison and Kedzie State Bank has grown very rapidly in the last few years, and it is today one of the five largest neighborhood banks of Chicago. It is this rapid growth that has made it necessary to employ someone of Mr. Slesszynski's qualifications to reorganize the Business Extension Department so that the work can be done more systematically and effectively.

Mr. Slesszynski's added responsibilities will no doubt, force him to be less active in the various Polish organizations with which he has been identified for the past fifteen years.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 15, 1928.

FATHER JACK OSTROWSKI OF BRIGHTON PARK

The Reverend Jack Ostrowski, who inspired young and old in athletics, has been transferred from the Five Holy Martyrs Parish to St. Joseph's Parish, at 48th and Hermitage Ave. His departure from the Five Holy Martyrs Parish brought sadness to the younger set as well as to the adults; he was loved by all. All his time, after performing his duties at the church, was devoted to sports. We find very few who would engage so extensively in the field of sports, as did Father Jack.

Fishing and hunting were his pet hobbies. He would return from these trips with many souvenirs for youths of his parish; at a glimpse of his living room, one would think he conducts a museum.

The boys were not permitted to play an active game of football on our field, yet, the pigskin was kicked around and Father Ostrowski taught them the general principles of the game so that they could thoroughly understand it. In basketball we considered him a good tutor; courts were always put up at his request, because he knew the neighborhood possessed talent enough to form quintets, giving all youngsters an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the game before reaching a stage of real competition. His great joy was in staging games between the youngest boys. Of all sports he loved baseball best. For the past eighty years -

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 15, 1928.

since Father Jack has been with us - there hasn't been a baseball nine in the vicinity of Brighton Park that could excell his aggregation in fielding.

He has developed many youngsters whose ambition it was, to pitch. Ask some of the boys of the present day, where they received their knowledge of baseball, and they will tell you that many an evening and many days were spent by Father Ostrowski on the baseball diamond, teaching the boys to slide into bases, bunt, cover bases properly and field the ball. During his stay with us, baseball championships were won each year, and at not time did we have a team that rated lower than second place in the leagues in which Father Jack's teams participated.

His departure will be felt throughout Brighton Park, because the boys are aware that no one can accomplish what Father Jack did. Although gone, he never will be forgotten.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 26, 1928. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ST. WENCESLAUS YOUTH BIDS FAREWELL TO FATHER PRZYBYLSKI

More than five-hundred friends and parishioners of Father Przybylski participated in the farewell dinner and entertainment given in his honor in the Red Room of the Hotel La Salle last Sunday evening. More than five-hundred voiced their regrets in losing this splendid Catholic priest. Father Edward, as he was affectionately called in the environs of the parish church, spent five years at Saint Wenceslaus. During this time he accomplished wonders with the youth of the district, promoting their movements till they reached the high degree they now hold. He was an untiring worker, where young people were concerned, and the mass turnout at Sunday's banquet was an indication of the high regard the people had for him.

Mr. Thaddeus New, master of ceremonies, called upon Brother Peter, C.S.C., to pronounce the invocation; after the benediction, members of the Young People's Club of Saint Wenceslaus parish sang the club's official anthem, "Purple and Orange" in Polish and English. The master of ceremonies then called upon Mr. Albert Danisch to speak. In view of the fact, that many of those present were not of Polish extraction, and did not understand the Polish language, Mr. Danisch spoke in English. He spoke of the innumerable services rendered by Father Przybylski, and wished the priest good luck in his new office, - that of pastor at Saint Ladislaus Parish, West Irving Park and Portage Park districts.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 26, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Danisch, was followed by Mr. Joseph Zlotow, tenor, who sang "Roses of Picardy". Next in order was Mr. Bartosz, president of the Saint Wenceslaus Holy Name Society, who spoke at length on the departing Vicar's organization ability. Miss Mildred Roschman, representing the society of the Little Flower of Jesus, delivered a beautiful eulogy; and the silvery voice of Mrs. J. Koskiewicz further beautified the program. Miss P. Scibiorska accompanied on the piano.

One of the finest bits of oratory ever heard at a banquet or gathering of this kind, was delivered by Brother Peter, C.S.C., instructor at the Holy Trinity School. Brother Peter, emphatically declared that he doubts whether a man could be found, who is better suited to the needs of the younger element of the parish, than is Father Przybylski. Brother Peter, indulged in reminiscences of only a few years ago, when he was Father Edward Przybylski's teacher. He recalled with pride that in all his forty years of tutoring he found no better pupil and scholar than this priest. He then stated needless as it was, that the Young Peoples' Club will find it difficult to replace its organizer and guiding mind with another man of equal qualities. In conclusion, the venerable Brother Peter said, "This is not good-bye, but au revoir".

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 26, 1928.

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After a fine rendition of several compositions by Joseph LaRosa, violinist, to the accompaniment of Adalbert Tadelski, pianist, Mr. J. O'Reilly, one of the host of friends of Father Przybylski, admitted that he respects Father Ed. as perhaps no other personage with whom he has similarly come in contact. Mr. Stephen Kolanowski represented the Young Men's Club of Saint Wenceslaus parish; he too spoke in English, briefly but with almost unquenchable enthusiasm. Father Edward Przybylski, was moved deeply by this display of loyalty and fealty; words, however, failed him in his attempt to express what was in his heart. And when the chairman of the banquet committee presented the guest of honor with a check for five-hundred dollars, Father Przybylski, declined to accept it; upon the insistence of brother Peter and the insistent urging of all those present, he could do nothing but accept the gift. When the guests were about to disband, the Chairman announced that additional contributions made it possible to purchase a handsome "Reflex" camera and the receipted invoice for the apparatus was presented to the beloved organizer of the youth movement in Saint Wenceslaus Parish.

The banquet concluded with the singing of the Polish Anthem by the assembly. Dancing to the strains of Tadelski's band followed the banquet and was continued into the small hours of the morning.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 10, 1928.



PIONEER POLISH JOURNALIST DIES

Yesterday morning we received the news of the death of Ladislaus Dyniewicz, who was one of Chicago's oldest settlers of Polish extraction; he was also one of the most outstanding pioneers of Polish journalism; and was always considered a leader of the Polish-American element in Chicago, even when the Polish settlement was but a mere handful of Polish immigrants. He was editor of the oldest Polish newspaper in Chicago, a publication called the Polish Gazette. As an editor of the paper and at the same time the author of many Polish books he won the esteem and gratitude of all the Polish people in America. He well understood the urgent need of education and cultural development which he passed on to the many thousands of Polish immigrants through the medium of his newspaper and many of his books. With this thought in mind he established the first Polish book store in Chicago; he also operated a printing press, from which, sprung forth many thousand volumes of dictionaries, Novels, literature and historical text books, aiding in a great measure, to prepare the Polish immigrant in the fundamentals of good citizenship.

Because of the many years Mr. Dyniewicz has spent in this honorable enterprise, he can justly be called the Pioneer Polish journalist of America. Just prior to the first issue of his paper, the Polish Gazette, he made the following appeal to the Polish people in America: "It is not sufficient that the Polish element in America limit itself to the reading and distribution of newspapers and other reading matter edited and published in Europe."



The urgent need for a local, Polish publication in America is very apparent; one, which shall in the future, become a medium in which the Polish People of America can join hands in exchanging their views, and opinions; and where they can discuss in harmony, the problems of the day. "This was definitely his most important objective when introducing this newspaper service.

The late Ladislaus Dyniewicz was born on January 13, 1843 in a small town of Chalkow, which was at that time a Russian Province but is now Poland; after attending the elementary school in Poland, he left for Germany, where he attended a technical school and college, to become, a mechanical engineer. Upon completing his education he returned to his native Poland, where, with a heavy heart he sought in vain the freedom of speech and religion; and the possibility of securing national independence for his native land. Thus, in February 1866, he embarked for America on an old whaling ship, which voyage took three months over rough seas. He landed in New York, where he stayed but a short time when he left for Chatsworth, Illinois, which also was but a brief stay, and finally in 1867 arriving in Chicago where he found employment in a supervisory capacity, for a railroad, until the year of 1871, when he purchased a bookstore from Peter Kiolbasa, (who very often was referred to as "Honest Pete," then treasurer of the City of Chicago) which was located on Noble street, directly opposite the Holy Trinity Church. This location became the home of the Polish Gazette, a weekly, which, under the capable guidance of the late Ladislaus Dyniewicz, reached, at that time, the very commendable circulation of 26,000 copies



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 10, 1928.

a week.

The funeral service will be held February 13, 1928, from the late residence, 4533 North Albany Ave., then at the Holy Trinity Church. Interment at St. Adalbert's Cemetery.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 7, 1927.

STEPHEN ADAMOWSKI OUR CHOICE

Stephen Adamowski, who is a candidate for alderman of the 39th ward, is indorsed by the athletic clubs of his ward. They know he is a sport fan, therefore, having him elected, it would be easier to get a new recreation hall and playground.

Mr. Adamowski is well qualified for the office he is aspiring for; he has the ability, and knows the needs of the constituents of his ward, which is composed of Polish Americans.

All voters of the 39th ward who did not have the pleasure of meeting Mr. Adamowski may call upon him at his headquarters, which is located at 3128 Milwaukee Ave., and he will be glad to see you.



Dziennik Jednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 77, March 31, 1925.

JOSEPH RUSZKIEWICZ, AN ACTIVE CITIZEN

The one person who has been and who is energetically working continually for the benefit of the Poles here in Chicago is Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz, in spite of the fact that he was born here in America he is a sincere Pole, which rarely is the case.

Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz was born, March 19, 1880, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. At the age of ten years he came here with his parents to Chicago and has permanently resided here ever since. He has been in the real estate business for the past sixteen years.

Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz has been very active not only in national affairs but also in politics. He has held office as city treasurer for six years, having under his control local funds exceeding thirty million dollars. Clayton F. Smith appointed him to this office to serve a period of two terms.

During the years 1911 to 1915 Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz was a director of



Dziennik Jednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 77, March 31, 1923.

the Polish Roman-Catholic Organisation, he later was appointed treasurer of this organization for two years. He was a member of the Illinois State Tax Commission for a period of our years, during which time our taxes were much lower than at any other time.

Mr. Joseph Russkiewicz is known by everyone as a man possessed of extraordinary ability, the qualifications which are demanded of a financier, and because of his ability and honesty he reached the rank of president in the Polish National Alliance Bank, a bank which has in circulation the vast sum of three million dollars.

As we previously mentioned, Mr. Joseph Russkiewicz is also active in politics. He is the first vice-president of the Central Democratic Organisation of Chicago, to which belong all Democratic committees in the city. Many times during the past, through the efforts of Mr. Russkiewicz, the Democratic Party has given the Poles many positions



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in the various offices. Mr. Russkiewicz continually fights on, so that the Poles may be placed on the same plane with citizens of other nationalities.

Mr. Russkiewicz was the first Pole who filled the office of sanitary trustee in the Cook County Commission. In 1916 he performed these duties for six months.

In spite of the fact that much of his time is taken up with political affairs and business, he likewise endeavors to take interest in the many organizations of which he is a member, chiefly these: He is a member of the known and popular Iroquois Club in Chicago, a member of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, and the Polish National Alliance. Besides these, Mr. Russkiewicz also belongs to the Knights of Columbus (Lafayette Council), and to many other numerous welfare societies.

Although being active in so many affairs, Mr. Jos. Russkiewicz does not evade giving any necessary help, when it is needed by anyone.



Dziennik Jednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 77, March 31, 1923.

He gained the recognition and respect of the Poles for his kindness,
being one of their prominent representatives.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Dec. 29, 1921.

HONOURABLE DISTINCTION OF J. F. SMULSKI.
THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DECORATES WITH
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR
THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH NA-
TIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The president of the Polish National Department, Mr. John F. Smulski, was yesterday informed that the French Government presented him for his services given in the Polish-French affairs with the Legion of Honor Cross. This is a great honor for us Poles here in America, to have our countryman honored with such a mark of distinction. The activities of Mr. J. F. Smulski, as a true son of our Fatherland, is known everywhere. Especially France, our ally, is very grateful, to J. F. Smulski for the efforts he had made in the aim of uniting these two nations.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Dec. 29, 1921.

The presentation ceremony of the Cross of the Legion of Honor will take place Friday in the Union League Club, at 12:30, during which time the French consul, A. Barthelemy, will eulogize J. F. Smulski on behalf of the French Government, and bestow upon our recognized citizen the Cross of the French Legion of Honor.

The committee, which is arranging this banquet, is composed of the following: The General Consul, A. Barthelemy, Colonel G. T. Buckingham, General Ch. G. Dawes, H. H. Merrick, J. R. Palendech, the president of the Z. P. R. K., Mr. N. L. Pictrowski, G. M. Reynolds and Dr. G. Taylor.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1921.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE INDIVIDUALS

Stanislaus H. Kunz, the only Polish representative from Chicago elected to the U. S. Congress, came to America in 1867. His mother came from Posen and his father from Kovno. After completing his studies at St. Stanislaus high school, Stanislaus entered the Metropolitan Business College. Shortly afterwards, he was chosen Senator to the Illinois State Legislature. He successfully completed his term in 1895. From 1895 to 1920 Mr. Kunz was alderman of the Sixteenth Ward.

During his term as alderman, S. H. Kunz was one of the most energetic members of the City Council. It was through his efforts that the famous Traction Bill was defeated. He was instrumental in getting an increase in salary for the City Fire Department.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1921.

Whenever he had an opportunity, Alderman Kunz proudly boasted of his Polish upbringing. He became one of the leaders of a drive to have the Polish language taught in some of the public schools of Chicago.

