

**POLES IN AMERICA**  
THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO  
**A CENTURY OF PROGRESS**



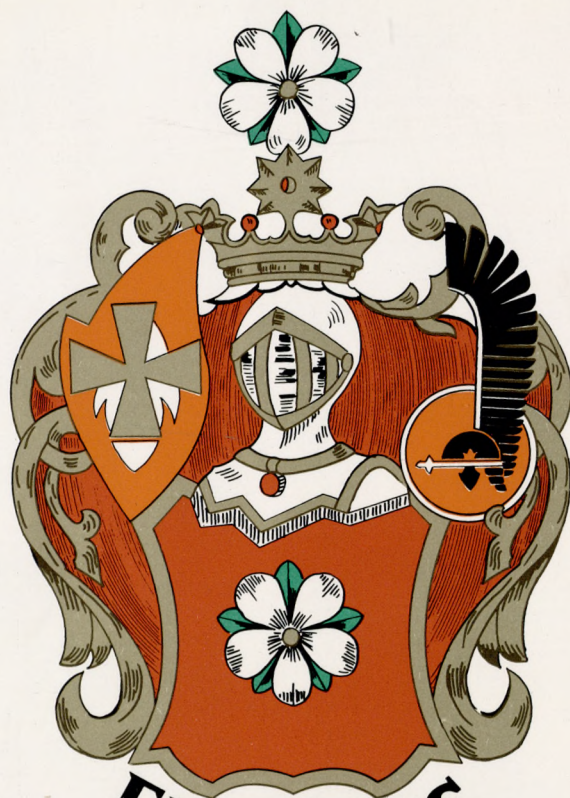






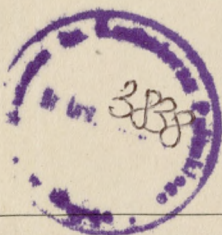


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# POLES IN AMERICA

THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO  
A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

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A COMMEMORATIVE SOUVENIR BOOK

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED  
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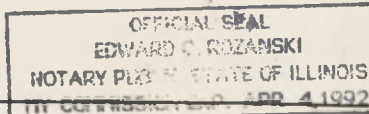
POLISH WEEK OF HOSPITALITY

JULY 17 TO 23

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION  
1933

POLISH DAY ASSOCIATION  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS





# Foreword

*IN CONNECTION* with the celebration of the Polish Week of Hospitality in Chicago during July 17th to 23rd, this souvenir book is published to serve as a lasting memorial to the many friends and supporters of this momentous demonstration.

*TO THE* millions of non-Poles in America, both in Chicago and elsewhere, — it is hoped that this book will serve to indicate the contributions of the Americans of Polish descent to the progress of this country. By recounting a bit of the history of Poland, the history of the Poles in America, and, more particularly, the phenomenal growth of the Polish contingent in Chicago, it is hoped that the Poles shall have gained many new friends among those who have never fully appreciated the place of the Pole in America.

*TO THE* Poles of America, and the countless numbers of them who came to Chicago to take part in this manifestation of Hospitality, — this book is designed to renew in their hearts the pride which is distinctively theirs, that they are of Polish descent, and that they compose that racial category in the melting pot of America which has so largely, though perhaps not so conspicuously, contributed to instilling in American institutions the ideals of patriotism, sheer hard work, and love of God, home and country, which characterize the native Pole.

*THERE* can be no doubt that the visitors to Chicago during this week are deeply impressed with the scope and grandeur of the spectacle of this Polish Week of Hospitality, planned, arranged, and produced by the Poles of Chicago. But it shall have been in vain if these visitors will have nothing more to take back with them but memories. To the end, then, that those memories may be easily recalled for years to come, this book is specially planned.

*FINALLY*, to the four hundred thousand Poles of Chicago, who have so generously contributed to the growth of Chicago, and who have been so zealously interested in helping to make a success of A Century of Progress Exposition in general, and the Polish Week of Hospitality in particular, this book is respectfully dedicated.

ANTHONY C. TOMCZAK, *Editor*



# Greetings



IN ITS efforts to knit more closely the bonds of fellowship between Americans of Polish descent and Americans of other descents, the Polish Day Association of Chicago has sponsored this Polish Week of Hospitality in conjunction with A Century of Progress Exposition. This is by all means appropriate, for 1933 marks a century of progress not only for Chicago, but also for the history of the Poles in this country. It is our hope that the importance of Polish contribution to the development and progress of this country be recognized by our fellow-Americans. To that end is directed the Polish Week of Hospitality.

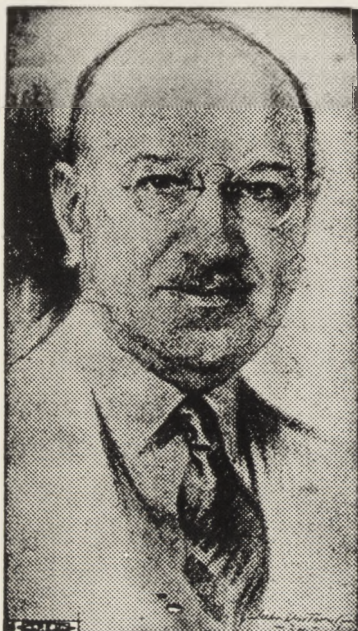
To visitors, and especially to visitors of other than Polish descent, we want this week to be truly all that its name implies. We want you to feel welcome with us; we want you to sense a bit of the cordiality and hospitality that is inherent in Polish countrymen.

We have tried to make the Polish section of this Exposition memorable for its exhaustive display of Polish culture, science, industry, commerce, and the fine arts. We sincerely hope that we shall have successfully conveyed to you our message of good will.

To those who have so generously given of their time and energy in making this Week a success, we cannot adequately express the full depth of our gratitude. But perhaps its very success is sufficient reward.

LEON C. NYKA, President,  
Polish Day Association.





# Greetings

HENRY HORNER, Governor of the State of Illinois:

*"I am glad to learn that the Polish Day Association, in connection with the Polish Week of Hospitality, is publishing a souvenir book in which will be recounted some of the great contributions of the Poles in America to the Century of Progress."*

*"In all fields, whether historical, political, cultural or industrial, the Poles have played an important part in the progress of our city, state and nation. It is, therefore, only fitting and proper that you celebrate your contributions to A Century of Progress and commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Poles migrating to this country in large groups for permanent residence."*

*"Please accept my congratulations and my sincere and good wishes for the success of your Polish Week of Hospitality."*

*"Yours very truly,*

*"HENRY HORNER,*

*"Governor of the State of Illinois."*

EDWARD J. KELLY, Mayor of the City of Chicago:

*"Fellow Citizens of Polish Extraction:*

*"It is with real pleasure that I extend to you my official greetings and my congratulations on your Week of Polish Hospitality."*

*"The contributions of your people to A Century of Progress have been many. In every field of endeavor, the Polish people have distinguished themselves by their energy, courage, intelligence and enterprise."*

*"Your willingness to cooperate with all in the progress of our city and our nation has been outstanding. It is therefore, a fitting tribute to your nationality that you observe this week as Polish Week of Hospitality. I congratulate your organizations on staging this huge and laudable project."*

*"In the name of Chicago, I extend my hearty greetings to your people from other cities and bid them welcome to our midst."*

*"With my very best wishes for bountiful success in your undertaking, I am*

*"Earnestly yours,*

*"EDWARD J. KELLY,*

*"Mayor, City of Chicago,"*



GIFFORD PINCHOT, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:

*"I am delighted to give my heartiest greetings to all Americans of Polish extraction who are attending the World's Fair, during the 'Polish Week of Hospitality.' America will never forget the contributions which the Polish people have made to her history."*

*"I hope that the Polish Day Association will have real success in its program."*

*"With all good wishes and much appreciation,*

*"Sincerely yours,*

*"GIFFORD PINCHOT,*

*"Governor."*





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# Greetings

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RUFUS C. DAWES, President, A Century of Progress:

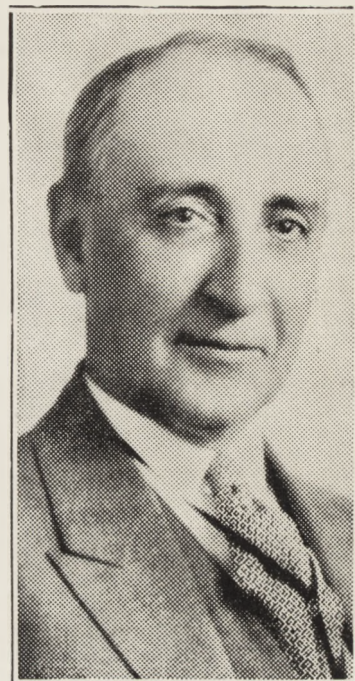
*"We have learned with pleasure that the Polish Day Association will publish a commemorative souvenir book entitled 'Poles in America, Their Contribution to A Century of Progress', and that this book will be issued in connection with the Polish Week of Hospitality from July 17th to July 23rd.*

*"We feel greatly interested in this book inasmuch as it will undertake to record the contributions of Poles to the development of the United States, and particularly will treat of the great service rendered by the large population of Polish descent who have taken such an important part in the building of Chicago.*

*"We congratulate you upon undertaking a work so important and so timely.*

*"Yours very truly,*

*"RUFUS C. DAWES",  
"President, A Century of Progress".*



TYTUS ZBYSZEWSKI, Consul General of Poland:

*"The 'Polish Week of Hospitality' as a name, reflects the characteristic qualities of the Polish Nation, which find perfect expression in the old proverb 'Gość w domu, Bóg w domu,' ('A guest at home means the Lord at home'). A Pole lives in brotherly spirit with all people of good will.*

*"The symbol of this idea will not only reflect Polish traditions in this country, but will also testify as to the contribution of Poles to American life.*

*"On this happy occasion of 'A Century of Progress,' the Poles, welcoming guests from near and far, step on the threshold of their new home with the traditional Polish sentiment of hospitality in their hearts, and give clear testimony that the Polish population in the United States is vitally interested in the common welfare and brings to American culture the contribution of old Polish traditions.*

*"In accepting the invitation to be honorary Chairman of the Executive Committee, I was positive that the collaboration with the POLISH DAY ASSOCIATION would be, as heretofore, a great pleasure for me. It was indeed! Following closely the activity of the Executive Committee, and the various committees, I have had the opportunity to admire once more the splendid organization of this Association, and the devoted and untiring work of all its members.*

*"I sincerely believe, therefore, that this activity will result in a brilliant success, and I desire to express to the Executive Committee, and to all members of the POLISH DAY ASSOCIATION, my congratulations and best wishes. May this great enterprise constitute a further step in the development of the Polish-American people, and may it contribute still more towards the strengthening of the ties of friendship and mutual understanding between this great country and Poland.*

*"All guests and friends at the 'Polish Week of Hospitality' are heartily welcome!*

*"TYTUS ZBYSZEWSKI,  
"Consul General of Poland."*





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STANLEY POTEREK,  
Cragin and Hanson Park  
JOS. L. LISACK, Downstate  
WM. LINK, Far North West  
A. M. SAMBOR, Indiana Towns  
A. KUCHARSKI, Near North West  
L. PACHYŃSKI, South Chicago  
HON. JOHN J. JARANOWSKI,  
Suburban Towns  
R. KOWALEWSKI, Town of Lake  
JOHN A. KORNAK, West Side



# *The Polish Day Association—*

## *A Force for Good in the Community*

*By Leon C. Nyka*

IN the "Polish Day Annual" of July 21, 1929, I wrote that charity, in its widest sense, is the relief of the poor and suffering. It should not attempt to relieve destitution, for that is the work of the state; nor should it provide the necessities of life, for that is the work of the individual. It should confine itself to providing the material and moral conditions for the growth and revival of self-respect and independence. It should aim at prevention and at the removing of causes rather than at the remedying of affects.

*The Polish Day Association* has set for itself the following objects: (1) to arrange, organize, and conduct an annual festival to be known as the "Polish Day", and thereby to obtain funds for charitable and educational purposes; (2) to initiate, organize, and promote any other legitimate means to obtain funds for charitable and educational purposes; (3) to receive by gift or donation any money or property for charitable or educational purposes.

The Association votes money only to organizations or institutions which have for their object charity or education, and which extend aid to persons of Polish extraction; are located and operate in the City of Chicago, and County of Cook; are not self-supporting or have not the means to raise sufficient funds for their own operation; will at least once a year render to the Association a report of the expenditure of money, requested by this Association; and support the Association in its efforts by rendering some active service.

Since its inception in 1926, *The Polish Day Association* has donated over \$55,000 for various charitable and educational purposes. This is a very modest sum, but

it must not be forgotten that the influence of the Association has been a great moral force for good in the community.

*The Polish Day Association* has been the first to reduce the problem of social betterment to a practical one of dollars and cents, and to exhort other organizations not to waste time in numerous meetings and conferences, but to do actual work in helping the needy in an efficient, practical manner. Our motto is that deeds speak louder than words. Accordingly, our Association has inspired a host of experienced social workers to devote themselves to the social, political, and economical amelioration of the Polish immigrant and his children, exclusively.

It was the "Chicago" Society of the Polish National Alliance that conceived the idea of celebrating a "Polish Day". Their idea has grown to such proportions and has captured the minds of the Polish community to such an extent that it became a separate corporation, including among its members the leading officers of the Largest Polish organizations, such as the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Women's Alliance, as well as the members of the "Chicago Society" of the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Professional Clubs, etc.

Since 1926 the Polish Day has been celebrated in Riverview Park. Mr. Paul Drymalski was chairman of the Polish Day in 1926; Mr. Edward J. Prebis, in 1927, and 1928; Mr. M. C. Zacharias in 1929; Mr. August Kowalski, in 1930; there was no Polish Day in 1931; Mr. Leon C. Nyka in 1932.

In November, 1932, the Polish Day Association arranged a Polish Carnival in



the Chicago Civic Opera House, which was the second complete sell-out in the history of the Opera House.

In December 1932, Major Felix Streyckmann, chairman of the Foreign Language Division of "A Century of Progress" called on the Polish Day Association, to make arrangements for a Polish Day at the World's Fair grounds. In January, 1933, Leon C. Nyka was elected chairman and the Polish Day was voted unanimously to become a "Polish Week of Hospitality," July 17th to 23rd, at A Century of Progress International Exposition, under the auspices of the Polish Day Association of Chicago.

Hon. Titus Zbyszewski, Consul General of Poland, was chosen honorary president, while the executive committee consists of Leon C. Nyka, president; Paul Drymalski, M. S. Szymczak, Frank X. Swietlik, John Romaszekiewicz, Miss A. Emily Napieralski, John J. Olejniczak, Albert Soska, and Andrew Gall, vice-presidents; John J. Roman, secretary; and August J. Kowalski, treasurer.

The chairmen of the various committees are: Stanley Adamkiewicz, sections; Steve Adamowski, program and entertainment; Paul Drymalski, permanent exhibits; F. Phil Garbark, tickets, headquarters and organization; Z. George Jaworoski, contests; Sylvester Klossowski, music and choirs; Marion G. Kudlick, invitation; B. L. Majewski, finance; Maxwell M. Nowak, ways, means and planning; Edmund J. Odalski, pageant and spectacle; John S. Rybicki, local organization; Hon. Peter H. Schwaba, publicity; Theodore Szmargalski, athletic and sports; Hon. Frank V. Zintak, transportation; Lawrence F. Zygmunt, housing, parking and decoration.

Commemorating the landing of the first Polish Pilgrims in this country (reads the preamble to the constitution of *The Polish Day Association*), and as a fitting means of expressing our loyalty, thanksgiving

and devotion to the country, whose citizenship we enjoy, we annually designate a *Polish Day*.

Upon that day Americans of Polish extraction, as citizens vitally interested in their community welfare, individually and through their organization, assemble at a designated place and voice their appreciation of the rights and privileges of American citizenship, their pride in the history and achievements of this nation, and pledge themselves to foster the ideals of freedom and liberty which Kosciuszko and Pulaski helped to establish in this country, and to perpetuate all that is best in Polish life and culture as a contribution to an ideal American citizenship. To these ideals the *Polish Day* is dedicated.

To my mind there can be no finer ideals; and what is more important, the Polish Day Association has ever tried to live up to them. At every opportunity, we have emphasized the necessity of charity and education in order to adjust our people to their social environment.

Due to the prevailing depression, the needs for charity and education are greater than ever. Many of our people are impoverished; they are unemployed; they have lost their modest fortunes; they are now dependent on public charity.

As I have said, the question of unemployment, of relieving this wide spread destitution, is the work of the state. We, in our modest way, can only call on our people to keep the faith, to carry on, as ill fortune cannot dog our steps forever.

But our people have the faith; the hope that springs eternal in the Polish breast resulted in a free and independent Poland. That same undying hope in the breast of the Polish immigrant and his children will result in better days to come, and we regard this great undertaking, this Century of Progress Exposition, as a bold move to usher in a new era for all the citizens of this great Republic.





A-40



Administration Building—A Century of Progress



# The Polish Week of Hospitality

At A Century of Progress International Exposition

**D**URING the week of July 17 to 23, 1933, the Poles of Chicago are sponsoring a Polish Week of Hospitality under the direction of the Polish Day Ass'n, as representative of the Committee on Nationalities in A Century of Progress. During this week the Poles will manifest their strength as a national group and at the same time will recall the inestimable contribution the Poles have made to A Century of Progress, as expressed in culture, science, industry, music, the arts, and American institutions in general. Although activity on the Fair grounds proper will be limited to Saturday, July 22, there will be events constituting the official program of the Polish Week of Hospitality each day beginning Sunday, July 16.

The official program is as follows:

*Sunday, July 16:* The Polish Roman Catholic Union will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary by a Solemn Mass at St. Adalbert's B. and M. Church, where its first society was organized. Banquet in the evening at the Hotel Morrison for its officers, directors, members and friends.

\* \* \*

*Monday, July 17, morning:* Registration of guests at headquarters in the Congress Hotel, downtown district, Chicago, and in the north-west side Polish Day Headquarters, 1200 N. Ashland Avenue. The Polish Medical, Dental and Legal Societies of America will commence their conventions, which will continue through *Tuesday*, and partly *Wednesday*, culminating with a dinner-dance at the Congress Hotel on *Wednesday evening*. The Congress of Polish Women from all over the world will also meet on *Monday* and *Tuesday* as will various other associations coming into Chicago.

*Monday afternoon, at 4:30:* the Consul General of the Republic of Poland at Chicago will give a reception and tea at the Drake Hotel.

*Monday evening:* Concert by the Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra, Richard Czerwonky, conductor, under Cukor management. Professor George Bojanowski will be guest conductor, in a special all-Polish program; Mr. Michael Wilkomirski, violin soloist; choir of one thousand mixed voices: Auditorium Theater.

*Monday evening:* Junior League of the Polish Welfare Association will conduct an evening of hospitality with a reception, entertainment, and dancing, at the Knickerbocker Hotel, for all members, friends, and visitors.

\* \* \*

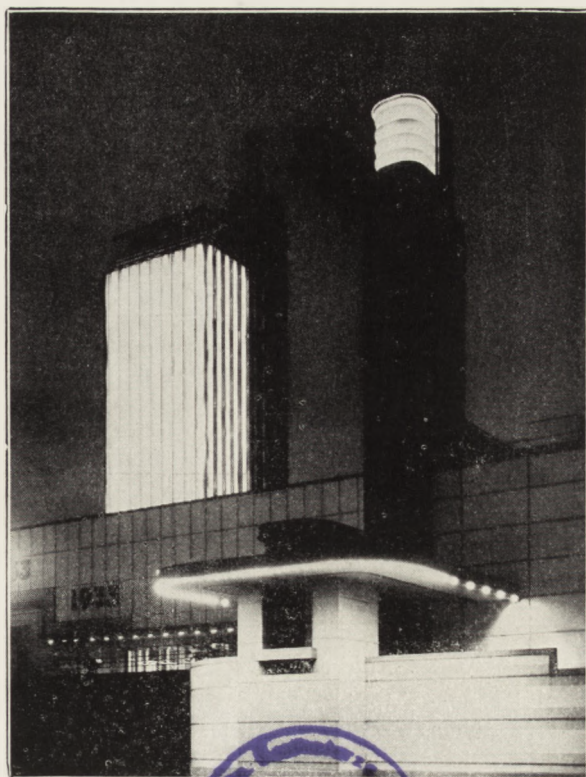
*Tuesday, July 18, evening:* Polish Arts Club reception and program at the Fauntleroy Society Club, 2024 Pierce Avenue.

\* \* \*

*Wednesday, July 19:* Golf Tournament, Luncheon, Card Party and Dinner Dance at the Lincolnshire Country Club, Crete, Illinois.

\* \* \*

*Thursday, July 20:* Reception, program, and tea by the Polish Women's Alliance of America, tendered to guests at their home-office, 1309 N. Ashland Avenue. Also on *Wednesday* and



Hall of Science at Night



*Thursday*, the parishes and various organizations will have their individual parish parties, and will entertain their visitors by sight-seeing trips of the boulevards, parks, universities, educational institutions, industrial plants, churches, Polish centers, newspapers, fraternal home-offices, and neighboring towns.

\* \* \*

*Friday, July 21:* Excursion lake trip to Michigan City, Indiana, where a reception will be given by the Poles of that city.

*Friday* has also been designated by the citizens of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as "Polish Day", the mayor of that city having appointed an official committee. Visitors to Chicago are invited to spend the day in Milwaukee, where a reception will be given.

\* \* \*

*Saturday, July 22:* The official Polish Day at A Century of Progress Exposition grounds, commencing with a parade in the morning. Various organizations and church groups will meet north of the Chicago River, and east of Michigan Avenue, at 11:00 A. M., and arrange their floats and groups for the parade. At 12:00 o'clock the parade will start, and it is expected that by 2:00 P. M. all of the groups will be in the World's Fair grounds participating in the musical and dancing festivals, popularity and beauty contest, the various attractions of the Exposition itself, and those arranged by the Polish Week of Hospitality Committee.

At 8:00 P. M. the gigantic Pageant and Spectacle at Soldier's Field will begin, with an opening scene of a village in Poland. This climactic event will portray and commemorate the 100th anniversary of Poles migrating to this country in large groups for permanent residence; the 150th anniversary of Great Britain's treaty and acknowledgment of the United States of America as an independent nation, and of the promotion of the hero of two hemispheres, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, to the rank of Brigadier-General of the Continental Army;

the heroism and sacrifice of General Casimir Pulaski in the Revolutionary War; and the 250th anniversary of the defeat of the Moslems by King John Sobieski of Poland at the gates of Vienna, saving Western culture, civilization, and Christianity.

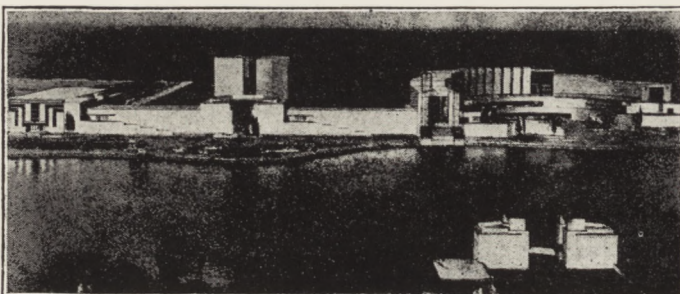
As the opening scene of this huge spectacle unfolds, you will behold a village in Poland... a country road, flanked by quaint cottages, rustics in their native costumes of picturesque "zukmanas" and "zupans" and gay be-ribboned dresses. There will be revealed the folk-life of Poland. A chorus of one thousand will sing folk-songs, accompanied by a band of one hundred. More than three hundred persons will participate in the whirlwind dances of the "Krakowiak" and the "Mazur".

As the field is being cleared of the village scenery, a parade of organizations will take place, in which will participate fifty floats depicting the contribution of the Poles to the progress of the world. During the parade of organizations, two thousand Polish National Alliance Boy Scouts will render a Polish and American flag drill, followed by a demonstration of Infantry, Artillery, Navy and Marine Maneuvres.

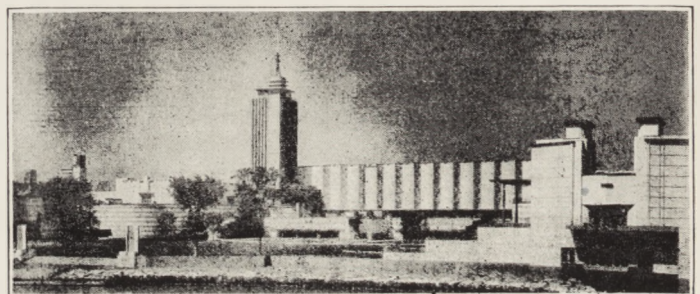
Then comes the colossal feature, "A Nation Glorified". This part of the program has taken months to prepare and rehearse. It will be the greatest event of its nature ever attempted by Poles in America, and comparable to the grandest spectacles ever attempted by any group. Since a special program has been prepared to supplement this feature of the spectacle, no attempt will be made here to depict in words the grandeur and beauty thereof.

\* \* \*

*Sunday, July 23:* Special participation in church services in the morning at all Polish Parishes. A Grand Finale and get-together at Riverview Amusement Park, Western and Roscoe, in the annual event sponsored by the Polish Day Association.



The Electrical Group viewed from Lagoon



Hall of Science viewed from Lagoon



Today, commemorating a Century of Progress, the Poles of Chicago, are sponsoring a program consisting of an entire Polish Week of Hospitality. The Poles are ready to show to the world, and to America in particular, that they are a live and industrious group, commanding attention and respect.

Forty years ago, at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, the first "Polish Day"

was inaugurated. More than that, it proved to be the first real demonstration of Polish strength in the city of progress. Through the kindness of Mr. John Schweda, who has in his possession an original copy of the program of that first "Polish Day", that program is here reprinted, for comparison with the program of the Polish Week of Hospitality, forty years later:

## Celebration of "Polish Day"

FESTIVAL HALL

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, ILLS.

*Saturday, October 7th, 1893.*

### PART FIRST.

- A) Polonaise of May 3rd.....KURPINSKI  
Prof. Czapek's Orchestra.
- B) Kosciuszko's War Signals.....WRONSKI  
Prof. Czapek's Orchestra.
- C) Opening Address by the President of "Central Committee"  
and Introduction of the Presiding Officer.
- D) Cantata.....ZELENSKI  
United Polish Singers of America with Orchestra, under  
the Leadership of Prof. A. Mallek.
- E) Introductory Address by the Presiding Officer.....
- F) Hail Columbia.....  
Popular Songs.....URBANEK  
St. Stanislaus Children's Choir with Orchestra under the  
Leadership of Prof. A. Kwasigroch.

### PART SECOND.

- A) Address.....HON. C. H. HARRISON
- B) Overture "Halka".....MONIUSZKO  
Prof. Czapek's Orchestra.
- C) Oration.....DR. C. MIDOWICZ
- D) Polish Hearts.....  
St. Stanislaus Choir with Orchestra under the Leadership  
of Prof. A. Kwasigroch.

### PART THIRD.

- A) Oration.....
- B) The Spirit of the Palatine.....GROSSMAN  
Choir IX. Wanda and Chopin's Choir with Orchestra,  
under the Leadership of Prof. A. Mallek.
- C) The Awakening of the Lion.....KONTSKI  
Prof. Czapek's Orchestra.
- D) In Volynia.....DEMBINSKI  
United Polish Singers of America and St. Stanislaus  
Choir with Orchestra under the Leadership of  
Prof. A. Mallek.
- E) God Save Poland.....  
The Public with Orchestra.

"Zgoda," 574 Noble St., Chicago, Ill.



# Golf Tournament

## Wednesday, July 19

ON WEDNESDAY of the Polish Week of Hospitality a golf tournament, combined with a cards and dancing party, will be held at the beautiful Lincolnshire Country Club, Crete, Illinois, south of Chicago. The prizes for golf will be so distributed as to give players of all ranks an opportunity to win. There will be door and table prizes for cards. After golf and cards, there will be a dinner and dancing on the club's beautiful outdoor dance pavillion overlooking Deer Lake.

Donors of prizes, to whom we extend our thanks, are as follows:

ALDONA PHARMACY  
AMERICAN MAIZE PRODUCTS CO.  
AMERICAN TOWEL & SUPPLY CO.  
CONRAD BADZMIEROWSKI  
DR. M. J. BADZMIEROWSKI  
JOHN BANDYNIA  
S. BARTECKI PHARMACY  
ZYGUMUNT BASINSKI  
CONGRESSMAN HARRY BEAN  
S. T. BRADEL  
JOHN J. BREHM & SONS  
MICHAEL F. BRISKI  
JOSEPH BUTTNY  
JOSEPH CEGIELSKI  
STEPHEN CIESIELSKI  
CONGRESS HOTEL  
CONTINENTAL SHOE CO.  
JAMES P. CROWLEY  
ANTHONY CZERWINSKI  
DR. FRANK DULAK  
FERNALD MFG. CO.  
ANTHONY FORTUNA & SON  
JAMES FRANTA  
S. J. GORCKI PHARMACY  
HON. SHELDON W. GOVIER  
ALD. BRYAN HARTNETT  
FRED HAWKINS, INC.  
HERMAN & MANDIS  
S. HOJNACKI PHARMACY  
HOJNACKI PRINTING CO.  
DR. STANLEY F. JAGMIN  
CASIMIR JANICKI  
HON. JOHN JARANOWSKI  
HON. EDMUND K. JARECKI  
JOSEPH KACZOWSKI  
HON. MICHAEL G. KASPER  
EDWARD KIRSTEN

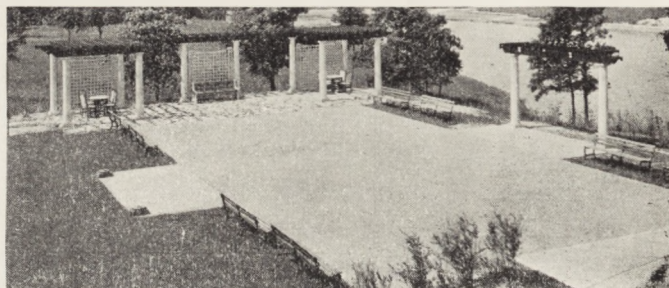
REP. JOHN KLUCZYNSKI  
CONGRESSMAN LEO KOCIALKOWSKI  
ALD. FRANK KONKOWSKI  
ROMAN KOSINSKI  
MAX KOSZUTA  
BOLESŁAW KOZŁOWSKI  
JOSEPH KUSH  
HON. WALTER J. LA BUY  
LENARD RESTAURANT  
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LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB  
JOSEPH MAKARSKI & SON  
MIDLAND DAIRY  
EMIL R. MOTZNY  
MAXWELL M. NOWAK  
FRANK C. PATKA  
PEACOCK HAT SHOP  
REP. EDWARD J. PETLAK  
S. PIETRZYKOWSKI PHARMACY  
W. M. PROGL SUPPLY CO.  
ROMAN FURNITURE CO.  
RUSCH BOTTLING WORKS  
JOSEPH SPIKER  
STERLING BEVERAGE CO.  
STRAND DRUG STORE  
FRANK J. SZYKOWNY  
CAPT. PETER TOMCHEK  
JOHN WARCZAK  
WICKER PARK MEDICAL CENTER  
W. WIECZOREK DRUG CO.  
DR. S. F. WIETRZYNSKI  
WOLF FURNITURE CO.  
VIKING ELECTRIC CO.  
REV. JOHN ZIELEZINSKI  
B. J. ZINTAK  
HON. FRANK V. ZINTAK  
M. J. ZURAWSKI PHARMACY

### Committee in Charge:

DR. MATTHEW J. SKRENTNY, *Chairman* JOSEPH KOSTANSKI, *Vice-Chairman*  
JOSEPH WOJDYGO, *Secretary*  
EDWARD GLOMSKI JOHN JACOBS



Lincolnshire Country Club



Outdoor Dance Pavillion



# A Short History of the Settlement and Rise of the Poles in the United States

[Editor's note: The facts here collected are for the most part a summary translation of M. Haiman's "Polacy w Ameryce" (*The Poles in America*) — Chicago, 1930, a most exhaustive study. For convenience the material is not footnoted, and general reference for authority is hereby made to the other works by Mr. Haiman, viz., (English titles) "From the Past of the Poles in America"; "A History of the Participation of the Poles in the American Civil War"; and "Poles Among the Pioneers of America"; and to Rev. Wacław Kruszkowski's comprehensive history of the Poles in America. Credit is due for work on this article, to Mr. J. S. Skibinski, and Miss Zella Wolsan.]

THE year 1933 indeed marks a century of progress for the Poles in America. Although, as will be pointed out here, the history of the Poles in America goes back much further than the beginning of the last century, it was in the years 1833 and 1834 that the Poles really began to immigrate to this country in what might be considered large numbers. It is true, the largest groups came in the latter part of the century. But from 1833 on, after the Insurrection of 1831 in Poland, the century of progress actually began. Soon associations were formed, individuals became leaders in America, and in general it gradually became a fact, the subject of recognition and appreciation, that the Poles in America were destined to play a most important part, as a national group, in the development and progress of their adopted country.

The history of the Poles in the United States is a long and glorious one, dating back, as it does, to the times before Columbus, and numbering among its leaders countless great Americans. As far back as 1475 a Polish mariner, Jan of Kolno, sailed the Atlantic for the King of Denmark and is said to have reached Labrador and to have explored the Atlantic seaboard as far south as the present coast of Delaware.

The Poles with John Smith at Jamestown in 1607 distinguished themselves as skilled and industrious craftsmen and, when occasion arose, as intrepid warriors against the Indians. Moreover, it was these same Poles who waged the first war for democracy in the New World, although it was a war involving no violence or bloodshed. The occasion arose in 1619, when the House of Burgesses met in Jamestown for the first time, and all those who were not Englishmen were refused the right to vote. The Poles thereupon declared a strike until such time as they were accorded the same freedom to which they had grown accustomed in Poland. Concerning this strike *The Court Book of the Virginia Company of London* writes as follows (July 31, 1619):

"Upon some dispute of the Polonians resident in Virginia it was now agreed that they shall be enfranchised and made as free as any inhabitant there whatsoever. And because their skill in making pitch and tar and soap-ashes shall not die with them, it is agreed that some young men shall be put unto them to learn their skill and knowledge therein — for the benefit of the country hereafter."

In New Amsterdam the Poles were counted a distinct asset to colonial life from the very first. Peter Stuyvesant made every effort to induce them to settle in New Holland so that they might not



only assist in the cultivation of the soil, but that they might also give aid in defending the colony against the British. Furthermore, in 1659, the Dutch brought from Poland the learned professor, Dr. Alexander Charles Kurcyusz (Curtius), who founded an academy for their children in New Amsterdam, the first institution of higher learning in what is now the city of New York.

In 1662 a Polish nobleman, Olbracht Zaborowski by name, settled in New Amsterdam and later acquired large areas of land on the Passaic river, in the northern part of New Jersey. Having learned the Indian tongue, he often acted as an interpreter, and by his kindness won over the sympathy of the Indians. According to the family traditions of the Zabriskies (anglicized from the Polish *Zaborowski*), James, the eldest of the five sons of Olbracht, is said at the age of seven to have been seized by an Indian chief. Because of their friendship for the father, the Indians entreated him to let the boy stay in their camp until he had learned the Indian tongue, in order to continue the friendly relations between the whites and the redskins. Olbracht later became one of the first judges in New Jersey. He died in 1711, at Hackensack, New Jersey, leaving a line of descendants now found in various parts of the country. The Zabriskies are to this day one of the most eminent families in the United States.

We find several Polish names among those who had left the Colonies in order to trade with the Indians farther west. One of these, John Anthony Sadowski, in 1735 had reached the western frontier of Ohio and established the present site of Sandusky, Ohio, as a trading post, having thus preceded the white settlement of Ohio by a hundred years. Sadowski was killed by the Indians in Virginia, where he had settled with his family after his numerous trips to the west.

His two sons, James and Joseph, distinguished themselves in the history of the State of Kentucky as companions of Daniel Boone. They were among the first to enter that unknown region. James Sadowski helped in surveying land in Kentucky in 1773. In 1774, both brothers with about forty men sailed the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers and camped at the spot where Cincinnati, Ohio, now stands. From there they crossed to Kentucky and founded Harrodstown, now known as Harrodsburg, the oldest town in Kentucky. The settlers had constructed their homes and planted grain when, warned by Daniel Boone of a threatened raid, they were compelled to return to Virginia.

James Sadowski refused to accompany the others. He built a boat and boldly left for the south. He sailed the Cumberland, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers and reached New Orleans, whence he returned to Baltimore. Thus, he was the first white man from the English colonies and the first pioneer after the French and Spanish to traverse these rivers. James and Joseph then settled permanently in Kentucky. James wrote a history of his unusual adventures, but this work was lost.

In short, Polish settlers were found in each of the thirteen Colonies. In Delaware, then New Sweden, there were Poles as early as 1650. There were Poles in Pennsylvania during the times of William Penn. Paul Mostowski of Warsaw even strove to found a New Poland in the southern states about 1776, but his plans came to naught.

Among these early Polish settlers were men of science. Charles Blaszkowicz, for instance, a surveyor in the English service, drew a map (of the coast line of New England) which is admired even to this day.

The history of Poland itself is bound up economically and politically with that of the United States. Virginia and Mary-



land, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, enjoyed a measure of prosperity thanks to exports of tobacco to Poland, as well as to other European countries. In this connection, it is interesting to note that when the war between Poland, and Sweden and Russia, put an end to this commerce about 1700, Virginia and Maryland experienced a period of depression. During her independent history Poland was known as the "granary of Europe;" but when she fell as a result of the perfidy and greed of her powerful neighbors, America became the successor of Poland in respect to the grain trade supremacy.

Politically Poland continued to be of aid to the Colonies, directly or indirectly; for example, her bloody war with the Swedish king, Charles X, enabled the English to seize New Sweden with ease.

The last king of Poland, Stanislaw August, was always friendly to the Colonies and condemned the English system of "taxation without representation." In his letters he praised the work of George Washington. In turn, Washington sympathized with Poland, and when the latter adopted the famous Constitution of the Third of May, he praised it very highly. He said: "I wished always to Poland well, and that with all my heart."

Early American poets, among them Joel Barlow and David Humphreys, penned poems in honor of King Stanislaw August and the Polish Constitution. Humphreys, friend of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, thus lamented the fall of Poland in one of his poems, in 1804:

"...We to Heaven our unavailing vows  
For Poland raised — besought Heaven's  
righteous Lord,  
To rend the wreath from Austria's,  
Prussia's brows,  
And break of baneful leagues the threefold  
cord..."

Concerning Kosciuszko there is little need to write at great length. Who is there who does not know of his brilliant accom-

plishments at Saratoga which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne? Of his fortification of West Point? Of his humanity and kindness even to the prisoners of war? Of his work with General Greene in the army of the south where his mastery of engineering and his knowledge of strategy stood him in good stead? Of the recognition of his accomplishments by Congress and of his immense popularity with the people of this country as well as with the citizens of his "first fatherland," Poland? And finally, of his unceasing efforts to bring freedom to all people of all classes, in connection with which Thomas Jefferson once said: "He is as pure a son of liberty as I have ever known, and of that liberty which is to go to all, and not to the few and rich alone."

Upon Kosciuszko's death, General William H. Harrison spoke of him in Congress as follows: "His fame will last as long as liberty remains upon the earth . . . And if, by the common consent of the world, a temple shall be erected to those who have rendered most service to mankind, if the statue of our great countryman, Washington, shall occupy the place of the 'Most Worthy,' that of Kosciuszko will be found by his side, and the wreath of laurel will be entwined with the palm of virtue to adorn his brow."

Hardly less familiar is the story of Casimir Pulaski and how he came from Turkey where he was living in exile after participating, like Kosciuszko, in uprisings against the Russians; how he came to Washington recommended by Benjamin Franklin as "an officer famous throughout Europe for his bravery and conduct in defense of the liberties of his country"; and how he saved the American troops from complete rout at Brandywine and Warren Tavern.

Pulaski reorganized the American cavalry and later organized his private legion, which he equipped and fed with the assist-





ance of his private fortune. With this legion he prevented the siege of Charleston, and later led it, together with the American and French cavalry, against the British at Savannah, Georgia, where he was fatally wounded on October 9, 1779.

On the occasion of the sesqui-centennial of his death, President Hoover said of him:

"The memory of that young Polish nobleman who joined the forces of the American colonists and who fought valiantly from the time he joined the staff of General Washington until he was wounded in the siege of Savannah, will always remain dear to the hearts of American citizens, and their sincere recognition of his service in the war for American independence will never die".

Besides Kosciuszko and Pulaski, there were other Poles who took part in the war for American independence. The most famous of these was Maurice Beniowski, who as an associate of Pulaski fought the Russians in Poland. Exiled to Siberia, he escaped to France and proposed to King Louis XV the establishment of a colony in Madagascar. The king gave his consent and Beniowski became governor of the colony; he so won over the populace that they made him their king. In 1776 he left for America to aid the Colonists but was seized by the English at sea and committed to long imprisonment in England. In 1779 he succeeded in being freed, and coming to America, he joined the Pulaski Legion a few days before the siege of Savannah.

Beniowski attempted to create a separate legion on the Pulaski plan, but the war soon ended, and he returned to Madagascar where he was murdered in 1786.

John Zielinski, a relative of Pulaski, who came with him to America, served with him and distinguished himself as a lieutenant and captain; he perished September 25, 1779, in an engagement at the siege of Savannah.

Among other Polish officers who fought at Pulaski's side, were Matthew Rogowski, who later wrote memoirs of the War for

Independence; Charles Litomski, who later fought under Kosciuszko in Poland, and Michael Kowacz, killed at the battle of Charleston, South Carolina, May 11, 1779.

The Poles fought not for money or any material considerations, for the Colonies were poor, but because of their love of freedom. Of them John A. Joyce, an American poet, wrote:

"Polish heroes in their might  
Fought in freedom's holy fight,  
Brilliant as the stars of night,  
To maintain the pure and right!"

Nor did the Poles begrudge financial aid to the new American republic. Among the financiers to help America was Peter Stadnicki, a descendant of Polish immigrants to Holland, a rich and influential banker of Amsterdam. He was the first to show faith in the stability of America by buying up the bonds issued by the Colonies during the war. He sold the issues in Europe in influential circles and thus won confidence for the United States in the powerful countries of Europe. Stadnicki for some time was the leading banker of the United States in Europe. He was respected for his sterling honesty and business acumen.

He also helped colonize the western parts of New York and Pennsylvania. Together with several Dutch bankers under the name "The Holland Land Company," he purchased 5,000,000 acres of land, which they subdivided and sold to colonists. Thus Stadnicki had the honor of populating portions that now belong to the richest in the Union.

With the partition of Poland, many political exiles flocked to America. Kajetan Wengierski, a Polish poet, was eager to visit the new country and meet Washington. He toured the whole of the then known United States and left an interesting description of his travels.

Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz came to the States in 1797 with Kosciuszko, whose ad-



jutant he was. Niemcewicz is one of Poland's famous poets. Like Wengierski, Niemcewicz visited the various parts of the new country and was the first Pole to reach and describe Niagara Falls. He undertook this trip on horseback, clearing his path through the forests with an axe. He also visited George Washington at Mount Vernon, where he was hospitably entertained for two weeks. This visit he beautifully described in verse in his letter to his friend, Karol Kniaziewicz, in which he mentioned Washington as shedding a tear over the unfortunate lot of Poland.

Niemcewicz settled in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he devoted himself to farming. Through his wife, Susan Kean, he was related to the most prominent American families of the day. He wrote the first Polish biography of George Washington.

Poles also participated in the second American war with England in 1812. The aged Kosciuszko gave his aid in this war also. He wrote a text-book on artillery for the benefit of the Americans, who, grateful for his valuable advice, called him "the father of the American artillery."

The Polish Revolution of 1830 brought to the United States a considerable and abiding contingent of Poles, mostly soldiers and members of the lower nobility. Part of Napoleon's Polish Legion had been dispatched to San Domingo, whence such as did not perish miserably or return to Europe came to the United States. A considerable number of Poles were in the American armies, fighting the Seminole Indians in the South. Among Americans of that time enthusiasm in Poland's cause ran high, and the tourist who visits the Polish National Museum at Rappersvil, Switzerland, can see many tokens of sympathy sent to the struggling Poles by their American admirers. In 1835 there existed a "Polish National Committee in the United States," whose members were prominent Americans, and whose presi-

dent, as we learn from a pamphlet printed in Philadelphia, September 30, 1835, was M. Carey. The number of Poles in the United States must have run up to thousands, if we may judge from the frequent allusions to the various groups in the American Press of the time. American sympathy took concrete form when Congress made the Poles a grant of thirty-six sections of land, and surveyed two townships for them near Rock River, Illinois.

A number of veterans of the Revolution of 1830 organized the "Stowarzyszenie Polakow w Ameryce" (Association of Poles in America) in New York. An appeal dated New York, March 20, 1842, calls upon all Poles in America to affiliate with an organization recently effected at the home of the Rev. Louis Jezykowicz, 235 Division Street, New York. "To die for Poland" was the watchword of the organization, which, according to a brochure printed in Paris, elaborately commemorated the Revolution of 1830, at the Stuyvesant Institute, New York. Poles from Boston, Baltimore, Utica, Philadelphia, and Niagara, were present at the celebration, and many distinguished Americans and foreigners, as well as various Scandinavian, French, and German societies participated. In 1852 probably the second Polish organization in the United States was founded, "Towarzystwo Demokratyczne Wygnancow Polskich w Ameryce" (Democratic Society of Poles in America), an ardent anti-slavery organization. In 1854 it numbered over two hundred members, but there are no records of its activities later than 1858. The Poles coming throughout this period of political immigration were persons of culture, and were freely admitted into American Society, which looked upon them as martyrs for liberty.

These exiles in many instances played an important role in the cultural development of their communities. Thus, Adam



Kurek, a well known composer, was the first to organize musical bands composed of wind instruments. Julian Fontana, friend of Frederick Chopin, also distinguished himself as a musician. Henry Dmochowski-Sanders was the famous sculptor of the Pulaski bust in the Capitol of the United States. Alexander Sengteller and Alexander Raszewski were prominent engravers. Joseph Podbielski translated many Polish masterpieces into English. Paul Soboleski, a poet and journalist, became the brilliant translator of "The Poets and Poetry of Poland." Adam Gurowski wrote many books on science. Among the prominent physicians were Louis Szpaczek and R. Thomain of New York and Henry Kallusowski of Washington, D. C. Colonel Casimir Gzowski was the famous engineer of Canada who built the first bridge across the Niagara. Joseph Truskolaski was a land surveyor in Louisiana and Utah. Captain Charles Radziminski helped stake out the American-Mexican boundary. Leopold Boeck founded the first polytechnic school of America. Joseph Karge, Arthur Grabowski, Joseph d'Alfons and many others distinguished themselves as professors. Major Henry Glowacki, of Batavia, N. Y., became a well-known attorney. Dr. Felix Wierzbicki acquired fame with his work on California, the first published book in San Francisco, now very rare and eagerly sought by enthusiastic bibliophiles. A. Jakubowski, having mastered the English language in six months, wrote beautiful poetry, but due to his despair over the tragic plight of Poland, did not live long enough to acquire lasting fame. Many of these Poles became federal workers and officials in Washington; others distinguished themselves in various other fields, and all aided in the development of the cultural background of young America.

The Poles were also active politically. They helped in the annexation of Texas to the United States. In the Texan revolt

against Mexico in 1835 a number of Polish soldiers took active part. Several Poles were killed in the famous massacre of Colonel Fannin's company at Goliad, Texas, and one of them, the gallant Piotrowicz, was in command of the artillery. In the war with Mexico, 1846-1848, among the Poles who distinguished themselves were Capt. Charles Radziminski, Capt. Napoleon Koscialkowski, Sergt. Ignace Szumowski, and many others.

The political exiles from Poland did their best to spread the truth about Poland among the Americans. In 1842 they began to publish in New York *Poland—Historical, Literary, Monumental and Picturesque*, the first periodical published by Poles in America. Casper Tochman especially rendered great service in acquainting America with Polish history and literature; in 1840-1844, he delivered throughout the United States over a hundred lectures on Poland. Through his efforts several state legislatures adopted resolutions laudatory of Poland. For instance, the legislature of the State of Connecticut adopted the following on May 12, 1842:

"Resolved, that in all conflicts between the tyrant and the oppressed, our best wishes are due to the latter, and are especially extended to the Polish nation, whose history is bright with examples of heroism, and whose noblest warriors have fought by the side of our Fathers, in the great cause of American freedom.

"Resolved, that in this manifesting our emotions of pity and indignation for the cruel wrongs which have been suffered by Poland from the armed robbers of the north, we but echo the feelings of the whole American people".

The exiles began to organize into associations of self-help and mutual aid, especially in the city of New York. The most famous of these was the Democratic Society of Polish Exiles in America. The most eminent Polish leader of those days was Dr. Henry Kalussowski, who devoted all his energy to organize the Poles scat-



tered throughout the United States, in order that they might aid their unfortunate native land.

Among the clergymen of that early period we find Father Norbert Kossak, Jesuit, who came here about 1800; the saintly Father Boniface Krukowski, 1820; Father Francis Dzierozynski, superior over the Jesuit missions of America, 1820-1848. Father Gaspar Matoga, who came to the United States in 1848, and completed his studies at Fordham, was the first Polish priest to be ordained in the United States. The Polish exiles were too widely scattered to form a Polish settlement and parish in these early days.