In 1920, Alderman Kunz became a candidate for the U. S. Congress. Supported by the Polish press and the Polish people, he won a decisive victory.

In 1887, S. H. Kunz married Miss Frances Kortas, who was the daughter of one of the oldest families in Chicago. Miss Kortas was born and raised in the St. Stanislaus Kostkas Parish. She also received her educational training at the parochial school. Of the five children that were born only two are living, Medard and Stanislaus. The former is practicing law.

Congressman Kunz has become well known among the Poles in Chicago for his many kind deeds and efforts to elevate the Poles. He has assisted them in participating in countless national causes. He is a good and strong representative of the Polish people of America in the House of Representatives.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE INDIVIDUALS

[Half tone, one column - eight of a page,
bust of Edmund K. Jarecki.]

Edmund K. Jarecki was born in Posen. He came to the United States in 1874 at the age of four. He received his early educational training at St. Hedwig's parochial school. After completing an elementary course, he entered St. Stanislaus high school.

When he completed his secondary schooling he was engaged as a technical designer for a number of years. Then he enrolled at Northwestern University and studied law. During 1908 he earned his diploma, which qualified him to practice law.

Mr. Jarecki became alderman of the 16th Ward during 1911-1912. Two years later this aspiring Polish gentleman was appointed municipal judge by the Governor of Illinois. He held this chair for seven months. After the expiration of his term E. K. Jarecki was elected Municipal judge for a six year term.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

Since 1920, Mr. Jarecki has been practicing law. He has his own office at 30 North La Salle Street, room 623. During the evenings he stays at his office at 1946 Armitage Avenue.

Edmund K. Jarecki is known as one of the Polish individuals in national and local affairs. He took an active part in the campaign for obtaining loans for Poland. He was president of the campaign committee. For his active work in this field he deserves honor and recognition. Besides this, he has been active in many other Polish affairs which have won him many friends. This great popularity among the Polish people in Chicago is one of the best guarantees of his future career.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXIV, No. 49, Dec. 8, 1920 .

FATHER JAN OBYRTACZ WILL CELEBRATE A SILVER JUBILEE

On the 8th day of December, 1920, Father Jan Obyrtacz, a member of the Resurrection Fathers of Chicago, will celebrate the silver jubilee of his priesthood.

Father Jan Obyrtacz distinguished himself in the field of national and religious activities.

Father Jan Obyrtacz was born in Poland (under Austrian rule) on the 26th day of May, 1873. He attended a parochial school at Chocholow, grammar school at Nowy Targ and a Gymnasium in Nowy Sacz, Poland. He joined the Order of the Resurrection Fathers on the 15th day of March, 1889. He studied philosophy and theology first in Cracow and Lemberg, Poland, and later in Rome, Italy. He distinguished himself by his unusual abilities in his studies. For that reason he completed his theological studies at the age of 22, a few months before the canonical law allows the ordination of a priest.



Narod Polski, Vol. XXIV, No. 49, Dec. 8, 1920.

He was appointed to America and came to Chicago on the 24th day of August, 1895, as a deacon. He was ordained a priest on the 8th day of December, 1895, in Saint Stanislaus church, by Bishop P. A. Feehan. He remained in this parish as an assistant priest till the year of 1896. Then the church authorities transferred him to St. Hedwig's parish, also as an assistant. After two and a half years he returned to Saint Stanislaus parish, where he performed the duties of an assistant till the year of 1901.

In 1901 he took charge of St. Stanislaus parish in Chicago, as the pastor left for a conference in Rome. After the return of the pastor from Rome, he was appointed pastor of Saint Stanislaus parish at Cragin, Ill., where he remained seven years, gaining the popularity and love of his parishioners. In 1909 he was transferred to Saint Hedwig's parish, also as a pastor.

On the 12th day of October, 1920, Father Zapala, the new general of the Resurrection Fathers' Order, transferred him to the Saint Stanislaus



Narod Polski, Vol. XXIV, No. 49, Dec. 8, 1920.

parish, the biggest Polish parish in Chicago, appointing him a pastor of that parish and simultaneously a superior of the Resurrection Fathers in Chicago, the largest in America.

As we can see, Father Obyrtacz was ordained a priest in St. Stanislaus Church, performed the duties of its assistant, pastor and superior. It is only fitting that here he will celebrate his silver jubilee.

Father Jan Obyrtacz is a clergyman of great merit and an excellent character. He is sincere, sympathetic, broad-minded, merciful, benevolent, hospitable, patriotic and devoted to the church. He performs his work systematically. He is interested in everything. He likes order. He knows his parishioners and is interested in their welfare, trying to penetrate into their difficulties and assist them even in small matters. He keeps the books of the parish himself; in other words, he is a tireless worker. He will listen to everyone, giving necessary advice and assistance. This is the reason he is so popular, so well liked by his parishioners, the priests of his order and other clergy.



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He treats all alike and is friendly towards all. Quite often the church dignitaries and delegates from Poland stop and stay at his place. He is active in religious, national and social life, but he does not seek any honors or applause.

As we stated before, Father Obyrtacz was a pastor of St. Stanislaus parish at Cragin, Ill., for seven years. It was a very small and poor parish, numbering only 80 families, at the time of his appointment as a pastor. It was too far from the large city of Chicago to receive any help from other Poles. In spite of these difficulties, Father Obyrtacz accomplished wonders; for in seven years he bought the ground and built a church, sisters' house and school; he also organized church and national societies. At the time of his transfer, the parish numbered 300 families. His religious and patriotic spirit is still there; so is the attachment of the parishioners to him and the church. The future development of the parish is also assured.



Narod Polski, Vol. XXIV, No. 49, Dec. 8, 1920.

His Activities At St. Hedwig's Parish.

When Father Obyrtacz came to Saint Hedwig's parish in 1900, there were only 26 families supporting it. In a short time Father Obyrtacz reconstructed the old school, built a new one two stories high, rebuilt the rectory, remodeled the church, bought new furniture and paid off the parish debt of \$75,000. He enlarged the membership of the parish to 4,000 souls. He also organized many societies. Today Saint Hedwig is one of the best parishes in the city. The Saint Hedwig's parish school is one of the finest. His parishioners greatly protested when he was recalled to Chicago.

His Activities in the Roman-Catholic Union.

Father Obyrtacz joined the Polish Roman-Catholic Union in 1906. He was a vice chaplain and very active there. He was also a member of the Polish Educational Aid Department, which maintains one of the largest libraries in America.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXIV, No. 49, Dec. 8, 1920.

His National and Religious Activities.

Father Obyrtacz is always active in the religious and national fields, but he does not care for the honor of leadership. He may be seen at massmeetings, parades, conventions, national and church festivities. He keeps up the religious and national spirit.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 26, 1918.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CIVIC LEADER IN AVONDALE

Francis Rutkowski, of 2898 Milwaukee Avenue, a popular figure in Polish circles in Avondale, is dead. He was accidentally asphyxiated by carbon monoxide while starting his automobile in the garage. Before his death the victim called for help, but, unfortunately, when help did come it was too late. All possible methods of resuscitation were applied but to no avail. It was impossible to bring him back to life.

The victim was in the prime of life, since he was but forty-two years of age. He conducted his tavern business decently and had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a well-known sportsman and was constantly surrounded by a group of professional hunters.

He always took an active part in furthering the interests of Polish organizations. Everything Polish interested him exceedingly. The sincere grief of many will accompany him to his grave.

MPA (11.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 26, 1918.

He leaves a wife, Valeria, and two young sons, Edward, eleven, and Francis, eight years old.

Funeral rites will be held on Saturday, September 28, 1918, at his late residence and also at St. Hyacinth Church. The body will be interred in St. Adalbert's Cemetery, in Niles, Illinois. In recognition of the accomplishments of the late Francis Rutkowski, and grief stricken over his passing, the Dziennik Zwiaskowy wishes to take this opportunity to extend its condolences to the bereaved family of the deceased.

WPA (11.1 PRO) 30275

Dzienniki Zwiaskowy, Sept. 23, 1918.

LAST RITES FOR THE LATE WALTER MALINOWSKI

Funeral rites for the late Walter Malinowski, a well-known member of the Polish National Alliance and a popular figure in civic affairs, were held on Monday, September 23, 1918.

The funeral cortege was led by a band. Immediately following the band were floral wreaths from the many societies to which the deceased belonged. His closest friends acted as pallbearers, headed by Mr. Charles Konarski.

Following the hearse were the children of the deceased, his bereaved widow, escorted by Mr. Bernard Matz, who was recently appointed legal adviser for the draft board, Mr. S. Opalinski, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sobolewski, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hofman, and many other prominent Polish leaders. A long line of automobiles were in the funeral procession.

The cortege halted momentarily before the Polish National Alliance building.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 23, 1918.

All Alliance office employees and members of the press who, due to the pressure of their work, could not be present at the funeral, paid their respects to their comrade by meeting outside of the Polish National Alliance building.

A rather sympathetic figure passes into the grave: a figure which could not be readily replaced. His absence will be felt, not only by those with whom he had lived intimately and to whom he was wholeheartedly attached, but also by the Polish youth to whom he was a true leader.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 28, 1918.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ANDREW FRASZ

Funeral services for the late Andrew Frasz, prominent Polish leader in Chicago, were held on Saturday, August 24, 1918. The deceased was an old settler of the St. Adalbert community. He was seventy-three years of age at the time of his death; the last thirty-eight years of his life had been spent in St. Adalbert's parish. The funeral cortege set out from his late residence at 1658 West 18th Street, proceeding to St. Adalbert's Church. The remains of the deceased were escorted to church by the Reverend Casimir Gronkowski, pastor of the parish. After a solemn requiem mass the body was laid to rest in St. Adalbert's Cemetery.

Mr. Frasz leaves a widow, two sons, and three daughters. One of his sons, Ignace Frasz, is well known in St. Adalbert's social and political circles. He is a clerk of the municipal court in Chicago. The other son, Francis Frasz, is in the United States Navy. Many members of the family and friends

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 28, 1918.

sent floral pieces and attended the funeral. Among those present were Judge Ignace Dankowski; Mr. John Pelka, candidate for clerk of the municipal court; Dr. Victor Shiller and family; Mr. Valentine Szymanski, director of the Polish National Alliance; Valentine Laskowski, candidate for the State legislature from the Fifteenth Senatorial District; Joseph Kaminski, clerk of the municipal court; twelve clerks from the chief bureau of the municipal court; F. Danisch; and many other prominent Polish-American citizens. Telegrams of condolence were sent by Frank Danisch, chief clerk of the municipal court; Thomas Kasperski, county commissioner; and Francis Rydzewski of South Bend, Indiana.

May the departed soul of the late Andrew Frasz rest in peace!

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III B 1

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 27, 1918.

A POLE FOR CONGRESS

The following letter was received with a request for publication in Dziennik Zwiaskowy:

"First allow me to thank you, gentlemen, for the faith you have placed in me, as capable of representing the Poles in Congress. I want to express my deep appreciation of the noble intentions that prompted your suggesting my candidacy for this high office. I am deeply moved, for I understand fully the responsibilities that fall to the man who will be called upon for this high office, especially in the most changeable times in the history of the world, at a moment when the fate of Europe and America is being weighed, at a moment when Poland, tortured and suffering, is arising from her grave, her arms outstretched to us for help.

"Guided by this feeling alone, that is, by the desire to serve the course and not by personal ambition, I allowed myself to be persuaded two years ago to

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 27, 1918.

accept the candidacy for this office, with a sacrifice on my part of much time and money. My election was assured, but the underhand work of a few ward politicians, motivated by jealousy and selfishness, caused my defeat.

"Yes-- as was the case two years ago, so this year there cannot be the slightest doubt that I would be elected if the Poles of the Eighth Congressional District stand behind me as one man, if there would be none of that underhand work. Whoever says otherwise is not telling the truth--he does not want a Polish Congressman. Unfortunately, without the unananimous and harmonious effort of all the Poles in the Eighth District, all endeavors and sacrifices on the part of myself and my friends can be of no avail. Even supposing I could devote all of my time to the campaign, and could spend \$10,000, I would still be taking a risk. I would try to convince every Pole in the Eighth District, and I know that I could-- but this would entail a great amount of work and sacrifice on my part. Neither my financial resources nor my physical condition permits this.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 27, 1918.

Once more, I thank the Polish press and the citizenry, but for the foregoing reasons, I am forced to decline the candidacy for United States Congressman.

"Respectfully,

"N. L. Piotrowski."

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 24, 1918.

PHILIP M. KSYCKI HONORED

Philip M. Ksycki, advertising manager for the Alliance publications and widely known in both Polish and American circles, was highly honored recently by being appointed to the State Council of Defense Publicity Committee for Cook County.

This is a very important post, to which only the most capable, energetic, and trustworthy men, known for their unqualified loyalty to this country, are called.

The task of the National Defense Committee is to aid actively in providing for every one of this country's wartime needs. The appointment of Ksycki to this Committee is singularly appropriate, for he is fully capable and will do the Polish element here credit.

We extend our congratulations to him upon being thus honored.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Feb. 13, 1918.

N. L. PIOTROWSKI, OUR NEW PRESIDENT

The Roman-Catholic Union of America has elected its new president, on whom Narod Polski, weekly newspaper, commented in various publications. About him is printed a long article, but very truly, consciously, without mixture of his political activities. Any member of the Roman-Catholic Union would be very curious to know a brief story from his lifetime activities, in order to make a true judgment about the new leader of the Roman-Catholic Union.