Following the nationalistic movement of 1846-1848, many more Poles came to America to escape political persecution. The most famous of these was John Tysowski, dictator of the Cracow rebellion of 1846, and later a prominent official of Washington. In 1848, the attempts to attain liberty by force again engaged the sympathy of the American people who arranged huge demonstrations for Poland. Among the new Polish settlements made in that year was the one in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Following the unsuccessful uprising of 1863, more Poles came to the land of the free, bringing with them their love of freedom, and their profound cultural background.

During the Civil War more than 4,000 Poles served in the Union Army, and more than 1,000 in the Confederate Army; that is one-sixth of the total estimated Polish population.

A week after Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, Gen. W. Krzyzanowski organized one of the first companies in Washington, D. C. Major A. Raszewski assembled two Polish companies of the 31st regiment of the state militia of New York. At first they wore Polish uniforms and were called the Polish Legion,

although that name was officially borne by the 58th regiment of the state infantry of New York.

When in the beginning of the war the State of Missouri was inclined to favor the Confederacy, Polish volunteers from St. Louis helped to keep it under the Stars and Stripes. The Poles of Cincinnati, Ohio, under Maj. Maurice Wesolowski, organized their own company in the 28th regiment of the state infantry. The greatest number of Poles serving in the Union ranks came from New York, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin.

By singular coincidence, among the first victims of the war on either side were Poles. Thaddeus Strawinski, an 18-year old student and son of a Polish exile, perished during the Confederate attack on Fort Sumpter which started the war; he is the first recorded victim of the struggle. The first Union officer to fall on the field of battle was Captain Constantine Bledowski on May 10, 1861, at St. Louis. He was one of those deserving patriots who had saved Missouri for the Union.

There were about 165 Polish officers in the Union army and several score in the Confederate troops. Over 500 Poles died fighting to preserve the Union and about 100 perished for the Confederate cause.

The Confederacy had many friends in Europe; France and England were especially sympathetic to the Southern states and clandestinely aided their cause. At that time the Poles abroad were groaning under the oppressive heel of Russia and their insurrection of 1863 was an attempt to throw off the foreign yoke. France and England, the very powers hostile to the United States, were most sympathetic to the Polish cause. Napoleon III, the French emperor, appealed to all the civilized powers to defend oppressed Poland. Prussia and the United States declined to intervene—Prussia out of hostility to the Poles, the United States out of respect for the Mon-



roe Doctrine. This aloofness, however, caused great rejoicing in Russia, where a belief was professed that the Polish cause could not be just inasmuch as the most democratic country in the world refused to render aid. In order to deter England and France from active support of the Poles, the Russian czar sent a large fleet to the United States where it was welcomed with great enthusiasm. The threat was effective, and the European powers agreed to preserve neutrality in the Polish insurrection as well as where the Confederacy was concerned.

General Vladimir Krzyzanowski was the most famous Pole in the Civil War. From a private he rose to the rank of a general and distinguished himself by his valor and able leadership. Born in Poland, in 1824, he worked while a student for the Polish cause. Compelled to leave his home because of his political activities, he came to America and by dint of hard labor and study became an engineer. At first employed by the railroads, he later settled in Washington, D. C., and became a merchant.

In 1861 he organized a company of militia in Washington, soon became captain, major, and finally, colonel of the 58th infantry of the New York militia. This regiment included many Poles and for that reason was called the Polish Legion.

Gen. Krzyzanowski distinguished himself in many battles. After the battle at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862, he was given the rank of brigadier; and for his gallant part in the battle of Bull Run, August, 1862, President Lincoln appointed him general. The Senate, however, failed to ratify the appointment.

In the bloody battle of Chancellorsville (May, 1863), when the Confederate general, "Stonewall" Jackson, executed a surprise attack which threw the Union ranks into confusion, Krzyzanowski alone maintained his brigade intact and by his valor

aided in holding Jackson. At Gettysburg (July, 1863) he again distinguished himself, and thereafter despatched to Tennessee, he took part in many engagements and executed several difficult marches.

Krzyzanowski was beloved by his men because he shared the common lot of a soldier, never grumbled, was always kindly, humane, and sympathetic; they followed his orders blindly. Upon the termination of the war the officers and soldiers of his brigade presented him with a beautiful saber inscribed: "Officers and soldiers of the 2nd brigade, 3rd division, 2nd corps, to their beloved commander, this token of respect." He was showered with many other presents for his valor and knightly virtues.

Moreover, he was also known for his humanity in the treatment of the enemy. In 1864, he was in supreme command of Bridgeport, Tennessee, on Confederate territory, master of the life and property of the inhabitants, yet when he was leaving for another assignment, the Southerners sincerely regretted his departure.

With the end of the war Krzyzanowski was honored by Congress, for his most distinguished service, with the brevet of brigadier-general. When in 1867 the United States purchased Alaska from Russia, Krzyzanowski was appointed its first governor. There he laid the foundation for the American administration. Later he was a federal official in Panama and New York. He died in New York on January 31, 1887. General Carl Schurz, United States senator and secretary of the treasury, pronounced a beautiful eulogy at his funeral: "A son of a distant land, dearer to me than everything else, mindful of her misfortunes." Krzyzanowski wrote of himself in his "Memoirs of My Stay in America," "I have always fought for an idea, for freedom and independence."

One of the best cavalry officers in the Union army during the Civil war was a



Pole, General Joseph Karge, like Krzyżanowski, native of that part of Poland under German domination. He fought in the insurrection of 1848, and, eager to escape the Prussian persecution, he left with his brother for America in 1851. Once he had mastered the language, he established a school that became famous in New York.

He volunteered for service in the Union army and became lieutenant-colonel in the first cavalry regiment of the State of New Jersey. He trained this regiment and took part in many engagements. At Barnett's Ford, August 7, 1862, he helped save the Army of Virginia from annihilation by Jackson and aided in the defense of Washington from Confederate attack. He was wounded at Brandy Station, August 20, 1862. Again he distinguished himself at Aldie, October 21, 1862. Hampered by his wound, he was compelled to retire, but in the beginning of 1863 he again became active and organized the second regiment of New Jersey, of which he became colonel. When General Lee threatened to invade New Jersey and the Northern states, the governor appointed Karge supreme commander of the cavalry within the state. Lee, however, defeated at Gettysburg, was compelled to return south.

Karge was sent to the south-west to fight the many small Confederate contingents that carried on a guerilla warfare. There he took part in many engagements, traversing on horseback the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and parts of Arkansas and Louisiana; he sailed the Mississippi from St. Louis to New Orleans; he marched thousands of miles, capturing soldiers and horses and ammunition on the way. He was universally praised for his work, and a grateful Congress, for his valorous and distinguished service, commissioned him brigadier-general.

With peace declared, Karge returned to his profession and for 20 years was professor of foreign languages and literatures

at Princeton University. The "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" says of him that "by reason of his fine scholarship, his amiable qualities, and his rare gifts as a teacher, he became one of the best known educators of his time." He died suddenly December 27, 1892, when sailing from New Jersey to New York, sincerely mourned by both American and Pole.

Besides Krzyżanowski and Karge, there were other Poles who aided in maintaining the Union whole and inviolate. Among these was Captain Alexander Bielaski, adjutant to General McClellan, who at Belmont, Missouri, November 7, 1861, dismounting from his injured horse, seized the Union flag and with a cry led his soldiers to the attack. He was killed instantly. "A braver man never fell on a field of battle," wrote General Logan, while General McClellan reported: "His bravery was only equalled by his fidelity as a soldier and patriot. He died making the Stars and Stripes his winding sheet. Honored be his memory".

Poles were also pioneers in the signal corps, the eyes and tongue of the army. Here we find Lieut. Julius S. Krzywoszynski and Capt. Joseph Gloskowski, who rendered many a service to the Union army. In 1864, Gloskowski participated in the bold expedition to Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy, to rescue Union prisoners. Many war reports name him for "meritorious service and gallant conduct."

As army engineers, several Poles received honorable mention. Lieut. Ladislaw A. Wrotnowski, engineer on General Weitzel's staff, died a heroic death at Port Hudson, Louisiana, May 27, 1863. Capt. W. Kossak distinguished himself on General Grant's staff. General Sherman praised him for his plan of the battle of Shiloh, calling the plan "the best I have ever seen," and his fortification at the



siege of Corinth, Mississippi, "very excellent."

Capt. Louis Zychliński was a gallant officer, who in his account of the Civil war wrote: "I have lived solely for the future of my native land, and I fought for America, tens of times looking death boldly in the face as became a Pole." Ladislaw Leski was adjutant to General McDowell, commander of the Western army. George Sokalski and Theophilus Michalowski were well known officers of artillery. Capt. Edmund Zalinski, as a youngster of 16, joined the Union army and became adjutant to General N. A. Miles. For his bravery he rose from a private to the rank of an officer. After the war he was professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and acquired fame as an inventor of war machinery.

Peter Kiolbassa, first Polish teacher in Texas, and later city treasurer in Chicago, like Zalinski, rose from the ranks and became captain in the Union army.

Others to be mentioned for their distinguished service were: Joseph Smolinski, of New York; Lieut. Charles Borowski, of Buffalo, killed at Plain Store, Louisiana, in 1863; Capt. Maurice Kraszynski of Connecticut; Capt. Edmund T. Hulanicki, and his brother, Capt. Thaddeus C. Hulanicki, of Illinois; Capt. Edward Antoniewski, of New York, killed at Gettysburg; Capt. Gustave Radecki of Massachusetts; Col. Emil Schoening, of New York, and many others.

Among those who sided with the Confederacy were Gen. Casper Tochman, famous for his numerous lectures on Poland, who organized a Polish Brigade at New Orleans, Louisiana. A number of Poles from the South joined this contingent, but Tochman soon after resigned. One of the officers of the Brigade was Col. Vincent Sulakowski, a famous engineer, who planned the fortification of the coasts of Texas and Louisiana. Gen. J. B. Magruder

called him "an officer of the highest grade of merit." Sulakowski planned a Polish army of 30,000 to be composed of the exiles of the Polish insurrection of 1863, but the Confederacy had no means to transport that number from Europe, and his plan came to naught. Lieutenant Colonel Hipolit Oladowski was an inseparable assistant and adviser to the famous Confederate general Braxton Bragg. Capt. Peter K. Stankiewicz was a brilliant officer of the artillery, in command of a battery from Tennessee. Leon Jastremski, later mayor of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, rose to a captaincy from the ranks.

Even the Polish women played an important part in the Civil war. Sister Veronica, of the Sisters of Mercy, (nee Klimkiewicz and related to Kosciuszko), worked for some time in the military hospitals. At the battle of Gettysburg she recognized her own brother in a seriously wounded confederate soldier to whom she was giving water. Klimkiewicz regained his health. Sister Veronica celebrated the diamond jubilee of the taking of her monastic vows in 1930, in Baltimore, Md. She died the same year. Her sister, also a Sister of Mercy, worked as a nurse during the Civil war. Similar work was done in the South by Mrs. Sosnowski, of Columbia, South Carolina, widow of a Polish officer who took part in the insurrection of 1831 in Poland.

Following the Civil war there followed a huge emigration from Poland, for economic reasons. Before the war the immigrants were political exiles, who had left Poland because of the persecutions of Russia and Prussia. Now the immigrant came to the land of opportunity to better himself economically, to work hard and save for a home of his own.

True, there were some Poles who were attracted by the gold rush in California and came here in 1850. But the main stream of immigration started when the



small tradesman, the laborer, the farmer of Poland, decided to leave for the land of the free. The peasantry, unable to make any headway in the old country, and unable to own their own land, resolved to leave for America in order to acquire economic independence, and better opportunities for themselves and their children.

The immigrants brought with them their clergymen, and thus the church became the nucleus of the many settlements in this country. Since the immigrants were ever religious, never forgetting church or God, the parish linked them in one group which enabled them to survive more easily.

The oldest Polish parish in America is that of Panna Maria, Texas, begun by the Rev. Leopold Moczygamba in 1851. In 1854 he invited some hundred families from Upper Silesia (German Poland), who made their way through the difficulties of the Texas prairie and wilderness, exposed to wild animals and venomous snakes, to fever and elemental storms, and to the ill-will of the natives. Nothing daunted, they constructed a little church for their priest and their little huts on the prairie and became successful pioneers in a new country.

By 1855 we find in the north the first Polish farming community at Polonia, Wisconsin, and soon after one at Parisville, Michigan, and then many others. The many thriving farming communities attracted other farmers from Poland, so much that today 10 percent of the Polish population in America, or about 400,000, live on the farms, especially in New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania, the Dakotas, Iowa, Arkansas and Nebraska. As farmers they proved themselves efficient; for instance, in New England they supplanted the Yankee farmer who

was unable to eke out a living on the scanty soil.

But the laboring class as well was attracted to the land of Washington, and the bulk of the Polish immigration, numbering some 3,500,000, settled in towns and cities, in the many industrial centers of the United States. In Chicago, there are some 60 Polish parishes, with about 400,000 citizens of Polish extraction. Other large Polish settlements are found in Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and New York.

The Poles of the German partition were the first to start this mass immigration to America. They had been compelled to fight the French in the Franco-German war of 1870, and as a reward were being subjected to a ruthless form of Prussianization. To escape this repression of the Polish tongue and to better themselves economically, they began to flock in great numbers to America. They were followed by the Poles of the Russian partition and finally by Austrian Poles. The huge immigration was stopped only by the war in 1914.

The following statistics prove the rapid growth of the Polish invasion of America:

In 1860, there were in the United States some 30,000 Poles and about 10 Polish settlements; in 1870 the number was 50,000, with 20 settlements in Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Pennsylvania (in Chicago alone there were some 10,000 Poles with 25 clergymen); in 1875 they numbered about 200,000, with 50 parishes, and 300 settlements; in 1890 there were 1,000,000 immigrants, 150 parishes, 125 Polish parochial schools, 150 priests; in 1900 we find 2,000,000 Poles, with 800 settlements and over 400 parishes; in 1910 they numbered 3,000,000, 530 parishes, 330 schools, and over 700 Polish clergymen; at present you find about 4,000,000 Poles, over 800 Polish parishes, 530 schools and 1100 clergymen.



Thus the colonization of America was furthered by the Polish farmer, the pioneer, the laborer, and the miner, who found here their long-sought freedom, and in return gave their hard labor, their unstinted devotion and loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. As the immortal Paderewski said in one of his speeches:

"The Poles in America are hard-working people, contributing by their efficient and conscientious labor to the development of natural resources and to the progress of industry and growth of American prosperity. They are not rich, they are just making their honest living. Out of four millions of them not one is a millionaire, and yet they are fulfilling their duty imposed upon them by circumstances with loyalty, determination and enthusiasm."

Polish immigrants are bound together, first of all, as we have seen, by their churches, their parochial schools; then by their associations and their press. Among their associations are such country-wide fraternal organizations, as the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish Women's Alliance, the Polish Falcons' Alliance, jointly numbering some 750,000 members. Besides these there is a host of dramatic, literary, singing, social and athletic societies all over the country.

The Pole is taking care of his own, with his numerous orphanages, old people's homes, hospitals, and charitable organizations. The Polish Welfare Association of Chicago is doing notable work for delinquents, cooperating effectively with the courts and other social agencies of the state.

The Polish press has done great work in adapting the immigrant to the political institutions of the United States, in crystallizing public opinion in favor of good, efficient government. The first Polish paper published in America was the "*Echo Polskie*" (Polish Echo) started in 1863; the "*Orzeł Polski*" (Polish Eagle) appeared in 1870 at Washington, Mis-

souri. Now there are over 100 Polish periodicals, among them 15 dailies, all performing effective educational work among the Poles in the United States.

The loyalty and patriotic spirit of the Pole has never been questioned; in fact, Polish patriotism has been pointed out as a model by American writers for other immigrants to follow. The Pole participated in the Spanish-American war in great numbers. And when the World war broke out, the United States government, with President Woodrow Wilson at its head, knew that it could depend on the Pole to do more than his share. Governor W. Kohler of Wisconsin once spoke as follows:

"I was astonished to read recently that out of the first 100,000 volunteers who responded to the call of the President for service in the world war, 40,000 were of Polish descent, and that the Polish people consistently supplied volunteer enlistments far out of proportion to the number of Poles living in this country". (Stevens Point, Wis., at the unveiling of a monument to Pulaski, October, 11, 1929).

"Among the good qualities which characterize the Poles, are several which are so outstanding that they cannot but make a strong impression. Among these I would mention a strong and sincere religious faith; an intense love of home; a tending on coming to this country to acquire citizenship as soon as possible; a noticeably keen interest in performing the duties of citizenship, and despite their peace-loving character, a remarkable readiness to respond to the national call in time of war."

The first American soldier to fall in France was of Polish descent. Poles of Chicago, Milwaukee, and other points were among the first victims of the war. Two Polish boys, one of Milwaukee, the other of Chicago, were the first to capture a German prisoner.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, in his Detroit speech of August 26, 1918, in the most critical period of the World War, uttered the following memorable words:



"No other nationality here in the United States has taken so active a part in the Red Cross campaigns as the Poles. In proportion to their number they have been the largest contributors to this worthy cause. In one American city of 300,000 population \$3,750,000 has been collected for American Red Cross, which represents \$12.50 per capita, which included a number of American millionaires. The Polish population of the same city, 7,000 people, almost exclusively belonging to the laboring class, contributed to the fund \$160,000, which makes \$23.00 a head.

"From reliable sources it appears that in one mining district in Pennsylvania alone the poor Polish miners have subscribed \$11,000,000 to the Third Liberty Loan. One single Polish bank in Chicago received over 15,000 Polish subscriptions exceeding \$1,500,000. In every large city in America with Polish population the number of Polish subscribers has been very large, notwithstanding the fact that the number of Polish subscribers working with large American concerns could not be taken into account.

"Of all the groups of people of foreign birth living in this great country, our Polish boys were the first and most numerous to respond when the call to arms was shouted. Their willingness to enlist and fight under the American flag has won repeated praise of the highest military authorities in the country. There is not one of those mournful casualty lists that does not contain some names of American soldiers of Polish birth fallen on the glorious battle-fields of France. The average number killed exceeds 12 per cent. And as there are not quite 4 per cent Polish people among the population of the United States, this fact indicates that the Poles in this war are doing more than three times their duty, that they are not 100, but 300 per cent American.

"The proud descendants of those illustrious pioneers who laid the foundation of Jamestown, and who arrived on the Mayflower could have shown no finer record.

"Conscious of their value, valor, supremely loyal and grateful, the Poles will continue to perform all duties toward America. They will perform them in time of war, in time of peace, and always without fear or without reproach."

Paderewski succeeded in uniting all Polish organizations with a view to placing the Polish Question before the American and world forum. He inspired the formation of the Polish relief for the war-stricken in Poland and of the Polish National Department to further effective assistance to America and to the Polish Cause through the spoken and written word, through contributions, and through the organization of a Polish army which fought by the side of the Allies on the western front in France. The Polish Falcons' Alliance furnished most of the volunteers to that Polish army, whose "presence on the Western Front," as the then Secretary of War Newton D. Baker expressed it, "was a stimulating and inspiring sight." The Poles distinguished themselves in many battles in France and, later, in Poland.

It can readily be seen there, that the Poles are an asset in every community in which they settle. They are loyal, hard-working; they find all forms of racketeering and exploitation distasteful. Even amid the prevailing depression when so many of these have lost all they possessed, they refuse to lend a favorable ear to the so-called radicals, communists, with their vapid attacks on established government.

America found the Pole the first to heed her call in times of war; in this depression, which is another kind of war, she finds the Pole the main stabilizing influence of the country. The Poles say that "America is not the land we live on, or the land we live from, but the land we live in." They are here to stay and contribute for more than their share to the continuity of America as the greatest Republic of all ages.





THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO  
1746—1817



## *Kosciuszko in the United States*

ON February 12, 1746, in the Palatinate of Brzesc—at present called the Palatinate of Polesie, Poland—in that part of the Polish Commonwealth, known at that time as the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, was born Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the son of a notary known and respected for his honorable and ancient family and for the virtue of his private character. The environment of the boy was one of probity and domestic virtue. Freely and intimately he went among his father's serfs, learning thus that strong love for the peasantry which later inspired the laws he urged upon his country. His early steps in learning were guided by his mother, a woman of great force of character and practical capacity. This home schooling ended with his father's death during the child's thirteenth year. He was then sent to the Jesuit College at Brzesc, where he proved diligent and revealed a marked talent for drawing.

In 1765, a youth of nineteen years, he was entered in the Corps of Cadets, otherwise called the Royal School, at Warsaw. In reality this was not a military academy, but military training played an important role in the curriculum. It was, above all, a school for patriotism. As a cadet Kosciuszko was marked not only by ability but by a fine perseverance and fidelity to duty. And in Prince Adam Casimir Czartoryski, commander of the school and a cousin of the king, he found a friend and a protector. At this time Kosciuszko's mother died, and with her death began the financial difficulties which pursued him without respite throughout his life.

In 1769, having left the school with the rank of captain, and having received the

King's Stipend, he left Poland to pursue his studies abroad. Once in France he attended the school of engineering and artillery at Mezieres—and possibly the Ecole Militaire in Paris. The French theory of fortification engaged his closest attention and when, in 1774, he returned home, he had acquired great skill in military engineering. But under the conditions prevailing in Poland shortly after the First Partition, 1772, there was little opportunity for his talents; a commission in the reduced army was to be had only by purchase, and Kosciuszko was without funds.

Observing no chance to serve his country, Kosciuszko again left Poland, pledging his share of the parental estate, as security for the loan which enabled him to journey to Paris. Here the newly arrived intelligence of the outbreak of hostilities in America kindled his imagination, and he determined to go to the aid of America—a Polish knight in the cause of liberty.

In the summer of 1776, Kosciuszko arrived in America at his own initiative and at his own expense. Pending the decision of the Board of War upon his application, he found employment at Philadelphia, in the construction of fortifications against the expected attack by the Delaware. This gained him his commission from Congress, October 18, 1776, as an engineer in the Continental service with pay of sixty dollars a month, and the rank of colonel. In the spring of 1777, he joined the Northern Army, where his ability as an engineer was of invaluable use in the campaign against Burgoyne. His fortification at Van Schaick and elsewhere, his able judgment in the choice of battlegrounds, contributed



much to the skillful retreats and the firm stands of the Continental Army before Burgoyne's rash advance. He was ordered by General Gates to erect the fortification in the defense of Saratoga, and his task was accomplished with great brilliancy and speed.

With justified pride Poles regard the role played by their national hero in the victory at Saratoga, a victory which won for America not only a campaign but France's recognition of her independence.

For long the question of the defense of the Hudson had been of paramount importance; the brief respite gained by the defeat of Burgoyne rendered this a favorable moment to render it impregnable. West Point was chosen for its commanding position, and its fortification was finally conferred, over the head of the French engineer, Radiere, upon the Pole. "Mr. Kosciuszko," wrote McDougall now in command of the Northern Army, to Washington, "is esteemed to have more practice than Colonel Radiere, and his manner of treating the people is more acceptable than that of the latter." Little is now left of the fortifications, but the monument erected to his memory by American Youth will remain a grateful tribute forever. That America today can regard West Point with pride is, in large measure, due to Kosciuszko who first suggested for a national military school the spot where it now stands.

In the summer of 1780, General Gates requested Washington to transfer Kosciuszko to the South, where the army was now under his command. But before the Pole was able to reach him, his old friend had been defeated at Camden—deprived of his command, and General Nathanael Greene—after Washington the finest general in the Continental service—had been appointed his successor. While awaiting Greene's arrival, Kosciuszko spent some time in Virginia among the planters. He saw there the negroes at close quarters and

was brought face to face with the Negroes in slavery. It was then that, with his keen susceptibility to every form of human suffering, he acquired that profound sympathy for the American negro, which seventeen years later, was to dictate his parting testament to the New World.

Kosciuszko was present through the whole campaign of the Carolinas and was regarded with strong affection and admiration by General Greene. True to his ideals, at the battle of Eutaw Springs, he restrained a carnage which outraged his feelings, and he is said personally to have saved the lives of fifty Englishmen. When the campaign changed to one of guerilla warfare, he fought as a soldier, not as an engineer. At length Charleston fell. And on December 14th, 1782, the American army entered the town in a triumphal procession, in which Kosciuszko rode with his fellow-officers, greeted by the populace with flowers and cries of "Welcome".

Peace soon followed.

Kosciuszko had fought for six years in the American army. Nathanael Greene best sums up what the Pole had done for America and what he had been to his brother-soldiers. "Colonel Kosciuszko belonged"—wrote Greene—"to the number of my most useful and dearest comrades in arms. I can liken to nothing his zeal in the public service, and in the solution of important problems, nothing could have been more helpful than his judgment, vigilance and diligence. He was fearless of every danger. He never manifested desires or claims to himself, and never let opportunity pass of calling attention to and recommending the merits of others." Congress, in 1783, belatedly conferred upon Kosciuszko the rank of Brigadier-General with an acknowledgment of its "high sense of his long, faithful, and meritorious service."

In the fall of 1784 Kosciuszko reached his native country. A great wave of effort—a nation's magnificent effort to save



herself by internal reform, which culminated in the Constitution of the 3rd of May, 1791—was sweeping at that time over Poland.

For the next twelve years he remained in Europe — through the infamous partitions of Poland and the many battles fought in connection therewith. It was in 1794 that Kosciuszko was seriously wounded in the battle of Maciejowice and was taken prisoner by Russia, not to be released until two years later.

On the 19th of December, 1796, Kosciuszko left St. Petersburg with his friend and fellow-prisoner Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz and a young officer, Libiszewski, who eagerly offered to serve the maimed Kosciuszko till he again reached America. He carried Kosciuszko from carriage to church, distracting his sadness by his admirable playing of the horn and by his sweet singing. In good time the party arrived in Stockholm, where Kosciuszko was greeted with enthusiasm. From there he passed on to Gothenburg to await a ship for England. On May 16, 1797, the Poles embarked and after a three weeks' passage landed at Gravesend and thence to London, staying at the Sablonniere Hotel, Leicester Square.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* announced: "Kosciuszko, the hero of freedom is here." The whole of London made haste to visit him: Politicians, men of letters, the beauties of the day and the rulers of fashion, all alike thronged to his rooms. To Walter Savage Landor, then a mere youth, the sight of Kosciuszko awakened a sympathy for Poland that he never lost, and to which English literature owes one of his Imaginary Conversations. More than half a century later he looked back to the moment in which he spoke to Kosciuszko as the happiest of his life. The Whig Club presented Kosciuszko with a sword of honour; the Duchess of Devonshire pressed upon him a costly ring, which went the way of most of the gifts that Kosciuszko received

— he passed them on to his friends; tokens of admiration and counted for nought in Kosciuszko's life; now they were the merest baubles to him who had seen his country fall. In the portrait that without his knowledge Cosway painted, said by Niemcewicz to resemble him as none other, we see him lie with bandaged head in an attitude of deep and sorrowful musing.

Bristol was at that time the English port of sailing for America and it was there that, after a fortnight's stay in London, Kosciuszko betook himself, passing a night in Bath on the way. He found in Bristol old friends of American days, and now was the guest of one of them, at that time United States Consul. A guard of honor received him, processions of the townsfolk flocked to catch a glimpse of the hero, a military band played every evening before the Consulate, and he received as the gift of the City a handsome silver service. One who visited him here records his impression of a soul unbroken by misfortune, by wounds, poverty and exile; of an eagle glance, of talk full of wit and wisdom.

The journey down the Avon to where Kosciuszko's ship lay at anchor was a triumphal progress. He was accompanied by English officers in full dress, by the American Consul and hosts of well-wishers. All heads were bared as he was carried on board. The whole length of the river handkerchiefs were waved from the banks. Farewell resounded from every rock and promontory, where spectators had crowded to see the last of the Polish hero. Boats shot out from the private dwellings on the waterside, laden with flowers and fruits for the departing guest. Not a few men and women boarded the ship and accompanied Kosciuszko for some distance before they could bring themselves to part with him.

The ship had sailed on June 18, 1797. For two months Kosciuszko and his Polish companions tossed on the Atlantic, on one



occasion near shipwreck. Philadelphia their destination, they reached on August 18, 1797. *Claypole's Advertiser*, for August 19, 1797, reported:

"In the ship *Adriana*, Captain Lee, arrived here last evening, from Bristol, came passenger, that illustrious Defender of the Rights of Mankind, the brave but unfortunate Kosciuszko, the Polish General, accompanied by two Polish Gentlemen. On the arrival of the vessel at the Fort, the Commander of the Garrison, being informed that the veteran General was on board, welcomed him by a Federal Salute; and when the vessel came to anchor in our harbor, the Sailing Master of the Frigate had its Barge manned with eight Masters of Vessel, and waited upon the General to take him on shore. On his landing, he was received with three cheers. And, as a further mark of popular respect for this great character, the citizens insisted upon drawing him to his lodgings. The General appears to be in good spirits, but has suffered very materially from his wounds and inhuman imprisonment. We trust, however, he will long live to enjoy in these peaceful shores, that Liberty and Happiness, which he assisted in fighting for, but which he fought in vain to obtain for his native land. We understand the General is personally known to most of the characters in our Revolution."

On August 23, 1797, Kosciuszko wrote to General Washington at Mount Vernon: "By sending packet delivered to me by Lord St. Clair for you, I have the honor to pay my respects not only to my Chief commander, but to a great man whose eminent virtues to his country rendered him dear to every feeling breast." And eight days later Washington from Mount Vernon replied, congratulating Kosciuszko on his safe arrival and welcoming him to the land "whose liberties you had been instrumental in establishing." "No one," he continues, "has a higher respect and veneration for your character than I have and no one more sincerely wished, during your arduous struggle in the cause of Liberty and your country, that it might be crowned with success. But the ways of Providence are inscrutable and mortals must submit. I pray you to believe that at all times, and under all circumstances, it would make me happy to see you at my last retreat, from

which I never expect to be more than twenty miles again." Kosciuszko was however never able to visit his commander at Mount Vernon.

Yellow fever prevailed at Philadelphia at this time, so Kosciuszko with his poet-friend Niemcewicz, journeyed on to New Brunswick, the home of General Anthony Walton White. Later he proceeded to New York, where he was the guest of General Gates at Rose Hill, where he remained until September 29, 1797. Before leaving New York, he received from Congress a grant of five hundred acres in recognition of his military services. This property was located on the extreme western border of the United States military lands, on the east side of the Scioto River, in Perry Township, Franklin County, Ohio, the site of the present City of Columbus. After a short visit in Elizabethtown, he returned to the home of General White in New Brunswick where he remained until November 28. Kosciuszko, whose convalescence was slow, spent nearly all his time reclining on a sofa, sketching and painting in water color and India ink. From General White's home Kosciuszko repaired to Philadelphia and took residence on 2nd Street. Bevy of visitors and admirers again surrounded him, and Kosciuszko drew into great intimacy with Thomas Jefferson, at this time Secretary of State. Jefferson wrote to Gates: "I see Kosciuszko often. He is the purest son of liberty among you all that I have ever known, the kind of liberty which extends to all, not only to the rich." On January 23, 1798, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to Kosciuszko a certificate of indebtedness of \$12,260.54 with interest at six per cent., from January 7, 1793, to December 31, 1797. The final settlement of the account was made by a payment amounting to \$15,227.87.

Some time in March, 1798, a packet of letters from Europe was handed to Kosciuszko. His emotion on reading the con-



tents was so strong that, despite his crippled condition, he sprang from his couch and stepped without a helping hand to the middle of the room. "I must return at once to Europe," he said with no explanation. Jefferson procured his passport to France under the name of Thomas Kanberg and, with only Jefferson's knowledge, with no word either to Niemcewicz or to his servant, Stanislaus, for both of whom he left a roll of money in his cupboard, he sailed for France. Before embarking at Baltimore he gave Jefferson his power of attorney and wrote out the will in which, more than half a century before the Civil War, the Polish patriot advanced the cause of emancipation:

"I, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, being just in my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States thereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing negroes from among his own as any others and giving them liberty in my name in giving them an education in trades and otherwise, and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives and in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country and of the good order of society and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful, and I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this.

"T. Kosciuszko,  
"5th day of May, 1798."

There was difficulty in putting this testament into effect as Jefferson was of advanced age at the time of Kosciuszko's death. It was never carried out; but in 1826 the legacy went to found the Colored School at Newark, the first educational institute for negroes in the United States, and which bore Kosciuszko's name.

By the end of June or early in July, 1798, Kosciuszko reached Paris. His arrival centered upon him the gaze of the whole world. Sympathy with himself and the Polish cause he heard expressed upon all sides. At the news of his return the

Polish Legions awakened to renewed life. He negotiated at length with the Government of France for France's help in the restoration of Polish independence. This was promised him many times, but his cautious request for guarantees was never complied with. When Napoleon was proclaimed First Consul, Kosciuszko, mistrusting him, commenced to withdraw from relations with him or his officials. After the disastrous expedition of the Polish Legions to San Domingo, Kosciuszko severed all relations with him.

But Kosciuszko's intercourse with his American friends did not slacken. In 1800, at Paris, at the request of General William R. Davie, then envoy from the United States to France, Kosciuszko prepared in French his *Manoeuvres of Horse Artillery* and published. This was done in the same 1808, General Davie requested the United States Military Philosophical Society of West Point to have the Manual translated and published. This was done in the same year and Colonel Williams, the translator, presented President Jefferson with a copy of this work, the first upon its subject to be published in America.

At this period, Kosciuszko became acquainted with a Swiss family by the name of Zeltner and moved to their home at Berville near Fontainebleau. The name Zeltner will ever arouse gratitude in the Polish heart; beneath the roof of these friends Kosciuszko found the hospitality and domestic charm which gladdened his declining years and only death ended.

Napoleon, in 1806, from Berlin, now summoned Kosciuszko to assume the leadership of the revolting Poles. But the former Polish Commander-in-Chief had little faith in the fortune of the Emperor and none in his promises. He declined to obey the call, and remained in Paris.

In May, 1815, Russia, Austria and Prussia signed an agreement for a new partition of Poland. An autonomous King-



dom of Poland was, it is true, to be formed, with the Tsar as King, but it would be but a small part of the true Poland. Provinces that remained under Russian rule were severed from the kingdom and incorporated wholly with Russia. Kosciuszko heard these things. In dismay he wrote to the Tsar. In vain he waited for an answer. Then, openly, as to the Tsar he could no longer write, he appealed to Czartoryski, in denunciation of the Tsar's betrayal, but in vain. Kosciuszko refused all offers of office and honor in the newly partitioned Poland. He felt that his very presence, even, would lend sanction to the New Partition. He chose therefore a voluntary exile. Not desiring to live in a Bourbon France, he settled in Switzerland with the devoted Zeltner in Soleure.

Here, in serene communion with nature, among eternal mountains, in unceasing meditation upon the future of Poland, he spent the two last years of his life. And here, on the sad autumn evening of October 15, 1817, far from his Fatherland, though close in spirit, among strangers, with not a Polish face nor a Polish word

to gladden his heart, Kosciuszko died. Even in his loneliness he was faithful to Poland — her purest soul and the greatest of Poles. And his greatness was greatest in that it was not his own personal greatness merely; it was the greatness of Poland.

Kosciuszko's body now rests in the Wawel Cathedral in Cracow, where lie Poland's kings and her most honored dead; but his heart is in the Polish conquerors. To his memory, three years after his death, the nation raised a monument perhaps unique of its kind. Outside of Cracow towers the Kosciuszko Hill, fashioned by the hands of Polish men, women and children, bringing earth in the battlefields where Kosciuszko had fought. The act is typical. To this day the name of Thaddeus Kosciuszko lives in the hearts of the Polish people, not only as the object of their profound and passionate love, but as the symbol of their dearest national aspirations. His pictures, his relics, are venerated as with the devotion paid to a patron saint. Legend and music have gathered about his name.





# Pulaski, Hero of Two Continents

By Anthony F. Zaleski

THE celebrated Count Casimir Pulaski, better known to us in America as Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski of revolutionary fame, was born in Winiary, Poland, on March 4th, 1748. He was the eldest son of Count Joseph Pulaski, a venerable old man, who belonged to the Polish nobility. The father was the chief magistrate of Warech and was noted for his knowledge of jurisprudence.

General Casimir Pulaski was educated for the bar also, and received his early military training as a youth in the guard of Charles, Duke of Courland. He was in the castle of Mittau when it was besieged by 15,000 Russian soldiers.

In order better to appreciate the spirit which animated General Pulaski, the activity and zeal in the defense of justice and human liberty which prompted him to come to a strange land, where he was unknown, and whose customs and language he did not understand, to fight for these cherished principles, it is fitting for us to refer to his part in the struggle for liberty in his native country.

One of the foulest deeds ever recorded in history was the violent dismemberment of Poland by her three treacherous neighbors between 1772 to 1795. A nation then one-fifth larger than France in area, and containing a population of 20,000,000



CASIMIR PULASKI

people, was ruthlessly torn asunder, its people subjugated and politically annihilated under a sham pretext of preserving law and order in that country. This catastrophe did not come about all at once, but gradually through internal dissensions fomented by Poland's enemies and their intermeddling in the internal affairs of the Polish government, which was then a precocious democracy surrounded by an insidious autocracy. Poland's sys-

tem of electing kings and her famous constitution of May 3, 1791, of which Edmund Burke said, "It was the most pure . . . public good which has ever been conferred on mankind," were indications of her liberal and constructive government in that period.

When Stanislaus Poniatowski, the puppet of Catherine of Russia, was elected by the Polish deputies under the impending threat of the Russian army who surrounded the Polish Diet at the time of the election, and he became a mere tool in her hands for the execution of her will in Poland, such patriotic and gallant Poles as Count Joseph Pulaski realized that it was time to arouse the spirit of their countrymen and to do the only honorable thing that a self-respecting person could do under the circumstances — resort to force to resist the calamity and humila-



tion at any cost. He was then about sixty years old, and he divulged to his three sons a plan conceived by himself and other nobles of the nation to forestall the enemies of his country and form an organization to effect its rescue from the inevitable fate that it was headed for. Such an organization was created in the town of Bara in Podolia, about twenty miles from the Turkish border, and was known as the famous Confederation of the Bar.

Suffice it to say here that for four years, under the most trying conditions and the greatest adversity, this patriotic organization fought against overwhelming odds to oust the enemies of Poland, chiefly the Russians, from their country. But all their efforts proved fruitless. The aged Pulaski died in prison; one of General Pulaski's brothers was killed before his eyes, as he himself says, by the enemy; the youngest brother was taken into captivity; and many of his countrymen were doomed to misery.

General Casimir Pulaski, with whom we are concerned, was the leading spirit of his countrymen in this unequal struggle to preserve his nation intact. He fought bravely, tenaciously, with the unrelenting zeal of a young man then but twenty-five years old. Heedless of his own safety, always leading his men into sallies against the enemy, which was much more powerful than his poorly equipped army, and much larger in size, he made repeated stands against the Russians, especially at the famous monastery of Czestochowa, saved it on several occasions from prolonged sieges, and would probably have succeeded the last time had it not been for the assistance given the Russians by Frederick the Great of Prussia.

"Never was there a warrior," says the historian Ruhlieri, "who possessed greater dexterity in every kind of service. Endowed by a peculiar gift of nature, strengthened by exercise, he was always

the first to charge in person, with an intrepidity which inspired his followers to imitate his example." Benjamin Franklin, in introducing him to Washington, writes: "Count Pulaski, who was a General of the Confederates in Poland, and who is to join you, is esteemed one of the greatest officers in Europe."

Casimir Pulaski not only lost his father and brothers in this glorious attempt to save Poland from the first of her ignoble partitions, but his estates were confiscated and he was proscribed by King Stanislaus and had to flee to Turkey. Soon thereafter Russia, Prussia and Austria, in their zeal for the ostensible good of Poland, agreed to help themselves to large portions of her territory, and had the effrontery to convene the Polish Diet and under duress compel it to sanction the beginning of what Henry Wharton called "the most flagrant violation of national justice and international law which has occurred since Europe emerged from barbarism."

Soon thereafter, in 1772, Count Casimir Pulaski issued his memorable manifesto, in which he said in part:

"I am not astonished that the enemies of my country, resolved on her ruin, should direct their shafts against those who most firmly resist their impetuosity, and that they should regard as such the brave Poles, whom they have sacrificed and who are still repelling their most cruel attacks. . . . My destiny was clear when, at the age of twenty-one, far from yielding to the amusements of youth, I regarded every moment as lost which was not employed in repelling the enemies of my country. . . . I have endeavored to mark my course by an invincible fortitude. Neither the blood of one of my brothers, which was shed by the enemy before my eyes, nor the cruel servitude of another, nor the sad fate of so many of my relations and compatriots, has shaken my patriotism. . .



I believe I have proved, by four years' service, that I have not been influenced by interest or a false point of honor. . . . I declare before God, before the republic of Poland, and before all the powers of Europe, that my heart is an utter stranger to crime. It has never entered my imagination to attempt the life of any person to whom has been assigned, in any manner whatsoever, the government of the nation, or to avenge the wrongs of my country in any other way than that of open war."

Perhaps no better insight into the sturdy character of the illustrious Pulaski, known and revered both in Europe and America, could be given than the above excerpt from his manifesto. We are not surprised to hear a man of his lofty type later on, in August of 1779, state to the Continental Congress: "I could not submit to stoop before the sovereigns of Europe, so I came to hazard all for the freedom of America, and am desirous of passing the rest of my life in a country truly free and of settling as a citizen to fight for liberty."

From Turkey Pulaski wended his way to Paris. "Across the Atlantic," says Henry Williams, Esq., on the laying of the cornerstone of the monument to his memory at Savannah, on Oct. 11, 1853, "came to him the tidings that the people of another hemisphere had bid defiance to oppression and were arming for the struggle. The sound stirred the heart of Pulaski like the voice of a battle trumpet. It was a struggle for liberty. It was his cause, whoever the people and wherever the scene of conflict. Fate forbade him to achieve the independence of his own country, and true to the noble impulses of his soul, he came to aid in establishing that in America."

"He saw," says Jared Sparks, in his *American Biography*, "a new field opened for vindicating with his sword the same

principles, the same rights of mankind, the same unchangeable laws of justice, as those for which he had wielded it with so much courage and singleness of purpose in his own country."

Benjamin Franklin writing from Paris to General Washington on May 29, 1777, says: "Count Pulaski, of Poland, an officer famous throughout Europe for his bravery and conduct in defense of the liberties of his country against the three great invading powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, will have the honor of delivering this into your Excellency's hands."

We can readily see and understand why men like General Pulaski and his famous countryman, General Kosciuszko, who also covered himself with undying glory in the Revolutionary War, were not soldiers of fortune, nor waifs thrown to the surface of troubled waters by the love of adventure and quest of money or emolument, no matter what the cause might be that they were fighting for. These men fought long and hard to establish the principles of liberty and justice on their own soil, they were imbued with this spirit in their own cause, for their own country, and it was only natural that when they had given their best for these sacred ideals without success against tyrants and intriguing despoilers of humanity, they should hear the shot fired at Lexington that was "heard round the world" with an eager ear, and should be willing to come to a foreign strand, although they neither understood the language nor were familiar with the customs of this strange people on another continent. The principles of human liberty and justice are essentially the same in every clime and they were eager to resist a mighty empire that was trying to wrest them from a struggling people, a people whose slogan was "Give me Liberty or give me Death."

Like his famous compatriot, General Kosciuszko, who when he appeared before



Washington, and was asked by him what he could do, answered in a quiet way, "Try me and see", Pulaski did not wait for any appointment from Congress, but on hearing that the enemy was attacking Washington's forces, hastened to join them as a volunteer.

On August 25, 1777, Pulaski addressed a communication to John Hancock, President of Congress, which is his first letter in English. In it he states:

"I have Dought it not my Duty to stay here any longer, in as much as I have hear: that his Exy Genl. Washinkton is gon to meet the Enemy; wherefore I will go to the Army, it is I can not do much, but Hover I will shew my good will."

General Pulaski landed in America about the middle of July, 1777, and after presenting his letters to Washington and Congress, waited for Congress to take action. But restless and eager to aid our cause as he was, he did not wait for official cognizance. Captain Bentalou, an able officer who fought under Pulaski until he died and was wounded along with Pulaski at Savannah, Ga., writes:

"The inherent ardor of his warlike spirit, his habits of activity, and the desire of efficiency serving the cause which he had so warmly embraced did not permit him to wait for the decision of Congress on his application—but he immediately joined the army."

It so happened that General Pulaski and his friend, the Marquis de Lafayette, another distinguished officer, struck their first blows for American Independence at the battle of Brandywine on Sept. 11, 1777. Washington was bent at this time on opposing the advance of General Howe's army northward towards Philadelphia. At Brandywine Washington's Army was repulsed, and a large part of it might have been captured had it not been for the masterly aid given by Pulaski at the head of a cavalry squad, who de-

layed the progress of the British and thus enabled the army of Washington to retreat in an orderly way and to save their baggage.

In describing Pulaski's activities at this battle Jared Sparks states:

"At Brandywine Pulaski, as well as Lafayette, was destined to strike his first blow in the defense of American Liberty. Being a volunteer and without command, he was stationed near General Washington till towards the close of the action, when he asked the command of the General's body guard, about thirty horse, and advanced rapidly within pistol shot of the enemy, and, after reconnoitering their movements, returned and reported that they were endeavoring to cut off the line of retreat and particularly the train of baggage. He was then authorized to collect as many of the scattered troops as came in his way, and employ them according to his discretion, which he did in a manner so prompt and bold as to effect an important service in the retreat of the army, fully sustaining by his conduct and courage the reputation for which the world had given him credit. Four days after this event he was appointed by Congress to the command of the cavalry, with the rank of Brigadier General."

The historian Ramsay says:

"At Brandywine Pulaski was a thunderbolt of war, and always sought the post of danger as the post of honor."

When Congress on Sept. 15, 1777, elected Pulaski "Commander of the Horse with the rank of Brigadier," he became the highest ranking officer of the cavalry, and had under his command four regiments of cavalry, under the immediate commands of Colonels Bland, Baylor, Moyland and Sheldon. It must be said that during the early part of the Revolutionary War the cavalry did not take much of a part in the warfare, that the Colonists did not seem to realize the importance of



this unit, said to be the "eye of the army," and did not know much about opposing cavalry attacks successfully. Until the advent of Pulaski the highest rank the cavalry division had was that of colonel, and such regiments as did exist were not able to do much, for the reason that they were often scattered on detail and reconnoitering work for the generals and the army; and besides, there was not so much open warfare being conducted.

Pulaski was a great horseman; he believed in a strong cavalry, and was experienced in cavalry fighting from his warfare carried on in Poland. Dissatisfied with what he considered the deplorable condition of the American cavalry, which prevented him from doing effective work on a large scale, he continually urged Washington and Congress to strengthen this branch of the army. He drew up and presented to Washington several plans for its reorganization, made various estimates and regulations, and was strong for disciplining his men and horses. Always restless and active, he wanted to be in the thick of the battle and produce results.

In his memorial to Washington of Dec. 19, 1777, Pulaski advances a cogent argument for the building up of the cavalry, which must appeal to every thinking person:

"The advantages that would arise from a Superiority in Cavalry are too obvious to be unnoticed. It may be further observed that during this War the Country will daily become more open and clear of woods and fences, consequently better adapted to the manœuvres and service of the Cavalry. While we are Superior in Cavalry, the enemy will not dare to extend their force, and, notwithstanding we are on the defensive, we shall have many Opportunity of attacking and destroying the enemy by degrees, whereas if they have in their power to augment their Ca-

valry, and we suffer ours to diminish and dwindle away, It may hapen that the loss of a Battle will terminate in our total defeat. Our army once dispersed and pursued by their horse will never be able to rally; thus our retreat may only be cut off, our baggage lost, and principal officers taken, and many other events occur not less fatal.

"Your excellency may be assured that the good of the service is my constant study, but the Weak State of the Corps I Command renders it impossible to perform every service required. Nay my reputation is exposed, as being an entire stranger in the country the least accident would suffice to injure me, but notwithstanding, I cannot avoid hazarding everything that is valuable in life."

After the battle of Brandywine General Pulaski saved the army of Washington from a sudden surprise that might have proven fatal at Warren Tavern on Sept. 16, 1777. At the head of his cavalry, while reconnoitering he came upon a whole army of the British near Warren Tavern. He harrassed the enemy, thus impeding their progress, and hastily gave the information to Washington, who then prepared to meet the enemy. He also was in the battle of Germantown, and spent the winter at Trenton.

Washington spent the winter with the army at Valley Forge. There was a great scarcity of food for the men and forage for the horses, and Washington ordered General Anthony Wayne and Pulaski to go to Haddonfield, near Camden, to look for supplies in that part of the country. The British upon learning of this fact sent a force of 1,200 men to capture either Wayne or Pulaski.

The opposing forces met at Haddonfield. Pulaski at the head of his little troop of cavalry was everywhere alert, charging the enemy with spirit and effect. His own horse was shot from under him,



and he personally took seven prisoners. General Wayne in making his report of the battle praised Pulaski very highly, saying that he "behaved with his usual bravery."