Mr. M. L. Piotrowski was born at Bnina, province of Poxen. He came here to America as a 19 year old boy. His first education received in Notre Dame, later in Valparaiso, where he received academical degree, with title of doctor of both laws.

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POLISH

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Narod Polski, Feb. 13, 1918.

Before he started his practice of law, he was professor of mathematics and grammer in St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minn.

Since 1892 Mr. N. L. Piotrowski has been permanent ~~resident~~ of the city of Chicago as a lawyer conducting his professional duty with great success. For four years he was city attorney in Chicago. To the Roman-Catholic Union he already belonged and was twice a managing officer of this institution. In a short time after assuming duty as a manager of this organization in 1910, there was discovered a large embezzlement in this institution. The executive officers during that administration of said institution in a full agrseement with two conventions have given instructions to him to prefer charges in the Criminal Court against all the embezzlers. On account of this criminal charge two criminal processes were started and both were conducted by him, and were successfully finished for the Roman-Catholic Union. Mr. N. L. Piotrowski, as a lawyer acting and conducting, won both processes and saved over \$50,000 for the R. C. U.,

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POLISH

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Narod Polski, Feb. 13, 1918.

money which would otherwise have been lost. In all national Polish affairs he has been very active. He published articles in local American newspapers in defense of his countrymen living here in emigration.

Two years ago he was selected and sent to Europe as a reporter, delegate, and representative of the Herald and Examiner and seven other big newspapers from here to investigate the existing conditions of Polish affairs and its relations to other states of Europe. This trip lasted over seven months, during which time he visited all the countries of Europe, except Germany, and conferred with leaders and politicians. His remarkable reflections and observations have been published and printed in English newspapers.

Mr. N. L. Piotrowski visited the White House in Washington, D. C., and conferred with the Presidents of the United States of America; once with

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Narod Polski, Feb. 13, 1918.

Taft and the second time with Mr. Wilson.

Few months ago Mr. N. L. Piotrowski organized and established a Polish institution on a firm basis; a unique institution of its kind among Polish people here, and its name is The Great Lakes Insurance Company.

Without doubt Piotrowski can do very much more helping our institutions and defending our country against unfriendly attacks in the foreign and domestic press.

When President Wilson announced for the first time his candidacy for presidency, and before his campaign, Mr. N. L. Piotrowski was among the first Polish citizens who offered to support Mr. Wilson; Piotrowski was strongly criticized for this. Today all Polish people are convinced that President Wilson is the best friend the Polish people have.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Oct. 24, 1917.

DEATH OF S. ZAHAJKIEWICZ

Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz, a man of letters, pedagogue and a very deserving worker in the field of Polish schools, Polish theatricals, and an organizer of Polish youth in Chicago, died in this city on October 2, at 2:25 A. M., after long suffering.

His name is known with certainty in every important Polish colony in America, especially through his numerous popular stage productions so desirably played on the amateur stages; in Chicago the news of his passing away was the cause of great mourning among the widest circles of his foster children and students, today already holding prominent positions, as well as the many co-workers in the field of science and many Polish organizations.

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POLISH

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Narod Polski, Oct. 24, 1917.

Born in April, 1861, at Stanislawowo in Galicia, he attended schools in Kolomyi and Horodenko, and later in Stanislawowo the professional secondary schools and the teachers' seminary. From the time he was 13 years of age he was forced to take care of himself through giving private lessons. He received his school certificate with honors and became a teacher first in Dolino, and afterwards in Stanislawowo, finally in Lwow, at the S. Piramowicz School. At that time he wrote several books for the public, in the Polish and Ruthenian languages, recommended by the Provincial School Council; besides this he wrote pamphlet verses, especially for humoristic publications, and for a few years he was editor of Swiatelko (Light), a periodical for children and youth, established in Stanislawowo and afterwards edited in Lwow.

Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz came to Chicago in 1889, brought here as a teacher to St. Stanislaus Kostka School by the Order of Resurrectionist Fathers

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Oct. 24, 1917.

on the recommendation of His Excellency Rev. Puzyna, the later cardinal, famous in his very first years for his literary works and his activity among the youth.

The funeral of the late Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz was held on Wednesday from his home at 901 Newton Street to St. Stanislaus Kostka Church with interment at St. Adelbert's Cemetery.

May he rest in peace.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30975

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 4, 1917.

**BODY OF THE LATE SZCZESNY ZAHAJKIEWICZ INTERRED AT
ST. ADALBERT'S CEMETERY**

The funeral of Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, well known to American Polonia as a pedagogue, dramatist, author, poet, and journalist, was held yesterday at the St. Stanislaus Kostka church. A modest group of friends and relatives attended. For all the work and sacrifice that he gave to the Polish element here, his funeral might have been a more imposing one. But--such is the reward of those who work with their pens, who give their talent, their hearts, and their souls for the enlightenment of the people.

Several of the parish priests participated in the funeral ceremony, which was beautified also by the singing of the organists' choir. The editors of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dziennik Chicagoski, and N. K. Zlotnicki, editor of Copy /The Flails/ attended the funeral.

The body of the deceased was laid to rest in St. Adalbert's cemetery. May

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 2, 1917.

SZCZESNY ZAHAJKIEWICZ DIES

Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, writer, teacher, and onetime active worker in the Polish educational, dramatic, and youth organization fields in Chicago, died yesterday at 2:25 in the morning after a long illness. His name is well known in every one of the larger Polish settlements in America, especially because of the popular plays that he wrote, which were well adapted to the Polish amateur stage. In Chicago, news of his death has deeply touched his many friends, onetime pupils of his, who now occupy important positions in life, as well as a great many of his colleagues in the educational field and in many organizations.

Szczesny Zahajkiewicz was born in Stanislawow in Galicia /Austrian-occupied Poland/ in April, 1861. He received his elementary education in Kolomia and Horodenko, later attending teachers' seminary at Horodenko. From the thirteenth year of his life on, he was forced to support himself, which he

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 2, 1917.

did by giving private lessons. He passed his examinations with high honors, however, and became a teacher, first in Dolina, later in Stanislawow and Jezupol, then again in Stanislawow, and finally, in Lwow. During this time, he wrote a number of books for the common people in the Polish and Ruthenian languages. His books were highly commended by the Polish National Educational Council. In addition to these writings, he contributed much to Polish humorous periodicals, and for several years was editor of Swiatelko The Little Light, a periodical for children and adolescents which was first published in Stanislawow and later in Lwow.

Zahajkiewicz Came to America and to Chicago in 1889; he was brought here by the Resurrection Fathers to take the post of teacher in the St. Stanislaus Kostka parochial school, and from that time on he worked usefully and fruitfully among the Polish people in Chicago. He became very well known in the first years of his stay here through his many literary compositions and his

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 13, 1917.

PROMINENT PRIEST-PATRIOT FETED

A modest but extremely high-spirited reception was held yesterday at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Auditorium by a group of friends in honor of the well-known and universally respected Reverend Rector W. Zapala, on occasion of the twentieth anniversary of his ordination as a priest.

At the hall we noticed representatives and delegates from various elements of Polonia. No one was missing, except perhaps those whose duties called them elsewhere, or those who could not come because of work or of great distance. It would be difficult to name everyone, and so we shall not name anyone; thus no one will be slighted.

A very large group of friends of Rector Zapala was seated at the long tables, with himself in the place of honor, always merry and hearty, drawing everyone to himself, so that every one can say of him, "He is ours, he is the favorite and the representative of all of us."

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 13, 1917.

After the benediction, and after an extremely modest supper, consisting merely of "Aesop's tongues" and white coffee, had been consumed, F. Baro, editor of The Nation and secretary of the committee of citizens that had arranged the reception, arose to explain the purpose of the gathering and describe, in heartfelt words, the services of the celebrant, calling upon S. Adamkiewicz, president of the committee, to act as toastmaster. Then flowed a series of sincere addresses by various persons, which formed, more or less, a colorful mosaic of their feelings toward the well-beloved celebrant, a sort of wreath of sweet-scented flowers bestowed upon him who, by his wholehearted efforts and sacrifice for the Polish cause, had justly earned them.

The Reverend Stanislaus Sobieniewski, pastor of St. Mary's church of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, who had come to Chicago especially for this occasion, spoke sincerely and from the heart, expressing best wishes in behalf of the Polish Union, which has its headquarters in Wilkes Barre. Peter Rostenkowski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, presented Reverend Zapala with

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 13, 1917.

the receipt for a seven-passenger automobile of considerable value, that had been purchased for him from a voluntary collection taken up among his friends.

The Polish leader, John F. Smulski, a close friend of the celebrant, spoke ardently and patriotically as usual. He perhaps, knows Zapala best from his efforts in behalf of the Polish cause, which makes one see, in the celebrant, one of those Poles upon whom the eyes, not only of American Polonia, but of all Poland, are turned today.

The Reverend Francis Gordon, pastor of St. Mary of the Angels Church, and the one most intimately acquainted with the work of the rector, spoke, as did Stanislaus Sz wajkart, editor-in-chief of Dziennik Chicagoski, Reverend Pyterek, pastor of St. Helen's Church, and J. Przyprawa, editor of Dziennik Zwiaskowy. Lack of time prevented the calling of other speakers, who would undoubtedly have uttered further words of sincere enthusiasm and encouragement

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 13, 1917.

to the celebrant in his happy work.

Finally, Reverend Zapala himself spoke, thanking the gathering in words choked by emotion for the expressions of good will and the wonderful gift that had been bestowed upon him. In his address, he spoke of the influences that directed him in his spiritual work years ago, and in his nationalistic work today, and having before him always as examples, such men of his order as Kajsiewicz, Semenenko, Kalinka, and Pawlicki, he solemnly vowed not to deviate from his chosen path and to continue, so long as his strength lasts, to work for the cause that is dear to us all. He praised the services of the Polish press which, through its great influence, imbues in the people the convictions that we all believe in today, and called for greater effort, which is the sweeter because of the results which we can already see.

The ardent and enthusiastic address of the celebrant was applauded frequently and his strong and commanding words touched the souls of everyone, awakening

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 13, 1917.

wonder and admiration.

During the course of the program, the Filaret Choir, under the direction of Professor B. Rybowski, appeared several times, making still more pleasant, with the beautiful tones of its singing, the already pleasant evening. In addition to the Filaret Choir, a quartet, consisting of the Barwig and Kondzierski brothers of St. Stanislaus Parish, sang.

During the intermission, Secretary Barc read telegrams from many individuals, among which were sincere good wishes from Paderewski, Dr. F. F. Fronczak of Buffalo, the Polish Union, of Wilkes Barre, and others.

It is unfortunate that we must cut short the description of the pleasant time we spent last evening. Truly, one never forgets such moments. They serve to spur one on, for it can be seen that, today, the public recognizes the efforts of men while they still live, instead of later placing wreaths upon their monuments. It can be seen that those are spurred on who "did fall amid

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 13, 1917.

disappointments," but went forward and succeeded. Such a man is our celebrant, and the honor paid him yesterday is ample reward for the labor, difficulties, and disappointments of his life.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 8, 1917.

DYNIEWICZ DAUGHTERS RECEIVE AWARDS

On the evening of June 6, a banquet was held in honor of the silver wedding anniversary of Professor and Mrs. William B. Day, at the Sherman Hotel. Professor Day is director and secretary of the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy faculty, and the banquet was arranged by the Alumni Association of the School of Pharmacy. At this banquet, eight prizes were awarded to students for proficiency in their studies.

The gold medal offered by the Alumni Association for the highest average (over 95) was awarded to Miss Josephine M. Dyniewicz. This is the first gold medal to be awarded in ten years. During the course of these years, none of the students attained an average of more than 95.

The second prize, a valuable microscope for use in pharmacology and materia medica, offered annually by Herman Fry, was awarded to Miss Harriet A. Dyniewicz, who also attained an average of over 95, though slightly less

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 8, 1917.

than her sister.

.....

List of persons (non-Poles) who received other awards omitted by translator.]

Miss Harriet, who is twenty-one years of age and Miss Josephine, who is eighteen, are daughters of Edwin M. Dyniewicz, responsible official in the Department of Internal Revenue and Mrs. Anna (nee Lewandowski) Dyniewicz, and granddaughters of the venerable publisher, Walter Dyniewicz.

This year's class consists of seventy-eight men and eight women students. Among the men there is one Pole, Richard Kaminski, and among the women, three Polish girls, the above-mentioned sisters and Miss B. Ostrowski, sister of Doctor Ostrowski of Hammond, Indiana.

The exercises closing the school year will be held at the Studebaker Theater on June 9, at 10:30 in the morning; students from the colleges of Medicine,

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POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, June 8, 1917.

Dentistry, and Pharmacy of the University of Illinois will participate.

Our sincere congratulations to the young ladies who received the awards,
and to their parents.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 23, 1914.



A POLE NOMINATED TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Yesterday Mayor Harrison nominated two members to the board of education, one of whom is our well-known countryman, Dr. Stephen R. Pietrowicz.

Because he has distinguished himself in the medical profession, he was recently nominated superintendent for the home of the feeble minded in Dunning.

The office which has been taken over by Dr. Pietrowicz was vacated by Attorney Juliusz Sniatanka in order that the latter might give all his time and attention to the duties of revenue collector.

We hope that Dr. Pietrowicz will be an ardent advocate and mediator in the efforts to introduce the Polish language into all public schools attended by Polish children.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 1, 1913.

DR. ADAM SZWAJKART APPOINTED A MEMBER OF THE STATE
BOARD OF HEALTH



At last, after a long waiting, one public office was given to a Pole.

A few days ago Governor Dunne appointed Dr. Adam Szwajkart a member of the State Board of Health. For the first time a Pole has become a member of this board.