However, still dissatisfied with the condition of the cavalry of which he was in command, and with the fact that his pleas for the reorganization and strengthening of the same were apparently unnoticed, and feeling the lack of cooperation from his officers, who did not like to be subjected to the authority of a foreigner, Pulaski resigned his command in the early part of March, 1778, and asked Washington and Congress to give him leave to organize an independent corps, known later as the famous "Pulaski Legion." Congress, upon the recommendation of Washington, resolved on March 19th that an independent corps be established by Count Pulaski, consisting of 68 horse with lances and 200 light infantry, and that he retain the rank of Brigadier General. By October of that year he had recruited 330 men for his legion. "The scheme of independent legions," says Sparks, "seems to have been first suggested by Pulaski; and it proved of the greatest importance in the subsequent operations of the war, and above all in the southern campaigns. Lee's and Armand's legions were formed upon a similar plan."

While on a visit to Bethlehem, Pa., in April of 1778 Pulaski asked the Moravian nuns, whose convent was located there, to make a special banner for his legion. This was done, and the banner delivered about May, when he again was there. Longfellow has immortalized the making and the presentation of the banner in his "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns at the Consecration of Pulaski's Banner," but according to information received from the Pennsylvania Archives, (Pa. in Rev. II) and other sources, the transaction was simply a business affair, and the flag was

paid for by Pulaski. Subsequently it was presented to the Maryland Historical Society.

The contention that it was purchased and paid for by Pulaski is supported by the information that he spent his own money to help equip his legion. In his address to Congress on Sept. 17, 1778, he states: "... I have expended sixteen thousand dollars at least of my own." And again in his memorable letter of August 19, 1779, to Congress, reproaching Congress for its lack of appreciation for his services and efforts, he says: "... you must be sensible also, that I did not Come to America destitute of Resources, to be a burthen on you; That I have a Letter of Credit on Mr. Moris; and that I was known by almost Every foreigner of Character." It is estimated that Pulaski advanced \$50,000 of his own money in forming and equipping his legion.

The Pulaski legion saw action at Egg Harbor, N. J., on Oct. 15, 1778, where it repulsed a surprise attack on the infantry under the command of De Bosen, who was betrayed by a traitor of the name of Juliet, and also at Osborn's Island, where the legion drove back the enemy in confusion, but was checked after a bridge had been destroyed by the retreating foe.

The Pulaski Legion spent the winter around Minisink in New Jersey, where the hostile attitude of the Tories and Indians required their presence for the protection of the frontiers, and on Feb. 2, 1779, Congress resolved that Count Pulaski march with his Legion to South Carolina to join General Lincoln, then in command of the southern campaign. Congress also made provision for enlarging the corps.

In pursuance to the resolution of Congress that he march south, Pulaski with part of his force reached Charleston on May 8th. Three days later the remainder of the legion arrived. On his way to Char-



leston Pulaski heard that General Provost of the British forces was coming up from Georgia. On the 11th the latter crossed the Ashley River at the head of 900 men, and scarcely had he landed when Pulaski made an assault upon the advance lines. He kept up a sharp skirmish, but was finally forced to retreat on account of the superior numbers of the enemy. He then planned on drawing the enemy into an ambuscade, but his infantry, eager to get into action, gave his strategy away. Sparks says: "His coolness, courage, and disregard of personal danger were conspicuous throughout the encounter, and the example of his prompt and bold attack had great influence in raising the spirits of the people and inspiring the confidence of the inexperienced troops then assembled in the city."

Pulaski by appearing before the Governor and Council of Charleston, who were ready to capitulate and surrender the city to the British, by his plea and advice, ably assisted by General Moultrie and Colonel Laurens, persuaded them to reject any offer of submission, and the same night General Provost, who had heard that General Lincoln was marching to Charleston with 4,000 men, retreated across the river.

Savannah, Ga., was a stronghold of the British, and it was the intention of General Lincoln to besiege the city and drive the enemy away. On the 3rd of September, he received information that Count d'Estaing was off the coast with a large fleet and that he would join General Lincoln in an attack upon the city. The latter left Charleston with his army for Savannah, and Count Pulaski and General McIntosh were sent ahead of the main army to attack and harass the British outposts. Pulaski dispersed a detachment of British at Ebenezer with his dragoons, and likewise was sent by General Lincoln to attack a party of the British that had

come up the Ogechee River and landed below the ferry. He suddenly fell upon the enemy, forcing them to retreat and taking a number of prisoners.

The armies of the French under d'Estaing and the American forces came together at Savannah about the 16th of September. A siege was begun, but the enemy was strongly entrenched and refused to give ground. Finally, becoming weary of the prolonged siege and fearing for the safety of his vessels, Count d'Estaing requested that the city be attacked by storm. General Lincoln consented to this plan with some hesitation, believing that if the siege were kept up the enemy would be forced to surrender or to evacuate the city.

On October 9th the order was given out that the ramparts of the British were to be taken by storm. The plan of the assault had been carefully gone over, and orders were issued as to the manner of attack and the points to be assailed. The cavalry of the French and American was under the command of Pulaski, and he was to charge the embattlements, following up the infantry, who were to storm the right of the British lines.

The attack was made as planned as to time and the center of attack, but a soldier who deserted the American forces after the scheme and order were given out informed the enemy, who massed their troops at the points of expected attack, and by a deadly, galling fire, repulsed the assailants. Count d'Estaing, instead of taking a circuitous road to get to his point of attack, endeavored to cross directly over a swamp. He was caught between a deadly cross fire, and havoc was wrought among his men.

Pulaski, seeing the apparent confusion and realizing that all was not well, drove up at the head of his cavalry to where the French were, to reinforce and encourage them, thinking that he might be able to get to the rear of the enemy through some



opening. Dashing madly ahead into a withering flame of shot and shell, he himself was struck in the groin by a swivel shot and fell from his horse mortally wounded, to be picked up later and carried away. Count d'Estaing was also wounded.

Major Rogowski, one of Pulaski's officers and also a Pole, who was in the heroic charge, states in his description of the battle:

"For half an hour the guns roared and blood flowed abundantly. . . . Imploring the help of the Almighty, Pulaski shouted to his men forward, and we, two hundred strong, rode at full speed after him—the earth resounding under the hoofs of our chargers. For the first two moments all went well. We sped like knights into the peril. Just, however, as we passed the gap between the two batteries, a cross fire, like a pouring shower, confused our ranks. I looked around. Oh! sad moment, ever to be remembered, Pulaski lies prostrate on the ground."

Pulaski was carried away by his soldiers and placed on the American brig *Wasp*, and put under the care of skilled French surgeons, who vainly endeavored to remove the bullet and save him. Gangrene had set in, and as the ship pulled out of the harbor for Charleston, Pulaski expired, and the stench from his wounds was so bad that he was deposited in a watery grave on the 11th day of October, 1779, at the age of 31 years.

When the *Wasp* pulled into the harbor of Charleston with her flag flying at half mast and it became known that the gallant Pulaski was dead, the city took on an aspect of general mourning. The Governor, the Council of the State and the citizens united to pay tribute to their youthful defender, who shortly before by his bravery and advice had saved them from an ignominious surrender. Resolutions were passed, public ceremonies were held, and a day was designated for the holding

of his funeral obsequies. Three French and three American officers carried his bier, followed by the horse that Pulaski rode, with all the trappings, armor and dress that he wore. The procession was large and imposing, and a chaplain of the army delivered a fervid eulogy over the departed officer. Congress, on being apprised of Pulaski's death, resolved "that a monument be erected to the memory of Brigadier Count Pulaski."

Thus ended the brilliant career of the illustrious and gallant officer, a heroic figure on two continents, who had written to Col. R. H. Lee on August 13, 1778: "Honor and true desire of distinguishing myself in defense of Liberty was the only motive which fired my breast for the cause of the United States," and who had written to Congress on September 17, 1778 "I am a Republican whom the love of glory and the honor of supporting the Liberty of the Union drew hither."

The citizens of Savannah, Ga., erected a monument to the memory of Pulaski in Monterey Square, which was completed in 1854. The resolution of the Continental Congress providing that a monument be erected to his memory was not carried out until 1910, when the 57th Congress of the United States provided for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue in Washington at a cost of \$50,000. This monument, together with one erected by the Polish National Alliance of America in memory of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, was unveiled during the month of May, 1910.

The Honorable A. L. Brick, who appeared before the Committee in Congress urging the erection of the monument in Washington, said:

"Pulaski died as he had lived, a noble and undaunted warrior, fighting the battles of Liberty and of the Republic. . . . He sacrificed himself, all the years of his young life, his fortune, his ancestral dignity, his lofty spirit, his splendid gen-



ius, and all his earthly hopes, for Liberty, Justice and Humanity. For these things he gave all he had—his martyred life.”

In the American Military Biography containing the lives and characters of the officers of the Revolution who distinguished themselves in achieving our national independence, the author says: “Perhaps a braver man than Pulaski never drew a sword,” and in describing his death at Savannah, “Thus fell, in a most bold and daring achievement, the distinguished Polish patriot and hero, in the cause of American Liberty; his memory is entitled to our veneration, as his life forms an item in the price of our Independence.”

It is only proper and just that America and grateful people enjoying the blessings

of liberty, peace and prosperity should recall the life of this great man and pay tribute to his valor and chivalry. He left the Old World and came to this continent to help establish, as the immortal Lincoln said, “a new nation, dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.” He gave his last full measure of devotion to that cause, and four millions of his countrymen residing in the United States rejoice with the American nation, of which they are a part, that Pulaski and that other illustrious Polish patriot, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, and other distinguished men of Polish blood stood by the cradle of American Independence and helped to lay the foundation for a new government in the New World, dedicated to the principles of human liberty and justice.








*John the third* *King of Poland*

*Great Champion of the Cross whose glorious Name  
Outshines all Heroes in the Book of Fame,  
When Future Ages shall thy Picture see  
And read the wonders of thy Gallantry,  
On bended knees they must thy shrine adore  
When hailed Mahomet shall be no more.*  
*in the latest original*

JOHN III SOBIESKI  
KING OF POLAND  
1674—1696





# *The Poles in Chicago*

By ANTHONY C. TOMCZAK

THE rise of the Poles in Chicago has been as steady as it has been phenomenal. When in June, 1859, Anthony Smarzewski (Schermann) visited that city to consider settling there, little did he think that the people of his nation, in the course of but three or four generations, would so rapidly immigrate and expand as to head the list of foreign populations in what is proving to be the third largest city in the world. He could not foresee then that his mother country not only would regain her independence, but would look with pride on the progress made by her sons in America. It was surely beyond his imagination to think that by the time of his death in 1900 the Poles in Chicago would have become so numerous as to necessitate the erection of some twenty churches wherein they might find outlet for their religious fervor. Such thoughts may have been fantastic dreams of his, but hardly serious concepts of probability.

The eighty years that followed his first visit to Chicago are so packed with details of the phenomenal expansion of the Poles that it is hardly possible to delve any deeper into the facts than to give their bare outline. Moreover, there are so many phases of the story of the Poles in Chicago that to try to discuss thoroughly even one would require more space than the limitations of this article permit.

Spasmodically during the first few years, and steadily after 1890 or so, the immigration of Poles to Chicago was like a prelude to a story of progress. It was some time, however, before other Chicagoans began to realize the increasing impor-

tance of that group in their city. Even today, it is hard for the average Chicagoan to appreciate the magnitude of the Polish population there.

Nothing very definite is known of what happened between Anthony Schermann's first visit in 1850 and more than ten years later, when small groups of soldiers fighting in the Insurrection of 1863 set out for America and found their way to Chicago. About this time, too, came Poles from earlier settlements in Texas, among others being Peter Kiolbasa, destined to be the chief figure in the organization and development of the Poles in Chicago, and Father Leopold Moczygemba, the first Polish priest in Chicago. More settlers came after the inauguration of Bismarck's anti-Polish policy during the 70's, which drove out some 30,000 Poles from Prussian Poland. After that, the numbers that came in gradually increased until there were 52,000 foreign-born Poles in 1890, and 250,000 in July, 1903! This latter figure includes, in addition to foreign-born Poles, children of the second generation. The 1930 census places the figure well over 400,000.

When one studies these figures and considers the fact that the bulk of this population has been accumulated within not much more than sixty years, it is not hard to understand why the Poles in Chicago should feel proud of their standing there and why the descendants of pioneer settlers still living there should revere their ancestors not merely as pioneers, but as the fathers of a city of Poles. Surely 400,000 may be called a veritable city. Nor is it necessary to search long and far for people who have



been eye-witnesses to early Polish settlement there, or for sons and daughters of the very men who planted the seed of Polish life and thought there. Almost every Pole has heard of Peter Kiolbasa, who from the time he first came to Chicago in 1864 until he died in 1905 gave unceasing co-operation to the development of almost every major Polish enterprise, leaving behind him the record of a career such as would give credit to the noblest of Americans. He was even more than a Pole, for he served as captain in the Union Army during the Civil War, was a sergeant in the Police Force of Chicago from 1867 to 1869, was elected City Treasurer in 1891, and held other civic offices, including that of Alderman, Building Commissioner, Commissioner of Public Works, and Customs Officer.

Kiolbasa, together with Schermann, John Arkuszewski, John Niemczewski, and Paul Kurr, in 1864 organized the St. Stanislaus Kostka Society, through the efforts of which, five years later, the first Polish parish was organized under the name St. Stanislaus Kostka. In 1874 there came to Chicago Rev. Wincenty Barzynski, who was pastor of the church until his death in 1899. He, like Kiolbasa, took a most active part in the expansion of the Polish colony and in the development of numerous organizations which exist until this day. His brother, John Barzynski, was also active in such work, having in 1875 founded a weekly the *Gazeta Polska Katolicka*. He was the father of Mrs. Julius Smietanka, the wife of one of Chicago's most eminent Polish lawyers today.

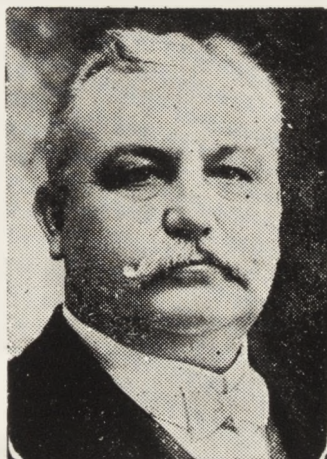
The *Gazeta* was taken over by Wladyslaw Smulski, whose son, John F. Smulski, elicited so much admiration for his noble work in Chicago as a banker and active citizen that his death in March, 1928, was a distinct shock to the thousands of friends he had made. After having founded in 1906 the North-Western Trust and Savings

Bank, he was elected in succession Alderman, City Attorney, President of the West Park Commissioners, and State Treasurer. But his chief glory lies not in banking or in politics, but in the sincere hard work he performed during and after the Great War. With untiring energy he made several trips to Poland, and with Paderewski and Woodrow Wilson, accomplished in large measure the liberation of Poland. He founded and was president of the Polish National Council (*Polski Wydział Narodowy*), and personally financed the purchase of thousands of Polish Bonds. He is the only person to whom Chicago has ever paid the supreme honor of dedicating a memorial program in his name. Paderewski himself came to Chicago to pay his respects.

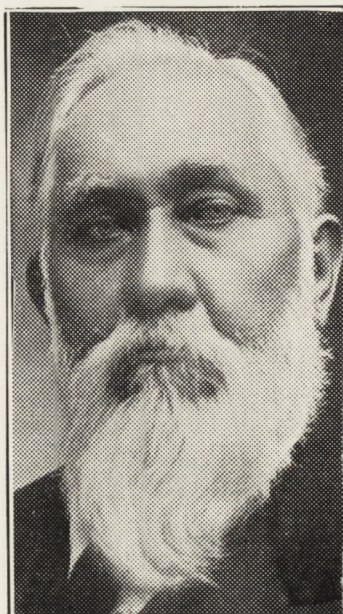
As Kiolbasa fostered the early major civic endeavors, and as Father Barzynski guided the religious activities, so Paul Sobolewski cared for the intellectual and cultural development of the Poles in Chicago. The author of "Poets and Poetry of Poland," he was devoted to the cause of education among the Poles, going so far as to travel from house to house in order to keep the people in touch with the news of the day. He was a school teacher, writer, newspaper editor, phrenologist, dramatist, and veteran of the insurrection of 1830. He died in 1882.

The name of Dyniewicz, still well known in Chicago, was at one time on the lips of every newspaper-reading Pole. *Gazeta Polska*, the first Polish newspaper in Chicago, founded in October, 1873, by Wladyslaw Dyniewicz soon became so full of the personality of the editor that the sobriquet *Gazeta Dyniewicza* soon grew to be the commonly accepted name of the paper. August J. Kowalski, the first Polish Alderman (1888), Stanley Kunz, together with John F. Smulski, were prominent civic leaders; while the names of Smietanka, Wirkuszewski, Haremski, Nowaczewski,

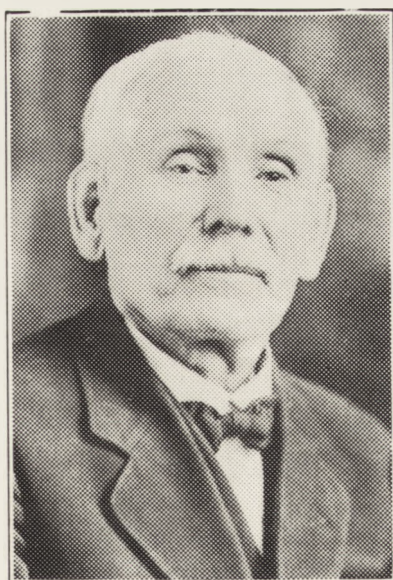




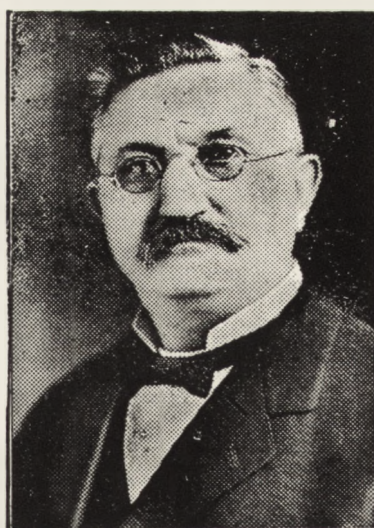
AUGUST J. KOWALSKI, SR.  
Civic Leader



WLADYSLAW DYNIEWICZ  
Editor and Publisher



JOSEPH SCHIKORA  
Civic Leader



VICTOR BARDONSKI  
Druggist



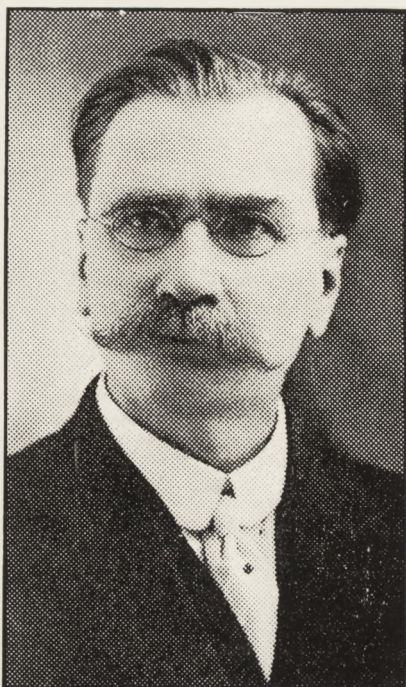
Czaja, Kaczemski, Zaremba, Zarowski, Doszynski, Mikitynski, Warszewski, Bardonski, Ratkowski, Wieczorowski, La Buy, Majewski, Tomasziewicz, and Krzybiewski should be recalled as generous contributors to the pioneer cause in Chicago. The list is by no means complete. Undoubtedly there are countless others, probably many far more active than some of those mentioned.

It is evident that it would be almost impossible to trace even generally the phenomenal growth and expansion of the Polish colony. Within a few years after the first parish has been opened, another was necessary and still others, because as Chicago grew, so expanded ever more broadly the extent of the *Polonia*. They moved south, northwest, west, farther and farther south, even north, until by the time the century had closed there were thriving Polish settlements in almost all sections of the city. A continual influx of immigration, coupled with the Pole's natural desire to own his own home, are possible explanations of this rapid expansion. The Pole's sincere patriotism and devotion to God and to country is no less zealous than is his love of home and family. This is an important consideration when studying this expansion, for upon observation, it becomes evident that the Poles accomplished this not with the help of other nationalities in the city, but rather in spite of them. It must be remembered that many Polish people even in several of the earlier censuses, were not considered as Poles at all, but rather as Russians, Germans, or Austrians, depending on which part of Poland they had left. It was not until the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 that they made the other nationalities recognize their strength and magnitude, when in a huge parade of 10,000 they celebrated in grand fashion the first so-called "Polish Day" that Chicago had ever seen. It was the forerunner of the present annual Pol-

ish Day, an event which each year grows more elaborate and imposing. Unfortunately, occasional instigations and racial prejudices of foes of the nation would bring the Poles into disrepute, only to be quelled at other times by the religious zeal and earnest patriotism which they so consistently expressed. Soon they became very active in civic matters and in organizations of their own, and within a few years Chicago was faced with the fact that not only was there a group known as Poles, but that group was actually the largest in the list of foreign populations. When the Great War broke out, the Chicago Poles contributed thousands of loyal men who gradually but surely were becoming true and patriotic Americans. When Poland regained her independence in 1919 there were more than 300,000 people in Chicago whose ancestors' dream had come true, and whose inborn love of their mother country had not yet died.

Nor have these large numbers been wanting in progress and the initiation of well-known institutions. Probably the foremost in such list of their successes was the North - Western Trust and Savings Bank, organized in 1906 by John F. Smulski and John F. Przybysz (Prebis), until recently the largest bank outside of the downtown district of Chicago, and probably the largest distinctly Polish bank in the country. There are many flourishing business institutions established and directed by Polish managements. St. Mary's Hospital, St. Hedwig's Orphanage, and St. Joseph's Home for the Aged are Polish. St. Stanislaus College, Holy Family Academy, Holy Trinity High School, Resurrection High School, and Good Counsel High School are a few of the institutions of secondary education. Seventeen banks in Chicago were until recently directed by Polish officers. There are sixty-seven Polish Roman Catholic churches. There are nearly two hundred practicing





STANISLAW SZWAJKART  
Editor



JOHN F. SMULSKI  
Banker and Civic Leader



JOHN SCHERMANN  
Son of First Settler



MICHAEL WOJTECKI  
Jeweler



Polish lawyers, 160 physicians and 120 dentists. *Dziennik Chicagoski*, *Dziennik Zwiqzkowy* and *Dziennik Zjednoczenia* are the three Polish daily newspapers. Scores of weekly and monthly publications are also prominent.

It must not be supposed, after an examination of such a list of business successes, that the Poles had let the commercial element of life blot out the aesthetic one. On the contrary, the numerous harmony groups and dramatic and literary societies organized in the early days of settlement show that even then, when countless pioneer problems had to be dealt with, the Poles still found time and place for the expression of their aesthetic natures. Moreover, today the activities of the Polish Arts Club, and of numerous parish dramatic societies, and the encouragement of scholarship among the youth, all point to the Poles' keen appreciation of the finer things in life. Very early in the seventies and eighties they had already organized choirs and little theaters. Ever since October, 1891, when the St. Stanislaus Parish Dramatic Circle was organized, progress and expansion has been evident in theatrical lines, and recently the dramatic circles of all the parishes in the city combined their best talent to stage a stupendous presentation of Slowacki's "Balladyna". The untiring efforts of such men as Karol Wachtel, Antoni Zdzieblowski, and S. Zahajkiewicz to promote the cause of the Polish Theater can always be recalled by the dramatists of the early days. Today there are amateur dramatic and musical groups budding everywhere. Individuals, too, have gained reknown. No one can ever forget the beloved song-bird, Agnes Nering, who died but a few years ago. The quality of Ina Bourskaya's singing may be judged by her present success with the Chicago Civic Opera Company, while Andre Skalski's Orchestra is arousing the attention of all the music critics.

In literary lines, too, have the Poles been active, the scores of publications being representative examples of their achievements.

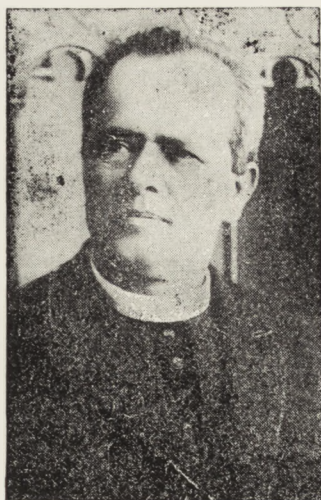
But it is an infinite task to trace all the achievements of the Poles in Chicago; it is hard even to decide where to begin. The consolation in the task rests only in the fact that the same conclusions are deduced from whatever facts are considered. Like Poles everywhere, the Poles in Chicago are instinctively clannish. It is this nature that is in large measure responsible for the numerous organizations founded at various times in their history in Chicago. Though religious, civic and national motives may have provided the immediate causes for most of the groups formed, it is interesting to study the *Polak za Polakiem* (A Pole for a Pole) attitude so evident even in their relations today. The Gmina Polska, organized in 1866, the Polish Roman Catholic Union in America, in 1874, the Polish National Alliance in 1880, the Sokols in 1893, the Polish Alma Mater in 1897, the Polish Women's Alliance in 1905, and other organizations of like nature and scope, all are representative of the social nature of the Pole in Chicago. From the very beginning the Poles grouped together and acted in bodies.

A queer paradox is observed in this respect. For clannish though they may be, they are still divided among themselves. While distinctions and policies are not very sharply drawn, there is nevertheless an intense rivalry and competition between organizations and between commercial houses. True, several successful attempts have been made in the way of conciliation and consolidation; yet try as they may, the Poles have not yet fully appreciated the value of perfect organization and union. Politically they are in large number Democratic, though representative Republican leaders are well known. The highest elective office held is that of County





RT. REV. PAUL RHODE  
First Polish Bishop in America



REV. WINCENTY BARZYNSKI, C. R.  
Pastor and Civic Leader



ADAM SZWAJKART  
Physician and Surgeon



Judge, ably filled during the past eight years by Edmund K. Jarecki, who, ex-officio, is the head of the election machinery of the city. M. S. Szymczak, as City Comptroller, is a member of the Mayor's Cabinet. There are two Polish Congressmen from the Chicago area, two members of the State Senate, two members of the State Legislature, and seven judges in the City courts. Five out of fifty aldermen are Polish, and several other more or less important city elective positions are held. In general it must be said that the ratio of the political representation of the Poles in Chicago is considerably lower than that of a few other nationalities. Whether the cause of this lies in their inability to fill the offices or in their lack of skill in manipulating the intricate workings of politics is a question that cannot be answered too readily or hastily. It is a problem that has confronted Polish Chicagoans for the past two decades. The importance of the Poles is gradually becoming recognized, however, and from present indications their political future is bright.

Another characteristic of the Poles that is easily deduced from a study of their progress and expansion in Chicago is their homeloving nature and their desire to save and to settle. The value of Polish-owned property runs well into millions, while the large number of building and loan associations (60) prove with figures and statistics that the Pole respects the value of

money. It was his instinctive urge to "own his own home" that made the early settler move into newer and farther sections of the city, and is probably the primary cause of the Poles' extensive dispersion throughout the great midwestern metropolis today.

Thus the Poles in Chicago have multiplied from a few to 400,000. Thus they have become the leaders of the foreign population here, and the center of the Polish population in the Middle West. Their contribution to the life and interests of the city is gradually becoming recognized. Their importance in civic and social affairs is appreciated and considered as a serious factor by other nationalities. Polish-Chicago society has become a milieu of progress. It has had a good start, but its problems of the future still remain great. It must define more clearly the various problems implied in its relations to Chicago, invent new methods of developing and concentrating its social and economic powers, find new ways of raising its prestige and of increasing its influence on Chicago life. It is not too optimistic a statement to predict that the Poles can easily fulfill this task. For them the days of pioneering are over. They are ready now to profit by the experience of their fathers and grandfathers who settled here, and are anxious to participate in the American commonwealth. Chicago is watching the progress of its 400,000 Poles.



# The Polish Contribution To America

*By Thaddeus Hoinko*

IT IS not right but it is entirely natural that those people in America whose families have been here long enough to have forgotten their coming should be inclined to look upon newcomers of these latter days as people who have come empty-handed for what they can get here. Especially is this the case when as often happens, the strangers are themselves ignorant of the heritage of their fatherland and of what they do bring as their share in the upbuilding of their new home.

Polish immigrants to the United States have been largely of the peasant or laboring classes, ignorant, through no fault of theirs, of Polish history and tradition and of the rich culture of their native land. During their years in America they have been working quietly, faithfully at their simple tasks, not realizing what their work has meant to this country, what a real part they have been playing in the material development of this new land, nor how they might further contribute spiritually by transplanting to this new soil the seeds of their old culture.

The time has come, however, when through education they are awakening to a realization of their own worth and might as participants in the work of building this great American edifice. To contribute to the process of this self-realization, the author has summed up in this article what to him are the important achievements to the Poles in America.

It is of interest to learn that the first known Polish settlers reached the colony of Virginia in September, 1608, or twelve years before the Mayflower. These "Polanders" were not adventurers looking for

a good time, but steady, capable workers who were especially brought over by the Virginia Company in order to develop the industries of the new country. To quote from the record of the Virginia Company of July 31, 1619: "... and because their (the Poles) skill in making pitch and tar and sope ashes shall not die with them it is agreed that some young men shall be put unto them to learn their skill and knowledge therein for the benefit of the country hereafter."

Captain John Smith, the leader of the Virginia Colony, thus characterizes the settlers: "They never did know what a day's work was, except the Dutchmen and the Poles and some dozen others." In these days of opulence and might it is well to record that Polish carpenters and artisans were among the first to lay the material as well as the moral foundations for the future American Commonwealth.

The next contribution, more widely known and more important, of Polish blood and genius to the cause of independence took place about one hundred and fifty years later. Several Polish officers, among whom Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski were the outstanding ones, came to this country "not for the pleasure" to quote Paderewski, "of fighting the English, but for the noble joy of contributing to the glorious conquest of human liberty." If it had not been for Casimir Pulaski's heroic charge during the Battle of Brandywine the outcome of that encounter would probably have been disastrous to the American army. Similarly, Kosciuszko's genius had a great deal to do with the victory of Saratoga, which played such a decisive



part in the American campaign. Only these two Polish names have been registered on the popular roster of fame, though many more shed their blood both in the Revolutionary War and in the Civil War. Among the latter are Victor Kochanowski, the Polish officer who raised two regiments in New York and took part in thirty-two battles, and General Krzyzanowski, whose valor and service in the Battle of Gettysburg are especially mentioned in official dispatches. According to data compiled by Mr. M. Haiman, approximately 5,000 Poles served in the Union Army, of whom one hundred and sixty were officers.

In listing these items on the balance sheet of the Polish contribution, the financial aid of Haym Solomon to the cause of independence should not be overlooked. Recent researches show that he, a wealthy Polish Jew and a friend of Kosciuszko and Pulaski, who spent many an hour at his home, was financially back of the American Revolution. Thus Polish genius, blood, and money helped to establish the independence of this country.

This is the item thought of mostly when the Polish contribution is considered. Undoubtedly it is of great importance. Yet, however paradoxical it may seem, there is an item of the Polish contribution usually entirely overlooked, which in the opinion of the writer is of still greater intrinsic value. This is the cumulative contribution of the four million Poles in this country. This human item is the greatest gift that Poland has given America. Someone may remark that the American Poles, as a class, have been mostly laborers and farmers. True enough. But they arrived in this country, like the Polish carpenters and pitch makers of Virginia and the Polish soldiers of the Revolutionary time, at the crucial moment in the development of the American Commonwealth — at the time of laying the foundations of the new industrial empire.

Governor Ritchie of Maryland in his address of December 29, 1927, before the American Historical Association rightly attributed the phenomenal growth of this country in wealth and influence to the "new immigration," of which the Poles constitute a large percentage. Governor Ritchie said in part: "We have been receiving full-grown or at least nearly adult workers, and so have escaped in considerable measure the heavy cost of raising, educating, and feeding them through infancy and childhood, and the economic loss of infant mortality . . . The United States could not have grown as it has from establishment of its sovereign independence to our own time had not the adult man-power of Europe — Continental Europe as well as the insular Europe — crossed the Atlantic, become animated with patriotism for its new-found home, and loyalty to our flag, and helped develop the resources of this continent."

You find Polish workmen in the textile mills of Manchester, in the coal mines of Pittsburgh, in the steel works of Gary, in the great factories of Ford, in the lumber camps on the Pacific coast; you find them in Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan. It is they who are reclaiming the abandoned and bankrupt farms of New England, whose native sons have sought the easy money and bright lights of the cities. They are the spiritual descendants of the pioneer fathers who first cleared the stony soil of New England. They are intelligent, persevering, honest, and thrifty. According to Professor Niles Carpenter of the University of Buffalo, the Poles as a group among the skilled workers, with the probability rating of .37, are in the lead of every other group, including the native whites of native parentage. Henry Ford, discussing "machines and men" makes a special reference to the Poles. "The suggestions (as to improvements) come from everywhere," he says.



“The Polish workmen seem to be the cleverest of all the foreigners in making them.”

This great army of labor, in which the Poles play an important role, has won for this nation the first place in the industrial life of the world. Only by means of their humble but indispensable qualities, because of their sweat and Titanic work, could this country achieve such an unprecedented level of prosperity and might. And not only because of that — this great army of peaceful fighters has actually paid with its own blood for the comfort and higher standard of living in this country. In 1925, 10,537 men died as a result of industrial accidents, whereas the total number of deaths in the American Army during the Great War was only 77,000. The number of men killed in the mines alone during the period 1906-1925 was over 49,000. Much of this was Polish blood. These vital facts should be kept in mind when the contribution to American life is under discussion.

The Pole is not only a great asset economically, but also socially is splendid material for good citizenship. These are not empty words. Some of his characteristics have been shown before. Let us list a few more. He is religious, though tolerant of other people's beliefs. He is sanely conservative, and, as the Department of Justice knows well, Bolshevik teachings find very poor response from him here as they do in Poland, in spite of the proximity of the contagious spot. Today he is a laborer tied by the force of circumstances to factories and mines; with a secret desire, however, to buy someday a piece of land and cultivate it lovingly, as his ancestors have done since time immemorial. Tomorrow he will undoubtedly rise to a much higher level in the social scale of the nation. Ample evidences of this evolution are plainly discernible today.

Due to the similarity of the historical development of Poland and that of America the Poles resemble closely the Ameri-

can type, in spite of the differences of race and language. Major Charles Phillips, member of the Red Cross Commission in Poland, has this to say of these national parallels: “This same Poland had from the earliest times a great enthusiasm for freedom in almost every branch of life; the principle of sovereignty of the nation, calling the citizens to participate in the responsibilities of government, the conception of the state as not a thing existing for itself but as an instrument serving the well-being of society; aversion to absolute monarchy, standing armies and militarism; disinclination to make aggressive wars, but a remarkable tendency to make voluntary unions with neighboring peoples; and finally, hers was the first experiment on a large scale with a federal republic, down to the time of the United States. When we realize such facts as these concerning Poland, we know nothing can ever blot from them that glow of democratic idealism which makes the Pole what he is, a true brother of the American. In the love and championship of human liberty the Pole and the American are one. . . . Perhaps that is the reason that Poles have always made good American citizens.”

When the trying days of the Great War arrived, the Poles were among the first to make their offering. They took a live, active part in all national campaigns, whether for the various Liberty Loans, for the Red Cross, or for other patriotic and charitable objects. “In one city of 300,000 inhabitants, among whom were several millionaires, the contributions to the Red Cross were \$3,750,000, or \$12.50 per capita, while the Polish population of 7,000, almost exclusively laborers, gave \$160,000, or \$23 per capita. Of the various groups of people of foreign birth or extraction living in this country, the Polish boys were the first and the most numerous to respond to the call to arms. There was not a casualty list in the War that did not contain the names of American soldiers of Polish birth. Indeed,



while the Poles constitute only 4% of the population of the United States, 12% of those who died in the War were Poles. According to official statistics there were almost 300,000 men of Polish extraction in the American Army, irrespective of those who formed the large Polish army which fought in France and was recruited there."

The American Pole has successfully overcome great obstacles in a strange land. He has contributed greatly to the upbuilding of his new nation. His children, born on this soil, feel not less American than those who "preceded them by the briefest interval as the lives of nations go." This new rising class of Americans of Polish descent is beginning to produce in increasing numbers business and professional men of whom the country may be proud. One of the most prominent bankers in Chicago was the late John Smulski, the president of the largest Polish bank; and Clarence Dillon, of Dillon, Read & Co., and Benjamin Winter of New York are of Polish descent. They are also beginning to show live interest in American politics, having to their credit such clean and efficient representatives of the Law as Judge Jarecki of Chicago and Chief Justice Robert von Moschzisker of Pennsylvania. Like all true Americans they love sports, and have given birth to a number of stars, for Niemiec, Lomski and Poliski are of Polish blood. However, the Poles do not limit their love of sports to grand stand applause, but as the 30,000 members of "The Falcons", a Polish athletic association, testify, take a general active part in athletics.

If the above seems not to prove that the Polish contribution has been of "cultural" character, bear in mind that the man who works with his hands indirectly contributes to culture, first in increasing the material prosperity of the country, and secondly in leaving others free from drudgery to develop in other ways. However, the Poles have furnished America with several outstanding, even world-famous, names in the

purely "cultural" field. The great Modjeska, beloved of all America, was a Pole. In the opera we have Jean de Reszke, Adam Didur and Ina Burskaya; on the stage and screen, Pola Negri, Gilda Gray, Florentine Gosnova and Nydia D'Arnell; the orchestra leaders Leopold Stokowski and Arthur Rodzinski of the Philadelphia Symphony and Thaddeus Wronski of Detroit; the pianists Joseph Hofmann, Joseph Rubinstein, Mieczysław Muentz, Sigismund Stojowski and T. Jarecki; and Bronisław Huberman and Paul Kochanski, world-famous violinists; as well as Marcella Sembrich. Likewise, among Polish painters are W. T. Benda, G. Gwozdecki. Leon Makielski, Mrs. K. Kosicka, Krawiec, Kaczmarzski, Tade Styka, and Joseph Sigall; the sculptors Olstowski, Szukalski and A. Dombrowski are also Poles. There are so many, especially in the field of art, who are of Polish birth or descent that it is practically impossible to mention more than a few of their number.

A pioneer in aeronautical education in America is Professor F. Pawlowski of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Then there is Ralph Modjeski, son of the great actress, who has been well known as an engineer for many years. His later achievements, which include the bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal and the Delaware Bridge at Philadelphia, have placed him at the head of the bridge builders of the world.

Of one of the greatest living Poles, Paderewski, there is no need to remind you, and of what he has meant to America in the forty years since he first played here. Although he is not particularly identified with America, yet, as President MacCrec ken of Vassar says, "the music of Paderewski, the literature of Reymont and Sienkiewicz, and the science of Madame Sklodowska-Curie" (all Poles) are in reality "contributions to the world mind," and as such have played their part in developing American culture.



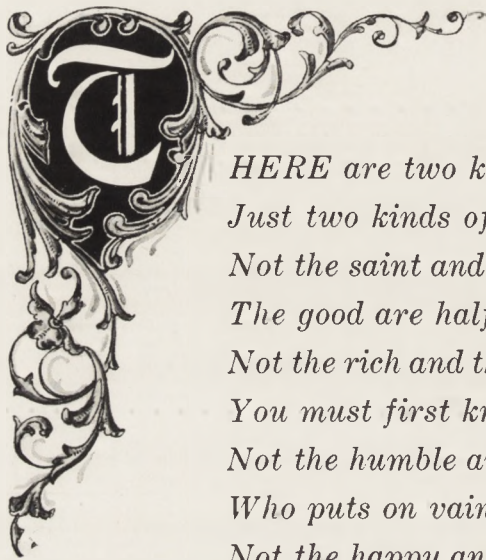
With such a record as this American Poles are justified in feeling proud of their contribution to American civilization. From inarticulate immigrants they are becoming conscious citizens of this country; they are losing their inferiority complex and beginning to realize that they are co-

builders and consequently co-owners of this great American Commonwealth. They are becoming truly American, because, as Theodore Roosevelt said, it is not religion, not origin, not race, that makes an American, but character and achievement.

*(Reprinted from "Poland" Magazine)*







*HERE are two kinds of people on earth today,  
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.  
Not the saint and the sinner, for 'tis well understood  
The good are half bad and the bad are half good;  
Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth  
You must first know the state of his conscience and health;  
Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span  
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.  
Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years  
Bring each man his laughter, and each man his tears.  
No! the two kinds of people on earth that I mean  
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.  
Wheree'er you go you will find the world's masses  
Are always divided in just these two classes;  
And oddly enough, you will find, too, I ween,  
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.  
In what class are you? Are you easing the load  
Of over-taxed lifters who toil down the road?  
Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear  
Your portion of labor and worry and care?*

*— Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*



# *The Pole in America*

By ANTHONY C. TOMCZAK

THE average American citizen considers the Pole in America as merely another foreign immigrant, who either dissatisfied with conditions in his native country, or else in search of land, where success and good fortune pour forth as from a cornucopia, comes here and adds to the ever-growing category known in America as "foreign population". Charges against the Pole, especially those preferred by such as profess knowledge of Polish history, are not numerous, but still are serious and frequent. A common misconception is that Polish people in general are normally opposed to culture and to the finer things in life. Others charge an alleged indifference to things political in this country. It is said also that the Poles are unable to self-govern, that they are by nature independent and self-seeking, and that their achievements in science and the arts are merely accidental and not representative of the people as a whole.

The origin of these charges is based neither on reason, observation, nor concentrated study of fact. Enemies of the nation managed to circulate such illusory ideas abroad in attempts to foster their own cause and to discourage outside support in Poland's long struggle for independence.

Before going into the refutation of these charges, it would be well to generalize for a moment on the topic of immigration and immigrants in the United States. Patriotic and well-meaning American citizens who would have immigration laws made more strict and the "scum and offal" of Europe's population kept out of this country,

so that their theory of "America for Americans" may be carried out more efficaciously, fail to realize that the entire population here consists of foreigners, and that it is only a question of at how recent a date the immigrant or his forefathers came to this country. Everyone living in these United States, with the one exception of the native Indian, is, by definition, a "foreigner". Whether Americans care to admit it or not, the fact remains that foreign populations founded this country, nursed it in its infancy, helped it grow, developed it, and still continue developing it. The parcelling out of credit for progress, and of course responsibility for retrogression in this country, unlike any other country in the world, involves merely a consideration of which of the several foreign nations whose emigrants settled here did most along these lines.

Once this fact is realized, that every American can be regarded as a "foreigner"—even descendants of the Mayflower party, that would-be cradle of true Americanism—the road to clearer understanding, to cooperation, and to harmony between and among the various nationalities will soon be approached and finally appreciated as the immediate aid in the formation of a world government, where all men are brothers and racial and nationalistic prejudices are unknown.

The test of the true American citizen is the answer to the question: What does he add to the general welfare of the country by his presence here? If it can be shown that a particular foreign group adds nothing, it is logical to assert that members



of that group do not make good American citizens. On the other hand, if a nation can be proved to have contributed renowned men and women whose superior intellectualities have aided the world in her eternal march of progress; if a nation can be demonstrated as possessing ideals of government, of religion, of patriotism, and of fidelity, charity, and love; if a nation can be spoken of as the native country of men and women whose contributions to music, literature, and the other arts have revolutionized whole nations and continents; if the people of a certain foreign group actually do add to the general welfare of the country they have adopted as their own, it is not to much to say that men and women of such a nation are capable of making good and true American citizens. And if any foreigner in America is worthy to pass the test it is the Pole.

Those who hold the belief that Poles are normally adverse to culture and the finer things in life either have a wrong idea of what culture and these finer things really are, or else for their conclusions on observations gleaned hurriedly and without due consideration of the fact that the process of inductive reasoning has its faults. If "culture" is to be understood as pedantic ostentation in society — as pretentious though false like of social extravagance — as haughty disdain of those lower on the social ladder; and if the "finer" things in life are to be understood as leisure, exorbitant gambling, and the eternal gluttony for more and more of that god that makes possible these "finer" things — money, the charge that Poles are opposed to "culture" and "finer" things in life must be admitted. It may appear that the writer is a cynic and contends that there is no culture in the world. On the contrary, in this modern age of intellectual development there truly is a real culture — not the one that is flaunted in the tabloids and brings a misnomer to the age in which we live, but one

that lives forever in the halls of science, art, music, and literature, and in the hearts of men who really know what makes up true hospitality. It is exactly this latter culture that is as inborn in the Pole as is his love for country and for God. To hold that Poles are opposed to the social aspect of culture is untrue. Perhaps they do not stage grand affairs (where the hospitality is forced and artificial) as often or as pretentiously as others do, yet one thing is true — friend and stranger alike is always welcome and cordially greeted at the Polish home, humble though it may be.

The alleged indifference to things political is not really an indifference at all, but rather a curious lack of success in the attainment of public offices. Of course, many high offices in the country, state, and city are held by Poles. But the proportion to the population is considerably below normal. The cause is a certain failing of the people to realize the intricate technique of modern political machinery. Once a candidate of theirs is proposed they will do all they can to back him even to the extent of overlooking, or at least being indifferent to, the rest of the offices to be filled. The result is inevitable: other nationalities, anticipating lack of support by the Poles, will in return offer none for the Polish candidate. It is sad that such a lack of understanding and of cooperation exists, for the Pole's nationality consciousness eventually brings on his own defeat. It is wrong to conclude therefore from the number of offices they hold that Poles are not interested in politics. Rather, they are almost too interested.

The charge, extremely prevalent in the past, that Polish people do not know how to govern themselves, is gradually growing obsolete, due to the splendid showing the men of that nation have made as an independent country since the end of the Great War. At the close of fourteen years of a most successful era of their history



they have demonstrated to the world what they really can do in the way of bringing harmony and peace out of a maelstrom of discontent caused by more than a hundred and fifty years of oppression, tyranny, and despotism. Those who labor under the conviction that the Poles are unable to govern themselves would do well to study the progress these people have made since the re-establishment of their existence as an independent nation.

The Polish immigrant has been the object of considerable accusation on the part of certain Americans who assert that the Pole, once he settles here, immediately takes on an air of independence and self-sufficiency, and is almost immediately affected with the desire for making more money. His independence and self-sufficiency, strange though they may seem, are only natural, for he realizes the average American's dislike of the foreign immigrant and justifiably tries to get along, not necessarily in spite of the American, but without his aid. And if the immigrant rising into affluence, turn out to be less anxious to improve his mind than to make more and more money, that is a failing which — it is rumored — is not quite uncommon among the population of purely American descent.

Moreover, those who would assail the Polish immigrant in America apparently overlook the genuine contribution he makes to American civilization, among others being (as summarized by Dr. Roman Dybowski in a recent address) a great variety of national temperament, character and mentality, the peasant's habit of sheer hard work and discipline, and his religion.

Finally, the charge that the Pole's achievements in science, music, art, literature, etc., are merely accidental and not representative of the people as a whole is no different than the charge that might be proffered against men of any other nationality. If a nation produces a certain num-

ber of exceptionally brilliant men and the vast majority of others she endows with but mediocre intellectuallities, it is hardly justifiable to conclude that the achievements of those more brilliant men do not mirror the whole nation. Perhaps one explanation of the origin of the charge lies in the fact that those who make it either do not appreciate the greatness of hundreds of others of that nation, of whom they have heard little or nothing, or else a natural patriotism on their own part causes them to boast of their own heroes and to blind themselves to some extent to the achievements of men of other nations. Most people have heard of Pulaski, Kosciuszko, Sobieski and Paderewski, and are led to believe that four or five is about the number of great men Poland has produced. Those who share the illusion of this idea would find it interesting and intellectually uplifting to study the lives and deeds of such men as Mickiewicz, Slowacki, Sniadecki, Lelewel, Jagiello, Batory, Bolesław Wielki, Mieczysław, Skarga, Czartoryski, Krasinski, Kochanowski, Krasicki, Lenartowicz, Rey, Modjeska, Nering, Pol, Sienkiewicz, Reymont, Conrad, Prus, Twardowski, Zaleski, Curie-Sklodowska, Copernicus, Pilsudski, Styka, Dyboski, and countless others.

Perhaps to the average American reader this list of names means nothing more than so many unpronounceables, and an appreciation of each individual's greatness is clouded by z's and s's. To go into detail showing just what each contributed to Poland and to the world of culture in general would tax both the patience of the reader and the confines of this volume.

Happily, clearer understanding and appreciation of the Pole's position in America is on the increase. The men and women of that foreign group are gradually clearing and removing the mistaken notions that other people were wont to entertain about them. The charges, so surreptitiously planned by people eager to gain



their own ends, are slowly falling away and leaving clear the road to mutual friendship and peace between the Polish immigrant in America and Americans themselves.

Poles are everywhere rising into prominence in politics, science and the professions, and America seems to have begun to take them seriously, for recognition of their merits is no longer a hope and happy dream, but a realization. With the nation re-born in Europe, Poles in America have taken on a new confidence and hope that some day, soon, it will be as great a mark

of distinction for a person to say that he is a Pole as it is to say that he is an American.

Americans are a grateful people, and the Americans of Polish descent are no exception. The Poles have given America contributions characteristic of no other nation. America, in turn, has learned to appreciate the advantageous features of being a nation composed of various racial elements, and has at last turned its interest to a study of the factors that are important in this supremely important phenomenon of race and culture blending.







# Poland's Contribution in Art

By Samuel Putnam

*[The following is a lecture delivered before the Polish Arts Club of Chicago. It is reprinted, by permission, not only for its factual material on the subject, but also for its very enlightened approach to the subject of the contribution of foreign nations to the melting pot of America. It appeared originally in the Chicago Society News. — Ed.]*

IT IS not, I assure you, merely with the intention of paying you the public speaker's usual pretty opening compliment that I begin by telling you I am very sincerely glad to be here this afternoon. I am, and have always been — ever since I can remember — intensely interested in the life, particularly the intellectual, cultural, spiritual — and artistic life, of other nations and other races than my own. The possession of such an interest has always appeared to me to be a badge of mental and moral vitality, if we may employ the word, "moral", in its larger, etymologic sense, as implying that expansion and growth of the spirit which comes from a knowledge of the *mores*, or the manners and customs, of other peoples in life, thought, and art.

The French have a word which precisely describes this interest. They call it "*curiosite*". It is our word, "curiosity", only our word does not have quite all the meaning packed into it that the French have succeeded in putting into theirs. The possession of this *curiosite* is, I have found, a very common trait among Europeans. Indeed, it is, perhaps, their distinguished trait. And the lack of such a curiosity, in a very great degree, on the part of my own fellow-countrymen, for example, is, as I sense the matter, a grave reproach.

In an older nation, such a condition would indicate a lack of vitality, a growing in upon one's self and a deliberate

walling-out of external influences such as characterized the Chinese and, for hundreds of years, the Japanese, even though these races had a culture of their own which they had brought to a very high degree of perfection.

The American is too often inclined to lack this interest in the life, especially the higher life, of other nations. In his case, it is due, I believe, not to decadence — for that is out of the question; we are not yet 200 years old — but, rather, to immaturity, to a certain childish self-centeredness, self-sufficiency and self-complacency. In this respect, I am not, I fear, and have never been, exactly, a good American — a "one hundred percent American", if you choose, with a manifestation of the very quality I have been condemning, to call it that.

We see this attitude carried to extremes in such infantile exhibitions as the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan and a number of other similar "one-hundred-percenters" are even endeavoring to enforce allegiance to "one language", as they say, meaning, of course, the English language. They are opposed, they loudly tell us, to the teaching of "foreign lingos" in our free and American public schools.

That, needless to say, is reducing the thing to an absurdity. If any such "ideal" could be carried out — and, understand me, I put quotation marks around the word "ideal", when I use it in any such connec-





JOHN MATEJKO  
Painted by the artist himself



tion as this — it would mean, not the production of a hundred percent American nation, but the ultimate reduction of that or any other nation which should be so foolish as to try the experiment in this, the twentieth century, to a less than half of one percent efficiency. It would mean the final extinction of the nation or race that adopted any such policy.

Fortunately, the ideal of our Ku Klux brethren is quite as impracticable as are all the other shibboleths of these grown-up children who love to amuse themselves by parading around in white nightgowns to the light of bonfires. It simply cannot be done; the time for any dream like that is past; we are living now in the day of the League of Nations or, at least, of a World Court — but we mustn't get into politics!

For myself, as I started out to say, I have never been a good American, if this is what being a "good American" means. Personally, I do not believe that is what it means. Perhaps, I have my own definition of a good American. As a matter of fact, I have; and I am going to try to give you that definition this afternoon, striving at the same time to show you what being a good American means, what it may be made to mean, to the foreign-comer to our shores, whether he belong to the immediate first, the second, or even the third generation.

For my own part, I agree on the cultural side with the Emperor Charles V, who, I believe it was, once remarked that "As many languages as a man knows, so many times is he a man." Every time I learn a new language, I always feel a very deep enrichment of my personal life; I feel as if I had discovered a new world or, at any rate, an entire new continent. And I like to know not merely the superficial aspect of this new country which I have just discovered. I like to settle down in it, live in it for a while and really come to know it, below the surface. I like to learn what its

people are thinking and, above all, how they feel — for feeling is, after all, so vastly more important than thought in this world. I like to know what they are doing in literature, music, painting, sculpture, architecture, drama — all the seven arts, whatever those seven may be.

My own interest has come to center very largely in the graphic and plastic arts — the plastic arts, if you choose to employ one term which will serve to distinguish them from the other arts — painting and sculpture, in particular. I hope, however, that my interest is not limited to any one field. As to the plastic arts, I have only recently become interested in those of Poland, the country which most of you here this afternoon claim as your own, at least by inheritance. I had known, of course, Poland's music, and I have become more and more familiar, of recent years, with that great literature which has sprung, and is still springing up in Poland — with the work of Ladislaus Reymont and other writers, including a number of the younger men. But my acquaintance with Polish painting is, as I have said, of comparatively recent birth. I have made, during the past few weeks, an intensive study of Polish painting in the nineteenth century, and I have become more and more interested of late, in that great art movement which, based upon the peasant theme, is springing up with such spontaneity and force in the great art schools of Warsaw, Cracow, and elsewhere.

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Before taking up, specifically, the question of Polish painting, I should like, if you will permit me, to go back and take up the line of thought with which we started — namely, the value of an intellectual, spiritual, and aesthetic understanding between nations, an understanding in which, as I see it, the arts play so tremendous a role. I have given you, I hope, even though briefly, some idea of



my idea of what being a good American means, from the native-born American's point of view. I should like now to discuss the same question from the point of view of the American of foreign birth or foreign descent.

What can you, whom we Americans call, a trifle too glibly, the "foreign element" of what we term our "melting pot"—what can you bring to this same melting pot? For we must assume that you wish to bring, as well as to receive. That, it seems to me, is one of the great prevalent misconceptions on the part of both native and foreign-born, for which the native-born are to blame. We instill into the foreign-born citizen's mind the idea that it is America who brings all the gifts, that he is merely to receive. We teach him to forget, as speedily as possible, his native country, his native background, his native language, literature and arts. Even the use of his native tongue is discouraged. Learn English? Certainly. I believe that any one owes it to himself to learn the language of the land in which he proposes to spend the balance of his days. But does that mean that he must, of necessity, forget and forego that other language which he learned from the cradle up? Personally, I do not believe so. I, for one, do not believe that is what being a good American means. What, then, does it mean?

To me, being a good American means bringing to this melting pot of ours the very best and finest national and racial gifts that you possess, tossing them into the pot, so to speak, but, at the same time, preserving them, being proud of them, saying: "See, America, these are the gifts we bring you." And America, if she is wise, will take those gifts; she will cherish them and be proud of them; and the result will be a bigger, a more vital, a finer America, one to which both native-born and foreign-born will be proud to belong. It ought to mean, in time, truly the greatest nation in the world — and this from

no narrow jingoistic point of view — if only those marvelous ingredients which are cast into the melting pot are not melted down but are, rather, mixed and stirred in. This is the dream that I see. This is what being a good one hundred percent American means to me.

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But too frequently — only too frequently — this is not what happens. There is, I firmly believe, such a thing as becoming too good an American, if you know what I mean — or, rather, perhaps we should say, becoming a good American too quickly. That is the thing we want to avoid. The second generation, especially, is all too likely to be ashamed of its heritage; and so, we find the younger ones resorting to a species of camouflage, in an effort to disguise or to conceal the fact that its parents were foreign-born.

Take the Italians, for example, simply for the reason that I happen to be more familiar with them. The Italians have a great past. In literature, they have Dante, Boccaccio, Tasso, Ariosto, Petrarch. In painting and sculpture, they have Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, Leonardo da Vinci — and how many others! We have much to learn, they have much to teach us from that past. Not only that, the Italians are an older race, with, in many respects, a far mellow and wiser civilization than ours. Why, even the hunk on the railroad, who we so contemptuously refer to as the "dago" or the "wop" — even the hunk has a simple, homely proverb which is, in itself, a superb piece of social criticism. "America," he says, "*donne senza colore, frutti senza sapore*" — (America, women without color, fruits without flavor). Take that succulent proverb, you hundred-percenters, translate its spiritual implications into terms of citizenship, and you have a contribution.

But what does the second generation give us? Do they give us anything of their



literature or their art? Do they give us any of that deep social and spiritual criticism which would be so valuable? They do not.

The boy and the girl, the young man and the young woman, are too keenly interested in becoming, as soon as possible, the typically American flapper and shiek. They are only too likely to become ashamed of the old folks. They do not want to know anything of their ancestral language, literature, or art. They pride themselves on being "American." That, again, is what I mean by "camouflage."

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My acquaintance with Polish Americans is more limited, but I have been told the same condition prevails with them. Not long ago, I was admiring Polish handicraft, that wonderful work which the Polish peasants produce, and I was told by a Polish-American gentleman that in many homes, these objects which are really works of art — such, for example, as your wonderful *kilim* — are shoved out as soon as possible to make way for bright and shiny new "American" furniture, in most cases flimsily made and utterly inartistic. That, it seems to me, is little less than a tragedy.

It is with such considerations as these in view that I look upon your organization, the one represented here today, as a move in the right direction — in the direction of conserving the best of what the Polish race has to bring to America. It is a move toward that internationalism, that cultural cosmopolitanism which is or should be the educated man's birthright, and which, at the same time, is by no means incompatible with a true, intelligent patriotism — for there is, I think, such a thing as an intelligent patriotism. Baudelaire, probably the greatest art critic, if not the greatest critic of the 19th century, in one of his essays speaks of "that divine grace of cosmopolitanism." "I demand of every man,"

he says, "that he shall have thought a little and traveled a little."

For, if the words are rightfully understood, thought is travel, and travel is thought. I have often wished that we might have here in Chicago a cosmopolitan club of some sort, not for any purpose of uplift or anything of the sort, but simply as a meeting place where the intelligent members of all races might gather, for the mutual intellectual and cultural benefits which they would gain. It may be a peculiar fact, but I always feel more at home with the European than I do with the American, simply because he is, I have found, more likely to possess that curiosity, that "divine grace" of which I have spoken. And so, you can see that I really mean it, when I tell you that I am glad to be with you this afternoon.

The only danger, if you will permit me to say this, in such an organization as yours appears to me to be the possibility of its degenerating into a mere social affair, an excuse for a periodic get-together on the part of its members. This is too often the case, and when that happens, the organization may become not only futile, but actively harmful. We have in Chicago enough of such social organizations in the name of art. There would be no point in adding to the number of the stillborn.

What then, one may ask, should be the object of a society such as yours? That object, it seems to me, should be to do all in your power to familiarize first yourselves and then your fellow non-Polish descent American citizens with the gifts which Poland has to offer in all the arts — for I judge from the program which you have already initiated that it is your purpose to devote your attention not to any one art but to all.

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But, some one may say, art is no longer national; it has become, or is fast becoming, international. This may be, and



doubtless is, more or less, true. There may be something of a paradox here, but that paradox, like all paradoxes, can be solved. Indeed, I sometimes think that the paradox is the highest form of truth, and that the philosopher might take as his motto: first resolve the problem into a paradox; then solve the paradox.

Art today is at once national and international. It is international in the sense that the old narrow barriers have been broken down and that a national painting such as that which once flourished in Holland, for example, with its "Dutch interiors", in Spain or in Italy, is now practically impossible. It is international today in the sense that Paris is the real capital of the painting world, as Rome, Florence, and Madrid once were. If Paris is the art capital, it is for the reason the French art happens to be the best art at the present time. And here, it is interesting to note that France is the only country today which may be said really to possess a national school, a national painting. This is significant. The French national school has become, in a manner, the international school.

Yes, art is more international than it ever was before, but it remains, nevertheless, intensely national and racial. I recall once hearing John Alden Carpenter, our Chicago composer, remark that, as he saw it, the three prime requisites of every work of art were: first, that it should be the natural outgrowth of tradition of the past; second, that it should be of its age; and third, that it should be deeply rooted in its native soil.

Roots, as a matter of fact, individual, racial, and national, are something we could not escape if we would. And it is a significant fact that the world's greatest artists are those who have sunk their roots deepest into the soil of their birth. One might mention by way of example, the great English novelist, perhaps the greatest living artist in words, Thomas

Hardy. Hardy, in his art, scarcely stirs outside his own little shire or county of Wessex. The expatriate, the man without a country, is, it is to be noted, almost invariably sterile to a degree. That was the trouble with Henry James, to take the case of an American writer, and with Sargeant, to take an American painter. Whistler, of course, was a great artist, but even transplanted, he remained to a remarkable degree an American, and it is interesting to speculate as to what his development would have been, had he remained in America.

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So, don't be afraid, then, of being national in your appreciations of art. And, moreover, don't be ashamed if your own native or near-native country has, perhaps, not so much to show in the field of any one particular art as have other countries. It is no disgrace to say that a nation or a race has no national or racial art. There is, in such a case, almost always a very good reason. If there was for centuries no Jewish painting, it was on account of the second commandment, the commandment interdicting the making of graven images. There was no Swedish painting up to the 16th century, but today there is a very distinct Scandinavian, even an Icelandic school. Indeed, the criticism now is that all Scandinavian painters paint alike. There is, today, no Scotch painting as a national manifestation. It has been denied even that there is a British school. British painters, some say, but no British painting. Just as there were for years, Polish painters and yet, no painting that might be termed Polish. There was an Italian painting, once, and a Spanish painting, but there is no national art in either of these peninsulas today.

Here we may remark, parenthetically, that there is no absolute and crying need for an artist to be this or that in his work. The first and principal thing is that his



work should be good, that it should be art. Nevertheless, as has been said, I do not believe the artist any more than any other human being, can escape his roots. The better, the deeper, and more sincere that work is, the more his national or racial background is likely to creep out. And, just as in the case of contemporary French art, art is always most vital, most likely to become international and of the world, when it is most truly national.

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As to painting in Poland, it did not really begin to make its appearance as a national phenomenon until the end of the nineteenth century, in the year 1897, to be exact, with the foundation of "*Sztuka*", or the Society of Polish Artists. Nevertheless there was painting in Poland many hundreds of years earlier. As far back as the fifteenth century, Poland produced a master sculptor in Wit Stwosz, a friend of the great astronomer, Copernicus. There are records of a meeting between Stwosz and Copernicus in the city of Cracow, the ancient art capital of Poland.

Among early Polish painters, one might mention:

|               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| Smuglewicz    | 1745-1807 |
| Oleskiewicz   | 1777-1830 |
| Orlowski      | 1777-1832 |
| Stachowicz    | 1768-1835 |
| Stattler      | 1800-1882 |
| Suchodolski   | 1797-1875 |
| Michalowski   | 1800-1855 |
| Rodakowski    | 1832-1894 |
| Kaplinski     | 1826-1873 |
| Kossak        | 1824-1906 |
| Luszczkiewicz | 1828-1906 |
| Gerson        | 1831-1901 |
| Chlebowski    | 1835-1884 |

Among the names which we find in Polish painting at the end of the 19th century are: Siemiradzki, Brandt, Gierymski, Bilinska, Pochwalski, Podkowinski, Lentz, Zmurko, Stachiewicz, and Pruszkowski.

Among the important names one should mention in this period, before the formation of *Sztuka* in 1897, are those of Grottger and Matejko. Grottger, born in 1837 and dying in 1867, expressed Polish sentiment at the time of the last insurrection, while Matejko is doubtless well known to you all as the great historical painter, coming after the insurrection, who depicted Poland's past and who has been referred to as the "Polish Michelangelo."

There was a time, about the end of the eighteenth century, when it seemed that Poland was developing a national art, and historians of art sometimes refer to this as the Stanislaus-Auguste period, or at least they have thought they could distinguish a "Stanislaus-Auguste" style. This, however, coming just before the dismemberment and partition of Poland, was no more than a flicker.

Up to the end of the eighteenth century, art, by the constitution of the Polish state, had been definitely relegated to the common people, which means the peasantry. It was Poland's political troubles, the sad state of the country, divided as it was between Russia on the one hand and Germany and Austria on the other, which retarded the development of a Polish art. Polish artists, when they did appear, had to go, usually, to Germany or Austria to study and exhibit. This had a bad effect on their art, for the reason that it subjected them to the influence of the Germanic school in painting, which is not the best in the world. What taste of true modernism they got was through the Germanic filter, coming from the school headed by Max Lieberman, who at the best remained an impressionist and the disciple of Manet. When they exhibited, too, Polish artists were compelled to surrender their national identity. Officially, there was no such country as Poland, and so, they had to appear as Russian, German or Austrian artists.



This, however, had one good effect. It made the young artist, who was at the same time a patriot, strive to express the Polish character of his art in his painting and so led to the development of a national painting.

Meanwhile the true flame of art was being preserved by the peasants, that class which is the backbone and sinew of any nation. Simple and unspoiled artisans, they were often very fine artists.

If Poland's political ills have prevented her from conceiving and creating a style — proper to herself, the genius of the race has, nevertheless, had play in the only place it could express itself, that is, in popular art — that art where the profound soul of a country lives and sings, where forms are born spontaneously, for the sole pleasure of the eyes far from the too-often damnable theories of aesthetes.

It is, then, to those treasures to be found in the peasant's mountain hut — to wood carvings, ceramics, embroideries and naive paintings — it is to such sources as these that Poland is turning today in her effort to create a national art. And Poland ought to have much to offer the world. Situated as she is between the East and the West, she may turn to the Occident for her intellectual point of view but it is from the near Orient that she draws her taste for a barbaric and decorative splendor.

Decoration has been the keynote to Polish art in the past, and it is on this motive, the genuine peasant theme, that the new art is being built. This new art really begins with the organization of *Sztuka*. The formation of this society marks the end of the Germanic and the beginning of the modern French influence. The former, the Germanic influence, was a bad one, for the reason that it led usually to painting with a thesis symbolic, historic, anecdotal painting, etc. This accounts for the great popularity of these themes in Polish painting of the nineteenth century. From

Paris came a new motive — a more purely artistic, certainly a more modern one.

Much of this influence came from Chelminski, who was born in 1850 and died in 1914. He was a poet of the brush, a landscapist and an extremely sensitive artist. He worked, by preference, in Paris, where were to be found at the same time other young Polish painters including Stanislawski, Wyspianski, Mehoffer, Axentowicz, and the sculptor Laszczka. These were all students from the Cracow academy. From Chelminski and his associates came the idea of *Sztuka*, though the real organizer, creator and moving spirit was Stanislawski. Other founders who should be mentioned, all of whom, by the way, are, I believe, still living, were Falat, Malczewski, Piotrowski, Tetmajer, and Wyczolkowski.

At this time, Cracow was the intellectual and artistic capital of Poland. In 1887, Falat, who was a brilliant aquarellist, became director of the Academy of Fine Arts of Cracow. His first step was to call the young artists just mentioned from Paris to become professors in the Cracow school.

The principal founder of *Sztuka* was, as has been stated, Stanislawski. *Sztuka* now [1933] is more than thirty years old. During the three decades of its existence, it has performed an invaluable service to the cause of Polish art — more, probably, than is ordinarily to be expected of any organization. In this respect, it can only be compared, perhaps, with the Society of Independent Artists in France. Today, it is true, some of the younger men are denying it, but that always happens; that is one of the privileges of forward-looking youth. At least seven years of the life of the society fell within the period of war. That is one fact to be taken into consideration. In view of that fact, it has accomplished wonderful results.

These results were shown in the recent exposition of decorative and industrial arts in Paris. There, the Polish exhibit made the most smashing impression of any. It



was, indeed, according to report, practically the only one that did stand out. Marvelous progress was displayed, particularly, in the development of a national decorative art, based on the peasant motive. This new art, which has sprung up during the night of war and the struggle for political freedom, comes out of the schools of Cracow and Warsaw, the old and the new, the political and the intellectual capitals of Poland. Cracow was the ancient center of artistic life, but its place is now being disputed by Warsaw. In these cities, remarkable courses of instruction are being given, especially in the school at Cracow, under the direction of Prof. Karl Homolacs.

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All this may well give us a very real hope that Poland at last is developing a truly national art of its own. Let me urge you, the members of the Polish Arts Club of Chicago, not only to familiarize yourselves with the history of Polish art in the past, but to keep abreast as well as you can with the new developments. They are likely to be both interesting and important. Poland, after all, has no more than begun to utter its word in paint. The Polish artist today, for the first time, finds a free and undismembered Polish state. The barriers at last are down, and he is free to express himself in his own terms and to be just as Polish as he likes. How Polish will he be? Suppose we wait and see.

Meanwhile, there are things right here in Chicago to which such an organization as yours well might turn its hand. One of your objectives, not to say one of your duties, should be, it seems to me, the encouragement of any Polish artist whom you may find close to home. You have one Polish painter here in the city of whose work I propose to see more within a very short time. I refer to Mr. Rekucki.

Then, there is Miss Salcia Bahnc, who is, many of us believe, the most important artist now working in Chicago. She is, I believe, the only painter of more than local proportions whom we are sure of being able to call our own. Miss Bahnc is, as I have said before, nothing if not Polish in her art. You will also find a great deal more than that. Miss Bahnc is just beginning to come to the full maturity of her powers. She is going to do big things within the next ten years. Watch her and, more, help her all you can, in any way you can. As to how you might help her, I will leave that to your judgment.

There is one point I would make in closing, and that is one which takes us back to our starting point. I have urged you to be proud of your artistic heritage. I would urge you also, in accepting that heritage which we native-born Americans have to offer you, not to surrender your right—for it is a right—to criticism. Don't be afraid to criticise either American life or American art. I am one of those who believe that criticism, when criticism means speaking the truth at all costs, is always valuable; and I also believe that what this country, and Chicago as much as any part of it, needs above all things is just a little sincere honest-to-God fearless criticism of this sort. Don't be misled by or become one of the Pollyanna chorus. The Pollyannas, young and old, male and female, those who go about interminably preaching their silly, childish gospel of undiluted sweetness and light, are the worst enemies Chicago and America has today.

It is all right to talk about our "wealth of native talent," but if that phrase is a living lie, then whoever utters the statement is just a plain liar and nothing else. The true good citizen and good American is the one who, realizing the lack or poverty of native talent, goes out to do what he may to foster the growth of such a talent. That, once more, is what I understand by





intelligent patriotism, and that, as I view the matter, is one of the best services such an organization as yours could possibly render this or any community.

In conclusion, I want to thank you for inviting me here to talk to you this afternoon. It has been a very real and great pleasure and will remain one of the occa-

sions of my life to which I shall look back with pride. I have a vast respect for that great little nation, the long-suffering Poland of old, and I can only hope for her that her artistic history of the future will be as brilliant as has been her political history and her glorious fight for freedom in the past.







# *Poles and Their Aptitude to American Politics*

By M. S. SZYMCAK

OF the various racial elements which enter into the making of this nation, the Polish element, with many exceptions, must be considered among the latest. The immigrants from Western and Northern Europe preceded them. The Irish emigrated en masse during the Famines of the 40's; the Germans emigrated during and after the Revolution of 1838 and the Scandinavians, being seafaring people, probably emigrated because of their spirit of adventure. Together with the Bohemians, they were well established, economically, and exerted considerable influence, politically, before the Poles began to arrive in large bodies. Though a great majority of them were denied the right of suffrage at home by the partitioning powers which ruled their native land, they readily adapted themselves to their new environment and eagerly adopted American citizenship. The interest of the first Polish settlers in public affairs seemed to be limited to casting their ballot for the most desirable candidates for office at the general elections. They did not at that time seek public office. Their energies appear to have been devoted to providing homes for their families, organizing parishes and establishing schools for their children.

The history of the City of Chicago, which always has had the largest Polish-American population in America, is typical of all other cities in the United States in which the Poles settled in large bodies. It was not until late in the 70's that Captain Peter Kiolbassa, a veteran of the Civil War, was elected a member to the Legislature of the State of Illinois. He was

the first of Polish extraction of any prominence to be elected to public office in Chicago. During the following decade, Stanley Kunz was elected to the Legislature and John Dahlman an alderman. In the nineties we find such names as August J. Kowalski, Stanley Kunz, John F. Smulski and few others holding the office of Aldermen of Chicago. In 1891, Captain Peter Kiolbassa was elected City Treasurer. Previous to his election the interest on public funds was the private prerequisite of the holder of the office. Mr. Kiolbassa was the first City Treasurer to turn over to the City of Chicago all the interest earned on public funds. He died a poor man. Max A. Drezmal in 1894 was appointed a member of the Board of Education. In 1903 Mr. John F. Smulski was elected City Attorney of Chicago and re-elected in 1905 and held this office until elected in 1906 State Treasurer of Illinois. He discharged the duties of these offices in a manner which reflected great credit upon him and won the praise of the public. Following the precedent established by Captain Kiolbassa, he was the first State Treasurer to turn over to the State all the interest on State Funds. During this decade Stanley Kunz served one term as state Senator and John Derpa and John M. Nowicki were aldermen. It was not until the administration of President Woodrow Wilson that the American citizens of Polish ancestry took a more conspicuous part in public life. Frank W. Koraleski was elected a member of the Board of Assessors; Frank P. Danish, Clerk of the Municipal Court; Edmund K. Jarecki, Alderman and Municipal Court



Judge; Joseph LaBuy, Municipal Court Judge for two terms; Albert Nowak and Stanley Kuflewski, County Commissioners. Among the appointees we find Frank Rydzewski and Anthony Czarnecki, election commissioners; N. L. Piotrowski, City Attorney; John Prystalski, Assistant Corporation Counsel and later Assistant States Attorney; Julius F. Smietanka, Member of the Board of Education, and later Federal Collector of Internal Revenue.

Since that time, this element has steadily risen in political power and influence. On the bench we have had the Hon. Edmund K. Jarecki, elected County Judge three times; the Hon. Peter Schwaba, Judge of the Municipal Court and now Judge of the Superior Court; Hon. John Prystalski, Chief Justice of the Criminal Court; Hon. Stanley Klarkowski, Judge of the Circuit Court; Hon. Edward Scheffler and Hon. Michael G. Kasper, Judges of the Municipal Court. The office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois is held by Adam Bloch, while Frank V. Zintak is the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, and Walter LaBuy is serving as County Commissioner. Many hold appointive offices—such as, Miss A. E. Napieralski, County Civil Service Commissioner; Mr. B. J. Majewski, Member of the Chicago Public Library Board; Mr. Paul Drzymalski, Member of the Board of Education; Mr. Frank Bobrytzke, Member of the Lincoln Park Board. The writer has been honored by the present and late city administrations with the office of City Comptroller. A. M. Smietanka is City Attorney. Joseph Lisack is a member of the Illinois Industrial Commission; Max A. Drezmal, a member of the Illinois Board of Paroles; Joseph Nowicki, State Factory Inspector, etc.

In the field of national politics in Chicago there are at present two congressmen, the Hon. Leonard Schuetz, who was twice

elected to that office and the Hon. Leo Kocialkowski. Anthony Czarnecki, a veteran in the ranks of Republican workers is the Federal Collector of Customs.

This much for Chicago and Illinois.

The Polish American voters in Milwaukee have for more than forty years played an important part in local politics. They have filled many important positions. The first congressman of Polish descent came from that city. He was the Hon. J. C. Kleczka, who is now acting as a Judge of a Court of Record of Milwaukee County. For over two decades the office of City Comptroller has been continuously filled by the Hon. Louis Kotecki. There is no doubt that the present highly creditable condition of that city's treasury is due to his careful and wise administration of that office. Captain Piasecki is the postmaster of the city. In addition there is John C. Kleczka, a Circuit Judge; Thaddeus J. Pruss, Civil Judge; Frank A. Krawczak, City Clerk; Dr. Frank J. Schultz, Coroner; Peter Brzonkala, Deputy Coroner; Leon M. Gurda, Building Inspector; Joseph L. Bednarek, Assistant City Attorney; A. P. Gawronski, Assistant District Attorney; John L. Grunwald, Mayor's Secretary; Alois Nowicki, Deputy County Auditor; Anthony Kempaj, Deputy Registrar of Probate; Mrs. A. Jackowska Peterson, City Civil Service Commission; Sylvester Koszewski, County Civil Service Commission; Walter P. Celichowski, Member Board of Trustees of County Institutions; Joseph Michalski, Supervisor; Albert Janicki, alderman; Frank Boncel, alderman; John A. Schultz, alderman; Felix Lassa, alderman; Mrs. Mary Krysiak, Assemblywoman; Martin Fronzkowiak, Assemblyman; Max J. Golasinski, Assemblyman; Leonard A. Fons and Walter Polakowski, Senators; John Banachowicz, member Fire and Police Commission; Frank Muschanski, Member of the Library Board; Leon S. Kosak, Jury Commissioner; Stanley E. Piasecki, Manager of County Airport;



Arthur Czerwinski, Calendar Clerk Civil Court; John Wesolowski, Captain of Police; Louis Mazurek, Captain of Sheriff's Office; Joseph Domachowski, Chief Mother's Pension Fund; Stanley Jewasinski, Deputy Clerk Civil Court; Dr. W. Zmyslony, County Physician; Albert J. Banaszynski, Circuit Court Clerk; B. A. L. Czerwinski, Member of County Appraisal Committee; Paul Gurda, Lieutenant of Police; Anthony Rosolek, Park Commissioner; Stanley Schultz, Member of School Board; John Westfahl, Member of School Board; B. E. Hibner, Congressman's Secretary; as well as many others.

In Detroit, Polish American citizens have made remarkable political progress. They boast of three congressmen, the Hon. George C. Sadowski, the Hon. John Lesinski, and the Hon. John Dingell. Quite a number of state and county positions are now held by them. The city of Hamtramck, Michigan, has many public officials of Polish extraction.

In the state of Washington a descendant of Poland, the Hon. Marion A. Zionchek was elected to Congress, while the Hon. Frank Piekarski of Pittsburgh was recently appointed by Governor Pinchot of

Pennsylvania, County Judge of Allegheny County.

I regret that the limited space at my disposal will not permit me to enumerate all other political successes of voters of Polish descent for the good of these United States. Suffice it to say that their political influence is steadily growing and is felt over a wider and ever-increasing area, in states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, in fact, in almost every state of the union. Their total vote is estimated at more than 2,000,000 in the country and about 200,000 in Chicago and its metropolitan area. Their spirit is harmonious—their ideal is Americanism—their purpose is to serve as a whole for the good of all the elements constituting the citizenry of the United States.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the ever-increasing interest which the young people, of both sexes, of Polish descent are taking in public affairs and in politics. They realize the necessity of thorough organization, proper political guidance, and a clean, and efficient administration.





*Could we judge all deeds by motives,  
That surround each other's lives,  
See the naked heart and spirit,  
Know what spur the action gives —  
Often we should find it better,  
Purer than we judge we should.  
We should love each other better  
If we only understood.*

*— Kipling.*





# Poland's Intellectual Contribution

*By Anthony J. Zielinski*

REPUBLICANISM spells political advancement; it denotes intellectual progress; it bespeaks a higher degree of civilization. A republican government has ever betokened a higher intellectual plane of the people possessing it. A republic belongs to the people. A republican people take an active interest in the government. This they cannot do without having reached a certain mark in intellectual progress. A republic supposes civilization. "As despotism," says Moltke, (in his "Account of Affairs and of the Social Conditions of Poland"), "is the only form of government for barbarians, so republicanism is the only form of government for people highly civilized, for it connotes activity of the people in the government and capability which follows education."

Poland was a republic when other nations were rigid monarchies. Poland had a relatively perfect system of national representation which was in conformity with her advanced political development. Poland had a Senate and a House of Representatives as early as the latter part of the fourteenth century. She had her minor diets where representatives were chosen. Already at that early period the Polish government presented the closest prototype of the American government. It would be inconsistent to charge Poland with intellectual inability and admit her institutions which suppose high civilization. In the time of the Partitions Poland effected a political reform which astonished the world for its vigorous intellectuality.

Poland has not only given birth to individuals such as won enviable fame in every department of science, and have proven constructive builders of civilization, but even during the time of her Partitions, instituted the commission of education, the first of its kind in Europe. These were no ordinary marks by which Poland displayed her intellectual strength. The intellectual vitality of the Poles, however, is classically brought out in their life after the Partitions. To successfully resist such denationalization measures as the Poles have resisted chiefly through their spiritual and intellectual vigor, to create a literature such as they have created after the fall of their country, and when the enemy had taken every measure to destroy them, to give birth, in their crucial hour, to the world's foremost geniuses of the age — was to show their intellectual vigor and their right to self-government — it was to display their vitality which shall ever keep them immune from destruction from without.

Had Poland occupied the territory France, Spain, or Southern Germany occupy, she would have contributed to the early civilization not less than did they. Poland, however, had the misfortune to be too far away from the center of civilization and too near the Eastern barbarians who made constant irruptions into Poland, and who naturally made the Poles devote their time to warfare rather than to intellectual pursuits. Today's civilization is the ancient civilization of Greece and Rome, Christianized by the Church. Rome was its



center. Naturally people who were nearer its center, or people over whom the Roman dominion had once extended and naturally left its imprint of higher civilization, received it sooner than those who were farther removed from it. Italy, Southern Germany, France, and Spain, were the first beneficiaries of that civilization which only at a later period was to embrace Poland, and still later, Northern Germany, Prussia, and Lithuania. Poland was not only too far from the center of the Roman, but likewise the Byzantine, civilization which had never reached Poland.

While other countries, then, had developed powerful organizations, while Germany produced the immortal personage, Charlemagne, and was the fortunate recipient of the full benefit which resulted from the civilization he gave, Poland was still a country where legends were told and primitive civilization obtained.

The open boundaries of Poland brought many a hurt and national misfortune to the Poles. Poland was left unprotected by nature. Her boundaries offered no natural barrier to hinder the enemy from invading and ravaging the country. Poland's geographical situation was extremely hurtful to her civilization. No other country was so exposed to the Huns and the Tartars, the Turks and the Muscovites, as was Poland. Self-preservation was the all-important question of the Poles particularly from the ninth up to the sixteenth century. Education and learning, which admirably developed at a later period, were for a long time constantly interfered with by the ceaseless incursions of the Asiatic hordes. It is known that Poland took no part in the Crusades as she had her crusades right at her Eastern door. She had to stay at home to keep back the barbarous East from invading the West, while Western Knight-hood battled for the Holy Land. "Europe forgetful, heedless," says Michalet, "no

more appears to know the supreme danger which threatened it in the last decades of the Middle Ages and from which it was saved."

No justice can be done to the early intellectual progress of Poland without recalling her territorial position, which had been altogether ungenial to the cultivation of letters. Poland appeared late as a nation, and the Poles were too much taken up with defensive wars to have any great leisure to devote themselves to writing. "When Europe," says Michalet, "chattered idly, disputed over Indulgences, lost itself in subtleties, these heroic guardians were protecting it with lances. In order that the women of France and Germany might peacefully spin their distaff and their men study their theology, the Poles, keeping sentry, only a step from the barbarians, were on the watch, saber in hand. If perchance they fell asleep, their bodies would remain at the post, their heads would go to the Turkish camp."

"Poland," says Marius Ary Leblong, "at all times had to be maintained in arms while others had plenty of leisure for development; through historic necessity she remained well after the Middle Ages a chivalrous nation of Knight-errants who so valiantly kept watch in the face of Eastern anti-Christian barbarians that she could in a noble presumption, command the respect of Europe, as she guarded the individualism of her heroic warriors." To ward off the East from the West was Poland's principal mission, and she faithfully fulfilled it at the expense of her intellectual progress.

When Dr. James J. Walsh in his "Thirteenth, Greatest of Centuries," says: "Casimir, besides giving laws to his people, also founded a university for them and in every way encouraged the development of such progress as would make his subjects intelligently realize their own rights and



maintain them, apparently foreseeing that thus the king would be better able to strengthen himself against the enemies that surrounded him in Central Europe," he outlined both the early intellectual endeavors of Poland, and the adverse circumstances under which that country labored from the very start.

Still, Poland did her share. While England had her Oxford; while France astounded the world with her Paris, Poland already possessed her Krakow. "The Poles," says Van Norman ("Poland the Knight Among the Nations"), "owe the career and great achievements of many of their foremost men to the venerable Jagiellonian University. One of its graduates, the most illustrious in half of a thousand years, belongs to the world . . . Poland has developed, cultured and civilized, long before the three-headed dragon appeared, and she was weary of waiting for her rather uncouth neighbors to catch up with her intellectually, socially and in almost all the other arts of civilization — the politer arts . . . It was the University of Krakow that meant to Central Europe what Paris meant to France and Oxford to England. At that time there were but a few universities in Europe, and it was the University of Krakow that ever since its foundation by Casimir the Great in 1364 proved to be the main nursery of intellectual outgrowth and inspiration in that part of Europe."

In the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, despite her geographical drawbacks, Poland displays an intellectual progress that is relatively conspicuous. As far back as the twelfth century, Poland possessed well regulated schools attached to her many churches and cathedrals. Many of them became famous. They were generally maintained by the Church. At that period Poland fostered learning by establishing schools and founding the uni-

versity. She gave birth, in the 13th century, to men like Gallus and Martinus Polonus. They were the first representatives of the Polish literature, who rose to high prominence in the then world of letters. Martinus Polonus' chronicle of the Popes and Emperors was considered a famous book, and was extensively printed three hundred years after it had been first published. A noted literateur was Vincent Kadlubek, bishop of Czakow and archbishop of Gnesen, who won fame for his political writings. Others became famous for their literary achievements, as Dlugosz, the celebrated historian and John Ostrog, who achieved remarkable success in political science. Another was Zbigniew Olesnicki. He was a scholar by excellence. Versed in political science, he was a leading statesman. A master of literature, he raised the standard of Polish learning and left his influence upon the literature of Europe. He brought to Poland works of ancient authors, invited noted professors to the University and encouraged education in a hitherto unprecedented way.

The sixteenth century was a century of scientific movements. It produced the greatest scientists. Nearly every leading nation claims one or few eminent scholars in that movement. Poland did her best keeping abreast with every constructive movement that was set on foot in Europe. While other countries laid claim to such men as Galileo, Kepler, Boyle, and Newton, Poland produced her Copernicus, the astronomer by excellence.

It was this noted astronomical reformer who definitely placed the earth among the solar planets, and who by his celebrated work, *De Orbium Coelestium Revolutionibus*, revolutionized the whole science of astronomy by building a new and solid foundation for modern astronomical studies upon which they firmly rest today. Copernicus was a native of Poland; Brud-



zewski was his professor, and the University of Krakow his Alma Mater. Copernicus was the most illustrious, but not the only representative of mathematics and astronomy in Poland at the epoch of the Humanities. Had Poland no other scholar but Copernicus, no other institution of learning than the University of Krakow, she would be entitled to be counted with the intellectual nations in the world. Poland could well afford to discard all her scholars of the sixteenth and every other century but Copernicus, and present him to the world as an exponent of her culture and learning.

The Reformation produced in Poland, as in other countries, many noted ecclesiastical writers and controversialists. The best known among them were Wujek, the translator of the Bible into Polish; Kromer, and Hosius, who became famous both for his work "Confessions of Christian Faith" and because he was chosen to preside at the Council of Trent. At this time, too, flourished the great Polish Jesuit Skarga, the champion of Polish patriotism and literature.

The Polish literature and civilization of the sixteenth century developed under a four-fold impetus: the political movement of the early development of the Polish democracy; the scientific movement; the Reformation; and, particularly, Humanism, of which Poland became a virile and resourceful participant. The nation of Mickiewicz and Sienkiewicz kept abreast with other nations despite geographical disadvantages, along the line of intellectual progress. The success it achieved in the time of the humanistic movement bore evidence of an enlightened people, no less so than did similar success, achieved by neighboring nations, manifest their intellectual aptness.

The University of Krakow had already for a length of time attracted students

from foreign lands and possessed such noted theologians as John Kanty, Nicholas of Blonia, Boner, and such philosophers as John of Glogow; lawyers, such as John Edogt, Benedict Hesse, and astronomers such as Adalbert of Brudzewo and Copernicus. But it was not until the age of the Humanities that it rose to an international prominence. Professors from foreign countries considered it an honor to occupy seats at the Polish University, where they found an untrammelled field for literary activity. It appeared that the University developed a surplus educational prosperity, to which it had to give an outlet by diffusing it in minor schools and colleges. Secondary schools, each possessing a respectable faculty, were founded in large numbers. In many cases, competent professors from Krakow were assigned seats in the colleges and minor institutions of learning.

Humanism found in Poland a fertile substratum of intellectuality and produced a rich literary progress. It tested the intellectual power of the Poles and found it resourceful and responsive. Budny and Krowiecki, Rey, the noted prose writer, and Bielski, the master of didactic poems and satires are telling exponents of the literary progress of the Poles at this time. In political science Cornecki, perhaps, became the most prominent. It was in the age of the Humanities, too, that Poland boasted of her renowned Kochanowski, only surpassed by Mickiewicz, whom the celebrated Goethe called the "Poet Laureate of the World." This was the golden age of Poland's intellectual reassertion. It was when the intellectual renaissance held sway in Europe that Poland merited her intellectual franchise which stood proof against the denationalization measures that were enforced against her after the Partitions and which today justly vindicates the restoration of her right to self-government.



Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in their sorry attempt to justify their crime of dividing Poland, proclaimed to the world that Poland fell of her own weakness. The world might have been deceived by this Machiavelian lie, had not the phenomenal intellectual assertion of the Poles after the Partitions told a different story. After the dismemberment of their country, the Poles have shown an intellectual vigor to surprise the world. "In spite of the difficulties under which the Polish literature labors owing to a dismembered country, the amount of it that appears is very large. There are four active centers,—Krakow, Lwow, Warsaw, and Poznan. Many editions of old and most forgotten Polish authors are being issued under the patronage of the University of Krakow. A number of excellent reviews, fully up to the English and German standards, are issued." (Nevin O. Winter, "Poland of Today and Yesterday," p. 137.)

Van Norman (op. cit.) presents the Polish intellectual life from another viewpoint. "In industry, in agriculture, in the arts and sciences, in education, in wealth and numbers, the Poles are progressing. It is impossible to kill a people that has a will to live. The commercial spirit has touched them and they have adapted themselves to it as one more weapon wherewith to preserve their sense of national unity and improve their condition and prospects. A strong middle class is developing among them. Today, the young and well-educated generation of Poles have largely replaced Jews and Germans. Polish merchants, bankers, lawyers and engineers are now in the majority. In the words of a famous Polish historian: 'In 1800 we prayed to be allowed to live; in 1900 we know that we shall live.'"

Poland's division and apportionment among her neighbors was an historical event without a precedent. It aroused a

world-wide interest. Statesmen, historians, and essayists spent much time and energy explaining the causes that led to so unique an historical event as was the downfall of Poland. What strikes one, however, is the fact that from no source came the accusation that Poland's fate was the result of an intellectual incompetency of the Poles regarding the administration of state. Those who tried to justify the Partitions of Poland, would not forego quoting it in support of their contention. But they could not deny a fact the entire world knew. They could not trace the downfall of Poland to intellectual stagnancy at a time when the Four Years' Diet framed the Constitution of the Third of May, 1791, when Poland achieved a political reform that has in relation to time and circumstances never been achieved by any nation, when her constitution was awarded the full endorsement of the leading statesmen of the time for its high political genius and practicability. Men like the Potockis, Adam Czartoryski, Malachowski, and others, who framed the Constitution of the Third of May, were recognized statesmen. They were classical exponents of Polish patriotism, statesmanship and education.

Poland at the time of the Partitions was a true political body. Her subjects enjoyed legal and social equality. Then, no less than centuries before, Poland showed every evidence of an enviable culture, of strong literary and political efforts and of a deep conviction to patriotic duty.

The strength of a nation is best gauged by the obstacles it overcomes in struggling for existence. This is eminently true of the Polish nation which was given the severest test and found not wanting. Both during and after the partitions Poland showed a steady intellectual progress, and in recent times, under the very torrent of anti-Polish measures, Poland has every reason to claim an intellectual standard



that is on a par with that of any other people. Under the depression of the first Partitions, the Poles made the noblest attempt at a radical reform. They soon instituted the commission of education, which had the distinction of being the first of its kind in Europe. The government took education into its hands. This too, was an advanced measure, as it was only later that other countries copied it from Poland. The commission was headed by such men as Poniatowski, Czartoryski, Zamojski, and Potocki. Some of them became later the authors of the Polish Constitution. It created wholesome influence on education not only in Poland, but in Europe at large. It established a public school system, and thanks to its untiring activity, the Universities of Krakow, Wilno, and others, were given that educational impetus that justly gained for them the merit of true centers of learning. High schools sprang up in the larger towns and elementary schools were built in large numbers. The military schools at Warsaw became renowned. The Commission prepared the Polish mind for the framing of the Constitution, which to this day remains a monument to Polish statesmanship. Even in peaceful time, the commission of education would constitute the finest example of the intellectual vigor of the Poles. But it must be remembered that they found themselves equal of its establishment in the very turmoil of political disquiet, and all the intrigue of the Prussian and Russian aristocrats.

With the consummation of the Third Partition Poland ceased to exist as a political entity. Yet it was after the Partitions that the Polish nation produced a marvelous growth of literature, asserting thereby to the world that it had not ceased to be a nation. It clearly demonstrated that intellectual deficiency could never be laid to the Poles as a cause that contributed to their downfall. It rather showed that

in due time it would prove an irrefutable argument in favor of the restoration of their freedom and their right to self-government. The intellectual reassertion of the Poles after they had been reduced to political slavery, was not short-lived, or such as denotes a spontaneous outburst, and subsides after a time. It had continued in the face of the most repressive anti-Polish measures, as a stigma to the usurper and a protest against the unreasonableness of the Polish subjection.

The Poles clearly realized the power of education as an offset to national annihilation. The commission of education did laudable work. The reformation of schools, starting from the Academy of Krakow down to the last elementary village school, wrought a constructive influence upon the literary activity of the Poles at this time. The political reform produced learned volumes of political discussion. This was an ill-boding period in the political life of Poland, but an encouraging period in her literature. Poland had reached a golden period of intellectual progress rather than stood at the brink of a political crisis. A nation which is able to produce the very flower of poets and writers under such political conditions as were those of Poland under foreign rule, can hardly be charged with intellectual deficiency. The institution of the Society of Friends of learning in Warsaw; the opening of the new University of Warsaw, the University of Lwow, the Volhynian Lyceum, and numerous minor institutions of learning were some of the sources that disseminated knowledge in Poland shortly after the Partitions. Many of them became famous and their influence is felt to this day. They were represented by such men as Niemcewicz, a friend of Kosciuszko and a sojourner in America for many years, and known for his success in imitating Scott and Byron; Morawski, who translated Byron;



Kozmian; Linde; Mickiewicz, the greatest Polish poet; Lelewel, who achieved notable fame as historian.

Poland became a vigorous participant in the Romantic movement that appeared in Europe shortly after the Partitions. Mickiewicz was the chief exponent of the Polish Romanticism. From his time on the Polish literature struck a purely national key. At this time, Poland apparently developed a surplus literary energy and gave birth to her three great poets, Mickiewicz, Slowacki, and Krasinski. They were not ordinary talents, but literary geniuses with international reputations. They were noble and rare exponents of Polish culture. Mickiewicz especially, who is not unfitly called the Polish Goethe, deserves special comment. His celebrated sonnets and his *Wallenrod*, exhibit the unusual versatility of mind which characterizes him, the greatest Polish poet. His *Pan Tadeusz*, a national epic, is a recognized masterpiece. The chair he held at the University of Paris brought enviable credit to the Polish culture.

The Polish literature reached the height of perfection even while the country suffered the most abject slavery. Rome produced the flower of her literature while in political prosperity. Spain and England gave birth to their greatest literature while their political conditions were at their best. But Poland gave utterance to her great Romantic song in the turmoil of political adversity. The age of the Romantic movement in Poland need not feel ashamed at the age of the Humanities. The Polish literature and the Polish intellectual development has made a tremendous headway for the last century and more. What appeared to be insurmountable difficulties the enemy endeavored to place in its way, have failed to arrest its growth. A chance review of the Polish philosophy, poetry, music and art, in recent years, bring to mind

such names as Ignace J. Paderewski, Henry Sienkiewicz, Helen Modjeska, Sembrich-Kochanska, Curie-Sklodowska, the first woman to occupy a chair at the Sorbonne; Wyspianski, Kasprowicz, Konopnicka, Prus, Reymont, Lutoslawski, Brueckner, Fathers Pawlicki and Morawski, Askenazy, Struve, Libelt, Trentkowski, Lelewel, Klaczko, Korzon, Golochowski, and Badeni. Fr. Pawlicki's "History of Greek Literature" is considered a classic of an eminent type. Odyniec won a name for his translations of Scott, Moore, and Byron. Kasprowicz was a noted Shakespearean translator.