Dr. Szwajkart was born in 1860, in the province of Galicia, Poland, and has resided in Chicago for over 27 years; he is a noted physician and well known among Chicago's Poles, is a member of the Polish National Alliance, and for several years he was the physician-general for the Polish Roman Catholic Union. We hope that, as a member of the State Board of Health, Dr. Szwajkart will bring his countrymen a great honor.

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Dziennik Zwiakowy, Jan. 17, 1913.

[GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY]

Tomorrow, January 18th, will the 50th anniversary of the matrimonial union of Ladislas Dyniewicz, one of the first Polish pioneers, who, with Albertine Krygier-Dyniewicz rendered great services in developing the Polish settlement in Chicago.

Ladislas Dyniewicz, now retired, resides in Cragin, raising flowers as a hobby.

Mr. Dyniewicz was born near Gniezno, where his father was the superintendent of a large estate.

After the failure of the January insurrection, in 1831, the Prussia Government persecuted all Poles living in the Polish section taken by Prussia. Young Dyniewicz was seized and recruited into the Prussian Army from which he later escaped. He and his young wife then emigrated to America landing in New York on May 12th, 1866, penniless and without a job. A short time later he came to Chicago and secured employment at the McCormick Harvester Works.

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Dziennik Zwiakowy, Jan. 17, 1913.

In 1872, Dyniewicz purchased a small book store from Peter Kielbasa, who at that time was city treasurer. The following year he published the first Polish newspaper in Chicago; the Gazeta Polska (Polish Gazette), which met with remarkable success. The first editors of his paper were such noted writers as: Agaton Giller, Vladislaus Mikowski, Gregory Smolski, Domejko, Henry Kalusowski and Ladislas Plater.

Many articles appearing in the Gazeta Polska, written by Agaton Giller and Andrzejkiewicz, created the idea to organize the Polish element in Chicago-which resulted in the birth of the Polish National Alliance. Dyniewicz was the organizer and secretary of the first group of the P.N.A., and a member of the committee for the building of St. Stanislaus church, the oldest Polish Catholic church in Chicago.

Tomorrow, Mr. Dyniewicz, the oldest Polish pioneer of Chicago, will celebrate his 50th wedding anniversary in the midst of his family circle of sons, daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren-48 altogether.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 21, 1911.

CONCERT OF MISS A. ZEBROWSKI



A concert will be given by the noted young violinist, Miss A. Zebroski, at the St. Stanislaus hall, on Wednesday, October 25, at 8 P.M.

Miss Zebrowski is a pupil of Prof. J. H. Chapek. Others participating in the program of the concert will be Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, soprano; Miss J. Dyniewicz, pianist; Mrs. A. Haewel-Chapek, pianist; Prof. J. H. Chapek, violinist; M. Lusk, violinist; E. Chapek, violinist; and the well known choir Filareci, under the direction of B. Zalewski. This program is select and varied.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 26, 1911.

THE WORLD'S OUTSTANDING BRIDGE DESIGNER IS A POLE

(Editorial)

We have received from the Morning Oregonian a clipping with a portrait of Mr. Modrzejewski, the world-renowned bridge designer and a description of the great bridge which he is building in Portland. The editor of that journal praises highly the work of the famous Pole, who is enjoying the fame of being the best bridge builder in America.

Mr. R. Modrzejewski is the son of a Polish actress who died in California two years ago. He is a member of the Polish National Alliance, group 504, and a resident of Chicago.

Besides the bridge in Portland, Ore., Mr. Modrzejewski is also building a very large bridge across the St. Lawrence river in Montreal, Canada.

The old Montreal bridge that had been constructed over that river by an English engineer fell down two years ago, then the Canadian government made a contract with Mr. Modrzejewski, for constructing another bridge.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 26, 1911.

Evidently, the Canadian government considers him an expert in building bridges.

Those two contracts keep Mr. Modrzejewski very busy and for that reason he is very seldom seen in Chicago, and the Poles have no opportunity to meet their distinguished countryman.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Feb. 25, 1910.

[POLISH ARCHAEOLOGIST'S COLLECTION AT NEWBERRY LIBRARY]



Another bright Polish star has appeared on the American horizon; one more student and worker, Dr. K. Zaremba from Riverside, Illinois.

In the past twenty years, Dr. K. Zaremba has made many expeditions into Mexico, in search of the remains of an extinct race of people, their culture and civilization.

This tireless scientist discovered on Santa Catalina Island the origin of an Indian tribe, the Aztecs, about whose beginning the archaeologists were in disagreement for many years.

Dr. Zaremba's collections of skins, parchments, hieroglyphics and other objects, bring to light many facts pertaining to Aztec migrations and their permanent settlements.

He also unearthed cryptograms relating to their origin, life and development. Many of these manuscripts cover the period from the sixth to the sixteenth centuries and contain most interesting information.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Zgoda, Feb. 25, 1910.

This discovery will enrich us with the heretofore unknown history of the early inhabitants of Mexico. Dr. Karol Zaremba's scientific collections are now on exhibition at the Newberry Library in Chicago.

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 175, July 27, 1908.

TO BISHOP-ELECT RHODE

In behalf of the great honor bestowed upon a Polish priest who will in a few days be consecrated the first Polish bishop in America, the following rhyme was written by a Polish citizen:

Hail youthful prelate, son of the fairland
That to the world a Sobieski gave;
From Islam's power Christendom to save.
Where Kosciuszko and his gallant band
For freedom's cause made memorable stand;
And prince and priest and peasant, true and brave,
Unflinching faced the dungeon or the grave
Rather than tamely bear the helot's brand
'Tis meet a prelate boasting Irish blood
Shall give to thee the consecrating rite,
For, like fair Poland, Ireland eye has stood
For faith and country foremost in the fight
So, ever linked, may Celt and Pole be true
To God and home as symbolized in you.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 27, 1908.

THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOP RHODE

(News Item)

Paul P. Rhode, rector of St. Michael's Polish Catholic parish, will be consecrated as bishop on the 29th day of July of this year, at 10 A.M. at the Holy Name Cathedral.

Archbishop Quigley will officiate at the ritual of consecration. He will be assisted by bishops and priests of many different nationalities and from different parts of the country.

Many Poles, who feel highly honored by the occasion, will participate.

of the Polish clergy in the Diocese of Chicago, in the United States, who, among all Polish priests in Chicago, is the best understanding and reasonable. The feeling that is now everywhere in Chicago after all these years that the Polish people have endured here and undertaken every step to build and uphold the Roman-Catholic religion. They have at last received their reward by having a Polish Bishop of the Chicago Diocese, and they speak with pride and joy, considering

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 145, June 20, 1908.

FIRST POLISH BISHOP IN AMERICA

Yesterday afternoon, alas! it was too late to inform the people through the Polish paper which was on press, we received the information by telephone that the pontifical office nominated Rev. Father Paul Rhode bishop of the Chicago archdiocese. We can congratulate the Most Rev. Father Paul Rhode wholeheartedly that of all the Polish priests in the United States he was the first one to be ordained a bishop.

We wholeheartedly call this the greatest and happiest moment of our lives, as in Bishop Rhode we have the most dignified representative of the Polish clergy in the Catholic hierarchy in the United States, one who, among all Polish priests in Chicago, is the most understanding and reasonable. The thing that is most important is that after all these years that the Polish people have worked hard and undertaken every step to build and uphold the Roman-Catholic religion, they have at last received their reward by having a Polish bishop at the Chicago archdiocese, and they should have more than one bishop, considering

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 145, June 20, 1908.

the number of Polish churches, schools and Polish Catholics in Chicago.

We cannot hold back our true feelings and the happiness that is in our heart, without first thanking his Excellency J. E. Archbishop Quigley, through whose efforts we now have in Chicago the first Polish bishop.

At last our knocking on the door of the Pope's palace has been answered and fulfilled. The delegates who made the trip to Rome to assist the efforts of Archbishop Quigley in nominating a Polish priest as bishop of Chicago instead of a priest from some other nationality, met with plenty of opposition in Rome. The Pope consented to the request of Archbishop Quigley, who sternly stated that in order to quiet the demands of thousands of Polish Catholics in Chicago as well as in the United States, their effort and faith in the Roman-Catholic religion must be repaid and "I demand that Father Rhode be made bishop of Chicago's archdiocese."

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The people know that Archbishop Quigley sent a list of all priests in Chicago that had the qualifications required for the position of bishop. He carefully studied this list and at last came to the conclusion that Father Rhode had the best qualifications and underlined his name, which was sent to the Pope to receive the final signature.

The Polish people feel sure that if Archbishop Quigley remains as the head of Chicago's archdiocese, we will have many more Polish bishops here.

We offer our congratulations to Rev. Bishop Rhode and wish him happiness and success in his new undertaking.

There are alas! everlasting malcontents, everlasting pessimists, everlasting critics who can never be satisfied, but always find some mistake with other people's promotions. People should not feel that way, they are only one against the majority; in other words, it is only a loss of time and results in hard feelings.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 145, June 20, 1908.

We are sure that almost all the Polish Catholics are the happiest group of people in America when they hear this good news. Polish people from all parts of the United States are planning to take an active part in the procession in Chicago preceding the ordaining of Father Rhode as the first Polish bishop of Chicago and the United States.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 12, Jan. 15, 1907



JOHN SMULSKI, OUR CITY ATTORNEY

Looking over the lives of prominent men of our city, it is easy to see that progressive characters have never lacked opportunities, and that opportunities have not signified so much as the man himself and the problems of professional, industrial and financial life in Chicago have been solved in many ways by the ability of Polish individuals. With the expansion of trade, the need of capital for building up and maintaining many gigantic industries and institutions, there has arisen a need for concerted efforts, but the personal factor has always been important. The financial institutions of this city have played an important and most helpful part, and one of the men of financial integrity is John F. Smulski, banker and lawyer, whose career is interesting and is typical of modern progress and advancement. Alert and enterprising, he utilized the opportunities offered in this city for both business and professional advancement, and in each has attained thereby notable success. Integrity, energy and determination have constituted the foundations of his achievement.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 15, 1907

Mr. Smulski began his commercial career in the newspaper and publishing business here in Chicago with his father. He continued in this field of activity for five years, and then engaged in teaching at the St. Stanislaus school for one year.

In 1906 he organized the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, of which he is president. Mr. Smulski served as alderman from the 16th ward two terms and from the 17th ward, one term. He now is serving as city attorney, an office which he won in the year of 1903.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol.17. No.242. October 20, 1906.

Politics.

Vin. J. Jozwiakowski Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court on the Democratic Ticket.

Vincent J. Jozwiakowski comes from Poznan. He was born in the town of Lukow at Golancza in the year of 1872.

When Vincent was 12 years old his father died. A few days later he also lost his mother; He was left alone in this world. His grandmother decided to care for him, she then took him with her to America, arriving in the early summer of 1885, first in Brooklyn, later moving to Morris, Ill., and finally settling in Chicago, in May 1886.

At the age of 13 he went to work in factories and stores; the longest period of employment with one firm was with Marshall Field & Co.,. He spent most of his leisure time for education. In the evenings he attended the Athenaeum college. In this manner he gained the brightness and nobility he now possesses. At the age of 20 he accepted an office of secretary at St. Stanislaus School a year later he received a position in the clerk office of the Superior Court, in Cook County, from

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

there in the year 1897 he left for the personal bureau of the Electoral Commission. He possessed his civil service examinations in March 1898 and was given the position of clerk in the Office of Collections of water taxes. He remained at this office till December 1901 when he resigned, to take office as an assistant editor of the Dziennik Chicagoski, at which task he presently remains.

In spring of the year 1903, he was urged and supported by a great majority of his fellow-countrymen to the position of city's counsellor. Here he was controlling member for the streets of the vicinity on the South side. Aside of this he was a member of many other special commissions.

During his two year term as a city counsellor, he proved himself to be a capable energetic and public servant. We are all aware of his good work, through the columns of all various Chicago's newspapers.

For the past many years, living among the American Polonia, he was active in many organizations. He is a director of the P.R.K. organization, Gen. secretary of the Polish Alma-Mater Org. member of many other local Youth organizations, manager of the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1906.

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Dramatic Circle at St. Stanislaus and also an honorary member of the parochial choir of St. Stanislaus.

He is married and is proud of the fact that he possesses two children. He resides at 31 Sloan Street.

The Polish-Democratic league of this county, places him on their ballot, for clerk in the Circuit Court. We know you shall give him your brotherly support, in achieving this office. His financial position won't allow him to spend as much for the campaign, as his rivals can. But in spite of this we know you will support your honest, energetic servant, your countryman.

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POLISH

Chicago Chronicle, Oct. 4, 1906, pp. 4-3.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SMULSKI RESIGNS OFFICE.

John F. Smulski yesterday transmitted to Mayor Dunne and the council his resignation as city attorney. The resignation will be accepted and the office will lapse under the new charter act, which makes the office of corporation counsel the city law department and abolishes the office of city attorney.

Mr. Smulski is the Republican nominee for state treasurer and expects in a few days to give his entire time to the pending campaign. Isadore H. Hines, Mr. Smulski's first assistant, resigned Monday. Mr. Hines is one of the Republican nominees for municipal court judge.

Chicago Chronicle, Oct. 4, 1906, pp.4-3.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Smulski in taking his leave of office reports that from May 1 until Oct. 1 his office has disposed of 804 cases, with total judgments against the city of \$153,171. This showing is made as against judgment's aggregating \$506,302.35 in 1899, \$600,173.16 in 1900, \$546,968.06 in 1901, \$848,775 in 1902; from Jan. 1, until April 21, 1903, \$312,965. Mr. Smulski assumed the duties of his office April 21, 1903.