Every literature has a note of national individuality and the Polish literature of the Post-Partitional period possesses a character which is vainly sought in any other literature. It is the note of spirituality, or idealism, which is peculiar especially to the Polish poetry of this time. After the Partitions the Poles lived an ideal existence, which depended on her poets to a



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degree unprecedented in any history save that of ancient Greece. The Polish poets taught the people their history, aims and ideals that could be learned in no other way under the iron rule of the usurpers. The Poles have never parted with the idea that they have ceased to be a nation. They have considered the period after the partition as a mere suspense in their political life. They remained firm in their belief that it would not be long before they regained their freedom and independence. For this kind of political philosophy the Polish poets are principally to be thanked. They inspired the nation with new courage and perseverance. They instilled into the people their sacred right of being and self-explication. They endeavored to explain the working of Providence. They strove to prepare the nation to pass bravely their *Via Dolorosa*. They taught that the Poles had yet a mission to perform, and that Providence tried them in preparation to its fulfillment.

"Great as is the literature of Poland from an artistic point of view, it stands on another plane than that of literary value alone. In the first half of the nineteenth century, the Polish poets rose as the national teachers and moral leaders. They spoke to the people held in bondage by the bitterest facts of life, of the hope that would save them. The youths of Poland were prohibited from learning their nation's history, her spirit, her aims in the ordinary channels. They were taught, therefore, of the poets who taught them the lessons of devotion and self-immolation for a native country; whose writings kept alive the fires of patriotism, the Polish idealism and moral health, in young souls beset by peril. The national literature was no mere art, an element disconnected with the deep things of life, written for recreation or relaxation. It spoke straight to a stern purpose. It was a weapon, and as powerful a weapon as any that she could have

chosen, in the cause of Poland. In this light the Polish poets regarded the poetry they gave their people. The literature they brought forth is, said Mickiewicz, speaking in the College of France, 'above all things true.' Poland's poets were more than her poets. They were her patriots." (Gardner, "Poland," p. 32.) It was then, to give the nation spiritual nourishment which would tend to compensate for the loss of their political independence that this kind of poetry was created. It may have been too idealistic and of little use to the actual restoration of freedom to Poland. But it manifested the versatility of the Polish mind, the depth of the Polish soul, and the strength of the Polish hope—it showed the native intellectuality of the Polish race. "This period of the Polish nation rent with struggle as regards her political nation brought forth not only Adam Mickiewicz, the greatest of Polish poets, but so noble a band of singers inspired by sorrow, as to be justly reckoned the Golden Age of Poland's literature... Mesyaism inspired the Polish nation with a literature which for artistic beauty, passionate religious feeling, and deep pathetic power ranks with the finest production of European letters." (Gardner, *Amer. Cath. Q. Rev.* XXXI, 121.)

In more recent years, the Main School and the "Macierz" the Poles under Russia founded, shows how anxious they were to seize every opportunity to acquire education. The Main School did not exist long as the Russian government took care to suppress it very early.

In 1905, during the short spell of freedom Russia allowed the Poles, the latter set on foot a sweeping educational movement under the auspices of the "Polish Macierz". It existed only two years when the Russian government suppressed it. The extent and the ability with which it was managed are evident from the result it attained in that short space of time. Ac-



According to Russian reports, the committees that worked in the interest of the Macierz, reached the number of more than seven hundred. They had a membership of 12,000. Polish schools under the Macierz numbered 630,000 Polish children. But, unfortunately, the Prussian influence in the court of the Czars, which has been brought to light during the war, prevailed upon the dupish Russian government to put a stop to its noble work.

What would Poland's contribution to knowledge be, under normal conditions, can be appreciated from the way the Polish mind expressed itself in Poland under Austria. With their schools practically suppressed under Russia, and with the ban the German government put on the use of the Polish language in schools and assemblies, Krakow and Lemberg, under the more lenient Austrian rule, became the main centers of the Polish literary activity. There the Polish intellectual life came compellingly to the fore in all its phases. Popular education was advanced under the auspices of the universities. Scientific research resulted in the contribution of many volumes of useful and practical knowledge, while the literary and artistic life developed in a way to compel the favorable attention of the world. Polish schools in Galicia, free from the ban of the Prussian and Russian type, turned out fruitful sources to supply the fund of human knowledge. Works of old masters and standard reviews were edited with the best results. Book-shelves in the public libraries became heavy with books by Polish authors.

The Polish administration of Galicia and the access Poles had to governmental positions in the Austrian Empire gave them a chance to exercise their political skill as they were not able to do in Russia and Germany, where they had every official position closed against them. Such men as Goluchowski and Badeni rose to the high-

est positions in the Imperial cabinet, while Dunajewski reorganized the finances of the Austrian Empire.

The Poles carried, along with their traditions, the intellectual aptness that characterized their forefathers. Wherever they would settle, their intellectual life would soon create an impression. This is especially true of the Poles in America, both because here they settled in large numbers, and because they found free America an unhampered field for self-expression. The Poles came to America comparatively late. America was well colonized by people of other nationalities when the Poles, persecuted in their country, resolved on seeking the shores of the free country. It was not long, however, before they won a literary distinction, that is, relatively, on a par with that of those nationalities that started to colonize the country. American writers of note have been generous in giving endorsement to the intellectual accomplishment of the Poles in this country.

Poles in America are proud to mention such of their countrymen as Julian Boeck, a noted educator who laid plans for the first polytechnic institution in the United States. He won distinction in many other ways, and was honored by President Grant with an educational commission. Zalinski distinguished himself during the Civil War and is the inventor of the pneumatic torpedo gun. Dr. H. Kulowski, who also served in the Civil War and made an enviable name, filled many important positions. They possess such institutions of learning as the Seminary in Detroit; St. Stanislaus College, Holy Trinity High School, Holy Family Academy, Good Counsel High School, and Resurrection Academy, in Chicago; St. John's College in Philadelphia; and colleges at Erie, and Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania; Pulaszki, Wisconsin; and Kitchener, Canada.



Poland today possesses schools and universities that rank with any school and university in the world. The University of Krakow needs no comment; the Polish Academy of Science in Krakow stands pre-eminent in lettered Europe. It is a scientific body of the highest standard. The John Casimir University of Lemberg forms in conjunction with the University of Krakow the main spring of Polish intellectual activity, while the remaining institutions of learning in what formerly constituted the Kingdom of Poland such as the Theological Seminaries in Posen, the University of Warsaw and the thickly dispersed colleges in Galicia bid fair to become the educational standard of the Polish people. Poland of today has individuals to represent her culture who are geniuses of international repute. Modjeska is still fresh in the mind of the world and especially in that of America. In philosophy the Poles are proud to mention Lutoslawski, the greatest living commentator on Platonic philosophy. In science, the discoverer of radium, Mme. Curie-Sklodowska; in literature Henry Sienkiewicz; in music, Paderewski. It is such exponents that the Polish culture possesses today and they are in keeping with what leading writers of the day have to say of the Poles. They call them "One of the most cultured and most active races possessing a literature and civilization superior to that of their neighbors—Prussians, Austrians and Russians." "The Polish race, to those who are acquainted with

it, is the subtlest and most delicate and one of the noblest and most heroic races of Europe." "This marvelous people (the Polish) are the most intellectually gifted in the world, and have produced the sweetest music, the best musicians, the finest artists and writers. They are the most imaginative and cultured race in Europe."

Poland, then, despite her ungenial geographical situation and blightful political conditions she suffered since the time she appeared among the family of nations, left all along indelible traces of intellectual progress. She left them before the University of Krakow rose to prominence. She left them particularly in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when Poland was called the most civilized country in Europe. The Poles could perhaps produce no stronger proof to show that they had not ceased to be a nation one and undivided, than their inherent intellectual vitality, which has kept, and ever shall keep them immune from assimilation.

The intellectual competency of the Polish race had always constituted a strong protest against its subjection to foreign rule. It admittedly proved an unsolvable problem to the usurpers who swore to denationalize their Polish subjects. Now, with her regained independence, Poland has entered upon a new career; she is rising from her long, forced sleep. The nations of the world are now convinced that Poland is justly entitled to the restoration of her freedom and independence.





# Polish Music and Opera

By Anna Cierpik

THE heroic songs of the Poles describing the victories over the Tartars and Cossacks, and the saddened voice of the people since the first partition of Poland were used by the Polish composers to portray the mental and emotional life of the people. This inner life and emotion, so distinctively different from what has been expressed by other composers, is a characteristic of the Slavonic type, and dominates the master works of the Poles.

In Polish music are found forbidden progressions of intervals, such as augmented seconds, diminished thirds, augmented fourths, diminished sevenths and minor ninths. The harmony is distinguished by successions of chords presenting no logical contradiction, and yet at variance with established usage. The melodic construction (from movement to rest) is exactly the reverse of that practiced in other lands.

It is evident, therefore, that the traditional formulas of the middle ages were not acceptable to the Polish composers, for the temperament of the Slav does not tolerate oppression nor even restraint. While the attention of music students in other countries was centered on the artificial application of the principles of harmony, Polish musicians without disdaining the rules of counterpoint, showed a freedom of form and variety of rhythm exclusively Slavonic and particularly Polish.

Music that is typically Polish is the *polonaise*, the *mazurka* and the *krakowiak*. The *polonaise* is one of the most characteristic manifestations of the art of music in

Poland. The germ of it may be recognized in the motive of the old Christmas song, "*W zlobie lezy*". In the rhythm and the finale of this old dance of striking originality is found the music which resounded at the pompous feasts of the old Polish lords and at the court of the kings.

The exact date of the invention of the *polonaise* is not known. The court must have been its birthplace. Karasowski tells us that tradition assigns to the *polonaise* the following origin:—"When the dynasty of the Jagellonians died out, Henry of Anjou, son of Catherine de Medicis, was in 1573 elected King of Poland. The following year he received the representatives of the nation in solemn state at Cracow Castle. The gentlemen with their wives slowly filed before the king, keeping step to an accompaniment of music. Every time a foreign prince was elected to the throne, this ceremony was repeated, and from it was gradually developed the national dance of the *polonaise*. It became a political dance."

Chopin, attracted by its striking rhythmic capabilities and imbued with the deepest national sympathy, animated the dry form of the old *polonaise* with a new and intensely living spirit and changed it from a mere dance into a glowing tone-picture of Poland, her departed glory, her many wrongs, and her hopes for regeneration.

Karasowski divides his *polonaises* into two classes. The first group is characterized by strong and martial rhythm, and may be taken to represent the feudal court



of Poland in the days of its splendor. The second group is distinguished by dreamy melancholy and forms a picture of Poland in her adversity.

Liszt wrote thus of the *polonaise*:—"In this form the noblest traditional feelings of ancient Poland are represented."

The *polonaise* is the true and purest representation of Polish national character. The melody of the *polonaise* is sometimes simple, but its rhythm is somewhat martial and of a war-like spirit. It is solemn and possesses great fascination. The conclusion suggests the stately manners of the Middle Ages. Written in triple time it is grave, but gaiety is not debarred.

The *krakowiak* is a lively dance in 2/4 time in which the principal rhythmic accent falls on the unaccented beat of the second measure.

It is born of the people. Written in double time its movement is quick and bright.

The Polish peasants dance it in the national costume, which adds to the picturesque appearance of the dance. Added to this are often satirical couplets, which the dancer sings to his partner.

The poems of Miaskowski (1622) prove that the *krakowiak* originated in the 17th century.

The *mazurka*, or *mazurek*, comes from the palatinate of Mazovia in which Warsaw is situated. Some *mazurkas* are sung only, while others serve for dancing. Like the *polonaise*, and the *krakowiak* or *kolo-myjka*, it requires room and plastic grace. Aside from grace it calls for dash, heroism and chivalry. The  $\frac{3}{4}$  tempo of the *mazurka* is full of caprice and gaiety. The rhythm which calls for quicker notes on the first count is punctuated by the clinking and clattering of spurs as heel clashes with heel in mid-air. The strong accent of the second beat is emphasized by the loud thud of boots striking the ground.

Add to this the swift springs and sudden bounds, the whirling gyrations and dizzy evolutions and you have a dance which, clothed in its national grace, cannot be seen outside of a Polish salon.

The first *mazurkas* date from the lute players of the fifteenth century. They were of popular composition and were of simple construction with two repetitions and a prelude or *retournelle*. The music was a kind of improvisation of the village fiddlers and the words were in praise of the simple life. They are exceedingly numerous. Some treat of history, others of the rustic life, dancing or love. Poets of renown composed words for them which were set to music by celebrated composers. The *mazurka* is the true national song of Poland, the embodiment of the national character. Chopin made it popular in Europe and Polish opera drew on it to considerable extent. He penetrated most deeply into the national sanctuary, and his melancholy genius has made more than one tender heart weep and vibrate.

Liszt says, "Coquetteries, fantasies, elegies, emotions, passions, conquests, struggles upon which the safety of favors of others depend, all, all meet in this dance."

In the study of Polish opera we find that Stanislaw August Poniatowski, the last king of Poland, had an enormous influence on the development of this branch of music in Poland. His reign saw the opening of the modern era which is characterized by the appearance of the National Polish Opera.

The poetic and literary movement at the end of the eighteenth century created the Polish opera. During the creative period of Elsner and Kurpinski, national opera became the most perfect expression of the musical art in Poland.

Mathew Kamienski's opera, "The Wretched Made Happy", which was presented in 1778 as the first Polish opera,



forms an epoch in the history of Polish music. He was forty-four years old when this work was produced under the patronage of Stanislaw August Poniatowski. It was in 1776 that the king, learning that a number of cadets in his corps had good voices and could sing acceptably, expressed a desire to hear them. To satisfy his wish, a well known writer, Rev. Bohomolec, wrote a one-act comedy, "The Wretched Made Happy", in which some of the numbers were to be sung. For some reason the comedy was not played, but appeared in print and fell into the hands of Kamienski, who after writing the music to the songs, decided to have it produced. Montburn, an operatic manager to whom the work was submitted recognized its value but would not undertake to place it on the stage till it was enlarged to the size of a two-act operetta. This was done by Boguslawski, while Kamienski wrote the additional musical numbers. Thus in May, 1778, the first Polish opera was produced.

Kamienski made use of many national rhythms and though the spirit of the Italian school is strongly marked throughout his works, the impression is on the whole decidedly national. Other works by him are "Sophy, or Country Wooing," a favorite which was played in many cities, "Virtuous Simplicity", "A Country Ball", "The Nightingale", and "Tradition Realized".

It is to Boguslawski that the advancement of Polish national opera should be accredited. Kamienski owes his success to Boguslawski who made many efforts to produce his operas.

Kamienski was succeeded by Stefani, who followed the German style and the fashion of the French comic opera. The new and original element was found in the employment of popular themes. The subjects were taken from peasant life. A fine example of this is the opera "Krakowiaks and Mountaineers", which was produced in March, 1794. It was received

with immense favor, was applauded for a century, and serves to this day as a model for composers. Stefani made use of the incisive rhythms of the *krakowiak*, the noble strains of the *polonaise*, the merry swing of the *mazurek*, and the tender rustic wedding-song. By imbuing his own works with a thoroughly local spirit Stefani surpassed his predecessor.

Stefani wrote a number of other operas, including "Grateful Subjects", "Enchanted Tree", and "Old Hunter". He died in 1829 having lived and worked in Poland for over fifty-eight years.

The ideas of Kamienski and Stefani were taken up by J. Elsner, the teacher of Chopin, and by C. Kurpinski, who were the creators of the first historical Polish operas. Elsner composed several operas which met with great approval.

The libretto to the opera "Krakowiaks and Mountaineers", which was originally a one-act opera, was extended to cover a second-act, and eventually a third. The music to the second act was written by Kurpinski, a composer of great creative ability and a master of orchestral coloring whose works, influenced somewhat by Rossini, are of high dramatic merit.



STANISLAUS MONIUSZKO



In the period from 1781 to 1819 a few minor composers contributed toward the development of opera in Poland. Among these are Joseph Deszczynski, who is known as the composer of several comic operas. In Francis Mirecki we see the strong influence of the Italian school. He left several operas, including "The Gypsies", "The Castle of Kenilworth", and "A Night in the Apennines". The opera "Montbar" was the composition of Ignace Dobrzynski, who waited twenty-three years before the opera was finally produced. With Victor Kazynski came the romantic opera "The Wandering Jew", which was first produced in Warsaw. Oscar Kolberg also wrote an operetta or two.

After this period of thirty-eight years a master is found in the field of Polish music. It is the genius of Stanislaw Moniuszko, who was born in 1819. His period of creative work marks a fruitful period for Poland. His opera, "Halka," which is now so well known, was produced in Warsaw in 1846. Moniuszko loved the simple strains of the people and introduced them into his compositions. With a skill pecu-

liarily his own, he produced effects with so light and yet so firm a hand that the productions of his operas, "Halka," and "Flis," became instantly great successes.

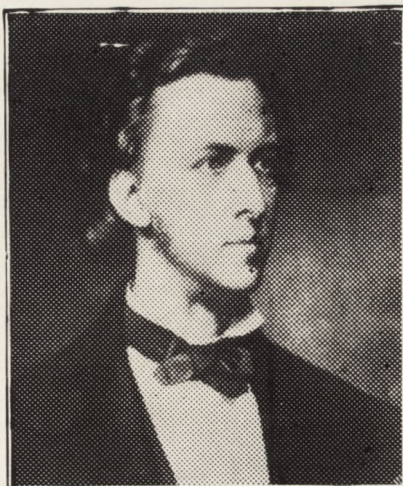
Moniuszko was only twenty-eight years old when he composed "Halka," but as a composer of opera he had here reached his zenith. The later operas cannot compare with the creativeness of "Halka." Moniuszko marks a new epoch in the development of Polish opera.

From Moniuszko to the present time we find a number of operatic composers. Michael Wielhorski left at his death an incomplete opera, "The Gypsies." Louis Grossman left "The Fisherman of Palermo" and "The Wojewoda's Ghost," which have met with success in the chief cities of Europe.

Ladislas Zelenski is accredited for the operas: "Conrad Wallenrod," "Janek," "Goplana." Zelenski has had repeated successes of these operas. Gustave Plater is also attributed with having written an opera. Henri Jarecki is best known for his operas, "Wanda," "Hedwidge," and "Barbara Radziwill."


The great name of Ignace Paderewski, brings to us his opera "Manru" which has been produced in the Metropolitan Opera of New York City. Alexander Martin wrote two operas, while Casimer Hofmann, the father of Josef Hofmann, the noted pianist, wrote the opera "Children of a Siren." Hofmann also wrote the third act of Stefani's opera "Krakowiaks and Mountaineers."

There have been countless other Polish musicians, both in the past and present, and both in Poland and America, too many, in fact, to list in a short summary such as this, by no means complete. It is sufficient, however, if the reader recognize at least the fact that there is a distinctive Polish music, expressed by world-famous Polish musicians.



FREDERIC CHOPIN





# A Century of Progress International Exposition

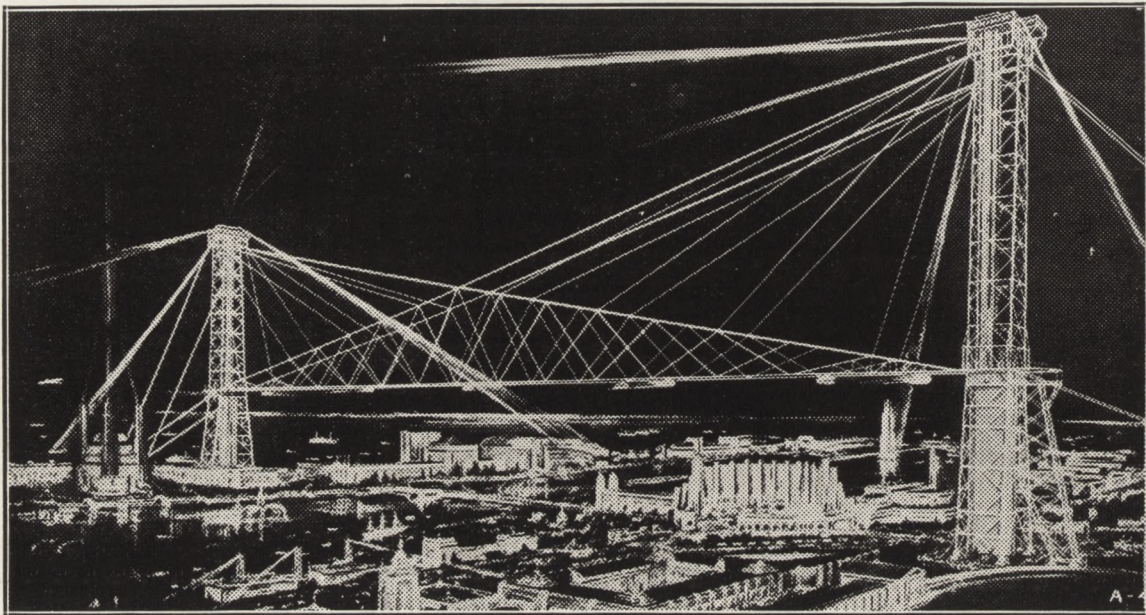
## Chicago — 1933

*(In the following pages are several views of the International Exposition being held in Chicago in 1933, and in which the Poles are participating with a Polish Week of Hospitality, July 17th to 23rd.)*



Airplane view of A Century of Progress showing the buildings North of 23rd Street





Night view of A Century of Progress, showing the famous Sky-Ride.

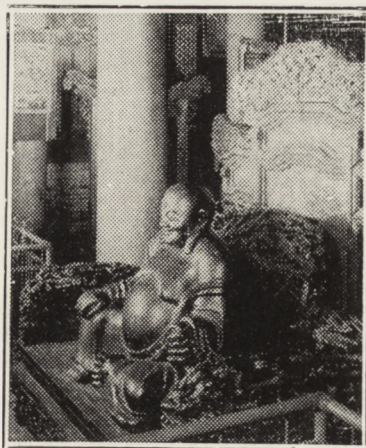


A complete airplane view of A Century of Progress.

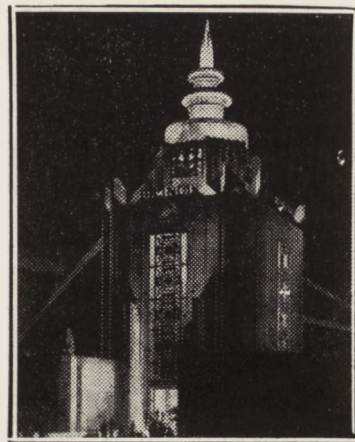




Court of the Hall of Science

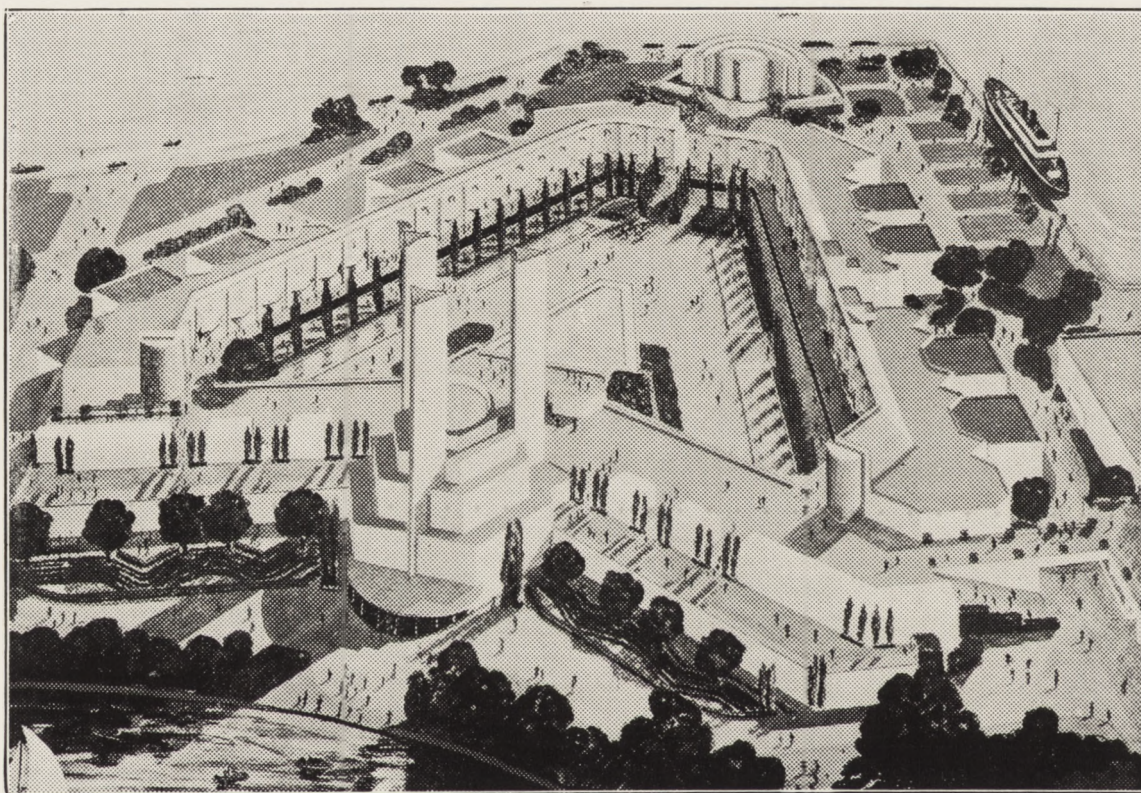


Chinese Temple

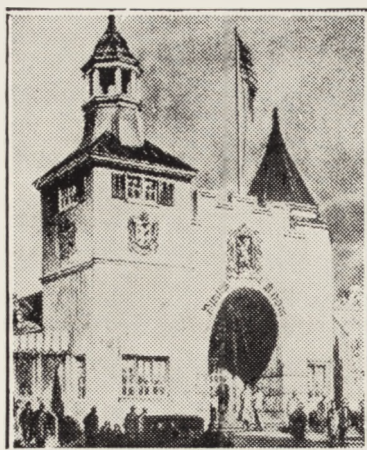


Illinois Host Building

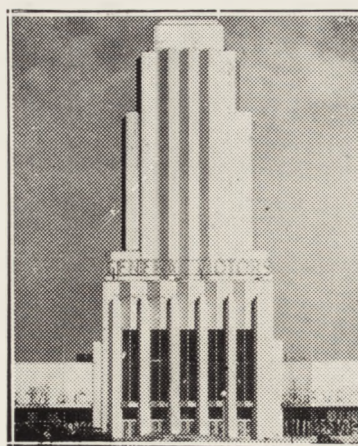




Federal Building and Hall of States

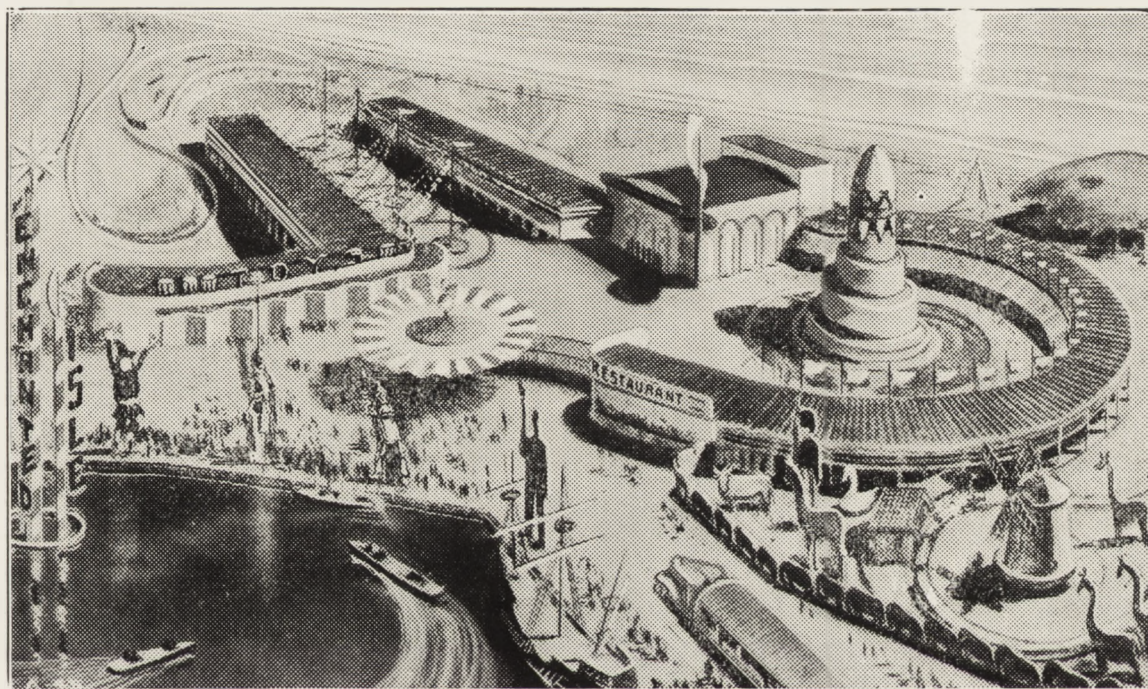


Old Heidelberg Inn

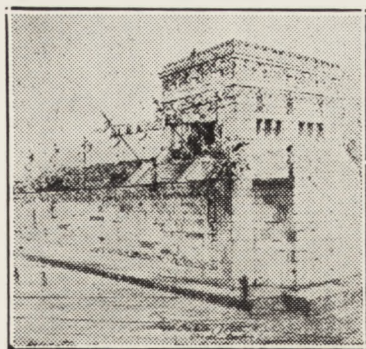


General Motors

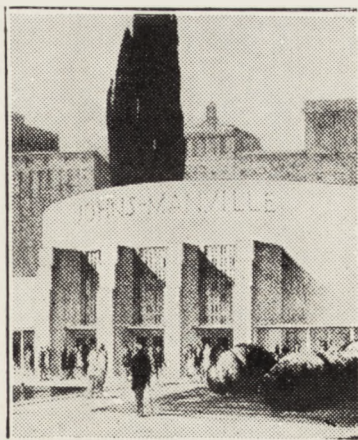




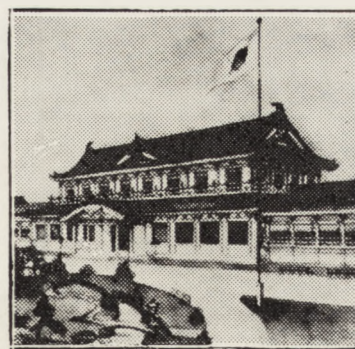
"Enchanted Island" — a Wonderland for Children



Maya Temple



Johns-Manville

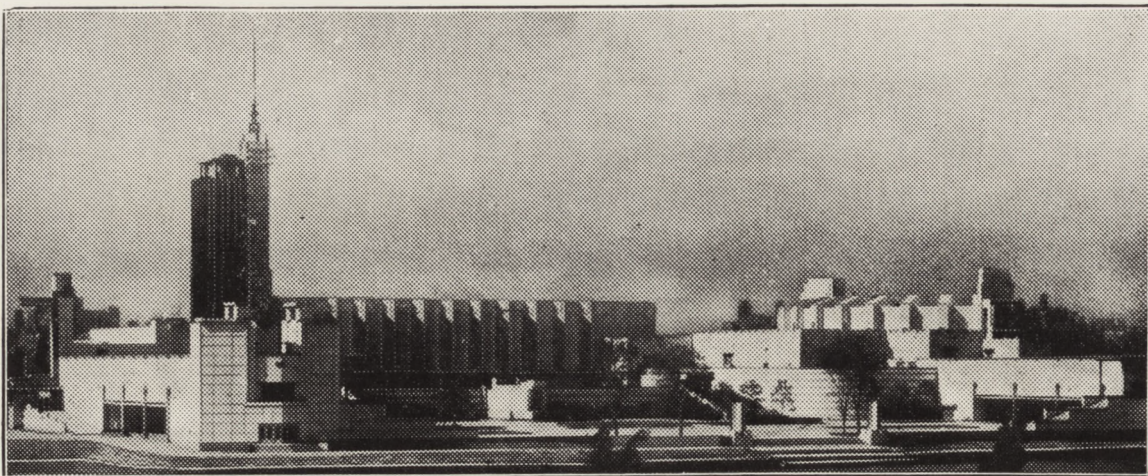


Japanese Building



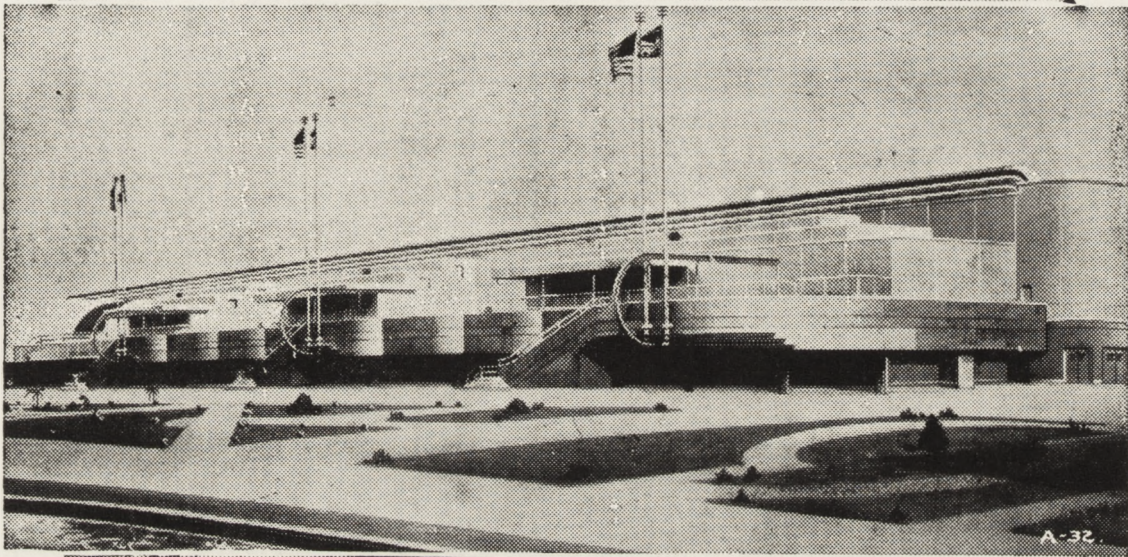


Shedd Aquarium, Sears-Roebuck, Illinois Host Building, and Avenue of Flags

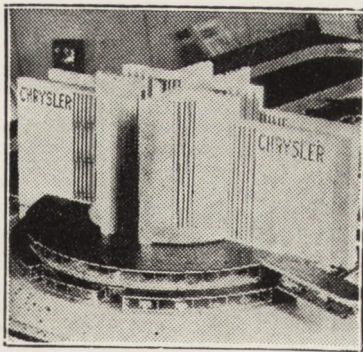


South View of Hall of Science





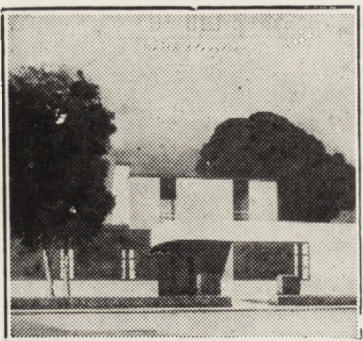
Agricultural Building



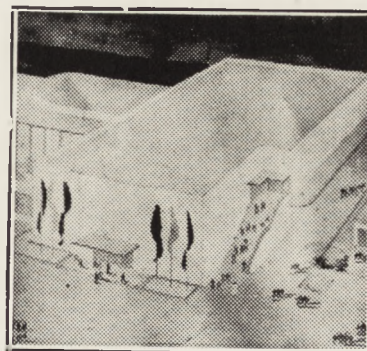
Chrysler Building



Firestone Building



Home Planning Hall

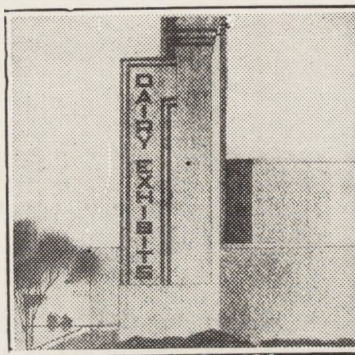


Model Home

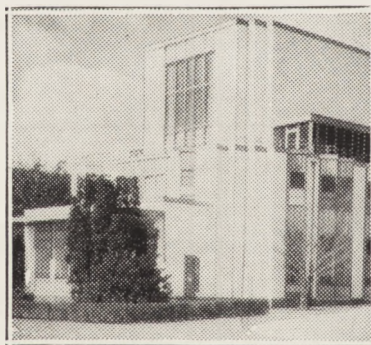




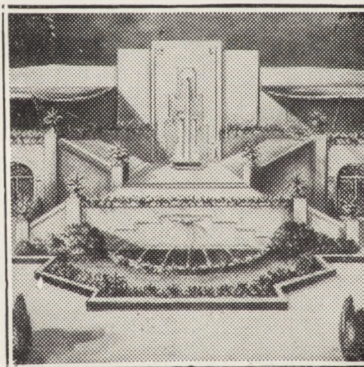
Fort Dearborn



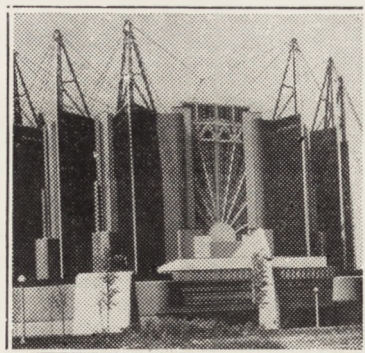
Dairy Building



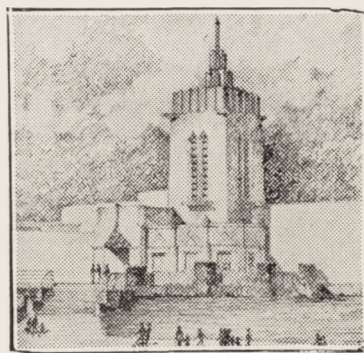
Administration



Horticultural Building



Travel and Transport



Hall of Religion



## *To The Reader:*

*THE publication of this book was made possible through the generosity of the patrons, donors, and advertisers whose names appear in this book. It is clear that by reason of their support of this project, so important and so timely, these persons and firms are deserving of your patronage. When patronizing them, please mention this book. It will be an acknowledgment of appreciation to them for their support, and at the same time an encouragement for further support of similar projects.*



## *Do Czytelników:*

*WYDANIE tej kosztownej książki uskuteczniłom zostało jedynie dzięki łaskawemu poparciu patronów, ofiarodawców, i byznesistów, których nazwiska lub firmy znajdują się w tej księdze. Gdy pomyślimy jak ważną rolę może odegrać zaznajomienie obcokrajowców z polską sprawą za pośrednictwem tej książki, to zrozumimy jak wielką przysługę uczynili dla tej sprawy wszyscy wspomagający wydawnictwo jakimkolwiek płatnem zamieszczeniem.*

*W ogłoszeniach znajdziecie najrozmaitsze interesy, w których możecie być obsłużeni, z zadowoleniem. Będziemy bardzo wdzięczni wszystkim czytelnikom gdy potrzebując jakiejś usługi, porady, lub kupując artykuły codziennych potrzeb, udadzą się najpierw do lekarzy, dentystów, prawników i kupców, tych, którzy dopomogli temu wydawnictwu, zaznaczając wyraźnie czemu przychodzą do nich. Gdy się przyzwyczaimy popierać tych, którzy nas popierają, nie będziemy mieć trudności w otrzymywaniu od nich dalszego poparcia w przyszłości, w postaci ofiar lub ogłoszeń.*



# WE BEGIN

OVER four years ago, in 1929, a plan was conceived to unite the retail grocers of Chicago into a cooperative organization. It originated with Mr. A. A. Zdrojewski and was based on his many years of experience in the wholesale and retail distribution of foods.

The idea was presented to four retail grocers — Messrs. A. Janik, M. Jurek, A. Nalepka, and P. Gorczyca. Their own past experience and vision of the future convinced them that such an organization was an absolute necessity if the individual grocer expected to stay in business.

Like true missionaries, they went out into the retail grocery field to sell the idea to other grocers. Prejudice, ignorance, and a misconception of business conditions, were the obstacles that had to be surmounted. However, the thoroughness of the plan, the necessity for an organization, and the sincere interest of these men to help others, strengthened their courage that carried them through many months of the most trying work.

Their's was an idealistic dream. Its realization meant not only the accomplishment of an arduous task, but also the creation of an opportunity for every grocer, large or small, to share in the benefits of cooperative buying and unified merchandising. Competition would be met and the domination of the large chain organizations in the grocery field, would be checked.

It was in December, 1930, that the plan was put into actual operation. A large warehouse at 24th Place and South Western avenue was opened, to serve as a base for supplies. At the same time, two hundred members displayed the "Midwest Stores" signs above their stores.

The enthusiasm and the cooperation of the members made the MIDWEST GROCERY COMPANY practically an instantaneous success. As each day passed, it marked another step in the fulfillment of the plans of the organizers. What was accomplished in the past two



# WITH - - - - -

and one-half years has been written in bold figures into the books of the Company. Today, the capital is nearly three times the original sum. From weekly sales of a few thousand, the business of the warehouse has grown to over one and a quarter millions annually.

As volume increased, it was necessary to enlarge the warehouse space. The MIDWEST GROCERY COMPANY now occupies two buildings with a floor capacity almost double the first quarters. Over three hundred grocers have benefitted by joining our cooperative. They are its owners. For their accommodation, it has been necessary to provide such facilities that as many as ten freight cars of merchandise can be unloaded daily, in addition to the numerous auto trucks that deliver their cargoes to these warehouses.

While we, the members of the MIDWEST GROCERY COMPANY and owners of "Midwest Stores" join with other citizens in celebrating the Chicago "CENTURY OF PROGRESS" we cannot help but feel that we too have added a commendable effort to preserve an equal opportunity for the individual grocer and have made it more possible for him to assume and fulfill his duties as a citizen of Chicago!

## MIDWEST GROCERY COMPANY

*A. Janik, President*

*M. Jurek, Vice-President*

*A. Nalepka, Treasurer*

*J. Skowronski, Secretary*

### DIRECTORS

*J. Wasik*

*P. Gorczyca*

*P. Czaczka*

*E. Zaborsky*

*J. Snarski*

*A. A. Zdrojewski, General Manager*



# History of St. Constance Parish



VERY FIRST CHURCH

order to accomplish this, the first 90 families pledged their loyal efforts to support the church in Jefferson Park. This brought about the purchase of a Protestant church located at Lawrence and Central Avenues. Immediately the edifice was remodeled and decorated, — altars, pews and all other necessary church paraphernalia were purchased. The church was dedicated to the Greater Glory of God on August 20th, 1916, by Rev. Ludwig Grudzinski, together with a great number of clergy, enthusiastic parishioners and their friends from adjoining parishes. During the alterations Masses were said at the residence of Valentine Wachowski, at Lawrence and Long Aves.

The continuous Northwest trend of the Polish people and the enticing surroundings of the district of Jefferson Park, attracted such great numbers of Polish people that the need of a larger church was demanded. Permission to purchase the present site bounded by Ainslie, Marmora, Strong and Menard Avenues was procured by the pastor from His Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago. A combination church and school building was erected, and after its completion, was dedicated by His Eminence, Cardinal Mundelein, on October 8th 1917. First Holy Mass was offered to God for his grace and benevolence by the Rev. Alexander S. Knitter, and an appropriate sermon was delivered by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Stanislaus Nawrocki.

Eventually, the rectory was built on the corner of Strong Street and Menard Avenue. The church and school building was enlarged in the year of 1926, by adding thereto additional classrooms and a large assembly hall. The present rectory was erected in 1929, the former was converted into a Sisters' convent. The church premises are adorned by a beautiful grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, which is considered a masterpiece attracting many visitors.

The Sisters of Notre Dame were entrusted with the teaching of the children. The first Sister Superior was

ON the extreme Northwest side of Chicago, in the district known as Jefferson Park, are the bounds of St. Constance Parish. It was organized in 1916 by Rev. Alexander S. Knitter, its present pastor. For some time prior to the organization of the Parish, the need of a Polish church was greatly felt. In

Rev. Sister M. Waltrudis. The Parish school expanded to such an extent that it is now in charge of twenty nun teachers, with Sister M. Thylla, as their Superior. About 700 children attend the school. A commercial class was founded in 1932, its first enrollment numbered 46 students, who were in charge of Sister M. Remigia.

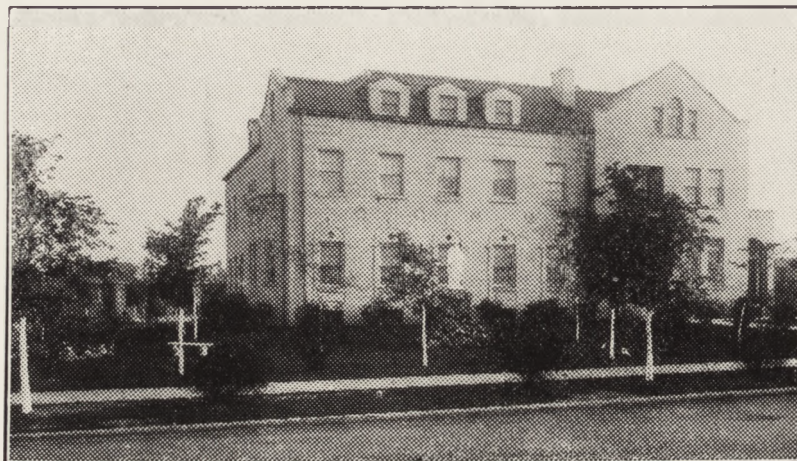
Church choirs increased with the growth of the parish. The pastor obtained the services of Mr. Conrad W. Pawelkiewicz, to assume the duties of organist and director of the church choirs. He is serving well in this capacity since 1926.

The parish in its short existence was honored by visits from many prominent church dignitaries. Especially during the Eucharistic Congress at Chicago, Rev. A. S. Knitter, the pastor, was host to Bishops Kubina, Lukomski and Przewdzicki, all visitors from Poland.



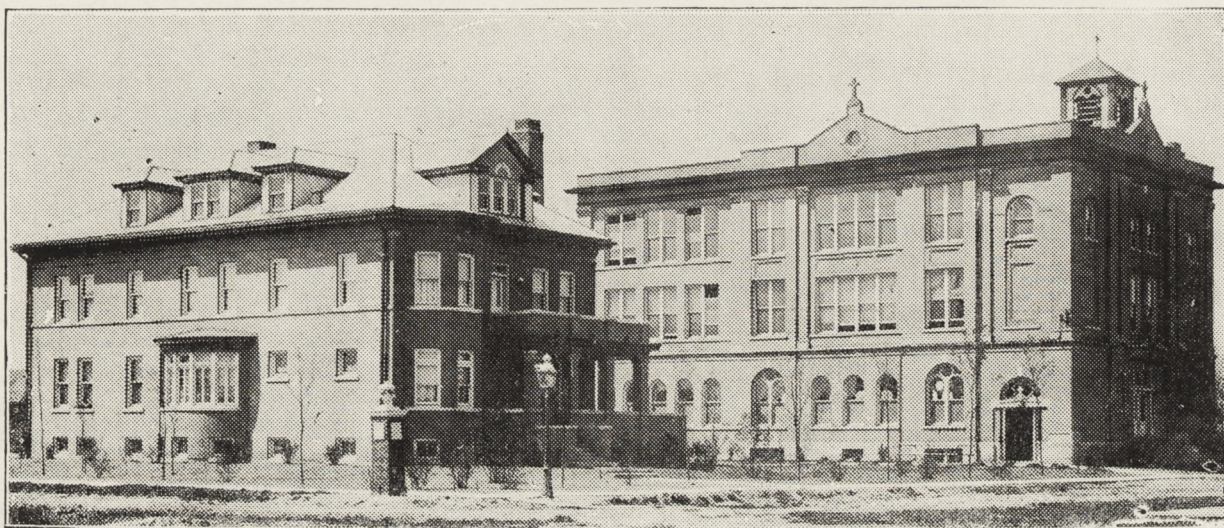
REV. A. KNITTER

Rev. Alexander S. Knitter was born on July 19th, 1884, in Chicago. He received his grammar school education at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School, continuing



RECTORY





SISTERS' CONVENT

CHURCH AND SCHOOL BUILDING

his college education at St. Stanislaus Kostka College. He enrolled at the St. Bonaventure Seminary, Allegheny, N. Y., for his theological studies. He was ordained in 1909 by Archbishop James Quigley, and celebrated his first Mass at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church on June 6th, 1909. He was assigned to St. Joseph's Church as assistant. Within a short time he was transferred to St. Adalbert's Parish, where he remained as assistant for six years. On July 6th, 1916, he assumed the duties as pastor of the St. Constance Parish. The parish grew from 90 families to 1,000 families under his guidance and good management.

The pastor is assisted in his work by Rev. Edward Schuster, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, on June 13th, 1892. He completed his grade school in St. Adalbert's Parish, then finished his high school course at St. Ignatius College, and from there entered the St. Francis Seminary, at St. Francis, Wisconsin, where he received his philosophy and theology degrees and ordained a priest on June 7th, 1917, by His Eminence, Cardinal Mundelein. Rev. Edward Schuster after his ordination served as assistant in the Immaculate Conception Parish of South Chicago; St. Mary's of Cicero, Illinois; and St. Ann's of Chicago. He is a capable, hard-working priest respected by his pastor and parishioners.

The parish is known for its social events, mostly sponsored by societies now existing. The following societies were organized in the Parish:

- Polonia Club*, Felix Nowaczek, president; F. Kaminski, recording secretary; 500 members.
- Holy Name Society*, A. Wasko, president; W. Ciecko, recording secretary; 150 members.
- St. Constance Choir*, W. Sperka, president; W. Ciecko, Kendzior, recording secretary; 50 members.
- Boy Scouts, Troop No. 1827*, Felix Nowaczek, commander; S. Schultz, scoutmaster; 32 members.
- Ladies Auxiliary Society*, Mrs. F. Sadowska, president; Mrs. A. Kaminska, recording secretary; 50 members.
- Ladies Rosary Sodality*, Mrs. M. Szymczak, president; Mrs. Smith, recording secretary; 225 members.
- Young Ladies Rosary Sodality*, Miss Marie Wodniak, president; Miss G. Sperka, recording secretary; 140 members.
- Third Order of St. Francis*, Frank Krefta, president; 83 members.

- St. Vincent De Paul Society*, M. Sadowski, president; J. Czarnik, recording secretary; 12 members.
- Church Ushers*, P. Matuszak, president; 14 members.
- St. Lawrence Society, Z. P. R. K.*, S. Godzich, president; M. Januchowski, recording secretary; 60 members.
- St. Constance Social Club*, Dr. P. Borowski, president; Miss M. Wodniak, recording secretary; 80 members.
- Casimir Sypniewski Society, P. N. A.*, P. Kolbus, president; T. Krysiak, recording secretary; 65 members.
- St. Hedwig's C. O. of F.*, Mrs. H. Krawiec, president; Miss Pszczolinska, recording secretary; 25 members.
- St. Constance Ct. No. 98, Alma Mater*, Joseph Krawiec, president; Joseph Kowaczek, recording secretary; 27 members.

The General Committee is aided by the presidents of the various societies in the parish and the following individual committees:

- Frank A. Blaschke, Chairman; Joseph Kowaczek, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Florence Sadowski, Treasurer; Mrs. Anna Marski, Felix Nowaczek, Secretary.
- Program and Entertainment Committee—Rosary Sodality*:—M. Wodniak, Pres.; V. Blaschke, Ev. Bobritzki.
- Holy Name Society*:— Al. Wasko, Pres.; P. Matuszak, W. Balejko.
- Ticket Committee—Ladies' Auxiliary*:— M. Lach, Chairman; A. Kaminski, K. Bobritzki.
- Invitation Committee—Constance Social Club*:— Ch. Czekaj, Chairman; H. Kaminski, Miss. S. Kobielski.
- Contest Committee*:— Mrs. M. Lach, Chairman, Al. Wasko, D. Gorski.
- Housing and Decorating Committee—Polonia Club of Jefferson Park*:— W. J. Matwij, Chairman; Fr. Kaminski, K. Szott.
- Boy Scouts Committee—Troop 1827*:— St. Schulz, Scoutmaster.
- Choir Committee—St. Constance Choir*:— Con. Pawelkiewicz, Organist; W. Sperka, Pres.
- Athletic Committee*:— Al. Wasko, Pres.; C. Czekaj, V. Blaschke, Ang. Lach, H. Kaminski, E. Bobritzki.
- Album Committee—St. Constance Church Ushers*:— P. Matuszak, Pres.; J. Blaszyk, Joseph W. Czarnik, Conrad W. Pawelkiewicz.



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# Joseph F. Kowaczek

*funeral director*



(LADY ASSISTANT)

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*Limousines  
For All Occasions*

OUR MOTTO:

*Service and Courtesy*

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

## CONGRATULATIONS!

To the Polish Community of Chicago—and all those people who have been such important factors in the success of Polish Week and the Polish Exposition at the Century of Progress—our sincere congratulations! Truly the results of your efforts represent the Progress that has been contributed by you to Chicago.

*For over 40 years Klee Bros. & Co. have served the Polish Community of Chicago with quality apparel for men and boys. We invite you to visit our 2 conveniently located stores. They are easy to reach and you will find plenty of competent Polish speaking salespeople to serve you.*

Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Nights

## KLEE BROS. & CO.

Milwaukee Avenue at Irving Park Boulevard  
and Cicero Avenue

(2 STORES)

Belmont Avenue at Lincoln Avenue  
and Ashland Avenue

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SERVICE

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*Quality Meat  
Is a Family Treat*

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## J. S. MAJEWSKI

CONFECTIONERY

*Cigars and Cigarettes*

5601 LAWRENCE AVENUE



## *American Aid to Poland After the War*

Though Poland has contributed much to the United States in the way of a cultural and traditional background, the fact must not be overlooked that Poland, too, has been the recipient of countless favors and life giving aid by the United States, especially in the year 1919, the first of Poland's new existence as a nation. These contributions have been chiefly of two types — political intervention to secure the national independence itself, and financial aid and actual distribution of food and clothing, from the lack of which destitute Poland presented the paradoxical picture of a country re-born and yet starving to death.

Poland was assured of its nationhood when President Wilson uttered those momentous words: "Statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, autonomous and independent Poland." President Wilson spoke for oppressed nationalities because "we, Americans", as he stated, "are the clearing house for the sympathies of mankind — the debtors to mankind to see that we square policies with human liberty everywhere."

With Poland on the map, the United States government next proceeded with another great humanitarian act: the re-victualment of Poland in 1919, and finally with the extension of credit and loans to the nascent country.

In 1919, the Kellogg-Grove investigations and conferences with Polish officials

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revealed not only that vast stocks of food were needed, but that no time at all could be lost in delivering them.

In such a critical situation it was impossible to wait even for a settlement of finances before starting food on the way, and it was essential to rush all the preliminary arrangements for transport and delivery. Fortunately food ships were soon in European ports for just such emergencies. Herbert Hoover having started supplies from America even before the investigations began. The first three ships, carrying cargoes of wheat flour shipped

from Rotterdam, reached Danzig on February 17, 1919, and by midnight of the eighteenth the first train of forty cars with six hundred tons of flour had crossed the German-Polish border at Illowa to reach Warsaw the next day. By February 22 all three ships had unloaded, and during February fourteen thousand tons of food reached Poland.

The revictualment of any country after four years of war is difficult, but Poland was a special case with individual problems which complicated the task a hundred-fold.

Its frontiers were still undetermined; wars were still fought on its borders. In spite of its strong national impulse to independence, the country was divided in habits of thought, in background and experience by its long years of separation in three parts under three alien governments and by the fact that, especially on its borders, it contained people of various races and religions. In towns and cities laborers were idle, depressed, and hungry. Agricultural production was negligible, while the continued battles on the frontiers further prevented recuperation and increased the number of homeless people.

Money and credit were almost nonexistent in the new state, and with railroads disorganized, communications and trade with adjoining countries cut off, and the main port of entry, Danzig, in the hands of a hostile people, supplies could not be delivered and reconstruction begun without the intervention of outside agencies as mediators between Poland and her neighbors.

Theoretically, the Food Mission of 1919 was to deliver food to the Polish government which in turn was to distribute it to the people, but in reality it was necessary for those who were delivering food to take

[Continued on page 130]

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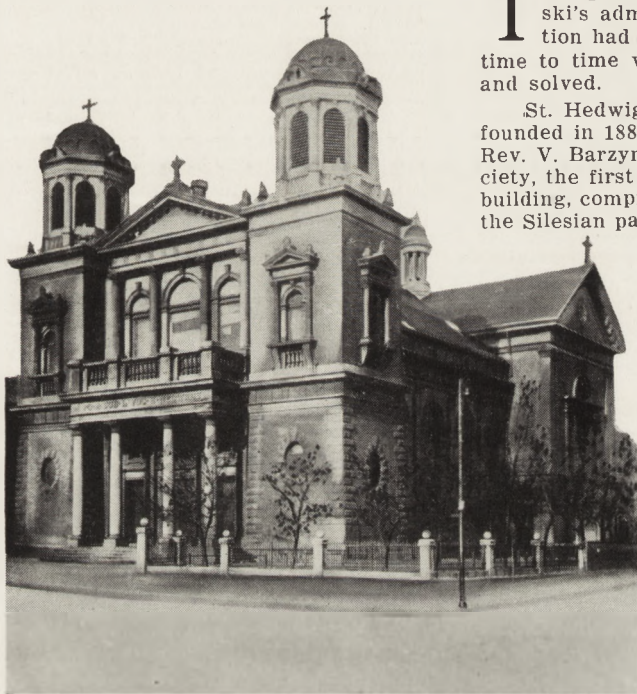
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September 1, 1920 the Rev. S. Siatka, C. R., former pastor of St. John Cantius, where his extraordinary success had been noted and marked, became authorized pastor of St. Hedwig's. His ease of manner, his quiet repose, his likable qualities of heart and soul won him many friends during his stay at the parish. He worked most ardently to collect the necessary funds for a modern school. During his administration the attendance figured approximately 3,000 pupils who are under the watchful and competent supervision of forty teachers from the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

Since September, 1923, the parish is conducted plausibly by the Rev. Francis Dembinski, C. R., the former efficient administrator of St. Stanislaus Kostka. During his time the church belfries have been constructed with new bells in them, the interior and the exterior of the church remodeled, and the entire parish property repaired and renewed.

THE growth of St. Hedwig's Parish under the Rev. Vincent Barzynski's administration was strikingly effective. The task of organization had been a stupendous one. Numberless difficulties arose from time to time which had not been anticipated and these had to be met and solved.

St. Hedwig's Parish situated on the Northwest side of the city, was founded in 1888 by a zealous and profoundly religious Polish patriot, the Rev. V. Barzynski. With the never ending cooperation of St. Hedwig Society, the first church was erected. It was a two stories high combination building, comprising the church and the school. It was named in honor of the Silesian patron saint of the auxiliary society. On Dec. 4, 1888 St. Hedwig's Church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Patrick A. Feehan Archbishop of Chicago.

From 1888 to Feb. 7, 1894 the Rev. V. Barzynski performed the duties of a first pastor. He was succeeded by the noble minded and a diligent administrator, Rev. John Piechowski, C. R. Under his administration the Catholic life and interests of the Parish have been advanced incredibly. In education, in works of charity, in cultural developments, in social welfare and betterment, Father Piechowski was unsurpassed. In 1898 he encouraged the construction of a magnificent new church, designed in the Roman Style, having a capacity of 1500 seats. This crowning achievement of Rev. J. Piechowski's gigantic undertaking amounted to \$175,000.

In 1909 Rev. John B. Obyrtacz was appointed pastor of St. Hedwig's. Under his intelligent and industrious leadership, the growth of the parish went forward enormously. The evidences of his zeal were the enlargement of the school, and in 1912 the construction of an auditorium which can hold 1200 people. By necessary consequence, in 1916 the old rectory was reconstructed so as to accommodate seven priests.

During this flourishing administration, 1913, the parish had celebrated its Silver Jubilee and during the



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The parish premises located near Webster and Hoyne Avenues embrace one square block of 112,922 sq. feet, representing a huge sum of \$1,000,000.00.

The story of the progress of St. Hedwig's Parish is without parallel and one that fairly staggers the imagination and challenges the credulity. It is a story of devotion unstinted, of service that is Christlike in its patience and obedience, of love and loyalty, and generosity that is truly marvelous. There is no more sturdy a Polish Catholic group in all the world and none among whom the faith is more live or alert; none where love for Pastor is more devoted and where humble submission and filial love for the Vicar of Christ is so much a part of the life and times of its people.

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## American Aid to Poland After the War

[Continued from page 126]

upon themselves responsibilities in relations with other governments, in finance and even in local distribution, which normally would not have been theirs. The story of revictualment and relief is thus a tale of the constant, active contacts of the Food Missions, the American Relief Administration, and the various Allied and American technical missions with even the minor details of Poland's life in 1919 and the succeeding years.

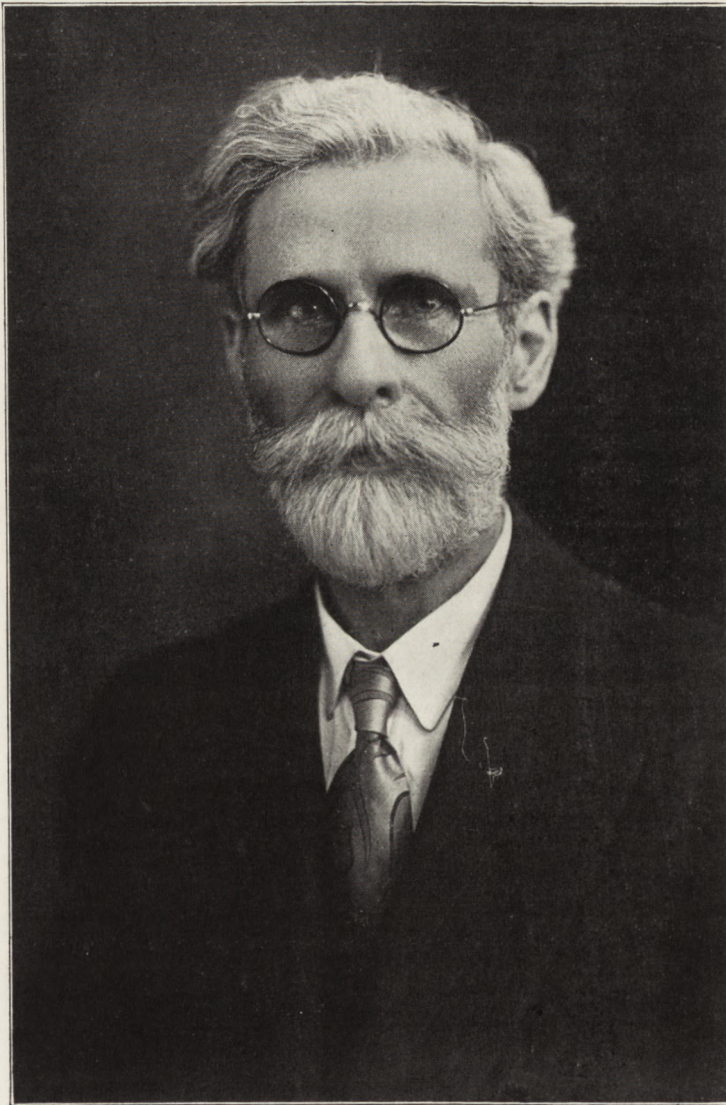
Danzig (Gdansk) was clearly the best inlet to Poland for food supplies, but because it was a city desired by Poland as an outlet to the sea, the relations between the Poles and the Germans were so strained that the port could not be used without the intervention of Allied authorities. Permission for its use was secured in January, 1919, through the Permanent Committee of the Supreme Council of Supply and Relief. The next step was to investigate the port for its technical facilities, the possibility of mines in the vicinity, and the draft and number of ships that could be accommodated; and to arrange with German and Danzig authorities for the guarantees and assistance to be given in unloading the food and guarding and transporting it to the Polish border. This was done in January by American officers of the Food Mission, who soon realized that while the port was ideal in many respects, the political situation was such that they must use the greatest tact in availing themselves of its facilities and must act as mediators between the Germans and the Poles in every detail of the operation.

Quite as important, however, as the machinery of transportation was the question of the attitude of the inhabitants of

[Continued on page 132]



# JEDEN Z NAJLEPSZYCH I NAJZASŁUŻEŃSZYCH



PROF. EMIL WIEDEMAN, SENJOR ORGANISTÓW POLSKICH

**D**O najwięcej zasłużonych i szanowanych profesorów organistów polskich w Ameryce, należy niewątpliwie, długoletni nasz dyrygent i profesor Emil Wiedeman.

Przejęci czią i miłością dla niego niniejszą stronicę Pamiętnika Polskiego Wystawy Światowej w Chicago, za zgodą wszystkich członków poniżej wymienionych chórów Jemu poświęcamy.

Najznakomitszy nasz dyrygent prof. Emil Wiedeman, urodził się dnia 10-go marca 1862-go roku, w miejscowości Skurcz, w Wielkopolsce. Mając lat 20 przybył do Ameryki i osiedlił się w Chicago.

Posiadając niezwykle zdolności muzyczne, okazywane jeszcze w Polsce i głos sympatyczny, odrazu zwrócił na

siebie uwagę kapel, chórów i orkiestr, nad którymi objął niebawem kierownictwo. Wkrótce też, bo w roku 1886-tym, uzyskał pierwsze stanowisko organisty w par. Niepokalanego Poczęcia Najśw. Marji Panny w So. Chicago.

Po paru latach pobytu w So. Chicago, wyjechał na krótko do Buffalo, na stanowisko organisty w par. św. Wojciecha, poczem wrócił do So. Chicago na poprzednie swoje stanowisko; następnie był przez 4 lata organistą w par. św. Michała, w So. Chicago.

W roku 1896 objął stanowisko organisty w par. św. Jadwigi w Chicago i od tej pory, t. j. przez 37 lat bez przerwy spełnia godnie swoje zadanie, ku zupełnemu zadowoleniu, kolejno zmieniających się księży proboszczów i parafjan. Dyryguje dwoma chórami dorosłych, chórem dzieci i orkiestrą.

My członkowie i członkinie Chórów Jadwigowskich jesteśmy dumni z swego dyrygenta, posiadającego powszechną sławę najlepszego organisty i cieszącego się ustaloną opinią wielkiego muzyka, kompozytora, instruktora i kierownika.

Korzystając z okazji pragniemy złożyć Mu życzenie serdeczne: długich lat życia, sił do pracy i większego jeszcze uznania, na które w zupełności, Drogi Nasz Dyrygent, zasłużył.

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*American Aid to Poland*  
*After the War*

[Continued from page 130]

Danzig towards this delivery of large quantities of food across German territory to Poland. Germany was as yet receiving no food from abroad, and while conditions in Gdansk were far better than in Poland, the Danzigers were not sufficiently well fed to view with equanimity the shipment of large quantities of food to their enemies across the border. The Americans, in choosing the base for their operations, selected the Freihafen Basin because, among other reasons, a high wire stockade surrounded it, with its docks, tracks, warehouses and offices, and "rendered the American docks and ships easily defensible in case of riots."

By the end of March the Vistula had been opened to relief shipments, by barge to Warsaw, and the month of April saw fifty-two thousand tons of food pass through Danzig for Poland. The arrival of these first shipments in Poland produced no miracle of recovery, but its effect was notable.

It was, in the first place, the first delivery of any kind of supplies to Poland after the war and tangible evidence of America's intention to stand by the new state in its struggle for existence. Consequently the delivery of food greatly strengthened the hand of the Government in preserving order at a time when disorder was born in the desperation of hunger.

And because food was delivered first in towns and cities where the greatest emergency existed and workers were almost at the end of their hope and patience, it gave an impetus to the revival of industry, besides saving the lives of many of an agrarian population who were facing actual starvation at the beginning of 1919.

[Continued on page 134]



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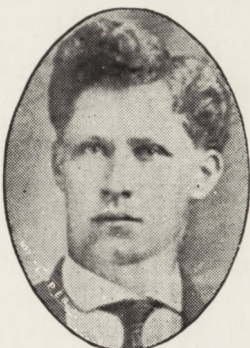
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## American Aid to Poland After the War

[Continued from page 132]

In general the presence of imported foodstuffs and the evidence that the supply would continue tended to stabilize prices, bring out hoarded stocks, and discourage profiteering. A secondary result of the food delivery, but one of great importance to the hungry, ill and poor, was that by opening the way into Poland and proving that transportation difficulties were not insurmountable, the American Relief Administration assisted other societies and agencies to bring relief in various forms. In February and the spring months, the American Red Cross, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the British and American Friends, and others, sent units to Poland. The American Relief Administration acted as transport agency for most of them during 1919, and they established a variety of relief programs, large and small, which were of the greatest value to Poland in the succeeding years.

Actually, there was no country in Europe, not even in Austria, in which the Americans found conditions more confused or the need greater than in Poland. It should be remembered that when the Food Mission reached Warsaw on January 4, Paderewski had been there only three days and his conferences with Pilsudski, from which the new government emerged, were still going on. Very naturally this government, struggling to unite a long-divided people, immediately found itself in a financial tangle which was even more complicated than that of the defeated powers. For all of Poland's finances had been tied up with those powers, and with Russia.

In short, Poland and the other liberated states of Eastern Europe and the Baltic could not mobilize the resources to purchase and deliver the food necessary to

[Continued on page 136]





## JOHN P. GRZEMSKI

ONE of the energetic social, patriotic and political workers of the younger generation is Mr. John P. Grzemeski, who conducts a Real Estate and Mortgage office at 2304 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Polish Alma Mater and others. Director of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Secretary of the Polish American Building and Loan League, Secretary of the Northwestern Saving Bldg. & Loan Ass'n., Secretary of the Rev. Joseph Barzyński Club of St. Hedwigs Parish, and officer of Circuit 54 of the P. R. C. U.



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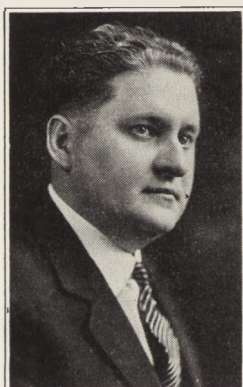
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## American Aid to Poland After the War

[Continued from page 134]

check famine and maintain internal stability. Moreover, it soon appeared that though the three Entente Powers had undertaken responsibility for 60 per cent of the provisional relief program (Great Britain 25 per cent; France 25 per cent; Italy 10 per cent and the United States the remaining 40 per cent), they were actually not in a position to carry out these obligations they had assumed. If the necessary relief was to be given *the United States had to provide the greater part of both supplies and finance.*

On November 9, 1918, Hoover had written to President Wilson suggesting that Congress be asked to appropriate a sum of money to be used as a revolving fund for European relief. This request resulted in a bill appropriating \$100,000,000 "for the relief of such populations in Europe and countries contiguous thereto, outside of Germany, German-Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey as may be determined upon by the President"; the bill passed the House and the Senate and was signed by the President in Paris on February 24, 1919. On the same day Wilson issued an Executive Order, designating the American Relief Administration, under the directorship of Hoover, to administer the relief and authorizing the American Relief Administration to employ the United States Grain Corporation as the agency for the purchase and transport of supplies.

The Appropriation Act solved the major problem of financing relief in those states in which it was applicable. It was especially important to Poland, for it made available vital food credits which she otherwise would have been unable to obtain. The

[Continued on page 138]



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# American Aid to Poland After the War

[Continued on page 136]

American Relief Administration could now accept the obligations of the Polish Treasury, and the full American revictualment program was assured.

Realizing that the assurance of continued American assistance on a large scale would greatly strengthen the new government, Hoover immediately telegraphed to Paderewski that the stream of food from America would continue to flow in increasing volume. To this announcement Hoover added this personal message: "It is now four years since I first attempted in cooperation with yourself to secure the international organization of systematic relief to Poland, and, late as the day is and as great as the suffering of Polish people has been, yet I witness this day with no little personal satisfaction. It marks a good omen in the road of realization of Polish aspirations to which you have devoted your life."

Paderewski replied on March 15: "Your beautiful message touches me profoundly. I certainly remember all your noble efforts four years ago to assist my country and shall never forget your generous endeavoring, alas! frustrated by the merciless attitude of our common foe. It is a privilege for any man to cooperate in your great work, and I highly appreciate the honor of having my name in a modest way associated with yours in the present relief of Poland. The activity of Colonel Grove and his staff is beyond praise, goods of higher quality arriving daily, and thousands of people, after four and a half years of terrible suffering, realizing at last what whole nutritious bread is. In behalf of the government I beg to offer you most sincere thanks and with the deepest personal

[Continued on page 140]



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## American Aid to Poland After the War

[Continued from page 138]

gratitude, I remain, devotedly yours, I. J. Paderewski."

The American Relief Administration's place in the revictualment has been indicated: it was to be a cooperative effort with the Poles in charge of the actual distribution of food, and the Americans assisting with technical advice. For it was the stated policy of the Director-General of Relief that the revictualment program should encourage the initiative of the people concerned in the use and development of all local resources. The aim of the revictualment was not simply to save as many individual lives as possible, but to hasten Poland's return to a normal economic life.

Among the first gifts to Poland in 1919 from American organizations was a shipment of used clothing and shoes which had been consigned for relief in Belgium. This was given by the Commission for Relief in Belgium; the first shipment was of 460 tons, and three smaller consignments followed, which were distributed in the Dabrowa and Katowice mining districts under direction of Colonel Goodyear of the Allied Coal Mission.

The Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in January, 1919, supplied funds for the purchase by the Grain Corporation of half the million dollar cargo of a gift-ship to Poland, the *Westward-Ho*. The Polish National Department, of which John F. Smulski was president, donated the other half, and the American Relief Administration delivered the supplies and arranged for their distribution in cooperation with Dr. Boris D. Bogen of the Jewish Distribution Committee and Dr. Smykowski of the Polish Relief Committee. The ship-

[Continued on page 142]



## Ladies Club of Queen Hedwig of St. Hedwig's Parish

Located at Webster and Hoyne Ave. in Chicago, was organized the 27th day of January 1921; by Rev. Father Stanislaus Siatka, C. R., who was the Rector of this parish at that time. This Club has 150 members active, not only in the parish but also in political affairs of the country in general.

*The administration is as follows:*

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C. R., Chaplain  
MRS. MARIE SNIEGOCKI, President  
MRS. VERNIE WIDOWSKI, Vice Pres.

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MRS. WANDA KAMKA

MRS. H. KRYSZEWSKI  
Committee

## The Rev. Joseph Barzynski Citizens Club of St. Hedwig's Parish

was organized July 18th, 1909, by Rev. J. B. Obyrtacz.

The object of this Club is to assist the Pastor in the Welfare Work of the Parish and the School.

The Club, through its members, is active in the political affairs of the Community.

*The present administration is:*

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ANT. KOSIBA, Vice President

REV. F. DEMBINSKI, Chaplain

JOHN P. GRZEMSKI, Secretary  
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## American Aid to Poland After the War

[Continued from page 140]

ment was distributed without distinction as to the creed of the beneficiaries.

The American Red Cross also sent supplies and workers in February, 1919. The first shipment of supplies reached Cracow about the middle of the month, and was distributed by Captain Nowak of the American Relief Administration, as Red Cross representatives had not then arrived. Their first unit reached Warsaw March 3, on a sanitary train, and by April first they had a base at Kowel with 58 cars of supplies and 140 personnel.

It was agreed that while the American Relief Administration cared for the importation of all supplies and carried on the government revictualment campaign, the Red Cross would devote itself to medical and children's relief. However, food was the first essential in Poland at this time, and so the Red Cross opened soup kitchens, as well as dispensaries and health centers. Later the American Relief Administration took over children's relief, and the anti-typhoid campaign of 1919-20. They distributed considerable used clothing during this year and at one time had three active units in the Eastern Districts engaged in feeding, clothing relief, and medical work.

"The Friends" (British and American Quakers) also sent relief workers to Poland soon after the country was opened to such missions. They came primarily for health and typhoid relief, settled in a few localities and turned their hands to whatever was needed in any particular community. Their first station was opened at Zawiescie, in southwest Poland, August 20, 1919, where they engaged in various forms of relief, distributing American Re-

[Continued on page 144]



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*American Aid to Poland  
 After the War*

[Continued from page 142]

lief Administration food in the children's relief campaign.

It must not be forgotten that Great Britain, in spite of four years of financial strain and her war loans to allies, allocated about \$8,000,000 to Poland, a large part of which was devoted to the payment of ocean freights on American cargoes and to railway material, the remainder to deliveries of food, clothing and hospital supplies.

France contributed no food, having none to spare. Her aid to Poland was military — the sending of a strong military mission to help Poland maintain her position on several fronts, notably the Russian, and the granting of credits for military supplies in a country in which war persisted long after Western Europe had settled down to its troubled peace.

America with her great program of relief has earned the undying gratitude of the Poles. The revictualment campaign had carried Poland over the immediate post-war food crisis and was the first step in the long process of economic readjustment. It saved thousands of lives; it undoubtedly saved the Government, which could not have carried on and created any semblance of order with famine in its cities. The revictualment program had already led to activity in child-feeding, clothing distribution, sanitary and anti-typhus relief, and finally into various cooperative efforts in economic reconstruction, so that in the fall of 1919, though revictualment

[Continued on page 146]

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DO WYNAJĘCIA

## American Aid to Poland After the War

[Continued from page 144]

was over, Poland was not left to struggle on alone, but continued to receive friendly, disinterested aid from abroad for several years.

Of all the measures initiated by the Director-General of Relief to avert famine and preserve social order in Central and Eastern Europe, revictualment was widest in scope and most important in its immediate effects. But revictualment did not stand alone. It depended in some degrees on other activities which were supplementary to it. These concerned economic functions of the new states of vital importance to their industrial life and essential to the distribution of relief: inland transport; the exchange of commodities; the produc-

[Continued on page 150]

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Pa świąt wielkanocnych do parafii przybył na proboszcza w roku 1921 po przeniesieniu Ks. Kruszką do parafii św. Anny, Wiel. Ks. Jakób J. Strzycki z Phoenix, Ill. Podczas gospodarowania Wiel. Ks. Strzyckiego wybudowano plebanję, dom Sióstr, nową szkołę na Francisco ulicy (ze salą i kręgielnią) i dodatkową małą szkółkę. Obecnie w szkole parafjalnej znajduje się 1,750 dzieci pod dozorem Czcigodnych Sióstr Franciszkanek.

Obecnym proboszczem parafii jest Wiel. Ks. Jakób J. Strzycki, któremu w pracy duszpasterskiej dopomagają

Wielebni i XX. Edward Plawiński., Edward Madaj i Paweł Mytys. Komitet parafjalny stanowią panowie Marcin Kutas i Wal. Balachowski.

Komitet parafjalny "tygodnia polskiej gościnności" stanowią: p. Albert V. Tenczar, prezes; Jan Cichoszewski, kasjer i Mikołaj Strzycki, sekretarz. Inne komitety są jak następuje: komitet zabaw i programów, Anna Kopera, Józefa Borucki, Marja Pankros, Zofja Chmiel i Rozalja Guleczyńska; komitet biletów: Władysława Meger i Jan Rolla; komitet kontestów: Anna Kopera; komitet muzyki: Franciszek Niedźwiecki, Antoni Bodnicki i Piotr Cieśla; komitet zaproszeń: Jadwiga Rolewicz i Marja Nowak; komitet rydwanu i pochodu: Antoni Bodnicki, Franciszek Niedźwiecki; komitet sposobów i planów: Jadwiga Chojnacka, Józef Gumiński, Franciszek Socha, Jan Doniek i Helena Czarnik; komitet reklamy: Stanisław Pankros, Marja Myszkowska i Józef Dybala; komitet atletyki: S. Frankowski, Anna Piarowska i Władysław Borucki; komitet lokalów: Walenty Balachowski i Wiktorja Cieśla; komitet transportacji: Adam Wal-

czak, Franciszek Pawlak; komitet książki pamiątkowej: Stanisław Marcinkowski, Piotr Chamot, Józef Jaszcak. Karol Geisler, Józef Gumiński i Karol Moczarski; komitet kontestu: A. Kopera i Józef Gumiński.

Przy parafii skupiają się następujące towarzystwa: Starszy i Młodszy Chór św. Cecylii pod dyрекcją p. Klarencjusza Rybowiak, Bractwo Dzieci Marji, Bractwo Dziewic Różańcowych, Bractwo Niewiast Różańcowych, 2 oddziały skautów, Trzeci Zakon św. Franciszka, Towarzystwo Najśw. Imienia Jezus, oddział mężczyzn żonatych, oddział młodzieńców i oddział chłopców szkolnych, Tow. św. Teresy, Tow. św. Anny, Tow. Królowej Korony Polskiej, Tow. Serca Marji, Tow. św. Doroty, Tow. św. Agnieszki, Klub Pani Skłodowskiej, Stowarzyszenie Alumnatu Szkoły Parafjalnej, Koło Dramatyczne, Tow. św. Jakóba, Tow. Wszystkich Świętych, Tow. Jana Chrzciciela Osada Zjednoczenia Nr. 60 i Klub Obywatelski Brighton Park Civic and Improvement Association. W obrębie parafii również skupiają się połączone towarzystwa "Domu Polskiego" składające się z następujących tow.: Tow. Wolność św. Jana, Tow. Majowa Jutrzenka, Tow. Kazimierza Królewicza, Tow. Wolne Polki.

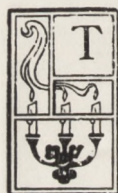
Parafia ŚŚ. Pięciu Braci Polaków i Męczenników wzięła czynny udział w Polskim Tygodniu Gościnności rozpoczynając tydzień ten przyjęciem gości w niedzielę, dnia 16go lipca b. r., w Auditorjum parafjalnem, bogatym programem oraz zabawą taneczną na którym wybrano w konkursie popularności Królową Parafii, która reprezentowała parafię w konkursie głównym w dniu polskim. W pochodzie w dniu polskim parafia wystawiła oryginalny rydwan przedstawiający odrodzenie i zmartwychwstanie Polski, wskutek pośrednictwa Stanów Zjednoczonych.



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HE Brighton Park Civic and Improvement Ass'n. was organized through the influential leadership and zealous work of the Rev. James J. Strzycki, pastor of Five Holy Martyrs Parish, who solicited the assistance of active civic minded citizens of the community for the purpose of organizing the citizenry for the protection against unjust taxation, the installation of the highest ideals of American citizenship in its members, the promotion of community goodfellowship and all general improvements to beautify the district so as it may be a pleasant place to live in. Many improvements of major importance have been realized and accomplished through the efforts of this association which has been an inspiration to other citizens to interest themselves in the betterment of this district. The membership consists of over 500 home owners and tax payers. This organization meets every first Monday of the month at the Five Holy Martyrs Auditorium, located at 43rd and Richmond streets.

## KOMITET POŁĄCZONYCH TOWARZYSTW DOMU POLSKIEGO W BRIGHTON PARK 4607-15 SOUTH MOZART ULICA



DOM POLSKI został wybudowany w roku 1919 w dzielnicy Brighton Park przez połączone towarzystwa i dobrze myślących obywateli tejże dzielnicy, który służy jako siedziba miejscowych towarzystw w sprawach polskich, na obchody narodowe, zabawy, uroczystości i wszelkie zgromadzenia w sprawach polskich ideowych. Towarzystwa należące do "Domu Polskiego" są następujące:

*Klub Obywatelski Demokratyczny "Silver City"*  
*Tow. Św. Kazimierza Królewicza, Grupa 1338 Z. N. P.*  
*Tow. Majowa Jutrzenka, Grupa 193 Związku Polek w Ameryce*  
*Tow. Wszystkich Świętych, No. 902 Z. P. R. K.*  
*Tow. Matki Boskiej Królowej Korony Polskiej*  
*Tow. Św. Jadwigi, No. 24, Wolne Polki na Ziemi Washingtona*  
*Tow. Św. Agnieszki, No. 110, Macierzy Polskiej*

Administracja Połączonych Towarzystw na rok Światowej Wystawy 1933 składa się z następujących: W. Panfil, prez.; J. Hojnacka, wice prez.; F. Niedźwiecki, sekr. prot.; S. Bonkowska, sekr. fin.; J. Malec, kasjerka; J. Dybała, F. Jabłoński i M. Grencholc, radni; M. Klaus, marszałek; A. Wiewiurkiewicz, L. Grajek i M. Tomaszewska, chorąży. A. Piarowska, zarządczyni Domu.



# Towarzystwo Św. Jana Chrzciciela

NR. 914 ZJED. POL. RZ. KAT.



OWARZYSTWO Św. Jana Chrzciciela, No. 913 Z. P. R. K., zostało założone dnia 15go Października, r. 1915, jako stowarzyszenie patriotyczne w celu pielęgnowania ducha narodowego i obowiązku walczenia o niepodległość Polski. Założycielami Towarzystwa Św. Jana Chrzciciela byli następujący obywatele: Konstanty Hilicki i Aleksander Narel. Pierwsze posiedzenie Tow. Św. Jana Chrzciciela odbyło się 15go Października, roku 1915, na którym przewodniczył Konstanty Hilicki. W skład obecnej administracji wchodzi: Józef Wlezień, prezes; Antoni Myśliwiec, wice prezes; Jan Jakubowski, sekretarz protokołowy; Piotr Cieśla, sekretarz fin.; Wojciech Klimczak, kasjer; Franciszek Potempa, sekr. dla Małoletnich; Andrzej Gryga, marszałek; Jan Potyrała, marszałek; Ks. Prob. Jakób Strzycki, kapelan; Walenty Bajzer, chorąży; Jan Machowicz, chorąży; Franciszek Skilondz, Jan Myśliwiec, dyrektorzy; Jan Stachyra, odźwierny. Towarzystwo liczy obecnie 235 członków i członkiń. W gronie swem ma Towarzystwo 40 Kupców i Przemysłowców.

## ST. CECILIA SENIOR CHOIR

*of the Five Holy Martyrs Parish*



HE St. Cecilia Senior Choir is a parish institution, which dates back to the early days of the establishment of the Five Holy Martyrs Parish. It has always stood in the forefront in allegiance to the parish's ideals and best traditions. It has always fulfilled its lofty ideal of cultivating and fostering ecclesiastical and national music, in a most praiseworthy manner. The faithful and untiring work of this youthful group of music lovers has borne fruit, so that today the Choir is recognized on all sides as one of the best in parish circles. Being an organization of young men and women, full of youthful energy and enthusiasm, it has not followed the beaten path of dull and monotonous repetitions either in its rendition of church music or national music, but has blazed the trail to newer and better things. That progressive spirit has led it to undertake tasks which generally are not associated with the work of amateurs. The last annual concert was a proof of that, when the choir and its soloists rendered the difficult "sextette" from the opera "Lucia". As a fitting inaugural for the parish celebration of the "Century of Progress" the choir presented on June 4th a two act comic operetta by Geoffrey Morgan and Frederic Johnson called the "Sunbonnet Girl". The presentation won unstinted praise from every quarter. Again the choir by its work has placed itself in the front ranks of parish choirs.

As was stated, the membership of the choir is composed of young men and young women recruited from the confines of the parish. Miss Helen C. Wojtecki is president, Miss Rosalie Krajewski, vice president, Miss Helen Krupa recording secretary, Miss Angela Abram financial secretary, Mr. Joseph Guminski, treasurer, Mr. Henry Jackowiak, sergeant at arms, Mr. Joseph Kornecki, asst. sergeant at arms, Mr. Clarence Rybowiak, director, and Rev. Edward Plawinski, chaplain.



## BRACTWO NIEWIAST RÓŻANCA ŚW.

*w Parafji Św. Pięciu Braci  
Polaków i Męczenników*

Założone zostało 1908 r. przez Wiel. Ks. Józefa Kruszkę  
Organizatorkami były Marja Panek i Katarzyna Wójcik.

Przełożoną była Leokadja Promińska.

## Tow. Matki Boskiej Królowej Korony Polskiej

*Założone zostało dnia 17go Czerwca, 1911 r.*

Założycielkami były panie: J. Wągner, M. Ciegielska i s. p. J. Wójcik. Tow. liczy przeszło 460 członkiń i wzrasta dzień za dniem. Zarząd obecny stanowią panie: J. Rolewicz, prez.; A. Kłus, wice prez.; M. Myszkowska, sekr. prot.; A. Piarowska, sekr. fin.; M. Kucharska, kasjerka; J. Hojnacka i M. Bielska, radne; L. Maćkowiak, marszałkini; A. Korzeniowska, K. Wyza i M. Tomaszewska, chorążynie. Posiedzenia odbywają się w 1-szy poniedziałek miesiąca w Po skim Domu Wolności, 4615 South Mozart street.

## TOWARZYSTWO MAJOWA JUTRZENKA

Grupa 193 Z. P. A.

*Założone zostało dnia 8go Czerwca, 1914 r.*

Założycielkami były panie: K. Kwiatkowska, J. Rolewicz, S. Bąkowska, M. Piątkowska i A. Fetter. Istnieje również Wianek przy tej Grupie. Obecny zarząd składa się: W. Marcinkiewicz, prez.; M. Kucharska i A. Korzeniowska, wice prz.; K. Witkowska, sekr. fin.; M. Myszkowska, sekr. prot.; J. Rolewicz, kasjerka; A. Hencińska i A. Łakomska, radne. Siedziba Tow. jest w Domu Polskim w sali "Wolność." Posiedzenia odbywają się w Domu Polskim.

## TOW. "WOLNOŚĆ"

*Pod Opieką Św. Jana No. 1*

Założone w miesiącu Marcu, 1925 roku w sali ob. W. Woźniaka, w dzielnicy Brighton Park, gdzie obecnie odbywają się posiedzenia w każdą drugą niedzielę miesiąca. Obecny zarząd stanowią: W. Panfil, prez.; F. Hojnacki, wice prez.; J. Ig. Hojnacki, sekr. prot.; J. Berczyński, sekr. fin.; W. Woźniak, kasjer; A. Maćkowiak, marszałek; A. Wiewierkiewicz i A. Madaliński, radni.

## American Aid to Poland After the War

[Continued from page 146]

tion and distribution of fuel. The measures which Hoover and his associates put into effect were not conceived as cures that would restore the injured economic system to normal health, but as first aid treatment which would save the system from bleeding to death from its wounds.

For instance, Major T. R. Ryan left Paris for Gdansk and Warsaw to become transportation expert for the American Relief Administration Polish Mission and to serve as United States representative on the Allied Railway Mission to Poland which the Communications Section had decided to establish under the chairmanship of General Hammond (Great Britain). Major Ryan recommended to the Supreme Economic Council the immediate assignment to Poland of 2,000 Armistice cars and 100 locomotives and later provision of 5,000 cars and 300 engines. The Mission assisted in the procurement of considerable rolling stock through the U. S. Liquidation Board, began negotiations to secure 150 locomotives on credit from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and interested itself with good effect in technical and operating matters. In addition to their part in these specialized activities, the American members of the Polish and other Central European Railway Missions effected the exchange of contracts between Poland and her neighbors, which could not have been brought about without American intervention.

The fuel situation was straightened out by the Allied Coal Commission under the

[Continued on page 152]

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## TOW. SODALICY ŚW. TERESY

*Przy Parafji Pięciu Braci Pol. i Męcz.*

Zostało założone przez Ks. Prob. J. Strzyckiego  
8go maja, 1929 roku w sali parafjalnej. Pierwszy  
zarząd składał się jak następuje: M. Panek, prez.;  
J. Borucka, wice prez.; W. Rochowiak, sekr. prot.;  
G. Cholewińska, sekr. fin.

## TOW. ŚW. KAZIMIERZA KRÓLEWICZA

*Grupa 1338 Z. N. P.*

Założone dnia 11go Lutego, 1911 roku, przez następujących  
członków: St. Włodarczyk, J. Kierkowski, J. Malec, F.  
Klimkiewicz, Wł. Derdziński. Posiedzenia odbywają  
się w Polskim Domu "Wolność". Obecny zarząd sta-  
nowią: S. Marcinkowski, prezes; J. Skóra, wice prez.;  
I. Hojnacki, sekr. prot.; T. Wiertelak, sekr. fin.; S.  
Weinert, skarbnik; W. Gruszczynski, marszałek; J.  
Berczynski i F. Jablonski, radni; P. Piekarski, cho-  
rąży.

Posiedzenia odbywają się w każdy 3ci piątek miesiąca

## TOW. ŚW. DOROTY

*No. 508 Z. P. R. K.*

Zorganizowane około 1923 roku. Panienki i młode mężatki  
stanowią członkostwo tego Tow. Gertruda Przybylska, prez.;  
Helena Juchniewicz, wice prez.; Aniela Zelazo, sekr.  
prot.; Kat. Połoniec, sekr. fin.; Flor. Ligocka, kas.;  
Ks. Edw. Pławski, kapelan.

## TOW. ŚW. JADWIGI

*Grupa 24 Wolne Polki na Ziemi Washingtona*

Tow. skupia się w Domu Wolność. Zarząd obecny: J. Role-  
wicz, prez.; T. Malinowska, wice prez.; K. Witkowska, sekr.  
prot.; M. Lassa, sekr. fin.; W. Marcinkiewicz, kasjer-  
ka; Franciszka Nowak i Sławek, radne.

## American Aid to Poland After the War

[Continued from page 150]

presidency of Col. Goodyear. The Coal Commission aimed to improve the produc-  
tion and distribution of coal in the coal  
mines of Poland, while a few months later  
the American Technical Mission was en-  
gaged in assisting the Poles to secure  
proper equipment for the mines.

In plain figures, the expenditures for  
Polish relief, as of February 25, 1919,  
amounted to \$178,729,932.16. The Con-  
gressional Appropriation of February 25,  
1919, included for General Relief, \$63,-  
191,316.61, and for Children's Relief, \$6,-  
025,316.61; U. S. Army Liquidation Bond  
Sales, \$59,365,11.97; U. S. Grain Corpo-  
ration Sales, \$24,353,590.97; European  
Children's fund, \$16,769,305.53; Amer-  
ican Relief Administration — Warehouse,  
Draft, and Bulk Sales, \$1,315,644.79; Con-  
tribution of Food by Polish Government,  
\$7,619,280.26; Donation of Warehouse  
Space by Polish Government, \$90,000.00.

Relief furnished to Poland under the  
Congressional Appropriation of February

[Continued on page 154]

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## TOW. SERCA MARJI

*Nr. 880 Z. P. R. K. w A.*

Założone dnia 16go Maja, 1915 roku, w parafji Pięciu Braci  
Pol. i Męczenników, przez panie: A. Lipińska i A. Smagacz.  
Istnieje również przy Tow. Oddział Małoletnich.  
Obecny zarząd stanowią: M. Pankros, prez.; J. Bo-  
rucka, wice prez.; L. Strenk, sekr. fin.; E. Madaliń-  
ska, sekr. prot.; M. Ciesielczyk, kasjerka; Z. Dzie-  
wiecka, R. Panek i A. Czerniak, opiekunki kasy; A.  
Smagacz, K. K'abacka, marszałkinie; M. Grzyb, A.  
Olszewska i M. Botina, podchorążynie; A. Klich,  
sekr. Wydz. Mał.; Ks. J. Strzycki, kapelan; Dr. W  
Kutas, lekarz.



1883



1933

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## *American Aid to Poland After the War*

[Continued from page 152]

25, 1919, amounted to 277,428.1 metric tons, including the following commodities: wheat flour, cereal flour, wheat grain, rye grain, beans, peas, rice, pork products, lard, lard substitute, condensed and evaporated milk, sugar, cocoa, miscellaneous food, cotton, soap, and clothing.

Food relief furnished to Poland by the European Children's Fund and the American Relief Administration Warehouse Sales amounted to 64,797.7 metric tons.

Relief donated by the Polish Government amounted to 51,642.6 metric tons, includ-

[Continued on page 162]

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An Organization of Polish-American Youth whose Aim and Purpose is to weld Polish and American Culture.

## The Polish Army Veterans' Auxiliary

The Auxiliary Corps of the Polish Army Veterans Association was organized during the convention of the Polish Army Veterans Association in Detroit, in May of 1932.

The delegates to this convention discussing the absolute necessity of caring for the sick, the invalids and the really needy veterans of the Polish Army, realized their inability to undertake this task alone, and knowing that neither the Polish Organizations nor the public at large were in readiness to assume such work, decided to organize the Auxiliary Corps in many cities of the United States.

The Auxiliary has an administration independent of the Polish Army Veterans Association and is not subject to its executive ruling. Each Post is responsible for its administrative management to its own District and the Administration of the Auxiliary Corps—but cooperates to the fullest extent with the local posts of the Polish Army Vet-

erans' Association in doing the utmost for the unfortunate ones, who lost their health and in many instances their morale, and were left to fate. After leaving Poland, the Polish government discharged its obligations toward these men. The United States government, on the other hand did not feel bound nor indebted to them, as they did not fight under the American banner.

For these reasons the Auxiliary Corps takes the place of Government aid, replaces family and friends to those who have lost their dear ones and is for many a medium, interceding their cause with the Polish people, so they should not be forgotten by them who were instrumental in sending them across to fight for the freedom of the land of their fathers.

### DISTRICT No. 1: ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, INDIANA & MISSOURI

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| H. MODRZEJEWSKA, vice pres., | A. LEONARSKA, vice pres.  | L. ZALEWSKA, treas. |



## Tow. Wszystkich Świętych

No. 902 Zjednoczenia Polskiego Rzymsko-Kat.  
Pod Opieką Boskiego Serca Jezusa

było zorganizowane dnia 20go lipca, 1915, przy  
parafji Pięciu Braci Polaków i Męczenników  
w Brighton Park.

Organizatorami tegoż towarzystwa byli: Józef  
Jankowski i Jan Rolla. Obecni urzędnicy: Felix  
Zienkiewicz, prezes; Józef Wronkiewicz, wice pre-  
zes; Stanisław Przybylski, sekr. prot.; Stanisław  
Pankros, sekr. fin.; Jan Rolla, kasjer; Adam Wal-  
czak, Nikodem Waszylewski, radni; Stanisław  
Cieśła, marszałek.

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Administracja na rok 1933 składa się: Ks. J.  
Strzycki, kapelan; F. Niedźwiecki, prezes; W. Me-  
ger, wice prezes; L. Budzyn, sekr.; J. Rolla, ka-  
sjer; J. Stachyra, marszałek.