Showing Made In Office.

"For the remainder of the year 1903 under my incumbency," Mr. Smulski reports, "we disposed of one-third more cases than in the preceding part of the year and the judgments against the city were \$192,348; in 1904 the judgments against the city were \$280,891; in 1906 we disposed of 1,046 cases, with total judgments of \$268,415. In 1906 from the first day of January to the first day of October we have disposed of 804 cases and the judgments against the city are \$153,171.

Chicago Chronicle, Oct. 4, 1906, pp.4-3. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"When I assumed the duties of city attorney I found upon the dockets of the courts nearly 3,000 cases pending against the city of Chicago. We have reduced the number of pending cases so that there are now little over 1,500 cases pending. As to the number of cases brought, the persistent defense made by the city attorney's office against personal injury litigations reduced the average numbers of suits brought against the city over sixty per cent, so that while in former years the number of cases brought averaged 100 a month, during the nine months of 1906 the average has been reduced to thirty-one per month.

Affairs Well In Hand.

"The force of the city attorney's office is now well equipped and has the disposition of litigation against the city well in hand. The men are well trained, and the day of big judgments against the city of Chicago is a thing of the past. The average judgment against the city in former years was anywhere from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The average judgment during 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906 has been gradually reduced until it is now below \$200."

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POLISH

Chicago Chronicle, Oct. 4, 1906, pp. 4-3. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The work of the city attorney's office has already been practically transformed to the office of the corporation counsel. Mr. Smulski expects to make an active campaign although he is figuring upon a large majority both in Cook county and the state.

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POLISH



Karel Polski, Vol. X, No. 21, May 23, 1906

HONOR TO THE SERVICES OF A POLE

Springfield, Ill. - State representative M. Goszkiewicz moved the following resolution which was next unanimously adopted:

To the memory of Peter Kielbassa, born Oct. 13, 1833 - died June 23, 1905. Whereas it would please the Supreme Judge who enacts the laws to remove from our circle the Honorable Peter Kielbassa, who as a captain of the United States cavalry in the Union Army, during the Civil War, as member of the Thirtieth State Legislature of the State of Illinois, and various offices held by him in the city of Chicago; as a secretary of police, city treasurer, supervisor of West Town in the city of Chicago, alderman, building commissioner and member of the Board of Local Improvements, always distinguished himself with patriotism, the care of public welfare, unselfish and faithful, worthy of public trust, and: Whereas because of his death the people of the State of Illinois lost an able, useful and exemplary citizen,

Therefore be it resolved that we are sorry because of the death of Peter Kielbassa and express to this widow and his grief-stricken family our expression of sympathy. Be it also resolved that the said resolution properly written be sent to the widow of the deceased.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 3, Jan. 9, 1906

SMULSKI FOR MAYOR

The city counselor, Mr. John F. Smulski, has the support of nearly all the Republicans in Chicago. Last night a Republican banquet was held in the Schoenhofen Hall.

Among those present were: James Reddiok, Judge Serenson, Peter Olson, J. Hines, J. Devine, Brundage, Williams, Senator Haas, state counselor Healy, Abel Davis, Judge McEwen, Oscar Hebel, Hohn Lynn, Phillip Garner, Senator Campbell, George Anderson, James Pease, Alderman, Raymer, Larson and Sitts.

When the question was asked as to the next mayor in Chicago, there were yells of "John F. Smulski, John F. Smulski."

The uproar became an ovation.

Short speeches were made by James Reddiok and Judge McEwen indorsing Smulski, and Williams proposed a toast.

Mr. Smulski spoke briefly, omitting mention of polittics.

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POLISH

Record-Herald, Sept. 20, 1905, pp. 1-5.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH PATRIOT DIES AT AGE OF 101 YEARS. MATHIAS REWANDOWSKI WHO FOUGHT IN THREE REVOLUTIONS PASSES AWAY.

With the coffin borne by six of his grandchildren, the body of Mathias Rewandowski, 101 years old, was taken, yesterday, to its last resting place. His widow, 97 years old, six sons and forty-two grandchildren and great-grandchildren survive him. Gathered about his bedside, Saturday when he died, were more than fifty of his descendants. The funeral took place from the home, 468 Elston Avenue.

Thirty-four years of Rewandowski's earlier life were spent in fighting for the freedom of his native land, and it is believed that he was the sole surviving participant of the first three revolutions in Poland.

Record-Herald, Sept. 20, 1905, pp. 1-5. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It was in 1830 that Rewandowski enlisted as a private in the Polish army. General Kosciuszko was his commander, and for valor performed in the first battle of the revolution, he was promoted.

The second attempt on the part of Poland to throw off the yoke of her oppressor found Rewandowski one of the first volunteers, and in the contest of 1844, he was an active participant. After the suppression of the movement, Rewandowski spent years traveling through Poland in the interests of the revolutionary party. The uprising of 1863 found Rewandowski in the ranks, and in the last battle of the revolution, he was wounded while leading a charge and was left on the field.

Captured by the Russians, Rewandowski was held until his wounds had healed, and he then was sent to the mines in Siberia. After three years of servitude, he was liberated through the efforts of the Roman Catholic Church in his native land.

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Record-Herald, Sept. 20, 1905, pp. 1-5.

No sooner had he returned to Poland than he set about the forming of another revolution. He was seized by the Russians and banished to Siberia for life. It was in 1874 that the dreary march to the mines began. The party of prisoners and guards had gone but a short distance when Rewandowski escaped while the guards were asleep, and, with his wife, came to America, settling soon after in Chicago.

The Chicago Chronicle, July 8, 1905.

HONORED BY THE TURNERS

Boleslaus Zaleski, who was elected president of the Polish Turners' Alliance of America at the convention held this week in this city, is a local druggist at 4647 Ashland Ave., and one of the active Polish-Americans in this city.

He was born in Russian-Poland twenty-nine years ago and was educated in the gymnasium or high school at Warsaw.

He was heretofore president of the western circuit of the Polish Turners' Alliance and active in national organizations.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, July 5, 1905.

FUNERAL OF PETER KIOLBASSA

The funeral of Peter Kiolbassa took place on Tuesday, June 27, 1905.

The relatives and friends began to gather early in the morning at the home of the deceased on Milwaukee Avenue, to once more look upon the features of a true Pole and patriot, a man who brought honor to all the Polish people in America.

The carriages kept driving up continually. A company of police, of whom the deceased was once a member, had stationed themselves there. The cadets from St. John Cantius parish arrived. A delegation of veterans from the Grand Army of the Republic came to give their last services to a soldier, a veteran of the Civil War. Then came a band from St. Stanislaus College, remembering the services rendered to that institution and to the

Narod Polski, July 5, 1905.

Poles in America. His partners in public life came also. There were also present the mayor of the city of Chicago, Edward F. Dunne; City Attorney Smulski, City Treasurer Blocki, City Collector Traeger, the brother of former mayor Preston Harrison, the colleagues of the deceased in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, and thirty alderman, Milwaukee Avenue became filled with people.

After nine o'clock, amidst the weeping of the family and friends, they carried out the coffin and the funeral cortege started.

First came the police, and after them the college band playing Chopin's Funeral March. After the band walked Mayor Dunne, City Attorney Smulski, Senator-Alderman Kunz and thirty other city officials. Then came the administrative staff of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union and representatives from various societies in which the deceased was both organizer and leading

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member. Next marched the cadets, and, finally, the hearse came drawn by four horses and followed by seventy-two carriages. The cortege proceeded from Milwaukee Avenue and Noble Street to St. Stanislaus Kostka's church, where thousands of people awaited it. The spacious church was filled with people as they carried the coffin. The altar was covered with a shroud and before the altar awaited fifty priests. The priests and organists sang the Requiem.

His Excellency Rev. Archbishop Symon, a papal representative, walked into the church accompanied by the Rev. Gronkowski and Rev. Lange, and behind him Bishop Muldoon, who in turn said the Holy Mass. Reverend Bienarz was deacon, Reverend Ladon, sub-deacon; Reverend Nawrocki was in charge of the ceremonial, and Reverends Kosinski and Truszynski were honorary deacon and sub-deacon.

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Narod Polski, July 5, 1905.

After the mass Reverend Zapala ascended the pulpit and gave a beautiful eulogy. Then, while the bells were ringing in all the surrounding churches, the body was placed in the hearse and taken to St. Adelbert's Cemetery to the spot where it will rest.

Rev. Francis Gordon spoke at the grave in reference to the exemplary life and service rendered by the late Peter Kielbassa.

After the preacher had finished his talk, there echoed three farewell salvos over the grave, fired by United States soldiers. Then the coffin was lowered into the grave, the last prayers were said, and the thousands that filled the cemetery dispersed.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, June 28, 1905.

DEATH OF PETER KIOLBASSA

Peter Kiolbassa, one of our most prominent countrymen, not only among the Poles in Chicago, but throughout America, died on June 23rd, an upright and courageous citizen, who will be forever an honor to our name in this country, who will also remain a model for all, an impeccable, honest, energetic worker, a man of good will, a faithful Catholic and a genuine, true Pole.

Peter Kiolbassa, was born in the year 1837 in the village of Swibin in Slazk (Silisia), a son of people of the soil; he came to America with his parents in the year 1855 and settled in the town of Virgin Mary in Texas, where just one year before (1854) there was organized the first Polish parish in America. Mr. Kiolbassa, soon making himself acquainted with local conditions, began to educate himself enthusiastically

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Narod Polski, June 28, 1905.

in the English and Spanish languages, knowing already Polish and German. He was a clerk for some time in the city of Piedras Negras. Then, after passing a teacher's examination, he was the first Polish teacher and an organist in the first Polish school in Virgin Mary. After the outbreak of the Civil War in 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and served one year in the Cavalry, but after being taken prisoner in one of the battles, he passed over early to the Union Army, where he received in turn the rank of sergeant, sergeant major, officer and captain, in which capacity he served to the end of the war, until 1866, taking part in all the major engagements. After the war, Mr. Kiolbassa joined the police force in Chicago as an adherent of the Republican Party, but when this party seemed to become more and more anti-Catholic and an enemy of the emigrants from Europe, Mr. Kiolbassa went over to the Democratic camp with which he remained without change to the end of his career and life. In the year 1867 he was a sergeant and secretary to the Chief of Police, but after two years he left for the place of his former residence in Texas, where he was once more a school teacher and organist.

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Narod Polski, June 28, 1905.

After his return to Chicago, he again served on the police force, and after two years he received an appointment to the Customs department, in which he remained for 16 years, during which time he served two years in the Illinois State Legislature. In 1891 he was nominated and elected treasurer of the city of Chicago, and held this high office with an honor to himself and his fellow countrymen. He endeared himself to the city by turning over tens of thousands of dollars in interest, which his predecessors always kept for themselves by which act he gave a fine example of his unselfishness.

During the whole span of his life Mr. Kiolbassa was alderman, supervisor, building commissioner and commissioner of public works, at which position he remained until his death. These wide and very extensive public activities did not hinder Mr. Kiolbassa from taking a lively and energetic action in the affairs of his fellow countrymen, that is in the interest of the Polish population in Chicago. On the contrary, the late Mr. Kiolbassa was active

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everywhere and worked in every field. He was one of the organizers of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, (oldest Polish Parish in the City of Chicago); he was a member, and for some time president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. He belonged to the Polish National Alliance, and everywhere he was helpful and accomodating, and everywhere respected and trusted. To his countrymen he was accomodating, at their service and truly friendly. He helped many financially and with advice, so that he was loved by all and his popularity not only amongst the Poles but in the entire city of Chicago was extraordinary. As a Pole - patriot, charitable and sincere, he was also an ardent and devout Catholic. As such he died after a long and very painful illness.

The late Peter Kiolbassa passes from the field of our social endeavors as a doer "Bene Meritus" - well deserving, so that his demise is lamented by our entire Polish-American immigration which will preserve him in its grateful memory. This memory will be the most beautiful monument for the

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Narod Polski, June 28, 1905.

one who died on this earth, far away from his Fatherland.

May he rest in Peace.

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Record-Herald, June 24, 1905, pp. 10-11.

PETER KIOLBASSA DIES.

Leader Among The Polish-Americans Is Victim Of A Slight Injury.

Peter Kiolbassa, a leader among Chicago's Polish-Americans and formerly prominent in politics, died of blood poisoning at St. Mary's of Nazareth's Hospital early yesterday morning. A slight injury to his foot, received nine weeks ago, brought on the complications which resulted in Mr. Kiolbassa's death.

Mr. Kiolbassa met with the accident while attending a funeral and was confined to bed at his home, 625 Milwaukee Avenue, for a few days.

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Record-Herald, June 24, 1905, pp. 10-11.

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Three weeks afterward, fire started in a building which adjoined his residence, compelling him to hurry out at night. After this incident, he became rapidly worse, and was soon taken to the hospital.

Funeral Next Tuesday.

He is survived by his wife and his daughter, Mrs. Rose C. Kwasigroch. Funeral services will be held at St. Stanislaus' Polish Roman Catholic Church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment will be in St. Adelbert's cemetery.

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Record-Herald, June 24, 1905, pp. 10-11.

Mr. Kiolbassa was born in Russian Poland Oct. 13, 1838. He came to the United States with his parents in 1855, settling in Texas. They organized the first Polish colony in this country, naming it Panna Maria (Virgin Mary), and erected the first Polish church. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Kiolbassa was forced to join the Confederate army. He was captured and brought to Illinois, where he enlisted with the Union forces in the Sixteenth, Illinois Cavalry, serving until April 15, 1864, after having attained his captaincy.