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Brighton Park. Zarząd teraźniejszy jest jak następuje:  
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Helena Czarnik, sekr. prot.; Wiktorja Cieśła, sekr. fin.;  
Katarzyna Wyza, kasjerka; Anna Nowak, I radna; Stani-  
sława Bonkowska, II radna; Magdalena Klaus, III radna;  
Juljanna Włodarczyk, I marszałkini; Anastazja Hrycyna,  
II marszałkini; Anna Gruszczyńska, chorążyni; Karolina  
Kalemba, Antonina Bucka, pod-chorążynie; Marianna To-  
karska, odźwierna.

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rząd składa się: Józef Drzewiecki, prez.; A. Szumał,  
vice prez.; Z. Dziubski, sekr. fin.; F. Chwierut, sekr.  
prot.; W. Borucki, kasjer; J. Paschke, marszałek; Ks.  
J. Strzycki, kapelan; P. Nowak, sekr. oddziału mał-  
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Józef Wlekiński, wice prezes; Jan Doniek, sekretarz  
protokółowy; Mikołaj Strzycki, sekr. fin.; Kazimierz  
Kramarz, kasjer; Walenty Balachowski, marszałek.

## TOWARZYSTWO ŚW. ANNY

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Bubacz, wice prez.; W. Gulczyńska, sekr. prot.; J. Mikołaj-  
czyk, sekr. fin.; G. Gulczyńska, sekr. małoletnich; G. Modaj,  
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# St. Hyacinth Parish



REV. S. KOWALCZYK, C. R.



The Church, Rectory, Sisters' Home and School of St. Hyacinth Parish

The history of St. Hyacinth parish dates back to the year 1894 when a group of Polish families from St. Stanislaus K. Parish had settled in the vicinity of Milwaukee and Central Park avenues, where another group, hostile to the faith of their ancestors, has endeavored to undermine their faith by organizing and erecting a Polish National Independent Church. The threatened heresy, however, was nipped in its infancy by the courageous and zealous Rev. V. Barzynski, C. R., who succeeded in purchasing the property of the incipient heretical church.

The forty families immediately decided to build a church and a school at the corner of Milwaukee and Central Park avenues, on the site of the present defunct Second Northwestern Bank.

The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated in the new church for the first time on Christmas Day, 1894 by the Rev. Simon Kobrzenski, C. R.

The Reverend John Piechowski, C. R., was appointed the first pastor in 1895. After six months, Father Piechowski, C. R., was transferred to St. Hedwig Parish and the Rev. J. Gieburowski, C. R., took charge of the parish. The Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth were given charge of the school.

The Reverend John Piechowski, C. R., was appointed the first pastor in 1895. After six months, Father Piechowski, C. R., was transferred to St. Hedwig Parish and the Rev. J. Gieburowski, C. R., took charge of the parish. The Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth were given charge of the school.

Two years later, in 1897, the Rev. E. Sedlaczek, C. R., was appointed pastor, and remained until 1899 when he was succeeded by the Rev. A. Babski, C. R.

In 1900 the church, a wooden structure, was transferred to the present site. A year later a brick rectory was built for \$9,352.00.

In 1902 a combination wooden structure was added, which was to serve as a school and lodge hall.

In 1903 it was decided to build a more spacious edifice, a combination church and school. However, the plans were not approved of by the Archbishop Quigley until 1905. The estimated cost of the edifice was \$65,000. The foundation for the new school and church was laid in the spring of 1906 and the building was dedicated December 16th, by Archbishop Quigley. At that time the parish numbered 797 families.

In 1907 the old church was remodeled into class rooms for the ever increasing number of school children. In 1908 the Rev. A. Babski, C. R., who was in charge of the parish for nine years, was transferred to St. Hedwig Parish, and was succeeded by the Rev. J. Szczypka, C. R.



In 1912 a new rectory was built at Wolfram street. The parish numbered 1,800 families, so it was divided, and a new parish, St. Wenceslaus, was organized. The boundary line was Belmont avenue. In 1914 the old rectory at George street was enlarged and remodeled into a Sisters' Home.

In 1915 the Rev. J. Zdechlik, C. R., succeeded Father Szczypa, C. R., who after 6½ years in office was transferred to St. Hedwig Parish.

In 1917 Father Zdechlik, C. R., blessed the soil upon which the present church was to be erected. The corner stone was laid October 21st, and blessed by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. S. Nawrocki. The sermon at this occasion was delivered by the Rev. L. Zapala, C. R. The new church was completed in 1920. In January, 1920 the Rev. J. Sobieszczyk, C. R., succeeded Father Zdechlik, C. R.

The first Holy Mass in the new church was celebrated August 17, 1921. The church was dedicated by His Emin. Card. G. Mundelein, October 17, 1921.

The new school building was begun in 1926, and completed in 1928. The Sisters' Home was dedicated privately on Christmas Day, 1928, by the Rev. S. Swierczek, C. R. In January, 1930, the Rev. S. A. Kowalczyk, C. R., succeeded Father Swierczek, C. R., as pastor. As assistants to the Pastor at present the following priests are stationed at St. Hyacinth: Rev. C. Guziel, C. R., Rev. J. Samborski, C. R., Rev. T. Kłopotowski, C. R., Rev. J. Fabianski, C. R., and two brothers: Stanislaus Glinski, C. R., and John Bogatko, C. R.

The parish at present numbers over 3,000 families, whose 1,800 children attending the parochial school are taught by 36 Sisters of Nazareth. Mother M. Fidelia is the present Superior.

The following societies are flourishing in the parish: Sodalties or Confraternities of the Holy Rosary for Men, Women, Girls and Children, Apostleship of Prayer, Third Order of St. Francis, Holy Name Society, Sodality of St. Therese,

and besides these, two Choirs under the direction of the organist, Mr. Stanislaus Czerniakowski, Parish Welfare Clubs, Parochial School Alumni Ass'n., Unique Social Club, Dramatic and Literary Circle, St. Vincent de Paul Society in co-operation with the Charity Society of the Ladies under the Patronage of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, the C. Y. O., and a number of groups of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater, Order of Foresters, Polish Women's Alliance of America, and others.

#### *Polish Week of Hospitality Committee*

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| REV. S. KOWALCZYK,<br><i>Official President</i><br>3636 Wolfram St. | <i>Tel. Spaulding 6611</i> |
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| JOSEPH SCHWARTZ<br><i>2nd Vice-President</i><br>2853 N. Hamlin Ave. | <i>Tel. Spaulding 6554</i> |
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#### *Chairmen of the Committees*

|                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Decorations .....               | P. Kowaczek                         |
| Program and Entertainment ..... | J. Kamedulski                       |
| Music .....                     | S. Czerniakowski-W. Wisniewski      |
| Publicity .....                 | J. Gorzynski-S. Linkiewicz          |
| Ticket .....                    | K. Luka - L. Rogowski               |
| Contest .....                   | W. Dymarkowska                      |
| Reception .....                 | J. Marcinkiewicz                    |
| Floats .....                    | V. Najdowski                        |
| Financial .....                 | K. Sobieska                         |
| Transportation .....            | F. Tomczak                          |
| Athletic .....                  | A. Bak                              |
| Lodging .....                   | F. Krzykowski                       |
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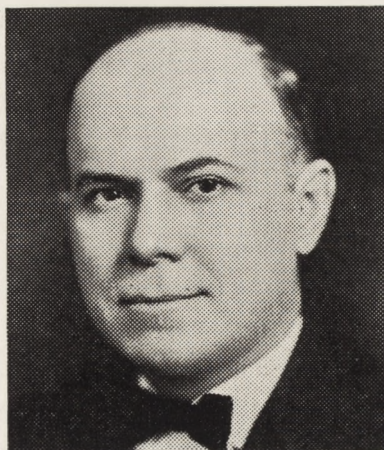
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## *American Aid to Poland After the War*

[Continued from page 154]

ing such commodities as flour, rice, peas and beans, pork products and sugar.

Sales to the Polish Government in 1919 by the United States Army Liquidation Board from surplus army stocks in France comprised 107,126 metric tons.

Poland will never forget the year 1919. She had regained her political independence, to be sure; but her children were hungry and starving, and her whole economic life was not yet organized and coordinated.

The timely action by the United States Government saved millions of lives, and the Poles are grateful. The Polish immigrants here in America too, know how to be grateful, for they are loyal to the Stars and Stripes, ready to defend this great Republic against those who preach subversive principles, against those who would overthrow the very structure upon which this country is founded. America and Poland, both imbued with a humanitarian spirit which will be misunderstood only by selfish elements, may yet bring order out of the present social and economic chaos in the world. They are kindred spirits, and the bond of their friendship shall never be severed.

[THE END]

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REV. F.  
CZARNY

## Saint Helen's Parish

St. Helen's Parish, Polish is located at Oakley Blvd. and Augusta Blvd. with a frontage of 362 feet on Augusta Blvd. and 104 feet on Oakley Boulevard, where church is to be erected. It was founded by Rev. P. H. Pyterek, with the assistance of Messrs. P. Ligman, J. Rushkiewicz, Anthony Klodzinski, P. Bykowski, and F. Strobot, under the direction of the late Most Rev. J. E. Quigley, June 6, 1913.

When the parish was founded the services were held at Columbus Public School, Assembly Hall, Augusta and Leavitt St. from Sunday July 13 1913 to Ash Wednesday February 25 1914, when services were held in the Church Hall of the new building to Easter Sunday April 12, 1914 when first Mass was said in the new church. The corner stone of the combination building was laid November 2, 1913, by Rt. Rev. P. Rhode, D. D. and was dedicated by the Most Rev. James E. Quigley, August 29th, 1914. Formal opening of school took place September 7, 1914. Confirmation was administered for the first time by His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelin during his Grace's canonical Visit on May 22, 1918. When the property was bought there were but two buildings on the premises one of which is at present used as a rectory and the other to be remodeled for a convent. The combination Church, School and convent building with basement hall, school style located at Augusta St. Near Western Avenue was designed and built by Worthmann & Steinbach Architects & F. Klajda. General contractor It Has a frontage of 125 Feet and a depth of 120 feet. From the time the church and school were built the Parish grew and very soon it became evident that the combination church and school building was entirely inadequate to the needs of the new Parish so in the year of 1924 a new and larger combination church and school was built to accommodate all the

new parishioners. The new Church has a seating capacity of 900 persons. The old building was remodeled for school purposes, and as the Sisters lived in cramped quarters over the class rooms it was necessary to remodel one of the buildings on the premisses for a convent. It has a small chapel and accommodations for about forty Nuns.

The present pastor Rev. P. H. Pyterek was born August 1-st, 1878, a short distance from the parish, was educated at St. Stanislaus Parochial School St. Ignatius College, St. Mary's College, Kentucky and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained by Most Rev. James E. Quigley, March 28, 1903. He was appointed assistant at Immaculate Conception Parish and St. Joseph's Polish Parish and took charge of Polish Missions at Posen and Blue Island, Illinois from July 1-st, 1906 to June 6, 1913.

The various assistants at the Parish were: Rev. C. Marcinak, Rev. P. Sobota, Rev. T. Smyk, Rev. I. Renklewski, Rev. E. Sonnenfeld, Rev. F. Dampfs, the present assistants: Rev. L. Sychowski and Rev. F. Czarny.

The Felician Sisters are in charge of the school from the foundation of the parish. The school is under the care of the sisters whose Superioress is the Vev. S. M. Adjuta. St. Helen's has one of the best school Bands which won honorary mention and prizes in compeating with other parochial schools; it is under the direction of Bandmaster A. E. Petrocelli. The organist Mr. John Dendor has five choirs under his direction in the parish they are as follows: St. Helen's Sr. Choir St. Helen's Junior Choir, St. Ann's Married Ladies Choir and two School Children Choir.

During the World War the members of the parish complied with urgent request of our government by contributing generously to the nations cause by buying





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With all of these celebrations and activities this year in Chicago, the Parishioners are also celebrating the Thirtieth Anniversary of the ordination of the Pastor Rev. P. H. Pyterek, and the Twentieth Anniversary of the foundation of the Parish.

The present Parish Committee are Edward A. Kirsten, and Thomas Koziol.

Among the various organizations, societies and Building and Loans Associations who helped to make the Polish Week a success at The Century of Progress Exposition are:

King Casimir the Great (Men's) and  
Queen Wanda (Ladies) Clubs  
St. Helen's Society, Gr. 762 P. R. C. U.  
St. Emily's Society, Gr. 763, P. N. A.  
Catholic Order of Foresters (Ladies)  
St. Peter's Court, No. 927  
Polish Alma Mater, St. Ann's Society

Married Ladies Sodalify  
St. Joseph's Society, Men's Sodality  
Young Ladies Sodality  
St. Vincent De Paul Society  
Holy Name Society  
King John Sobieski Society, Gr. 1533, P. N. A.  
Queen Hedwig Society, Gr. 525, P. W. A.  
Free Polish Women In The Land of Washington  
Society, Gr. No. 51  
Osada P. R. C. U. No. 119  
St. Wyspianski Dramatic Circle, Group No. 30, A.  
P. L. D. of A.  
Cadets of St. George Society, Gr. 402 P. R. C. U.  
St. Therese of Infant Jesus Society  
Jastrzabki Club  
Sons of Poland Society Gr. 191, Polish Union,  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Polish Business Men's Club, St. Helen's Parish  
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# Saint Roman Parish

The St. Roman Parish is one of the youngest Polish congregations in the diocese of Chicago; it was organized in the fall of 1928.

Because of the enormous territory and the large group of Poles who number over 10,000 souls in the Douglas Park district, the St. Casimir's Church, despite the valiant efforts of its priests, could not adequately serve so large a congregation. The Right Reverend Stanislaus V. Bona, now Bishop of Grand Island, deemed it therefore necessary to establish another church at the western end of his parish.

The Reverend John J. Kozlowski, Ph. D., was appointed by diocesan authority as the pastor of the new parish. Plans for the new church-edifice were made and the construction of suitable buildings was immediately begun.

Amid jubilation and with appropriate ceremony the corner-stone was laid by the Very Reverend Anthony Halgas on the nineteenth day of April, 1929. The solemn dedication of the church and school was performed by the Right Reverend Bernard Sheil, suffragan bishop of Chicago.

The following boundaries of the parish were established by ecclesiastic authority: Twenty-sixth Street on the south, Western Avenue on the east, Twelfth Street on the north and Marshall Boulevard on the west.

Under the direction of its energetic and beloved pastor the parish is steadily increasing in number and has on its records over one thousand families as regular parishioners. In the near future it will be numbered among the largest Polish Parishes in Chicago.

The St. Roman School, in charge of the Teaching Sisters of St. Joseph, is of the most modern construction and boasts of entirely up-to-date equipment and facilities for educating its nine hundred and nineteen pupils.

The school building contains a large



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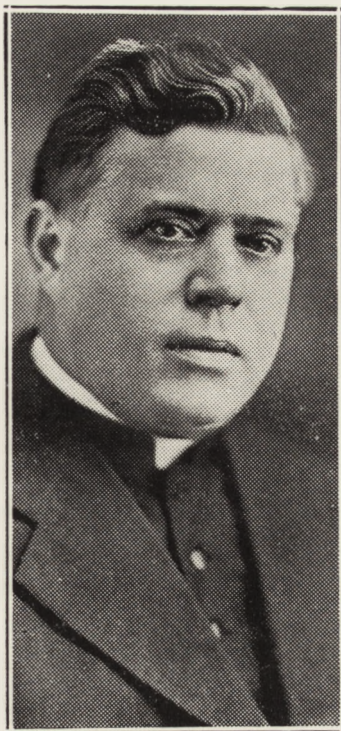
auditorium, the scene of frequent dramas and social gatherings given under the auspices of the various parish sodalities, societies and clubs. Among the most important of these may be named: The Married Ladies Sodality, The Holy Name Society, The Young Ladies Sodality, The Social Club, The Friendship Circle, St. Therese Society, The Alumni Association, The Mazovian Dramatic Circle, The New Poland Society, The Tertiaries of St. Francis, The Sodality of Our Lady of Czestochowa, Dzielne Polki, The Apostle-

ship of Prayer, "Unity" Dramatic Circle, The Polish Workmen, Kosynier of Pulaski and St. Vincent de Paul Society.

The parish choirs were organized by the well-known singer, Mary Gruszczyński, who in 1930 won The Rosa Raisa Award in a national contest and at present resides in Milan, Italy. The choirs are making further progress under the able direction of James Bochniarz, organist.

The parish takes pride in the fact, that in the four years of its existence it added six workers to the Vineyard of the Lord: two priests, the Reverend Julius Gilewski and the Reverend Edward Radwanski; and four nuns. At present it has eight young men preparing for the priesthood, several young ladies in the novitiate of various congregations of nuns and a very large number of high-school and college students.

The Reverend Doctor Kozlowski is assisted in his arduous work by the Reverend Joseph Walczak and the Reverend Aloysius Przypyszny. Messrs Stephen Sendziak, Frank Osysko, John Gniadek, Lawrence Krawiec, Joachim Kotlinski, Michael Owczarz, Peter Monika and John Mamrot serve as Parish Trustees and Committee.



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The first pastor of the newly created parish was the Rev. Joseph Juskiewicz. His successor was Father

Adolf Bakanowski, C. R., a member of the Congregation of the Resurrection. June 18, 1871, became a memorable day for the Poles of Chicago, for on that day Bishop Foley D. D., assisted by five priests, dedicated to the Most High the new place of worship. The ceremony was edifying as it was inspiring.

A few months after this significant event a terrible misfortune visited the City — the great Chicago Fire. Although this tragic conflagration did not destroy the parish buildings, many of the good people of St. Stanislaus Kostka congregation who had built their homes beyond the Chicago River, on the north side, suffered the loss of all their property and belongings.

Imbued with the spirit that made Chicago the marvel city of the world, these honest children of toil, under the leadership and inspiration of their pastor, Father Vincent

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Barzynski, C. R., proceeded in 1876 to build one of the largest and most beautiful churches in Chicago. It was completed and dedicated in 1877, and it stands today as a noble monument to his and their devotion to God and country. Then a fine school building was erected containing class rooms for 3000 pupils and an assembly hall with a seating capacity of 4000. To finish the work of the organization, the education of the children was entrusted to the Sisters of Notre Dame.

After the untimely death on May 2nd, 1899, of the beloved Father Vincent Barzynski, C. R., the following members of the Congregation of the Resurrection served as pastors: Rev. John Kasprzycki, C. R., Rev. Francis Gordon, C. R., Rev. Stanislaus Rogalski, C. R., Rev. Francis Dembinski, C. R., Rev. John Obyrtacz, C. R., Rev. Stanislaus Siatka, C. R., Rev. Thaddeus Ligman, C. R. and the present incumbent, Rev. John Drzewiecki, C. R., who has built the new Rectory and Parish office completing therewith the group of modern structures of the parish. The Rev. Pastor is assisted in his work by Fathers John S. Ratajczak, C. R., Edward Golnik, C. R., Joseph Pruszyński, C. R., and Gregory Palubicki, C. R.

The only severe setback visited upon the parish occurred at Christmastime in 1906. The big school house and the Sisters' residence were entirely destroyed by fire, fortunately, without any loss of life.

The year 1908 is unquestionably one of the most memorable in the annals of our parish. It is marked by the dedication of the present splendid School building, Sisters' Home and Auditorium, a very elaborate event, honored by the presence of the Vice-President of the United States, Charles Fairbanks, and such distinguished prelates as the Most Rev. James Quigley, Archbishop of Chicago, and the Rt. Rev. Muldoon, D. D.

Today, the noble church of our parish, and the other parish buildings, harmonize eloquently in every detail, and unequalled as to convenience and construction, lift their shoulders into the sky and look with pride and affection upon the community of Polish descent that so nobly dedicates itself to the greater glory of God here on earth.

St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish numbers approximately 1500 families in its congregational fold. The present school attendance is 1435, and the teaching covers a complete grammar system, with a department of higher grades in commercial classes.

The 54 fraternal aid and insurance societies existing in the parish have a total membership exceeding 5,000 people.

The civic, charitable and social work of the parish is in charge of the PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE consisting of Mr. John Nering, Mr. Stanislaus A. Pufundt, Mr. Roman J. Grochowina, Mr. Stanislaus Samborski and Mr. Anthony Cichowicz.

Foremost among the societies and clubs carrying on the everyday activities of St. Stanislaus Kostka Congregation are the following organizations:

The St. Vincent DePaul Charity Conference,  
The Holy Name Society,  
The Society of the Little Flower,  
The Thaddeus Kościuszko Citizens Club,  
The Ladies Club of Queen Dąbrowka,  
The Brotherhood of St. Joseph,  
The St. Cecilia Parochial Choir,  
The St. Stanislaus Kostka Dramatic Circle,  
The St. Stanislaus Kostka School Alumni Ass'n and  
The White Eagle Turner Society.

#### THE ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH AUXILIARY FOR THE POLISH WEEK OF HOSPITALITY AND OTHER EVENTS AT A CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION:

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The following members of the Auxiliary have served in its Sub-Committees, for the Souvenir Book of the Fair, Program and Entertainment, Tickets, Contests, Music and Choirs, Invitation, Floats and Parade, Finance, Ways, Means and Planning, Athletics and Sports, Transportation and for Housing and Parking:

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## Points of Interest in the History of the Polish Dental Society of Chicago

JUST how many years previous to 1908, there existed the feeling among the Polish Dentists in Chicago that there should be an organization of the Polish Dentists, is uncertain. However, there was that strong urge to create such an organization in the hearts of our pioneer Polish Dentists who felt that by means of such a group they could strive to increase the knowledge of dentistry among its membership along technical, practical and theoretical lines; to elevate the dental profession in the Polish Public opinion and simultaneously ameliorate the welfare of the members; to co-operate with the medical profession and to a certain degree with registered pharmacists; to spread the knowledge of mouth hygiene among the Polish element and thus raise their standard of health.

With a sincere desire to band the Polish Dentists not only in Chicago, but elsewhere in the United States "Stowarzyszenie Polskich Dentystów w Ameryce" was organized and a charter was obtained dated May 22, 1908. The following Dentists are said to be the organizers of the original Polish Dental Society; Dr. J. B. Zielinski, Sr., Dr. Rybsztat, Dr. Jankowski and Dr. W. W. Nowacki, Dr. P. Wybraniec, Dr. W. Gorny. For several years Dr. J. B. Zielinski, Sr., was president of this organization.

For some unknown reason the Polish Dental Society became dormant for a year or two immediately prior to the year of 1917, when several well meaning and earnest Dentists felt that the Polish Dental Society should be active. With this in mind due to the efforts of Dr. W. Koniuszewski and Dr. E. G. Urbanowicz the Polish Dental Society was reorganized of which, the said Dr. W. Koniuszewski became President and Dr. E. G. Urbanowicz, Secretary. Just as soon as this new administration came into office a very active press committee in co-operation with the officers began its work, and thru the media of the Polish newspapers of Chicago, called on the Dentists throughout the United States to join the new Society.

At regular intervals articles in the Polish language published in the Polish newspapers, dealing with dental topics began to appear. These articles were not only well written but had much informative material about the teeth and mouth hygiene, presented in such form that could be easily understood by the laymen. Among the authors of these articles we find such men as Dr. W. W. Nowacki, Dr. W. Koniuszewski, Dr. S. S. Gorny, Dr. H. Ordon, Dr. H. J. Urbanowicz, Dr. F. Pelka, Dr. E. G. Urbanowicz, Dr. A. J. Marcinkiewicz, and Dr. J. P. Kobrzynski.

A year after the reorganization a new administration was elected and this was composed of the following: Dr. W. W. Nowacki, Pres.; Dr. J. A. Zabrocki, Vice Pres.; Dr. J. P. Kobrzynski, Sec'y., (at present Dr. Kobrzynski is the President of the Polish Medical and Dental Association of America, which has its Sixth Annual Convention in Chicago this year, July 17, 18, 19), Dr. A. J. Marcinkiewicz, Treasurer and Dr. W. Koniuszewski, Librarian. This new administration made an

appeal through the Polish press that all Polish Dentists not yet members of the Society, become such by joining at their earliest convenience.

Under this new administration as under the old, articles continued to appear in the Polish papers on dental topics and mouth hygiene. Aside from this purely professional activity, the Society was also interested in the Polish Nationalistic affairs and took an active part in the "Kongres Polski" which met in Detroit in 1918. In the "platform" the Society declared itself to be loyal to the United States; sympathetic to the Allies; and willing to support to the best of its ability the Polish Army in France, and was in favor of the creation of the new Poland with a democratic form of government similar to that of the United States or France.

During the year 1920 after Poland regained her independence a National Polish Institute of Dentistry was established in Warsaw, Poland, Dr. W. W. Nowacki in a lengthy speech appealed to the Polish Dental Society that it create an educational fund and donate it to the Polish Institute of Dentistry. This fund was to be used partly, to finance the education of talented and deserving students of Dentistry, and partly for dental research by the Polish Dental Institute.

During the depressive times that the new Republic of Poland was undergoing, Polish bonds were being sold in the United States and elsewhere, by means of which Poland was able to borrow money for reconstruction purposes following the World's War. The Polish Dentists and Physicians of Chicago joined hands to help the government of Poland by forming a committee to sell Polish bonds to their fellow-practitioners. This Committee was composed of the following: Dr. F. Wisniewski, Dr. W. A. Kuflewski, Dr. L. K. Kozakiewicz, Dr. J. Mioduszewski, Dr. A. Zabrocki and Dr. W. W. Nowacki.

With the coming into existence of the Polish Medical and Dental Association of America, in the year of 1928, the Polish Dental Society of America became the Polish Dental Society of Chicago, and comprising with the Polish Medical Society of Chicago, the Chicago Chapter of the Association, and has been since an active Chapter.

In recent years, the Polish Dental Society of Chicago, like most of the other organizations in the country became less active due to the economic conditions. This Society however, is alive and active due principally to the strong and active administrations that it had during the last few years and it is able to show much activity along the professional and social lines. It is only hoped that in the near future the many Dentists of Polish extraction in and about the city of Chicago would show interest enough to identify themselves with this Society, and let it be the means of cementing many ties of professional friendship and work for the common good.

The present Administration of the Polish Dental Society of Chicago is composed of the following members: Dr. C. J. Ross, Pres.; Dr. J. C. Ulis, Vice Pres.; Dr. J. M. Gecewicz, Sec'y.; Dr. A. Weislo, Treas.; Dr. J. Hodur, Librarian.

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AFTER the last insurrection in Poland, 1863-1864, a very large immigration of Poles settled in Chicago. A great number of them selected the West Side and founded their homes on 17, 18, 19 and 20th streets, between what is now known as Laflin and Hoyne avenues. This was the first settlement South of Madison street. From here the Poles began to move further West and South. They began to organize and in 1871 formed the first Society known

as the Society of St. Adalbert Bishop and Martyr and laid thereby the foundation for the present St. Adalbert's Parish.

This second oldest Polish Parish and perhaps also the second largest in the City of Chicago, was organized in the year of 1874. Its first church was built on the corner of 17th and South Paulina streets and Reverend H. Klimecki was its first Pastor. The present Church was erected in the year of 1914 by the present Pastor, Rev. Casimir Gronkowski. Since the beginning of the Parish there were five (5) Pastors and seventy-three Assistants assigned to it. The small school building was replaced by a large four story structure with eighteen (18) classrooms, and in the year of 1908, another large school building with sixteen (16) rooms was added to the Church property located on one-half square block. At the present time there are nineteen hundred (1,900) children attending the school, while during the Golden Jubilee year, there were two thousand seven hundred eighty-nine (2,789) children in school. Ven. Sisters of Nazareth are teaching the children since the year of 1885, prior thereto the children were taught by Messrs. Wendzinski, K. Mallek, J. Wroblewski, Fr. Zabka, Fr. Byrgier, who were ably assisted by Mesdames P. Kniola, A. Donarska, J. Lehman and A. Nowicka. There are now forty-two (42) sisters teaching and also taking care of the nursery founded by the Rev. Casimir Gronkowski. The first Sister Superior was Sister M. Frances. Sister Superior M. Isabella is now in charge of the school.

The new Church is almost a facsimile of the famous basilica of St. Paul in Rome. It is 195 feet in length and 113 feet in width and 65 feet in height. The two tow-



ers are each 186 feet high. The interior is 175 feet long, the width of the nave 65 feet, and the height 65 feet with a seating capacity for 1,800 persons.

The Replica of the famous Michael Angelo's "Pieta" at St. Peter's in Rome is in this Church.

It is known for its beautiful all carrara marble work. The marble used was personally selected by Rev. Casimir Gronkowski.

The organ is considered to be one of the choicest of W. W. Kimball Company with an echo organ above the main altar.

The St. Adalbert's Parish was the seat of all of the activities in the forming of the history of the Poles of Chicago. Here was founded the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Women's Alliance, the Sokol Polski—Falcons. It is known for its patriotism and loyalty to the United States of America and also to her mother country. During the World's War it was one of the first to go over the top in the purchase of the United States Liberty Bonds and later on, in the purchase of the Bonds of the Republic of Poland. One of its parishioners, namely, John Wojtalewicz, was the first of the citizens of Chicago to sacrifice his life on the battle fields of France.

The first parochial School which was recognized by the Board of Education of the City of Chicago was the School of St. Adalberts' Parish. Messrs Wendzinski and Rudnicki published the first Polish newspaper in St. Adalbert's Parish.

There are about 100 societies, groups or circles belonging to this parish and over 3,000 families.



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# Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish

On the first day of July 1910, Rev. Francis J. Karabasz, then Assistant Pastor at St. Peters and Pauls Church, received an appointment from The Most Rev. Archbishop James E. Quigley D. D., to organize and become Pastor of a new Parish, under the patronage of THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS, embracing the territory between 41st & 47th Sts., Ashland and Western Aves.

He began work at once and obtained a plot of ground, consisting of 18 lots with 5 cottages, for which \$26,187.50 was paid. The people of the locality were then notified, and a Parish meeting called at the neighboring St. Josephs Church, where a Parish Committee was selected, and plans outlined for the future.

With the consent of the Rev. S. Cholewinski, Pastor of St. Josephs Church, the First Mass of the new Parish, was celebrated, at 9 o'clock, on August 10-th, 1910, in the Church of St. Joseph.

About the middle of September, ground was broken for a combination school and Church building, to cost approximately \$71,000.00, and on October 9th, Bishop P. P. Rhode D. D., blessed the corner stone.

After a private blessing of the building by the Pastor, Rev. F. J. Karabasz, on March 19th 1911, the First Mass was celebrated in the new edifice.

Bishop P. P. Rhode D. D. was the officiating minister, at the Solemn Blessing, on May 28-th 1911.

The Sacrament of Confirmation, was for the first time administered in the new Parish, on July 4th 1912, by Bishop P. P. Rhode D. D.

In September school opened, with 9 Felician Sisters in charge.

The first Mission, from Nov. 2nd—11th, 1912, was conducted by the Franciscan Fathers of Pulaski, Wisc., with great success.

In May, 1913, more ground was bought, and a Sisters Home erected at a cost of \$25,000.00. The new Parsonage, at the same cost, was built in 1915.

As the number of families increased, the number of class rooms became insufficient, necessitating the erection of another school building in 1919, at a cost of \$27,000.00.



SACRED HEART OF JESUS PARISH CHURCH AND SCHOOL  
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In the year 1921 all debts on the Parish buildings were cleared, and since then the Parish is free of all encumbrances, being one of a few in the Chicago Diocese, to hold such an envious position.

At present there are 1,000 families in the parish, and 1,100 children attending school, which is conducted by 19 Felician Sisters.

The Pastor to the present day is the Rev. F. J. Karabasz, who is at present being assisted in administering the spiritual needs of his people, by the Rev. Lad. F. Balcer, and Rev. Leo Hinc.

In the parish during its existence there were organized seven Church Sodalties; nine Polish Roman Catholic Union; four Polish National Alliance; and three Polish Alma Mater societies.

The Catholic Order of Foresters, and The Free Polish Women's Alliance, have a society here. There is also in the Parish, a Literary and Dramatic Circle, and the Holy Name Society.

Rightly, therefore, the SACRED HEART OF JESUS PARISH, is a splendid asset, in the achievements of the Poles and Polish Americans, in this country, the glorious U. S. A.

The General Committee, from the Sacred Heart of Jezus Parish, for the Polish Week of Hospitality, at The Century of Progress, appointed by the Rev. Pastor, was composed of Mr. Jos. Knieczka, Mr. Vinc. Ptocki, Mr. Jos. Kukulski, and Mr. Ant. Zygmuntowicz.

The Local Committee, co-operating and deserving of special mention for their work, was made up of the following:—

Rev. Lad. F. Balcer, Chairman; Mr. Frank Obirek, Secretary; Mr. Joseph Konieczka, Mr. Joseph Kukulski, Mr. Vinc. Potocki, Mr. Ant. Zygmuntowicz, Mr. Stan. Gofron, Mr. Louis Królarczyk, Miss Anna Radon, Miss Flo Demska, Miss Helen Cyrwus, Miss Cath. Marusarz, Mrs. Mary Macejak.



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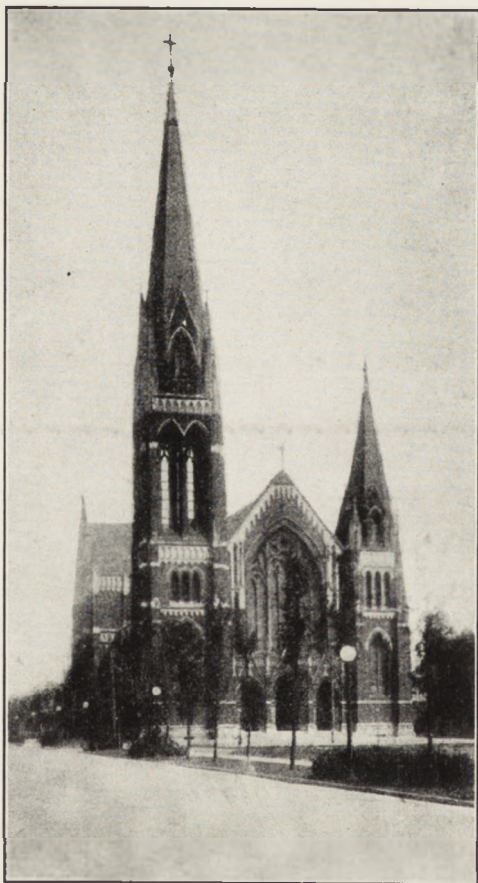
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# History of St. Michael's Archangel Church



St. Michael's Church

**T**HE history of St. Michael's Parish dates back to the year of 1891, when a group of men, members of the Immaculate Conception Church, until then, the only Polish Church in South Chicago, realized the convenience of another parish in this section of the city. The block between 82nd and 83rd Sts., bounded by South Shore Drive and Brandon Ave. was bought for a sum of \$14,700.00. Upon its inception the new parish numbered a congregation of approximately 300 families.

A temporary chapel was built immediately under the supervision of its first Pastor Rev. Adolph Nowicki, who was assigned here on February 2nd, 1892. The men and women of the Parish combined in the construction of the Chapel, and in a week's time it was completed; and so from February until September of that year, the faithful worshipped God in a Chapel.

Rev. Nowicki, in the meantime, began planning the construction of a permanent Church and School, and in September of that same year, the corner stone for a stone and brick edifice was laid, and the building completed in due time.

On October 31st, 1897, Rt. Rev. Archbishop Feehan appointed Rev. P. P. Rhode as the next Pastor of St. Michael's Church. Rev. Rhode added new life and efforts to the struggling parish, aiming to take off the heavy burden of existing debts, and with the help of his assistants, things began looking brighter, and the parish grew so much, so that the church was getting too small and again a larger church was talked about. This came to pass when on November 3rd, 1907 another corner stone was laid, and in less than two years — on May 23rd, 1909, to be exact — the present edifice was dedicated. This building is of Gothic Style with a pointed steeple — one of the highest in our City.

The community and parish life progressed beautifully under the pastorate of Rev. P. P. Rhode. No one, however, dreamed that this Parish will go down in golden letters in the history of America, for on June 17th, 1908 the tidings came that the Rev. P. P. Rhode was to become the first Polish Bishop of America. On July 29th the consecration was performed by the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Quigley at the Holy Name Cathedral. The Rt. Rev. P. P. Rhode continued as Pastor of St. Michael's Church until September 29th, 1915 when he left to become Bishop of Green Bay, Wis.

The third Pastor, and now its incumbent, the Rev. John Lange, Ph. D., then took over the reigns. The environments were not new to Father Lange as he had acted as Assistant Pastor here some time previously.

The Rev. John Lange, Ph. D. was born in Chicago on April 15th, 1878, and received his elementary education at the St. Stanislaus' Kostka School. After completing the grammar school he enrolled at the St. Ignatius College. In 1898, the Archbishop sent him to Rome to study Theology and Philosophy. After completing the course, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and ordained to the priesthood on October 28th, 1903 by the Vicar-General of Rome, Cardinal Respighi. In September 1904, the Rev. Dr. Lange returned to Chicago, and served for a while as assistant at St. Michael's, later as Pastor at North Chicago, Ill. and St. Salomea's in Chicago, respectively, and finally at St. Michael's in South Chicago.

His first great accomplishment as Pastor of St. Michael's was the enlargement of the school building which was completed in 1917.

In 1925 the need of larger teaching quarters was again felt, and an auxiliary school building — one of the most modern was erected. This building accommodates the pupils of the higher grades



Most Reverend Paul P. Rhode, D. D.  
Former Pastor of St. Michael's Church





Rev. J. M. Lange,  
Present Pastor at St. Michael's Church

and the Two-Year Business Course. The number of pupils at St. Michael's School at this time is 1800. The parish membership numbers about 1900 families.

Under Rev. Dr. Lange's pastorate new altars at a cost in round figures of \$17,000, were placed in the Sanctuary of the church. These are also of Gothic style to conform to the architecture of the church.

The year of 1928 marked the Silver Jubilee of Rev. Dr. Lange's priesthood, which fact was commemorated by the installation of Art Windows in the Church at a cost of \$25,000.00. The most prominent donors towards these being, Mr. Frank Koncikowski who donated a sum of \$1,000.00. Mrs. M. Stelmaszek one of the oldest parishioners, is also a generous contributor toward the church, having donated a Statue, and also an elaborate Monstrance at a cost of \$2,000.00 in memory of her son Walter, killed in the World War.

Assisting at St. Michael's at present are the Reverend: Anthony Gawrych, Boleslaus Niec, and Michael Kaja, who by their devotion and love of duties, have been helpful in conducting the affairs of the parish. Under their supervision nineteen societies and several clubs flourish in the parish. The Boy's Club consisting of 800 youths is very active in the various departments of sports under the zealous guidance of Rev. B. Niec. In the fall of the year 1931 a St. Vincent De Paul Conference was organized by Rev. A. Gawrych and during the depression all families in need were fully taken care of.

The Parish also has a splendid choir of 250 voices under the able leadership of Mr. Jos. Matejko. Organist, who has been serving the parish for nearly ten years.

The Polish Week of Hospitality Parish Committees were organized by Dr. Adam Mioduski, who acted as the Chairman, and with the co-operation of the Secretary, Miss Mary Zuchowski, and the splendid support of Mrs. Agnes Pawlicki, as Treasurer, and of the various committees, the work was conducted satisfactorily.

Submitted by:

Mrs. Marie A. Dudkiewicz  
Mrs. Agnes Pawlicki  
Mrs. Magdalene Przybylinski  
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# Greetings

*The Polish Lawyers' Association of Chicago, an organization created for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a higher standard of legal ethics and public service, does hereby wish the Polish Week of Hospitality Committees success in their undertakings—and all the visitors during the Polish Week of Hospitality a pleasant stay in our wonderful city.*

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## English Literature in Poland

A COMPLETE edition of Shakespeare in 12 volumes was recently published in Poland — edited by Roman Dyboski. The plays, which are prefaced by a fine study of Shakespeare by L. Bernacki, were translated by the best Polish writers. Professor Dyboski prefaced each play with a critical study.

This edition has developed the influence of Shakespeare, always very strongly marked in Poland. Even at the end of the 18th century *Hamlet* had been translated by Boguslawski from the French adaptation of LeTourneur, and had a great success. Since then all the Polish romantic poets have worshipped at the shrine of the great Elizabethan.

It is interesting to note in this connection that one of the finest studies of *Hamlet* in the world was written by Stanislaus Wyspianski, the greatest of recent Polish poets.

There has always been a strong movement in Poland in favor of English art and literature. "The Honeymoon" by Arnold Bennet had been presented at the Theatre Polonais in Warsaw. The Cracow Theatre was the first on the continent to present Bernard Shaw's "Candida" and others.

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# Parafia Św. Pankracego

## w Dzielnicy Brighton Park

Całe nasze życie wychodźcze już od zarania tworzenia się osiedli wychodźczych—skupiało się przy parafjach polskich.

Parafia polska zawsze była i jest tym ośrodkiem przy którym skupia się całe tentno naszego wychodźczego życia.

Gdzie tylko znalazła się garstka Polaków, tam zaraz myślano o założeniu polskiej parafii, niezważając na trudności z jakimi nieraz musiano walczyć.

Polacy zawsze żyli w przekonaniu, że nie samem chlebem człowiek żyje—że do uzupełnienia życia, do wychowania dzieci w wierze ich ojców, do zachowania mowy polskiej, potrzebny jest polski kościół, polski kapłan i polska szkoła.

Tak też było i w parafii św. Pankracego. Po przeniesieniu się parafii Pięciu św. Braci Męczenników na południową stronę dzielnicy — Polacy zamieszkali w obrębie dzisiejszej parafii św. Pankracego, natychmiast zaczęli starania o założenie nowej parafii.

A chociaż ówczesne starania nastroczały wiele trudności, to jednak na czele stali dzielni i wytrwali obywatele, jak: Stanisław Gudyka, Kaz. Abram, Antoni Kotarba, Nikodem Pawlak, Wład. Smyt i wielu innych, których starania chociaż po dłuższym czasie, bo dopiero w cztery lata później zostały uwieńczone zupełnem sukcesem, i za pozwoleniem ówczesnego arcy-biskupa, a obecnego Jego Eminencji Kardynała Mundeleina została założona nowa parafia w roku 1924.

Proboszczem nowej parafii został mianowany przez wyższe władze kościelne czcigodny i zacny kapłan patryjota ks. Stan. Radniecki, ówczesny proboszcz parafii św. Walentego w Cicero, Ill.

Pierwsza msza św. została odprawiona dnia 9go marca, 1924 roku. Od tej chwili wiele w parafii zmieniło się na lepsze. I gdyby nie osławiona depresja, niezawodnie na miejscu starego budynku w którym dawniej mieścił się kościół Pięciu św. Braci Męczenników i do dziś odprawiają się msze św. parafii św. Pankracego—stanęłyby wspaniałe kościoły, co zresztą jest jedynem pragnieniem zacnego proboszcza jakoteż i wiernych parafjan. Niestety w parafii naszej skupia się lud roboczy, który został sromotnie dotknięty klęską bezrobocia i dziś nawet najwspanialsze plany musiały uleść zwłóce, lecz tylko zwłóce gdyż lud nasz ufny w pomoc Boga i własne siły niezawodnie dokona rozpoczętego dzieła, na chwałę Boga i pożytek ludziom.

Tymczasem nadmienić wypada, że od czasu powstania naszej parafii, pomimo różnych przeciwności w postaci ciężkich czasów—dzięki naszemu dzielnemu proboszczowi i Jego umiejętnemu kierownictwu zostały zakupione grunta na których zbudowano nową szkołę z 18 klasami i piękną salą.

Jak również obok szkoły dom dla sióstr nauczycielek.

Poświęcenia kamienia węgielnego dokonał ks. prałat Tomasz Bona, w roku 1925. Natomiast ceremonii poświęcenia wykończonej szkoły dokonał najprzewielebniejszy biskup sufragan Hoban dnia 9go maja, 1926 roku.

Budowę nowej szkoły również kierowali miejscowi Polacy w osobach pp. Leona Strzałki jako architekta i Fran. Zintaka, obecnego klerka sądu wyższego jako budowniczego. W obecnym czasie do szkoły par. św. Pankracego uczęszcza przeszło 1,100 dzieci, gdzie pod wzoro-



Ks. Proboszcz Stanisław Radniecki

wem i umiejętnem kierownictwem sióstr Franciszkanek jako nauczycielek, dzieci kształcą się nietylko w nauce powszechnej ale w wierze ojców i mowie polskiej.

Parafia nasza w czasie swego istnienia gościła także wiele dostojnych gości, jak: arcy-biskupa Ciepłaka, biskupa Dubowskiego, biskupa Kubinę i wielu innych.

Parafia nasza prowadzi także bardzo intensywną pracę dobroczynną, szczególnie w ostatnich czasach bezrobocia, wiele opuszczonych rodzin znalazło opiekę w parafii.

Brak miejsca nie pozwala na wyszczególnienie dokonanej pracy od czasu istnienia parafii, nadmienić jednak należy, że hasło "Z polskim księdzem polski lud" było zawsze żywym odzwierciedleniem w życiu parafjan św. Pankracego. Ks. proboszcz St. Radniecki już po krótkim pobyciu w parafii zaskarbił sobie serca parafjan i dziś cieszy się ogólnem zaufaniem ale wierny lud otacza go jak największą czcią, jako swego kapłana, patryjotę i przodownika. W pracy parafjalnej dzielnie mu pomagają ks. wikary Ludwik Hanzel oraz miejscowy organista p. Szczepan Sieja. W ich zbożnej pracy nad dalszem rozwojem parafji szczęść im Boże.

Za kom. historii par. św. Pankracego — JÓZEF KŁAK

Komitet Tygodnia Polskiej Gościnności na Wystawie Światowej w Chicago, Ill., w parafii św. Pankracego, do którego zarządu wchodzi następujące komitety—Wojciech Siwek, prez.; Aniela Lipińska, wice-prez.; Jan Ucherek, sekr.; Zofia Suda, kas. Komitet Przyjęć: Józef Kłak, Józef Ucherek i Apolonja Kmak. Komitet Biletów: Fran. Kędzior, Fran. Kędzior, Jr. i pani Hołda. Komitet Pamiętnika Historji Parafji: Józef Kłak, prez. Komitet Kontestu: Wiktorja Nowak, Karolina Kosińska. Kontestantki: Emilja Hołda i Władysław Kosińska.

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# The Polish American Businessmen's Association



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When America declared her independence, she numbered three million souls, while Poland at that same time numbered thirty million.

Originally Poles, as Kosciuszko, Pulaski and their comrades, emigrated to America to avoid political persecution. After the revolt of 1831, following the persecutions of Bismarck, the flower of Polish citizenry was scattered over all of Europe and reached America.

After 1863 the enemies of Poland began the persecution of Polish people to such an extent, that there commenced a wholesale emigration from all the partitioned sections of Poland — the Russian, the Prussian, and the Austrian. There was prosperity and a promise of choice positions on Polish soil for the Russian, the German, the Austrian, and the Jew, but there was nothing for the Pole, which was tolerable.

These are the reasons why we now have five million citizens of Polish origin on American soil.

They are but laborers for the time, but in their veins flows the blood of their forefathers, who for thousands of years knew how to govern themselves and others, and lost this supremacy only because they were too ideally noble. It was in Poland that the first Ministry of Education was instituted. Poland as a republic, guarding the freedom of religion, speech, and civic privileges, was surrounded by kings, emperors and czars, to whom this liberty was distasteful, because their own people began to demand similar liberties, and therefore they fell upon Poland and divided her.

These five million Poles are a great treasure to America. They are pure gold, whose luster has been dimmed for the time by 123 years of slavery.

America is like a gorgeous bouquet, and the various nationalities are the flowers making up this bouquet. The Polish flower has not yet developed; it is but a bud. The life-giving juices feeding this bud are being conducted through the Catholic Church and the Polish Organizations, but presently a new force, vitally powerful, will commence to enliven it; that force which vitalizes America — the force flowing from trade and commerce.

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Such personalities as Sobieski, Pilsudski, Paderewski, Modrzejewski, Marie Curie-Skłodowska and many millions of others, indicate what powers lie dormant in our Polish-Americans.

We desire to be and shall be useful, valued and respected not only by our own kind, but by all other Americans as well. For there is no other nation in the world, which has shed more blood for its own and other people's freedom, than has the Polish nation.

Our Association is working in this general direction. It groups the participants in the life of the commercial world, unifies them, promotes understanding by means of the radio hour, trading stamps, and works for the development of their knowledge by means of a Commercial School. Our Association calls out to all Polish-Americans to support Polish-Americans in order that means be obtained whereby capable instructors be found, to acquaint our businessmen with every phase of American life; and that through these means they may become usefully valuable not only to themselves, but to all of this great American nation.

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[Continued on page 210]

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# S. S. Peter and Paul Parish



S. S. Peter and Paul's Church, 3745 South Paulina Street  
Rev. Adelbert S. Olszewski, Pastor; Rev. Jos. Mszanowski and  
Rev. Fr. Nogajewski, assistants. Mr. Math. Blenski, organist.

**T**HIS parish was organized A. D. 1895. The first church was located on Charlton St. between 36th and 37th Sts. The Rev. P. Rhode, now bishop of Green Bay diocese, was the first pastor and the building committee consisted of Messrs. James Hebel, Rudolph Krefta, Michael Dopka, Jos. Detlaff, A. Grzybowski, Anth. Rzeppa, Aug. Hebel, Frank Labuda, Frank Mysza, Chas. Kwasigroch, Frank Czerzakiewicz.