Served On Police Force.

Mr. Kiolbassa came to Chicago immediately after leaving the army, and secured employment on the police force. He was promoted to desk sergeant, and then to secretary to Chief of Police R. W. McClaughrey, during Mayor Washburne's administration. He resigned that position to become enrolling and license clerk in the custom office.

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Record-Herald, June 24, 1905, pp. 10-11.

He was a member of the legislature in 1877-79, and in 1891 was elected city treasurer on the Democratic Ticket. He represented the Sixteenth Ward in the City Council from 1896 to 1898, and was building commissioner under Mayor Harrison from 1901 to 1903. He was appointed a member of the board of local improvements in 1903, holding that position at the time of his death.

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 23, 1905.

S. P. PETER KIOLBASSA.

Today, Friday, June 23 at 8 A. M., in the hospital of Blessed Virgin Mary, died Peter Kiolbassa after a long illness; without doubt he was the best and most respected Polish citizen in the United States, a veteran of the Civil War, a patriot, and respected as the father of many great deeds and sound business advice to his fellow country men in his native land.

Here are a few of the most important achievements in his life:

Born October 13, 1838 in the town of Swibia, in the county of Slazk. In the year 1855, he migrated with his parents to America and settled in Texas.

February 9, 1862, he enlisted in the American (Confederate) Army in the Texas cavalry.

January 9, 1863 he was taken prisoner; February 9, he was set free and joined the army of the north.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 23, 1905.

November 30, 1864, took examinations for the office of Captain of Cavalry.

January 5, 1865 he was appointed Captain, he served until May 1, 1866.

In the year 1865 he married Miss Pauline Dziejewier.

In the year 1865 he came to Chicago. He joined the police force.

In the year 1867 he was appointed sergeant, which place he held until 1869.

In 1869 he went to Texas. where he was an instructor and organist for two years.

In 1871 he came back to Chicago and again received his rank as police sergeant.

In 1873 he was appointed a custom agent, this position he held for sixteen years, until 1889; For the next two years he was a member of the Illinois State Legislature.

In 1891 he was elected treasurer of the city of Chicago.

In 1898 he was elected alderman.

In 1890 he was nominated supervisor; in 1892 he was nominated building commissioner; in 1904 he was nominated commissioner of public works.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 23, 1905.

In 1901 his wife died.

In 1903 he married Miss Antonia Otzenbevg from Chojnacki.

June 23, 1905 - Peter Kiolbassa died after a long illness.

Mr. P. Kiolbassa will be buried Tuesday, June 27, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

"May he rest in peace"!

The Chicago Record-Herald, Feb. 16, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLITICS

John F. Smulski, renominated by the republicans for city attorney, was born in German-Poland and is thirty-seven years old. He came to Chicago in 1880, and was admitted to the bar in 1890.

When the fight against corrupt aldermen was the strongest, Mr. Smulski was sent from the sixteenth ward to the city council, where he opposed all "grab" measures. He has also favored municipal ownership whenever the city is ready for it.

Equidny Gerben
7-58-31

The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 1, 1901.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CONFERR HONORS ON MRS. SMULSKI

Mrs. J. F. Smulski, wife of Alderman Smulski, was presented with diplomas yesterday at Holly Trinity Church school hall, 540 Noble St., conferring upon her honorary membership in the United Polish Singers of America and the Wanda Ladies' Singing Society. A gold medal set with diamonds was given Mrs. Smulski by the Queen Hedwig Polish Ladies' Singing Society.

Mrs. Smulski is the first Polish woman in Chicago to graduate from a musical conservatory.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 276, Nov. 25, 1904

REV. FATHER JOHN RADZIEJWSKI

Thursday, Nov. 24, 1904, Rev. Father John Radziejewski died after fulfilling his daily obligations. He was 60 years old.

The parishioners of St. Adelbert, Chicago, feel the loss deeply. Father Radziejewski served St. Adelbert's more than twenty years. His death, which came as a shock to his parishioners, is felt not only by the Polish Catholics in Chicago, but in all Roman-Catholic churches of this country.

A leader, Father Radziejewski, was unfailing in his care and personal admonitions for the church he served.

The following are a few of the duties he performed before he died: Wednesday night about 11:30 he was called out to visit a sick person,



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 25, 1904

this was always a solemn duty of his, regardless of the hour of day or night, he was already ready to perform the last rite for a person in their hour of need.

It was said that on this night, he was not in the best of health, but he had his carriage and horses ready, and gathering all the articles needed by a priest on a call of this kind, he left for his destination. Arriving at his destination he stepped out of the carriage and took a few steps towards the house, feeling very sick and weak he returned to the carriage and with the aid of the driver was able to enter.

He was hurriedly driven back to the priest home and assisted by his chauffeur to his bedroom, where he was left alone. The chauffeur returned to tend to the horses and the carriage, thinking that the priest would summon his aid. Father John left his bedroom and went to his office to lie down on the davenport. None of the caretakers who were sleeping were disturbed.

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II B 2 d (1)
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POLISH (3)



Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 25, 1904

Thursday morning shortly after 6 o'clock, Father Pajkowski and two attendants were searching for Rev. Father Radziejewski to ask him about Thursday's business; they located him sitting in his office fully clothed. One of the attendants joked about Rev. Father John sleeping in a sitting position. A minute later it was found he was dead. Immediately a physician was summoned but to no avail. The news spread rapidly through the city. Poles were overcome by grief.

There were very few who did not know this honest man. Wherever his name was mentioned many recalled his sympathy and teachings.

He preferred his carriage to the street car, because while in it he could pray silently.

One thing he did not approve of and that was to talk of his personal life or past.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 25, 1904

We know that Rev. Father John Radziejewski was born in the year 1844 in Poznan, and attended school in Ostrowie, Poznan, and in Rome. In Rome he was ordained a Roman-Catholic priest, May 22, 1869. He performed his first duties in his native city of Poznan, but later was transferred to Paris where he remained six years.

June 15, 1881 he migrated to America.

He first served at St. Stanislaus parish. He went to a parish in South Chicago and later organized and started the new parish of the Immaculate Conception of Blessed Mary. In 1884, the Bishop of Chicago ordained him head priest of St. Adelbert parish.

He worked unceasingly in Chicago with Rev. Father Barzynski for

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- 5 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III C

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 25, 1904

the welfare of the Poles in America, and Catholic work showed his undying love for them.

He worked and helped organize the Polish Union Society; B. S. J. of America, where he was pastor for many years; organized the Polish Political Club, Polish League and the Polish Daily News, of which he was the pastor and director for many years.

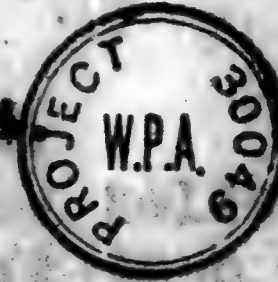
He also organized and helped finance the building of the following churches: The Immaculate Conception of Blessed Mary, Blessed Virgin Mother, N. P., in Bridgeport; St. Peter and St. Paul the Apostles; Sr. Casimir, and St. Anna.

The members of the parish of St. Adalbert cannot express their sorrow for losing so gallant a leader, and may his devoted work be carried on.

Rest in Peace!

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MARGE POLSKI-Vol. VIII No.28. July 13, 1904
Chicago Chronicle



POLISH

DR. ADAM SZWAJKART NAMED PARK COMMISSIONER.

We are informing our readers that Dr. A. Szwajkart, our head physician known throughout Chicago, and especially among the Poles in the northwestern part of the city, has been named West Parks Commissioner by Governor Yates.

This news came as a surprise to the people of other nationalities. Customarily there are many persons seeking this office, because it is an office of high honor and does not bring material benefits to the individual, but rather high esteem. It does not happen to be (as often happens in political circles) some sort of recompense or favor given for services rendered to some political party, but an honor given to persons highly deserving.

Dr. Adam Szwajkart, whose portrait was shown in the local English dailies has been known for many years to his own countrymen in Chicago; he is the head physician of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, is a member of the staff of physicians at the Sisters of Nazareth Hospital, physician to the Austrian Consulate, physician at the Home for Orphans, etc. He has always been and



and still is very active in matters concerning the Poles in general, regardless of party affiliations in a way such as every real patriot should be.

Therefore, our hearts are filled with joy at this new distinction of our head physician, which is also delightful and honorable to us. We offer heartiest congratulations in the name of the members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

MON. ST. 1920.
CZESTOCHOWA

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POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 49, Dec. 6, 1900.

MR. JOHN ROSINSKI

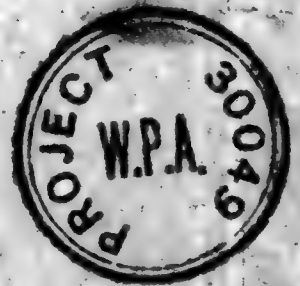
After a long illness, Mr. John Rosinski died Tuesday, Dec. 4; he was one of the oldest members of the Z. N. P. He was born in the town of Rogoznie in the county of Poznan in 1837. In the old country he took an active part in all political and society affairs. He came to America in the year 1880 and took up working as a building contractor. He was responsible for organizing three groups: the Dramatic Circle, the Union "Sokol," a loan organization, and was one of the higher officials of the committee in the Polish Day group. He never disregarded any Polish matters of importance. For a year and one half he was librarian of the Z. N. P. Library.

May God have mercy.

WEDDING

At four o'clock in the afternoon, June 7, 1899, Alderman John F. Smalski, was married to Miss Jadwiga Mikitynska, at Holy Trinity. The church was filled with an overflowing crowd. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Father O. Eugene Sedlacek, rector of St. John Gansius, assisted by Rev. Father K. Sztuszko and Rev. Father Marciniark. During the ceremony Mr. Anthony Mallek played the organ assisted by George Bass playing the violin; Miss Grace Nelson and Mr. Anthony Mallek sang "Veni Creator"; Miss Nelson, with a violin accompaniment, also sang "Ave Maria."

After the wedding the nearest relations and the families of the bride and groom congregated at the bride's home for the great celebration. The newly married couple left the same night for an eight-day honeymoon.



Zgoda, Vol. XVIII, No. 11, March 16, 1899

ALDERMAN J. F. SMULSKI

At the Republican meeting held in the 16th ward last Monday evening, Mr. John F. Smulski was nominated by acclamation as candidate for the aldermanic office. Mr. Smulski declined to accept the renomination, but after the ovation he received, the pleas of the people finally convinced him that they wanted none other for this office. Because of his splendid work in the past, he built up a strong friendship and love among all the people in the 16th ward.

Not only the Poles but the Germans, Swedes and the Irish promised him their support in the future.

The Municipal Citizens League had an article printed, showing the fine record and all he has done to make the 16th ward one of the best in the city.

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II B 2 a (1)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 2, 1896.

VICTOR KARLOWSKI, FORMER EDITOR OF
GAZETA POLSKA, IS DEAD

Mr. Victor Karlowski, former editor of Gazeta Polska, published by Mr. W. Dyniewicz, who disappeared some time ago, is dead.

He was a victim, it now appears, of a railroad accident.

On April 27, the coroner of Oneida County in the State of New York, wired the chief of police of Chicago, asking him to find out the name of an unknown man, who was killed on April 25, by a train in Vernon, New York. While searching the clothing of the victim, a Polish prayer book was found, in which, in two different places, the names "Franciszka Karlowska and Wladyslaw Dyniewicz, 532 Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois" were written.

The local police gave some publicity to this accident, and, the wife of the missing editor, Mrs. Marcyanna Karlowska (whose present address is 34 Fleetwood

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 2, 1896.

Street) made inquiries, and at once came to the conclusion that the dead man was her husband, Victor Karlowski. The prayer book belonged to Frances, a daughter of the deceased, who had written her name in it.

Mrs. Karlowski expects to bring the body of her husband to Chicago for burial.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1896.

MODRZEJEWSKI'S DAUGHTER IN DANGER

Several times lately attempts have been made to kidnap the three-year-old daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Modrzejewski, and detectives are tracing these criminals.

Mr. Modrzejewski, is as everybody knows, the son of the famous Polish actress, Helen Modrzejewski; he is a civil engineer and has an office in the Monadnock Block. He lives with his family at 1780 Wrightwood Avenue.

On March 9, Mr. Modrzejewski found an unstamped post card in his mail box addressed to his wife. The fact that the card did not bear a stamp showed that it was not delivered by the postman, but must have been dropped in the box by some one else. The card, written in poor English, demanded that Mrs. Modrzejewski leave the country within three months; otherwise

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1896.

the children and their nurse would die suddenly.

On March 13, the nurse, Jessie, was standing in front of a drugstore at the corner of Clark Street and Wrightwood Avenue with the daughter Marylla, when an unknown man approached her, and, after asking her if she was the nurse at the Modrzejewski home, snatched the little girl from her hands and began to run. Shouting, Jessie ran after him; then this stranger released the child and ran into the basement of a near-by building and escaped through a rear exit.

That same day another postal card was found in the mail box, addressed to the nurse, on which she was notified that she and the child would be blinded if the Modrzejewski family did not leave Chicago.

Then Mr. Modrzejewski employed a detective to guard his home.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1896.

On March 21, during the absence of the detective for a few minutes, again somebody left a postal card bearing more threats. On Monday evening, March 23, Jessie was hanging the wash in the yard when she heard a knocking at the gate door. When she opened the door somebody threw carbolic acid on her, severely burning her face.

Since then this strange person has not appeared. Jessie's face may be disfigured for life. She described the man as being about thirty years of age, of medium height, with blue eyes, a large nose, and a blond mustache. He was dressed well, even elegantly.

The Modrzejewski family moved into this home in May of last year; previously they had resided at 1117 North Clark Street, where they were robbed twice by thieves. Their dog was poisoned there also.

Who is persecuting them and why? Mr. Modrzejewski cannot imagine.

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 26, 1896.

POLITICAL NOMINATION

The Populist Party in the city of Chicago has given Mr. Stanislaus Rokosz the nomination on its ticket for tax collector of West Town.

James Bischoff, JI/12/40.
J. C. ... JI/30/40.
... JI/32/40.
... JI/30/40.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 5, 1895.

ALDERMAN KUNZ DONATES TWENTY DOLLARS TO VARIOUS POLISH CAUSES

Alderman Stanislaus Kunz of the Sixteenth Ward donated a sum of money today at the offices of the Dziennik Chicagoski for the following purposes: Holy Family Orphanage, \$10; destitute Poles of Nebraska, \$5; Kosciusko Monument Fund, \$5. The money was consigned to the designated places.

Sincere thanks are extended to the generous donor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 25, 1893.

NEWS ITEM

His Excellency Archbishop Feehan, has appointed the Reverend John Kasprzycki pastor of the St. John Cantius Parish. His assistant will probably be Reverend John Piechowski.

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04/3/8
04/4/8
Piechowski, J.
Kasprzycki, J.
Feehan, A.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I C (German)

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1893.

BANQUET IN HONOR OF PETER KIOLBASSA

A banquet was held yesterday in the Polish Restaurant at the World's Fair in honor of Peter Kiolbassa, former city treasurer. By this banquet, the Poles of Chicago acknowledged the honesty and the untiring energy of their countryman, who had succeeded in rising to so high a station in American life. Nearly all of the more important members of Chicago's Polish community were present. This proved that Mr. Kiolbassa has a great many friends who appreciate the services he has rendered.

About eighty persons took their places at the beautifully decorated tables. Mr. Kiolbassa occupied the place of honor at the head of a horseshoe arrangement of tables. On either side of him sat W. Jedrzejek and W. Dyniewicz; the rest of the places were occupied by representatives of the Polish clergy.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1893.

Toasts and speeches began after the main courses had been served. As master of ceremonies, the Reverend Vincent Barzynski called Mr. E. Z. Brodowski as the first speaker. Mr. Brodowski spoke in English, praising Mr. Kiolbassa's service and pointing to him as an example of rectitude. He closed his remarks with the cry: "Long live Peter Kiolbassa!"

After a short speech by Mr. Kiolbassa himself, in which he thanked those who had gathered to honor him, Mr. Dyniewicz, one of the older Polish residents of Chicago, rose to speak. In speaking of "Peter," as he is so often called, Mr. Dyniewicz, declared that Kiolbassa is and always had been a source of pride to the Polish community.

Father Barzynski spoke next in Polish, since his was a long and intimate association with Mr. Kiolbassa, he gave an outline of his life and activities in the Polish community of Chicago. He said that Mr. Kiolbassa had given his support to everything that was good and honorable; his brethren in need could always

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POLISH



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I C (German) depend upon him for help. His services to the Poles of America were invaluable. In conclusion, Father Barzynski said, "In truth, the Bible teaches us not to praise a man until after his death, but in this case, we are justified in making an exception of Mr. Kiolbassa. May he live long and continue to bring honor to the Poles in America."

After another English speech by the lawyer Mr. Drzemala, Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz spoke of the former treasurer's early life. Starting as a farm hand, Mr. Kiolbassa, by virtue of hard work and perseverance, climbed the ladder of success rung by rung until he reached the heights that he now occupies. He was not ashamed of the most menial employment; any job that he put his hand to was thereby ennobled. When his adopted country called, he took up arms without hesitation. The life of this man should serve as an example to all of us.

Following this address, a toast was proposed by Mr. Jedrzejek, who, with inimitable humor, expressed the wish that Mr. Kiolbassa be elected governor of the

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I C (German)

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1893.

State. To the Poles in general, he predicted that the State of Illinois would in time be a "new Poland".

Speeches by Mr. P. Ligman, president of the Patriotic Organization, and Mr. Corkery, one of the former treasurer's guarantors, followed. The latter, in a short English address, expressed the warmest regard for Mr. Kiolbassa and the Poles.

Mr. J. Sosnowski, representative of the Polish artists, who arrived from Warsaw recently, toasted Mr. Kiolbassa in the name of the people of Poland.

The incumbent city treasurer, Mr. Bransfield, was the next speaker. Following him, Mr. A.J. Kowalski proposed a toast in Polish, and Judge [J.] La Buy in English. These toasts, sincere, replete with humor, were applauded vigorously.

A long address by Dr. Charles Midowicz followed. With his usual ease, the honorable doctor spoke of Mr. Kiolbassa's noble gesture in paying to the city



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1893.

treasury the money which could legally have gone into his own pocket. The doctor described Mr. Kiolbassa as a man of unshaken integrity, who does not worship at the shrine of the all-powerful dollar, who, instead, acts according to standards of honor, who is incapable of breaking his pledged word or of falsehood.

A merry German toast by the architect Druiding was followed by one more Polish speech by the Reverend A. Nowicki, who thanked Mr. Kiolbassa for his services in the name of American Polonia. A few humorous remarks by Mr. H. Nagiel, ending in a cheer for Mr. Kiolbassa, preceded the final address of the evening--the ex-treasurer's thanks to those present. Mr. Kiolbassa spoke in Polish with great emotion. Habitually modest, he insisted that he had done nothing unusual; he had acted according to the dictates of his own conscience; he could not have done otherwise. He repeated his words of thanks in English.

A Polish orchestra played intermittently during the banquet. When the speeches had ended, the gathering broke up into individual groups where, as becomes Poles, the guests fraternized with complete disregard for partisanship.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1892.

FATHER BARZYNSKI FETED

A birthday reception was given to Father Vincent Barzynski at St. Stanislaus' parish by some of the outstanding parishioners last Tuesday. The purpose of the affair was to show the pastor the gratitude of the people for his untiring work done for the parish, and the Polish people at large.

The school children's choir, under the able guidance of Szczesny Zahajkiwicz, presented a short musical sketch. Those in attendance had the privilege of witnessing an original creation by one of the school children. In many instances throughout the play, unusual talent of the boy was brought out. The action, the dialogue, and even the theme, showed interesting original creative ability. If the boy is tutored along the right directions, without doubt, he will bring honor to the Poles of Chicago.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1892.

During the course of the dinner, the toastmaster, Father K. Domagalski expressed the wishes of the entire assemblage by extending Father Barzynski heartfelt birthday felicitations. The pastor in turn thanked the assembled friends, and wished them many years of happiness.

After a short solemn speech by the celebrant, City Treasurer Kiolbassa took the stand. He gave a short history of the parish and presented a picture of the work accomplished by Father Barzynski for the parish, for the Poles in Chicago, and for the Poles in America. Peter Kiolbassa, as a representative of the Polish people, wished the pastor continued health and happiness and many years of active life.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1892.

The pastor's earnestness in his work was shown three times at the reception. He received three calls during the course of the evening. Each time he rose from the table to handle the situation personally, never delaying the business until after the termination of the birthday reception.

After the dinner, three children of St. Stanislaus Kostki's school, gave recitations in honor of the pastor. They were tutored by Leon Machnikowski.

This completed the reception here. The entire assemblage left to visit the Holy Family Orphanage. Under the able guidance of the Notre Dame Sisters, the children gave a varied program of entertainment to the visitors. A mixed choir sang a number of songs, Polish and English dialogues were



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1892.

rendered also. The unfortunate children virtually called Father Barzynski their father, for his constant attention has given them moral, spiritual, and material help. Although many of the waifs entered the orphanage shabbily garbed, their attire at this occasion showed no sign of neglect. Their trim appearance was a good indication of the efforts of Father Barzynski. It should be noted that it was through the hard work of the pastor and his influence over pastors of other Polish churches that made this orphanage a possibility.

The conclusion of the introductory entertainment introduced the gymnastic drill exercises of the children. Though commanded by a nun, a person familiar with military drills would envy these children as they executed each order. The highlight of the exercises was the sensational marching of a four year old boy.



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POLISH

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II D 6

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1892.

At the conclusion, the originator of the Holy Family Orphanage showed his honored guests about the entire building. Many expressed wonderment of the fine layout.

Their reaction was a fine example, for it definitely showed how the contributions have been expended. No doubt was left in their minds about the efficiency of handling the funds.



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6, 1891.

OUR CITY TREASURER

Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, our new city treasurer, has received a great deal of publicity lately. During the municipal elections the press said nothing about Peter Kiolbassa, although columns were devoted to other candidates. They tried to prevent his election by ignoring him. The Polish press supported him, but he had few champions among the American journalists. Now however they are giving him publicity. They attack him first, because he was elected, second, because he succeeded in floating a bond issue with private citizens, despite the intrigues of his opponents, and finally because the "Day of Reckoning" has arrived. These gentlemen are angry because they cannot attack his character since it is irreproachable. It is amusing to observe the grace with which he handles his opponents and his erstwhile friends.

Yesterday's Republican and Democratic newspapers told with sanctimonious indignation how Mr. Peter Kiolbassa had tricked the City Council. They claimed that



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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6, 1891.

there were proofs of improper examination of his bonds and that they amounted to only a little over five million dollars instead of fifteen. The figures were correct. Last night's and this morning's papers, confronted with the facts, were obliged to admit their mistake by publishing the figures of Mr. Kiolbassa's bonds which amounted to over fifteen and a half million dollars.

Last March the City Council passed an ordinance authorizing six local banks to receive the city's funds. Each bank was required to furnish a two and a half million dollar bond; multiplied by six, this amounted to fifteen million dollars. Now, Mr. Kiolbassa's attorney proved that this ordinance was illegal because no bank can furnish such a large bond, and since the bond cannot be split, the ordinance was abolished. The banks which refused to furnish bonds for Mr. Kiolbassa, thinking that they did not need his favor, discovered their mistake. The money deposited in those banks was withdrawn. What is more, Mr. Kiolbassa has undermined the syndicate made up of the six banks by the simple



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6, 1891.

process of depositing the city's funds in other banks. He caused the Corn Exchange Bank to leave the syndicate by making it a depository of city's funds. That bank, in conjunction with the Union National Bank and the American Trust and Savings Bank, furnished the fifteen million dollar bond for Mr. Kiolbassa and promised to pay more than two and a half percent interest, which is a better return than the city has had previously. These banks have already signed the necessary contracts and will receive the city's funds.

The syndicate of six banks was broken through the withdrawal of the Corn Exchange Bank which will support Mr. Kiolbassa. For this reason the famous Dixon Bill cannot be revived.

Republicans tried to discredit Mr. Kiolbassa by making all kinds of accusations,

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6, 1891.

by creating difficulties, starting lawsuits, etc. After several unsuccessful attempts they realized that they were harming only themselves and that they deserved his criticism.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1891.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

To All Citizens of Polish Origin in Chicago

I wish to express my sincere thanks to all citizens of Polish descent in Chicago, regardless of political affiliations, for their unanimous votes which elected me to the office of city treasurer. The confidence of my countrymen is dearer to me than the office itself. I will always appreciate it, and will endeavor to repay this confidence in faithful service. Thank you countrymen.

Peter Kiolbassa, city treasurer.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1891.

PETER KIOLBASA, POLISH CANDIDATE FOR CITY TREASURER

(A Biographical Sketch)

Great honor has been bestowed upon Poles of Chicago by the largest and strongest political party. Credit for this honor is due to the happy circumstance that the Poles in Chicago have in their midst a countryman who has been able to gain during the thirty-five years' stay in America great importance among the Poles and the deep respect of almost all nationalities in this great metropolis. He gained this importance and respect by meritorious deeds, his excellent character, righteousness, frankness, unusual abilities, and true love for both his native and adopted countries.

Mr. Peter Kiolbasa was born on Oct. 13, 1838, in Swiba, Silesia, a part of Poland occupied by Germany. When he was seventeen years of age, he and his parents emigrated to America and established their residence in Santa Maria, Texas.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1891.

As a boy endowed with great abilities, he adapted himself very quickly to the new life in the country. In spite of the hard work on the farm that he and his parents had to perform, he succeeded in learning, without a teacher, how to speak, read, and write English correctly. Besides this, he gained a fair knowledge of Spanish. He also continued to improve the German which he had learned in Germany. For some time he was employed as a clerk at Piedras Negras, Mexico, where he had the opportunity to study Spanish and commerce. Later on he passed a State teacher's examination and became the first Polish teacher of the first Polish school in America, at Santa Maria, Texas, where in a short time he gained great popularity and became a favorite of all in that vicinity.



When the Civil War broke out Mr. Peter Kielbasa enlisted in the U. S. Army and became a member of the 16th Reg. of Ill. Cavalry. His services were so satisfactory that he was made a corporal, a sergeant, and in a short time he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and later on to that of captain.

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POLISH |

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1891.

that of captain in the 6th Regiment.

After the Civil War, Mr. Kiolbasa held many positions; he was a desk sergeant in the Chicago Police Department, later on secretary of the Chief of police, and in 1873 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. He held this position eleven years and performed his duties very scrupulously.



When the United States changed its administration by electing a Democratic President, he and his associates resigned and from that time until now he refused to accept any kind of public office.

We wish to call the attention of the Poles in America to this, that Mr. Peter Kiolbasa did not forget that he is a Pole, even though he held important positions and was very popular; on the contrary, he associated with Poles and served them whenever and wherever he could; he lived in Polish settlements belonged to as many Polish organizations as he could,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1891.

took active part in conferences and all kinds of activities, promoted the welfare of the Polish element, was devoted to the Polish cause, and above all he did not seek praises, honors, or distinctions, but followed the dictate of his heart and the urge of warm patriotism.

He served the Poles not only collectively but also individually. His great experience, his extensive connections with different people, his accumulated knowledge, his familiarity with American laws proved to be of great assistance and benefit to his countrymen. The Poles, therefore, went to Mr. Kiolbasa for information, advice, and help. Frequently he had to give advice on family matters, which was some times very amusing, but a practical advice was given by him and on some occasions it was very severe.

Mr. Peter Kiolbasa does not like to handle anyone with silk gloves; he is not afraid to tell the truth and tells it so plainly and realistically that a person not acquainted with him would have the impression that he is angry.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1891.

He has the frankness of a soldier and tells the truth whenever he thinks it is necessary.

After his resignation from the Internal Revenue Department, Mr. Peter Kielbasa enlarged his notary public office, and from that time on he devoted himself to the service of his countrymen. Many people found good advice and consolation in his office; free if they could not afford to pay for it. Many persons saved attorney's fees by applying to Mr. Peter Kielbasa for legal advice, who rendered them valuable service for a very small compensation. We are certain that among the hundred thousand Poles living in Chicago, there are not a hundred who would not love him or at least respect him.



His name is known to every Pole in the United States, and no other Pole is so popular, though many of them are richer and hold better positions.

Barclay

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III D

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1891.

Besides the Poles in Chicago, Mr. Peter Kiolbasa also has many friends among other nationalities, which he made during his tenure of public office by associating with them, by being their mediator and on account of his noble character. This is the reason why every one is seeking his friendship. His frank and zealous defense of Catholicism has also gained him many friends among Catholics and respect among the enemies of Catholicism. Furthermore, he never denied his principles for any personal reason. Even Germans, especially Catholics, ask for stickers with his name on because they wish to replace Nettlehorst on Harrison's ticket.



The following incident, which occurred last November, will prove how great is Mr. Kiolbasa's popularity. On account of the coming Archbishop's jubilee, Catholics of many nationalities held a mass meeting, at which they arranged for a big parade and chose a marshall. At that meeting the Catholics bestowed this great honor upon Mr. Kiolbasa, notwithstanding the fact that other nationalities are more numerous.

IV

- 7 -

POLISH

I F 1

I F 5

III D

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1891.

It was worth while to see Mr. Kiolbasa supervising the parade through the streets. The reporters were amazed when they heard his command of English, German, Italian, Spanish, French, Polish, Bohemian, and other languages. Greatly astonished they asked: "How many languages does he speak?"

His manly, handsome, and still young form, mounted on a horse, made a very imposing impression, though he is 52 years old. Americans had seen a form like his eight years before, when the painting "The Turks at Vienna" was exhibited on the two hundredth anniversary of that historical event, and on account of that they called Mr. Kiolbasa the king of Poland.

He presented a magnificent and imposing appearance; yet he attracted everyone by his simplicity and friendly attitude. This friendly attitude is reciprocated by his sympathizers, who know him well and have a deep affection for him.

Unfortunately, Mr. Peter Kiolbasa has not been very lucky in the true sense of the word, for he, too, has gone through many hardships. In spite



IV

I F 1

I F 5

III D

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1891.

of his hard work, he did not accumulate wealth. He experienced very unfortunate mishaps, especially in his own family. His beloved son died at the age of great hope, after receiving a good education, when he showed great abilities and expected a promising future. After his son's death and not so long ago, for it occurred in the last part of last year, he lost his married daughter, and now Mr. and Mrs. Kielbasa have only one daughter left.



All Poles sympathize with Mr. Kielbasa and will give him their support. All Poles, regardless of their political affiliations, or candidates for whom they will give their votes for other offices, will vote for Mr. Kielbasa by placing his name in the proper place, and thereby make him city treasurer. All Poles will endeavor, by all means, to help Mr. Kielbasa gain victory in the coming election, which will in turn gain a great honor and innumerable benefits for all Poles living here.

IV

I C (Bohemian)

I C (German)

I F 1

I F 4

I F 5

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1891.

PETER KIOLBASSA

(Current Politics)



For a long time the supporters of Harrison tried to win over the Poles and the Bohemians as they had the Germans. At one of their meetings which took place at Milwaukee Avenue and Noble Street, several influential Poles were made vice [chairmen]. Mr. P. Kiolbassa, a very popular Pole, was chairman of that meeting. The supporters of Harrison recognized Kiolbassa's popularity among the Polish people, and for this reason asked him to act as chairman of that meeting. Later on when Harrison and his supporters withdrew from the Democratic party, and Harrison was nominated illegally for mayor, his party made an attempt to gain supporters among the Poles. The supporters of Harrison turned to Peter Kiolbassa, a popular Pole, and asked him to accept the candidacy for city clerk but Mr. Kiolbassa refused it. The Poles do not sympathize with Harrison, because he is weakening the Democratic party by his illegal candidacy and is thus helping the Republicans.



IV

I C (Bohemian)

I C (German)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1891.

I F 1

I F 4 The Poles who support the Democratic platform wish to help the Demo-

I F 5 crats, even if they have to oppose the one who once had their sym-

I C pathy and now has lost it because his candidacy threatens the victory of the Democratic party. Mr. Kielbassa, considering Gregier the legal

candidate refused the Harrison group's offer [rather than join the "secessionist" group, he would prefer not to hold office].

At present George A. Weiss, the candidate nominated by the Democratic convention for city treasurer, has resigned and joined Harrison's faction. Therefore this office is at present vacant.

Attention was called to our countryman, Peter Kielbassa. He accepted the candidacy which was offered, and will undoubtedly be elected. American newspapers gave the incident a great deal of publicity, relating the facts and giving a biography of our popular countryman; they called him a Polish "king" and a most influential citizen on the West Side. We are certain that all Poles will vote for Mr. Kielbassa at the time of the election.

IV

IF 5

IF 4

IF 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 29, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

A great political massmeeting took place last night at Andrew Schultz's hall, 697 Noble Street. The meeting was a very important one in that it was called to name a committee for the 16th Ward Democratic political organization. Elected for this committee were Mr. John Arkuszewski, president; Victor Bardonski, vice-president; and J. Kendzierski, secretary. An executive committee was also formed of which the following persons were elected members: John Czekata, E. Z. Brodowski, M. Michalski, Frank Murkowski, Joseph Pytlak, W. Tomasik, and John Biniak. Mr. Peter Kielbasa was picked out as candidate for alderman of the ward. Mr. Kielbasa, we think, will get all the votes of the Poles and also many votes from other groups, because his ability and righteousness are well known not only to the Poles but also, to the Americans and the Germans. The committee will have its meeting next Sunday night.



V. MISCELLANEOUS

CHARACTERISTICS

A. Foreign Origins

1. Geographical

V A 1
I C (German).

POLISH

Narod Polski, Nov. 6, 1901.

LOCAL NEWS

Not only the English newspapers but also the German are not always well informed of our affairs.

In an item found in Westen about the consecration of the St. Hedwig's Church, the writer--some Vaterlandsverteiger, no doubt--says that besides the Polish people there are many Deutschpolen from Prussia, Silesia, and Poznan in St. Hedwig's Parish. We know nothing about any Deutschpolen living in St. Hedwig's--but the Westen knows about them. It probably got a whiff of the odor of Prussian Roast.



V A 1
III H
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagowski, Jan. 7, 1893.

ON THE MATTER OF NATIONAL MOURNING FOR THE YEAR 1893.

(Editorial)



The question of national mourning, which was so hotly debated last year, has become a matter of fresh interest in Poland and even here in America. It gathered new impetus with the coming of the year 1893, the centenary anniversary of the second Polish partition. Already at the end of last November, the youth from various educational centers of Lwow decided upon a whole year's national mourning, calling for a general cessation of entertainment activities and increased effort in public enlightenment. This initiative, though it came from a source scarcely competent to decide the behavior of a whole adult society, found certain echoes in Galicia. At the same time, a sweeping appeal was addressed to European emigrants to observe mourning by prohibiting entertainment activity, and redoubling efforts for individual and collective advancement. It called also for general organization and for the establishment of a National Fund. Just as last year, opposition to this project arose. In Lwow, the influential association of handicraftsmen,

V A 1
III H
I C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1893.

"Gwiazda" [Star], declared itself definitely against a whole year's mourning, as did the Businessmen's Association of Lwow. Many newspapers in Poland recognize and support this opposition to the proposed mourning period. It is superfluous to repeat here all the arguments in favor of mourning, and against it. A year ago, this newspaper treated the subject more fully. A year ago too, this newspaper declared itself in favor of mourning--only if all of the Poles agreed to put it into effect. A partisan "mourning", favored by the more fervent elements would only substantiate the fears of those who believe that practical harm will result.

In Polish-American circles, it is impossible to consider such an observance, in the face of the various party differences and internal dissensions which attack us so pitilessly. In any case, since we cannot observe it any other way, let us demonstrate our mourning by redoubling our national and social work. Let us work for education and for society--and first of all, for the unification of our Polish groups, torn apart today by scandalous quarrels and irrational hatred.



V A 1
III H
I C

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1893.

This will be the best observance of the year 1893!



V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

B. Picturesque Miscellanies

Dziennik Chicagowski, Vol. XVII, No. 58, March 14, 1906

WARNING!

For a long time and now even worse in the Polish districts there is heard the "shouting" from the distributors of English newspapers, especially the Chicago American, about unusual incidents, such as war, crime, robbery, etc.

The public being interested buys these "extras," must pay two cents for this paper, which most of the times does not possess this "extra" information.

Truthfully, this is a small affair, but we mention it as a common abuse. So for this reason, a few members of the Literature Circle, in the name of A. Mickiewicz, decided recently to send a letter of protest, in order to regulate the affair mentioned above.



Dziennik Chicagoski, March 14, 1906.



We received a satisfactory answer to our letter, the management does not approve of these distributors to demand two cents for any kind of an edition, portrayed as an "extra" or not.

The public should report the names of these boys to the management, but the best results would be gained if they would not pay more than one cent for the paper.

So we warn you again, our dear public, never to pay more than one cent for such an "extra."

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1892.

**MICHAEL ADAMSKI, OLDEST LIVING
RESIDENT OF CHICAGO**

The oldest living resident of Chicago today is 104-year-old Michael Adamski, who lives at 84th Street and Houston Avenue, South Chicago.

Mr. Adamski suffered a broken leg yesterday when a train knocked him down as he was passing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad crossing. The injury did not endanger the life of the centenarian, and he hopes to recover shortly so that he may be able to sue the railroad. He contends that he will live to see the Fair in 1893.

A reporter from the Herald paid Michael Adamski a visit yesterday and wrote an interview about him.

According to the report, Mr. Adamski, despite his many years, is in good physical condition. Although his voice is somewhat weak his conversation is altogether intelligent. He has been in America for fifty-five years, but does not speak English. Michael Adamski is five and one-half feet

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1892.

tall, weighs one hundred and forty-five pounds, and, according to his neighbors, performs the duties about his home like a person of forty. He lives in his own home, which he purchased from his savings in his younger years. Adamski keeps a fine garden, has several cows and chickens, and lives off the income he gets for the sale of milk and other produce.

He was born in Poland on December 24, 1788. When living under Prussian dominance became unbearable, Mr. Adamski left his native land and came to America in 1837. All his life he worked hard, and the small home in which he lives is his only possession.

"I married over seventy years ago," he said. "My wife was only nineteen when we were married. We had six sons and three daughters, but of these only two of my daughters are alive today. Both are married. I have only two grandchildren," continued Mr. Adamski.

When he spoke about the death of his children tears filled his eyes. When he was asked how he felt he replied:

"I have always been in good physical condition. Through all my years I

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1892.

TWO NATIONAL HOLIDAYS IN CRACOW
(News From The Homeland)

The feasts of "Konik Zwierzyniecki" (The Zoological Horse) and "Wianki" (The Garlands) came on June 23. Both of these national holidays enjoy great popularity and their success seems to increase with each year. Holding to the chronological order, it is proper to first say a few words about "The Horse".

Immediately after the Maryan procession, a Tartar left from Zwierzyniecki Street to go to the public market and on his way he performed his first skirmish before the Episcopal (bishop's) palace, surrounded by the massed rows of the curious who scattered before his massive scepter. This year the "Horse" was equipped: An adequate number of pearls, naturally paste, were set here and there on his turban, his crimson cloth was evidently new. His procession was also newly equipped. The Magistrate's subsidy helped the renewal as well as the retention of the festivity which, despite everything, has beautiful traditional background.



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1892.

Before dawn of that enchanted June evening, tens of thousands of people had gathered at the shores of the Vistula to celebrate the feast of "Wianki" (Garlands), conducted at present by the gymnastic association of "Falcons" (Sokol). Before the eyes of the spectators there moved in succession the races of the members of the nautical group of the Falcons held on boats and kayaks. This sport should be held more often. A further point of the program pertained to the dropping of garlands: hundreds appeared upon the waves of the Vistula in varicolored light. The scene at times was rather beautiful and picturesque. Following this the Falcon Choir arrived by water upon floats lit up with Bengal torches and sang several national hymns and Mr. Madrzykowski burned the artificial fires which, now as ever, bring him pride. The aerial fires, as well as those on the water, especially the latter, have gained general recognition; loud applause rewarded Mr. Madrzykowski. With a portrait (appropriate to the significance of the day), "The Battle For The Fern," the exercises were concluded.