Among the first members of the newly forming parish at that time, were: Stan. Cegielski, Mich. Nowakowski, Adam Majer, Ign. X Mrs. Andrzejewski, Jos. Wesołowski, Fran. Czerwiński, James Andrzejewski, Anthony Wika, Andrew Zintak, Fran. & Mrs. Brzeski, Jos. Hebel, Jos. Stasiak, Mary Wesołowski, Adelbert Pruchniewski, Chas. Kwasigroch, Fran. Cylkowski, James Hersztowski, Fran. Drankiewicz, John Putlak, Paul Jedlowski, John Rak, Jos. Rak, Martin Rak, Martin Sendra, Casim. Brągiel, Mrs. Siwek, Andrew Labuda, Jos. Zająkała, Michael & Mary Pawlik, Jos. Wolski, Fran. Frankowski, Aug. Laga, John & Mary Butny, James Gawczyński.

In October 1897, the Rev. P. Rhode, was appointed pastor of St. Michael's Church in So. Chicago and the Rev. B. Nowakowski became pastor of St. Peter and Paul parish. After him came, on Christmas Day of the year 1900, the Rev. Maximilian Kotecki and under his guidance, the present structures of the Church, School and rectory were built. The new church was blessed on June 29, 1907. Among the prominent guests on that

occasion, was the Mayor of Chicago, Carter Harrison and during the International Eucharistic Congress held in Chicago A. D. 1926, on the feast day of S.S. Peter & Paul, the present pastor Rev. Adelbert S. Olszewski, was host to the Most Rev. Bishops from Poland, Przeczdziecki, Łukomski and Kubina.

About 350 young men of this parish were in active service during the World's War and 64 joined the Polish Army in France.

On the War heroes list of this parish are the names of: Jos. Musielak, Fran. Nowakowski, Ladis Bogdanowicz, Peter Krzemiński. During the pastorate of Rev. M. Kotecki, the following priests were acting as assistants: Rev. J. Wyszynski, Rev. Fr. Karabasz, Rev. J. Robakowski, Rev. Wac. Warakowski, Rev. Leo Wyrzykowski, Rev. St. Radniecki, Rev. Fr. Tyrcha, Rev. L. Rżóska Rev. S. Bubacz, Rev. Jos. Karabasz, Rev. Ign. Mazurowski, Rev. Fr. Krakowski, Rev. Tad. Nowak, On February 14, A. D. 1925, the present pastor took charge of the parish with the Rev. Tad. Nowak, present pastor of St. Isidore's church, Blue Island, Ill. Continuing the list of assistants at this parish, were: Rev. John Zeleziński, Rev. Aug. Koytek, Rev. Albert Janiszewski, Rev. Alois Szczerkowski.

The teachers in SS. Peter and Paul School, are the Felician Sisters. The present school structure was blessed on Sept. 4, 1908. Over 1100 children attend at the present time. The first alderman of Polish-American extraction of this Ward and Member of this parish, was the Hon. Ben. Zintak. On the list of committees for the Polish Week of Hospitality are the following:

## KOMITET Z PARAFJI ŚW. PIOTRA I PAWŁA:

Ksiądz Proboszcz Wojciech Olszewski, Przewodniczący  
Ksiądz Józef Mszanowski, Kapelan  
Ksiądz Franciszek Nogajewski, Wice-Kapelan  
Pan Wojciech Fuk, Prezes  
Pani Józefa Benben, Sekretarka  
Pan Józef Piątek, Kasjer

## REPREZENTACJA PARAFJI:

Pan Bronisław Zintak                      Pan Grzegorz Kordaś,  
Pani Juljanna Berent.                      Marszałek pochodu

## KOMITET BILETÓW:

Pani Józefa Benben, Przewodn.      Pani W. Rzeszutko  
Pani M. Kobylska                      Pani K. Korecka  
Pani K. Kolecka                      Pani M. Pyra.

## KOMITET PAMIĘTNIA:

Pan Franciszek Pas

## KOMITET RYDWANU:

Ksiądz Proboszcz Wojciech Olszewski.  
Pani W. Kawa,  
Pani Eleonora Szuszkiewicz.

## KOMITET PRASY:

Ksiądz Józef Mszanowski.

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Panna Stanisława Rzeszut  
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MARIE CZAJKA  
IRENE CZAJKOWSKA  
IRENE CZYKA  
CLEMENTINE CZYRNEK  
MARIE F. DANIELS  
MARIE DASCH  
ANT. DASZKOWSKA  
VERNA DATA  
LILLIAN DEARIE  
FRANCES DEBIAK  
FRANCES DELAHOME  
LAURA DEMBSKI  
ANNA DIAKOW  
LEE DIANA  
CHAR. DOBRASIENSKA  
OLYMPIA DOBRZANSKI  
STELLA DOLINSKI  
HAR. W. DOMACHOWSKI  
MARY DOMAGALSKI  
HARRIETTE A. DOMANUS  
MARY DRABINSKI  
GEN. DRELICHARZ  
ELEANORE DRWENSKI  
JOSEPHINE DRZAL  
WANDA DRZAL  
HELEN DRZEWICKI  
MELANIA DUBINSKI  
ZENOBIA DUBINSKI  
HARRIET DURAY  
ROSE DURAY  
ELEANORE DWORAK  
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MARY DYRKACZ  
JOSEPHINE DZIEDZIAK  
H. C. DZIERZGOWSKI  
STEPHANIA W. EGIEL  
ELEANORE ELBAOR  
MARY ENGEL  
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JOSEPHINE FELDMAN  
ANN FELCYN  
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MARIE FERENC  
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MARY GALASZ  
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GENEVIEVE GALLA  
HELEN GARBACZ  
CLARE GARDZIELEWSKI  
JANNINA GASIOREK  
ESTELLE GAWLIK  
JEAN GAWLIK  
HELENE GIERLASIENSKI  
ELEANOR GIERSZIEWSKI  
IRENE GIERSZIEWSKI  
GENEVIEVE GLADYCH  
PRICILLA GLENICKI  
MARIE GLIWA  
MARY GLOGOWSKI  
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EDYTHE A. GOSIEWSKI  
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MARIE GRUSZKA  
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BILLVIAN GRYZLO  
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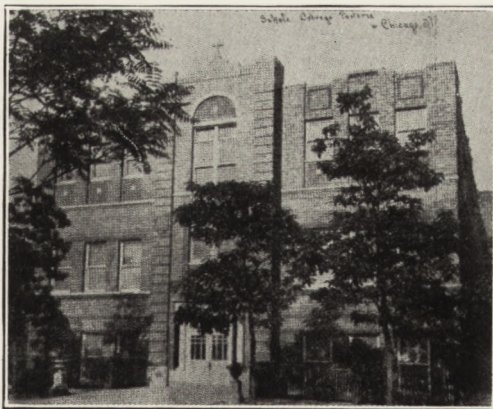
[Continued on page 212]



# Good Shepherd Parish

2719-2757 S. Kolin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Good Shepherd Parish was established by the Most Rev. Archbishop James E. Quigley in the year 1907. His Grace appointed Rev. Alexander Jung as its organizer and first pastor, who was then pastor of St. Mary's Church in Downer's Grove, Illinois. In the early part of that year, the founding of Good Shepherd Parish was sponsored by Rev. Alexander Jung with the assistance of several well supporting settlers, also members of the society of Good Shepherd of P. R. C. U. of A. The newly organized Parish was made of the Eastern part of St. Mary's of Czestochowa Parish, of which Rev. Bro. Czajkowski, was and is pastor, and of the Westerly part of St. Casimir's Parish of which the Rev. A. Furman was pastor.



GOOD SHEPHERD CHURCH

The first church in Good Shepherd Parish was a wooden structure, now used as the Parish Hall. The first school was established by Father Jung, in 1910, and placed in charge of the Felician Sisters. In 1912 a combination brick Church and School was built.

After the death of Rev. Jung, in 1918, the Rev. Francis J. Wojciechowski, pastor of the

Transfiguration Church in Bowmanville, Illinois, was appointed his successor by his Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein on Nov. 4, 1918.

Shortly after his appointment, Father Wojciechowski aided by the generous and wholehearted cooperation of his parishoners, saw to it that the school was enlarged from six classrooms to twelve, and the church alternated and newly decorated.

During his pastorate, Father Wojciechowski was assisted in looking after the spiritual welfare of his congregation by the following priests; Rev. John Peterson, Rev. Anthony Rydecki, Rev. Jos. Lechert, and Rev. Julius Gilewski, the present assistant.

The following societies have aided the pastors in the organization and development of the Parish: Good Shepherd Society P. R. C. U. Gr. No. 494, St. Cecillas Choir, Ladies Rosary Society, Young Ladies Sodality, St. Veronica's Society P. L. A. No. 84, St. Marys of Czestochowa Society P. R. C. U. of A. No. 487, St. Theresa's Society, Free Poland Society, P. N. A. Gr. 1574, Star of Freedom Society P. N. A. Gr. 2340, Foresters of Good Shepherd Parish, Casimir Pulaski Civic League, Ladies of Good Shepherd Club; St. Hedwig's Choir, Holy Name Society, The Boy Scouts of America, Troupe No. 316, Harcerstwo of P. N. A., St. Vincent DePaul Society, St. John's Alter Boys Club. In 1929 the above groups have been united into one body and chartered as Federation of Societies of Good Shepherd Parish.

Two well-established and ably directed Loan Association namely KRAKOW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, and GOOD SHEPHERD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, have financially aided the development of this parish.



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STELLA KULBIEA  
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IRENE KUREK  
MARY KURPIEL  
MARY KUS  
REGINA KUTZ  
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CAS. KWIATKOWSKA  
CECILIA KWASNIEWSKA  
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MARIE KULAWIAK  
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ANNA KULIGOWSKI  
HELEN KUTYNA  
HELEN LABEDZ  
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MARIANNA MARQUARDT  
HELEN MARKIEWICZ  
PEARL MARSHALL  
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PHYLLIS MARZALEK  
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WANDA MATUSZEWSKA  
IRENE MATUSZEWSKI  
JOSEPHINE MATWIJ  
IRENE MATYKIEWICZ  
E. MAZURKIEWICZ  
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MARY MELNICK

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AGNES V. MISCINSKI  
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WANDA MOCEK  
L. MORKOROWSKI  
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VIOLET NIEPONSKI  
WANDA NIEPONSKI  
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C. OBERMEYER  
JEAN OBERMEYER  
LORRAINE OBLOY  
G. OLEJNICZAK  
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F. AND H. PACHUCKA  
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LUCIA PALCZYNSKI  
SYLVIA PALCZYNSKI  
E. W. PARUSZKIEWICZ  
EUGENIA PASIERBSKI  
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MAE PODRAZA  
FLORENCE POLINSKI  
HARRIET POLINSKI  
LILLIAN POLNIASZEK  
DOROTHY POLSKI

[Continued on page 216]



# History of St. Casimir Parish

**S**T. CASIMIR'S Parish, one of the largest Polish parishes on the southwest side of the city was founded in 1890. In the beginning a frame building served as church and school. The first pastor was Rev. Francis Kroll, 1890-1893. The church committee comprised: John Rosinski, the first secretary, James Brodnicki, John Bona, Victor Pijanowski, Anton Kaja, Anton Tokarski, and Anton Eichstaedt.

Rev. Adalbert Furman succeeded Father Kroll and served as pastor from 1893 to 1921. Under Father Furman with the earnest cooperation of his parishioners a large combination brick church and school was erected in 1904 and 1905. The seating capacity of the church was 965. The cornerstone of the building was laid by Bishop Muldoon on Pentecost Sunday, 1905. In 1917 the building of the present church was begun, and it was completed in 1919. This beautiful edifice in Polish Renaissance Architecture stands on the corner of West Cermak Road and South Whipple Street. It has a seating capacity of 1,500. It was dedicated by His Grace Archbishop Mundelein on Dec. 21, 1919. The cost of the edifice is \$185,000.

Rev. Stanislaus V. Bona, D. D., succeeded Father Furman and acted as pastor from 1921 to 1932. Under Rev. Bona a new school and Sister's Convent were constructed. St. Casimir's, therefore, has two large schools with an attendance of 1,700 pupils. The Sisters of the Resurrection are in charge, with Sister Mary Monica as Superioress. A former Superioress, Sister Mary Dominica is now on the advisory board of her Order and is stationed at Rome. St. Casimir's also conducts a two year commercial course.

An outstanding joyous event in the history of this parish was the elevation of Rev. S. Bona to the bishopric. He was consecrated Bishop by His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein on Feb. 25, 1932, and installed in his own diocese of Grand Island, Nebr., on March 8th of the same year. Great festivities marked these two memorable events. Bishop Bona is the younger brother of Msgr. Thomas Bona, pastor of St. Mary of Perpetual Help parish.

Bishop Bona was succeeded by the present pastor, Msgr. Anthony Halgas, who began his work as pastor of St. Casimir's on May 1, 1932. He was formerly Pastor of St. Andrew's parish, Calumet City, where a beautiful Roman church stands as a monument to his zealous efforts. He is assisted by the following priests: Rev. Leon Czyl, Rev. Ignatius Macholz, Rev. John Peterson, and Rev. Raymond Zock. The organist is Prof. Bruno Kujawski. The church trustees are Mr. Xavier Czonstka and Mr. Casimir Pazdan. The parish numbers now about 2,500 families.

St. Casimir's parish under its pastor, Msgr. A. Halgas, did everything in its power to make the Polish



ST. CASIMIR CHURCH

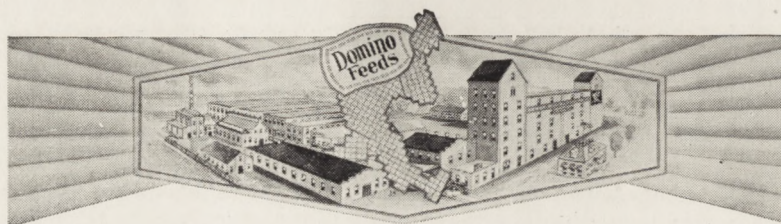
Week of the Century of Progress a marked success. Sixty societies, religious and national, have delegates and committee members. The officers in charge are Mr. John A. Kornak, president; Mr. Anthony Formanek, secretary; Mr. Bernard Czerwinski, treasurer; Mrs. Frances Falkowski, vice-president; Mr. Casimir Pazdan, Mr. F. Drzewicki, Mr. Frank Perz, and Mr. Victor Pijanowski, executive committee.

We conclude this brief history of the parish with what will always remain a loving memory and a pride to all St. Casimir's, the list of our war heroes, our young men who gave up their lives for their country. They are as follows:

Stanislaus Swider  
Francis Klawikowski  
Peter Kempka  
Stanislaus Kielbasa  
Alexander Szemrak  
Ladislaus Laskowski  
Maximilian Spikier  
John Lis  
Michael Sajnaj  
Alexander Nowacki  
Leon Sajnaj

John Wierzbicki  
Stanislaus Ostrowski  
John Dulski  
Boleslaus Dulski  
Felix Niedzialkowski  
Adam Faltynski  
Anthony Smoczynski  
Stanislaus Srebrny  
Michael Pawlowski  
Stanislaus Loj





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# Parafia Świętego Józefa w Chicago

*St. Joseph's Parish*



Kościół Św. Józefa

Parafia św. Józefa, mieszcząca się u zbiegu ulic W. 48 i So. Hermitage, należy do starszych parafii polskich w Chicago.

Pierwszymi Polakami, którzy osiedli w tej dzielnicy, byli Paweł i Agnieszka Żuławszy. Zamieszkali oni tu w r. 1877. Napływ Polaków był następnie tak duży, że wkrótce Ks. J. Radziejewski założył tu polską parafię i zakupił grunt pod obecne budynki parafjalne, oraz postawił skromny kościółek.

Zrazu parafia św. Józefa była misją, którą obsługiwał Ks. J. Żyła, proboszcz parafii M. B. Nieustającej Pomocy.

Pierwszym stałym proboszczem był Ks. Prałat S. Nawrocki, który zarządzał parafią od r. 1889 do 1891. Zbudował on plebanję.

Po nim nastąpił ks. Wiktor Zaleski, który pozostawał tu do r. 1894, kiedy miejsce jego zajął ks. M. Pyplatz. Ks. Pyplatz wybudował szkołę i spłacił dług na plebanji. W r. 1908 chwilowo zastępował go na probostwie Ks. L. Grudziński.

W r. 1910 Ks. Pyplatz zrezygnował z probostwa i wówczas zarząd nad parafią objął Ks. S. Cholewiński, obecny proboszcz.

Dzięki niezmordowanej pracy Ks. Cholewińskiego i ofiarności parafjan zbudowany został wspaniały nowy kościół, który Ks. Arcybiskup Quigley poświęcił 28 września 1914.

Do szkoły parafii św. Józefa uczęszcza obecnie 1685 dzieci. Szkoła posiada 26 klas. Uczą w niej S.S. Felicjanki, znane ze swej ofiarnej pracy. Siostr jest 29.

Parafia liczy 1700 rodzin. Istnieje w niej wiele różnych towarzystw.

Ks. Proboszczowi J. Cholewińskiemu pomagają w pracy trzej asystenci: Ks. Piotr Witmański, Ks. J. Ostrowski i Ks. W. Kułski.

*Parish Committee of the Polish Week of Hospitality*  
REV. STANISLAUS CHOLEWINSKI, Honorary President  
ANTHONY OLEJNICZAK, President  
FELIX KUBIAK, Vice-President  
ANTONINA WŁODARSKI, Vice-President  
SIMON E. KIEPURA, Secretary  
VICTOR LESNIEWICZ, Treasurer

## Julius Slowacki Library Society in Town of Lake



In the year of 1902 on the 28th day of December, 16 Polish societies organized a library which they later called Julius Slowacki Library Society in Town of Lake, for the maintenance and education of the Polish people.

Starting with 30 books in 1902, rapid development in its 31 years of existence have brought the capacity to 2,000 books, it is now one of the largest libraries on the south side.

The building has several small and one large hall for the use of the public, it was acquired in the year 1914.

The library is located in its own building at 48th and Paulina streets, Chicago, Illinois. It is open on Tuesdays and Fridays from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

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## MR. JOSEPH GORSKI

Born Feb., 19, 1866, in Strzelno- Poland. Came to Chicago June 5, 1882, and ever since resides in Town of Lake. Member of St. Joseph Lodge No. 440 P. N. A., Society of Sacred Heart of Jesus No. 92 P. R. C. U., Foresters of St. Hedwig's No. 918 C. O. O. F., Polish Falcons No. 37.

## MRS. AGNES GORSKI

Maiden name Plucinski, born Jan. 21, 1869, in Szubin, Poland. Came to Chicago May 10, 1885. Died May 11, 1932 and resided in Town of Lake. Member Polish Women's Alliance of America, Polish Falcons No. 100, W. C. O. F. St. Cornella Ct. No. 122.

## Girls of the Ballet

[Continued from page 212]

ALFREDA POMYKALSKI  
C. PORANKIEWICZ  
CONNIE POWALOWSKI  
ANN PRICE  
HARRIET PROKESZ  
VERONICA PROROK  
SOPHIE PRUCHNICKI  
HENRIETTA PRUSEK  
ADELINE PRZYBYLO  
CAROLYN PRZYBYLO  
HELEN PRZYBYLO  
M. and H. E. PRZYBYLO  
CECILIA PRZYBYLO  
CELIA A. PRZYDRYGA  
IRENE PUCIATY  
MARIE PULLA  
JEANNETTE PYBROSKI  
BERNICE PYRC

SOPHIE and JEAN PYREK  
G. AND I. PACH  
JOSEPHINE RACZNIK  
HELEN RACZYNSKI  
SOPHIE RACZYNSKI  
MARY RADZIEWICZ  
ROSE ROGUS  
SOPHIE RAK  
IRENE RAKOWSKI  
HENRIETTA RAMMEL  
LORETTA RAMMEL  
VIRGINIA RAMMEL  
VIOLA REISEL  
BABE REJER  
JEANNETTE RESKE  
BERNICE REVELL  
ADELINE ROGOWSKI  
JOAN ROGOWSKI

[Continued on page 218]



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## Parafia Niep. Pocz. N. M. Panny w South Chicago Ill.

Parafia Niep. Pocz. N. M. Panny w So. Chicago, Ill., zorganizowana w pierwszych miesiącach 1882-go roku przez Ks. Jana Radziejewskiego, jest pierwszą polską parafią w tej dzielnicy miasta Chicago. Następcą Ks. Jana Radziejewskiego był Ks. Michał C. Pyplatz, zarządzał parafią od 16go lipca, 1884 roku, do końca roku 1893-go. Po nim proboszczował Ks. Wiktor Zaleski od początku 1894-go roku do 20go września, 1895 roku. W dniu tym przybył do parafii nowy proboszcz w osobie Ks. Franciszka M. Wojtalewicz.



Ks. Franciszek M. Wojtalewicz

Zabudowania parafjalne, t. j. kościół, szkoła, plebanja i dom sióstr, zostały zbudowane pod kierownictwem nowego proboszcza, który też dzięki hojnej ofiarności parafjan spłacił kompletny dług parafjalny w roku 1909-ym. Kościół ma blisko 1,200 siedzeń; w szkole jest 22 klas oprócz biura, biblioteki i oficyny lekarskiej; na piętrze znajduje się obszerna sala dla użytku parafjan. Kierowniczką szkoły przez szereg lat była Siostra M. Georgia z zakonu Św. Józefa z Stevens Point, Wis., jej też niezmordowanej pracy zawdzięcza parafia wysoki poziom naukowy w tej uczelni; dodać wypada że obecna kierowniczka w osobie Siostry M. Kasilyd stara się troskliwie iść śladem swej poprzedniczki. Dzieci w szkole jest 999. Parafia w toku swego bytu miała zaszczyt gościć u siebie Ks. Arcybiskupa Symona,

Ks. Arcybiskupa Piotra Bourgade z Santa Fe, Ks. Arcybiskupa Jana Cieplaka, Prezydenta Stanów Zjednoczonych W. H. Taft'a, pana Prezydenta Ignacego J. Paderewskiego, Generała Józefa Hallera, Ks. Biskupa P. P. Rhodogo i Ks. Biskupa Edwarda Kozłowskiego.

W życiu politycznym wymienić wypada: Marcina Wiorę, Jana Derpę i Marcina S. Furmana jako byłych radnych miasta Chicago, oraz obecnie urzędującego p. Adama Bloch jako sekretarza Sądu Najwyższego stanu Illinois.

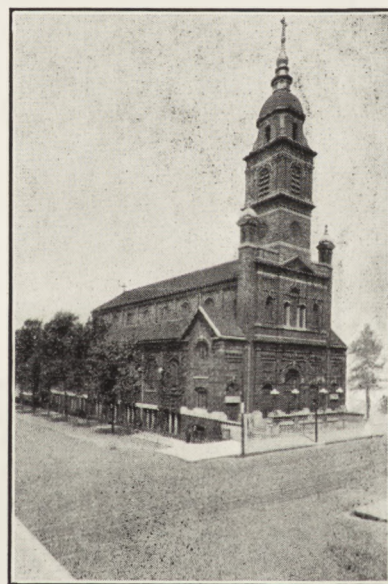
W pracy społecznej i narodowej zasługują na wyszczególnienie: Marja Paczyńska, Agnieszka Podbielska, Marta Żolińska, Pelagja Zdanowska, Ludwik J. Paczyński, Franciszek Wantuch, A. F. Perliński i Leon Woźniak.

Chóry parafjalne od ostatnich lat jednemu pod zdolnym kierownictwem organisty miejscowego, pana Franciszka Szpajer.

Do Komitetu parafjalnego należą Marcin S. Furman i Ludwik J. Paczyński.

Młodzież nasza w znacznej liczbie brała udział w wojnie światowej dając dowód swego przywiązania tak do przybranej ojczyzny — Stanów Zjednoczonych jak i do ojczyzny swej — Polski.

Proboszczem parafji jest dotąd Ks. Franciszek M. Wojtalewicz a w pracy pasterskiej dopomagają mu Księża Wm. J. Paschke i Szczepan Kowalski.



Kościół Niep. Pocz. N. M. Panny

### Zarząd Tygodnia Polskiej Gościnności w Parafji Niep. Pocz. Najśw. Marji Panny w South Chicago

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Jan Marczewski, Wice-Przew.  
Klementyna Kolenda, Wice-Przew.  
Marja Lisowska, Sekr.  
Franciszek Wantuch, Kasjer

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Przew. Okręgowy na S. S. w Kom. Muzyki  
Jan Kozicyński, A. Urbanek,  
Przew. Główn. Kom. Parady Kom. Reklamy

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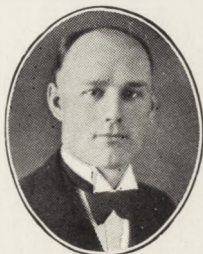
#### Komitet Sportu:

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J. Wantuch J. Marczewski  
H. Markowski S. Gwiazdowski



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*Lady Attendant*



## LAWRENCE WALKOWIAK

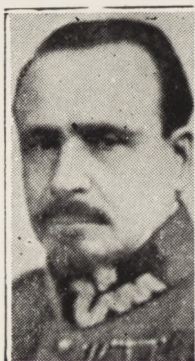
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[Continued from page 216]

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NORA RUSINEK  
CECELIA M. RUTKOWSKI  
CHRISTINE RYDZEWSKI  
C. RZEP CZYŃSKI  
WANDA RZEPKA  
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MARIE SCHROEDER  
COLLETTE SCHULTZ  
HELEN SCHULTZ  
LORETTA SCHULTZ  
MILDRED SCHWABA  
HELEN SCISLOWSKI  
MARYLA SETMAJER  
MARIE SHARFINSKI  
MARGARET SHEREN  
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ALICE SIENKIEWICZ  
FRANCES SIENKIEWICZ  
ANNA SILITIS  
GERTRUDE SINDOWSKI  
FRANCES SIPULSKI  
JEAN SKACZDOPOLE  
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BERNICE SKRUNDZ  
LILLIAN SKRZYPCZAK  
ROSE SKRZYPCZAK  
HELEN SKRZYPEK  
LOTTIE SKRZYPEK  
HELEN F. SKUDNIK  
SOPHIE SKUDNIG  
JOSEPHINE SKUTA  
VICTORIA SLOWIK  
HELEN L. SMIEJKOWSKI  
JEAN SMIZINSKA  
MARIE SMOLICKA  
MARIE SMUDA  
ESTELLE SNIEZEK  
MARIE SOBERNIA  
CARRIE V. SOBIERAJ  
EMILIA SOBOCINSKA  
EMILY SOBON  
ESTELLE SOBON  
MERCEDES SPIKER  
HELEN SPYRA  
ZOSIA SREDNICKA  
HELEN A. STACH  
FRANCES STADULSKI  
W. STAKLASA  
JULIA STANKE  
TILLIE STANKE  
BETTY STANKOWICZ  
JEAN STANISLAWIAK  
HELEN STANNY  
ROSE STARSZYK  
JOSEPHINE STARYBRAT  
ANDZIA STEFANOWICZ  
DELPHINE STERKIEWICZ  
LORETTA STERKIEWICZ  
S. STERKIEWICZ  
JOSEPHINE STOKLOSA  
SOFIA STOKLOSA  
MARIAN STRUMIN  
LORRAINE STRZALKA  
HARRIET STYRKOWICZ  
HARRIET SUCHOMSKI  
DOROTHY SUKERMAN  
ELLA SUKERMAN  
HELEN SUKI  
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# Pulaski Legion of America



Standing: J. Mach, Color Sergeant; F. Piechowska, Comm. Auxiliary Units; J. Wojtalik, Director; A. Brzostko, Vice President; W. Podrazik, Treasurer; T. Grandys, Director; A. Sikorski, Comm. State of Illinois; A. Wojtalik, Hon. Commander. Seated: S. Snopek, Vice Commander; G. Mitera, Director; V. J. Poklacki, President; S. Tylicka, Vice President; W. J. Andrzejewski, Gen. Sec.



**F. ODYMALA**  
Nat'l Commander

**P**ULASKI Legion of America, formerly known as the Polish Military Alliance of America was organized in the year of 1909 in the city of Chicago, its object being to unite Polish-American Military Societies into a new kind of an organization, not for profit, but to aid the sick members and provide for the burial of the dead members. Its mission is to preach loyalty and love for this government of adoption in appreciation for the Freedom, Liberty, and Equality that this country offered.

In consolidating these numerous and heretofore unattached units of uniformed societies throughout this country, it was decided that it shall be a military organization exclusively, whose members would be loyal to the principles of the government of the United States, who enlisting in the ranks of this organization place themselves at the call of this country.

The organization has an enviable record in the World War and prides itself to be one of the first to offer its services to our late President Wilson, as a unit immediately upon declaration of war against Germany. Fully 60 per cent have joined the colors in the regular service, establishing an exclusive Polish recruiting office in Chicago, organized in the city of Chicago, with the authority of the Military Committee of Illinois State Council of Defense, a Battalion of over 500, of the Illinois Volunteer Training Corps. These being but some of its creditable and patriotic achievements of the past.

At the National Convention at Chicago, Ill., in the year of 1932, the organization has changed and adopted the name of Pulaski Legion of America. At this convention a program of activities interesting to the younger generation has been adopted. The Central Office is located in its own building at 1418 Emma St., Chicago, Ill., phone number Humboldt 4925.



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### S. J. PIJANOWSKI ESTABLISHMENT

The establishment of S. J. Pijanowski is located at 2219 So. Whipple street, Chicago, where it has been a place of service for more than 32 years. Phone Rockwell 2945 and Crawford 7450. While it is one of the older establishments of the city, in reference to the age of the building, it is quite in keeping with the demands of this modern age. This is due to the fact that Mr. Pijanowski has been continuously alert to the present day needs and has met them as presented.

The excellent furnishings and splendidly arranged funeral home are marks of taste and artistry.

S. J. Pijanowski was born in Jadviga, Grand Duchy of Poznan (W. Ks. Poznańskie) Poland, on December 31, 1869. He came to Chicago on entering the United States, when he was 12 years of age, in 1881. For 52 years he has been a resident and most of the time a progressive business man of Chicago.

He was married in 1892 and has been a resident at his present location for 42 years. Mr. S. J. Pijanowski is the father of nine children, four sons and five daughters. He has the distinction of adding to his household four sons-in-law and two daughters-in-law.

The first venture into business by Mr. S. J. Pijanowski was the furniture industry which he followed for about nine years, catering to some extent to the funeral profession as a liveryman at the same time. This business was successful, but Mr. S. J. Pijanowski felt that the funeral profession offered him a better opportunity to serve his people.

With a desire to fit himself for this profession he attended the Hennessey School of Embalming and was graduated in 1899. He was granted an embalmer's license, number 891.

Although a funeral director and em-

balmer, Mr. S. J. Pijanowski continued as a liveryman, serving the funeral profession with livery requirements. In 1911, he founded the O. K. Garage at 2908-10 West 22nd Street, Chicago. This establishment, which is at present largely managed by two sons, Walter and Florian, is also a member of the Undertaker and Livery Association. Later Mr. S. J. Pijanowski saw the opportunity and started the Active Service Auto Station, which specializes in servicing and washing funeral cars, at 3814-22 West Harrison street, also 3815-23 Fifth avenue. This establishment is in charge of two sons, Stanley and George, under the guidance of the senior partner, S. J. Pijanowski.

S. J. Pijanowski has lived a creditable life. He is active in business and ready to serve. He has contributed three establishments, which are successfully functioning, to the city of Chicago. More than that, he has succeeded in making men and women of his children who are his partners in business. Possibly the greatest dream of a couple, embarking on the sea of matrimony, is that their sons and daughters may qualify to become partners and finally owners of the business builded by the parents to support them and bring them to the full stature of men and women.

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# *The Polish Associated Federal Employees*

FROM a log cabin, known as the Kinzie residence in 1831, to the present massive United States Post Office Building at Van Buren and Canal Streets in 1933, constructed at a cost of \$21,000,000, A CENTURY OF PROGRESS in postal business is shown. This is the contribution of the Federal Government to the rapid growth and increase in wealth and business to the city of Chicago.

Beginning with a weekly mail service in March, 1831, by a man on horseback, the cost of a single letter was \$15. A daily mail service was established in 1837, and in 1846, it moved in the Presidential class. The Government building was built in 1860, on the spot where now stands the First National Bank.

The population increased rapidly, from 100 in 1831, to 20,000 in 1860, a short span of 30 years. In 1871, with a population of 325,000, Chicago took its place as one of the greatest cities of the United States, and with the engaging egotism of youth, challenged St. Louis and Cincinnati for the supremacy of the West.

The present Post Office Building in Chicago is the world's largest; contains every convenience and detail for the handling of mail that is possible for human ingenuity to provide. It daily handles approximately 6,500,000 letters and some 250,000 packages of parcel post outgoing, in addition to 80,000 sack of papers and parcel post received at Chicago.

Since the day the first Polish emigrants set their feet on American soil, they immediately became active by taking a live interest in the welfare of their adopted country. It is only natural that because of their keen interest in the daily life of America, Poles are found in almost every branch of the Government service, be it elective or appointive, legislative or admin-

istrative. Not only in Chicago, but in the whole of the United States, Poles have successfully held and fulfilled positions of great responsibility with the government.

Forty years ago there were but four men of Polish extraction in the Government service. Today we have over 800 in Chicago alone, many of whom hold key positions.

Alert to the duties and responsibilities of Polish support of all Civic, State and National endeavors and enterprises, it was with the greatest enthusiasm that a group of Polish employees of the Chicago Post Office, called together by John J. Roman, met on March 19, 1933, and laid the Foundation of the Federal Section of the Polish Week of Hospitality at A Century of Progress.

At this meeting, without a single vote of discord or dissension, it was decided to organize as Federal employees of the government, not only for the duration of the Exposition, but permanently.

With this firmly established, a temporary administration was selected to further organization plans, in the personnel of: Frank Kwasi-groch, President, Gabriel Wleklinski, Vice-President, and Walter Kaminski, Secretary. A constitution and name for the organization was formulated and adopted at the meeting of April 9, 1933. The name adopted was the "Polish Associated Federal Employees."

The temporary officers named above were now voted as permanent, and additions were made of John Wichlacz, Treasurer, Edward Eckmann, Financial Secretary, and Sylvester Pufundt, Sergeant at Arms.

The Polish Associated Federal Employees have entered into the spirit of A Century of



Progress, and The Polish Week of Hospitality, sponsoring and building an historical Float, depicting Sergeant Edward S. Younger, a Pole and member of this Organization, reenacting the scene of October, 1921, at Chalons-Sur-Marne, France, when he selected the American

Unknown Soldier, now lying in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

To the people of all nations the Polish Associated Federal Employees extend the heartiest Welcome to Chicago, A Century of Progress and The Polish Week of Hospitality, July 17 to 23, 1933.

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The increasing number of patients necessitated erection of the South Annex in 1914. That same year, the Nurses' Home was completed, adjoining the northern section of the main building. By 1926, a convent home for the hospital Sisters was realized. As the need for more improvements and more space has again grown obvious, a seven-story North Wing arose in 1931, that at present the total bed capacity is 300. The last addition expanded the surgical department into five more operating rooms, allowed for a convenient, modernistic laboratory and X-Ray departments, opened three floors of private rooms for occupancy, devoted one entire floor

to the Pediatric department and another to doctors' offices and consultation rooms. The solarium is an interesting feature of this new wing, comprising all of the seventh floor. In fact, nothing is wanting to provide the best treatment and efficient service. During the past year there were to 4,000 patients admitted.

St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital has been since its establishment without any founded endowment; from the very start it was self-sustaining. Occasional donations from generous friends helped the Sisters to care for many worthy charity patients. The Women's Auxiliary and the Junior Auxiliary contribute in large part a greatly appreciated assistance.

The School of Nursing, conducted in connection with the hospital, has the advantage of practical experience with a three-year course of instruction, approved by the State Department of Registration and Education. The School is accredited by other States, so that registration by reciprocity facilitates matters for nurses who desire to practice outside of Illinois. The Nurses Alumnae Association tends to upkeep the relations between the institution and its graduates, and as a body represents the hospital prominently, being actively interested in the functions of a number of Graduate Nurses Associations and occupying Public Health offices.



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## ST. MARY MAGDALENE PARISH OF SOUTH CHICAGO

St. Mary Magdalene parish is the grateful offspring of the Immaculate Conception of B. V. M. parish. When the corner stone of the present church and school combination building was laid September 26th, 1910, Father Francis Wojtalewicz's long-cherished hope of having near, a neighbor to the northwest, was realized.

The Right Reverend James Quigley D. D., Archbishop of Chicago, appointed the Reverend Edward A. Kowalewski to the pastorate of St. Mary Magdalene parish, June 10th 1910. Father Kowalewski performed his task of organizing the new fold so enthusiastically and so well, that, only three months after his appointment, he had the happiness of witnessing the blessing of the corner-stone of the new parish building. That ceremony was performed by the Right Reverend P. P. Rhode D. D., the first bishop of Polish origin in America. Very appropriately too, the sermon on that occasion was delivered by the Reverend Francis Wojtalewicz, the steadfast sponsor of the new parish.

The Holy Sacrifice of Mass was offered for the first time in the new church by Father Kowalewski Feb. 12th, 1911. The first sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Thomas Bona.

From that date, the history of St. Mary Magdalene's is a record of the tireless zeal of Father Kowalewski for the glory of God and for the spiritual and material welfare of the people intrusted to his care.

When the school was completed, the Felician Sisters were requested to take charge. Their faithful work is best shown by the fact that the parish boasts a fully accredited school.

Mr. Ladislaus Maniszewski, has served the parish long and well as organist and choir director. His tenure of office dates from September, 1912. Under his guidance not only the major choirs, St. Mary Magdalene's and St. Hedwig's, but also the school children have learned to appreciate and to love the traditional church songs of the Polish people.

During a fruitful pastorate of over twenty years, Father Kowalewski had been assisted by the Revs. Vincent Nowicki, B. J. Kasprzycki, A. Socha, J. Peterson and A. Sampoliński.

Early in 1931 the administration of the parish was entrusted to Monsignor A. Halgas, with Fathers S. Derwiński and B. Niec in assistance.

Since June, 1931, the present pastor, Rev. J. G. Mielcarek and the Revs. B. Karpowicz and T. Wesołowski, assistants, have been in charge.



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od pięćdziesięciu z górą lat stoi na straży polskości. Brał udział w każdej działalności na rzecz niepodległości; budzi ducha, nawołuje do pracy nad młodzieżą i świeci przykładem, prowadząc i zasilając szkoły języka polskiego, kolegium, udzielając stypendjum młodzieży uniwersyteckiej; ostatnio wprowadza szkołę obywatelską dla szerokich mas młodzieży naszej —HARCERSTWO—dla tej działalności nazywanym jest ogólnie:

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Stały i niezmienny kierunek ogólnonarodowy nadany przez założycieli, zgromadził w Związku liczne członkostwo oddane sprawie polskiej, oddane organizacji; zgromadził potężne zasoby majątkowe, które pozwoliły na wprowadzenie nowoczesnych certyfikatów ubezpieczenia, na pomoc członkom w sumie z górą miliona dolarów w pożyczkach na certyfikaty. Jest przeto Związek

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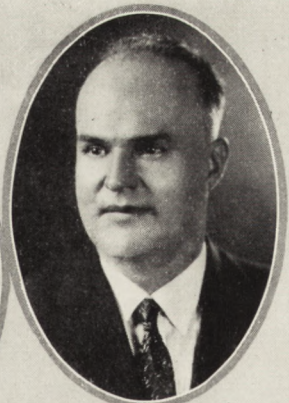
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# Związek Narodowy Polski

JAK sama nazwa wskazuje, Związek jest zrzeszeniem Polaków, których stosunki polityczne, albo ekonomiczne zmusiły opuścić Kraj rodzinny i szukać sposobności życiowych w tym kraju, który sam wywalczywszy niepodległość, konstytucją swą zagwarantował wolność i równość osobistą tak swym obywatelom, jakoteż przybyszom.

Związek Narodowy Polski założonym został w okresie ogólnego przygnębienia Narodu Polskiego, który po przegranej z Rosją wojnie o niepodległość w roku 1863-cim jęczał pod krwawą zemstą zwycięzcy. Zemsta za poryw wolności objęła również zabór pruski i austriacki, w których nastał ucisk ekonomiczny. W tych warunkach naród polski wyrzucał całe masy emigracji politycznej i zarobkowej, która skierowywała się przeważnie do Stanów Zjednoczonych, a której w latach 80-tych 19-go stulecia liczba dochodziła do pół miliona.

Emigracja ta, nie znająca tutejszego języka, przerzucana w odmienne warunki kulturalne i obyczajowe, zmuszona była skupiać się w celu samopomocy w swoich dzielnicach, tworzyć własne parafje, szkoły i towarzystwa. Już przed rokiem 1880 polskich towarzystw bratniej pomocy, lub kulturno-narodowych prowadzonych oddzielnie było bardzo wiele, rozrzuconych po wszystkich centrach przemysłowych lub rolnych różnych Stanów. Po wszecnie jednak odczuwano, że drobne te i luźne towarzystwa nie przynoszą ani członkom, ani całemu ogółowi emigracyjnemu, takich korzyści moralnych i materialnych, jakieby można było osiągnąć, przez połączenie się w jedną potężną organizację pod jednym, wspólnym zarządem. Rozpoczęta w tym kierunku działalność została zrealizowaną przez przewidujących przyszłość założycieli w dniu 10-go sierpnia 1880 r., w mieście Philadelphia, Pa. Pierwsza Konwencja kilkunastu Towarzystw, we wrześniu 1880 roku zebranych w Chicago, utrwaliła byt Związku Narodowego Polskiego, określając jego cel, który w streszczeniu krystalizuje ideję zespolenia ludu polskiego na Wychodźstwie.

Od tego czasu Związek stopniowo wzrasta i rozszerza swą działalność na wszystkie stany, w których zamieszkuje ludność polska. Ze wzrostem liczbowym członkostwa, wzrasta również Związek majątkowo, w ciągu pierwszego półwiecza istnienia dochodząc do 300 tysięcy członków, skupionych w 1900 Grupach, podzielenych terytorjalnie na 182 Gmin i 26 Okręgów. Grupy Związku mają charakter bratniej pomocy w wypadku choroby, lub śmierci członka, zaś poza ubezpieczeniem i wspólnym ideowym kierunkiem prowadzą autonomiczną działalność w dowolnym zakresie kulturalno-narodowym.

Ze wzrostem Związku rozszerza się również działalność w kierunku spełnienia ogólnych celów, mianowicie: Związek zakłada biblioteki, czytelnie, szkółki języka polskiego, z biegiem zaś czasu buduje własne kolegium w Cambridge Springs, Pa., w którym przygotowuje młodzież do uniwersytetów krajowych, pomaga również zdolnej, a uboższej młodzieży do osiągnięcia wykształcenia, udzielając jej stypendjów przez swój Wydział Oświaty.

Dzięki tej działalności Związku, tysiące wykształconej młodzieży związkowej zajmuje stanowiska wyższe we wszystkich dziedzinach życia społecznego i ekonomicznego tego kraju.

W roku 1932-gim Związek przeprowadził eksperyment, prawdopodobnie pierwszy ze wszystkich innych organizacji bratniej pomocy, mianowicie: próbę wychowywania młodzieży Związkowej przez organizację młodzieży, zbliżoną do znanego w świecie sposobu wychowania, jakim jest skauting, tak zwane w polskim języku "Harcerstwo".

Próba ta udała się nadzwyczajnie i dzięki prezesowi Związku p. J. Romaszkiwiczowi po roku istnienia, stoi już w szeregach harcerskich 30 tysięcy działwy w wieku szkolnym, a setki młodych ludzi powyżej 21-go roku życia kształcą się na instruktorów i przodowników.

Związek Narodowy Polski, będąc w posiadaniu nadwyżki w swych funduszach rezerwowych, ulepszył certyfikaty ubezpieczenia starych członków i wydał w roku 1932-gim nowe Certyfikaty ubezpieczenia ze wszystkimi nowoczesnymi przywilejami. *Certyfikaty ubezpieczeniowe Związku gwarantowane są 25-cio miljonowemi zasobami.*

W działalności swej w celu skupienia i podniesienia żywiołu polskiego w Stanach Zjednoczonych, Związek nie zapominał o Macierzy. W okresie wojny światowej, gdy zabłysła nadzieja niepodległej Polski, zrobił to, co mógł, aby Macierzy przyjść z pomocą, tak w celu wywalczenia niepodległości, jakoteż odbudowy państwa ze zgliszcz wojennych.

Związek Narodowy Polski stoi na 11-em miejscu wśród 188 amerykańskich organizacji ubezpieczeniowych, pod względem majątkowym, zaś na 6-tym miejscu pod względem wzrostu majątku w roku 1932, ze sumą \$1,890,492.65 przyrostu.

Cyfry te, jakoteż liczba członków ubezpieczonych, stawiają Związek Narodowy Polski na poczesnem miejscu wśród największych amerykańskich organizacji ubezpieczeniowych. Ma więc Związek za sobą zasługi na polu narodowem, potężne liczbą członkostwo, odpowiednie zasoby i ulepszony system ubezpieczenia, aby większa część Polonji znalazła się w jego szeregach, wszyscy przeto Polacy, lub osoby polskiego pochodzenia nie powinni szukać opieki u obcych, gdy mamy własną, bogatą organizację, prosperującą lepiej aniżeli wiele obcych.

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**UNJA POLSKA** jest inkorporowaną na prawach stanu Pennsylvania i jest organizacją ABSOLUTNIE pewną, pod ścisłą kontrolą rządu. Wypłaca posmierne natychmiast bez zwłoki, co mogą poświadczyć tysiące wdów i sierót po ubezpieczonych zmarłych członkach UNJI POLSKIEJ.

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Rev. Raymond Appelt, Rector

## History of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish in Irving Park

**T**HE Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish in Irving Park is one of the foremost Polish outposts organized to carry on the religious and patriotic activity of this community.

It was this motive that led the early pioneers to organize the congregation into a parish. The first steps toward this splendid work were undertaken by: the late Felix Górski, as president of the committee; N. L. Piotrowski, Walter Hoffman, Albert Soska, now president of Polish Alma Mater; and John S. Helwig. In addition, the following families have aided extensively: John Liske, W. Nona, Jacob Marach, John Kielczyński, John Czerwiński, Fr. Broniec and Anthony Zyman and others, who have earned a word of commendation.

The early movement of organization was commenced on August 8, 1911, with a call for a general meeting to all the Poles of this vicinity.

During the period of organization, there were formed two Clubs; the Nicholas Copernicus and the Eliza Orzeszkowa, the first composed of men, the second of ladies of Polish descent, residing in Irving Park. The purpose of these two organizations was to solidify the motives, concentrate the efforts and affect the result, mainly, to successfully organize a Polish parish.

Work progressed as initiated, and on the 17th of September, 1911, His Excellency, the late Archbishop Quigley, approved the petition, but not until the Spring of 1912, through the influence of the late Rev. Fr. Lange, tangible results were forthcoming. In the meantime, the faithful were unrelenting in their efforts and a wide campaign of fund-raising began.

On June 13, 1913, an official order was approved, opening a new Polish parish in Irving Park, and what was more elating, a rector was assigned in the person of Rev. Raymond Appelt. The parish was named, The Immaculate Heart of Mary.

Up to the time when buildings were completed, Masses were sung in a public school building, at Byron and Albany Streets. A new life, and a new enthusiasm pervaded the little group of pioneers, all working in unison to accomplish the purpose for which they set out.

The rector, with the committee, being people of foresight and intelligence, purchased twenty one lots, and, on the first day of August, 1912, building activities were started. On Sunday, of September 29, 1912, the parish celebrated the consecration of the foundation stone. It was a holiday indeed, one with abundance of reverence, cheer and hope. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Bishop Paul P. Rhode, now Bishop of Green Bay, Wis. diocese.

The work on the construction was taking on a visible shape, and on New Year's day of 1913, Father Appelt, the rector, celebrated the first Mass in the new church.

The parish grew, and by 1919 the faithful began to realize that a new and a larger church was needed. The spirit and zeal was of such caliber that by 1924 a new church building was completed, with a capacity of 1000. On November 24, 1924 His Excellency, Bishop Hoban, consecrated the new Home of God.

With the progress of time, the old building was transformed into a parochial school and a complete organization of this parish was realized.

In 1928, a new building was completed to serve as living quarters for the Sisters of Nazareth, who are the teachers in the local school.

In addition to the arduous work performed by the pastor, the following priests served as assistants to the rector, Rev. John Kendziora, Rev. St. Derwinski, Rev. Valentine Belinski, Rev. Aloysius Szczerkowski, Rev. Raymond Ploszynski and at present, Rev. Joseph Drzymala.

Something must be added to the social and cultural progress of this splendid parish, as in religion, so in the field of culture, this community showed efforts. In music, the first organist was the late John Netzel; followed by John Malinowski, who was succeeded by the present organist, Stanley B. Mrozinski, whose choirs are really a pride to this church.

The school, organized in 1913, has progressed steadily and numbers at present 310 children, taught by those splendid and very efficient Sisters of Nazareth.

Social life, has in this parish been, and is, of the most desirable type. There exist fifteen societies with various affiliations as to the national Polish organizations, but the uppermost motive of them all is to aid the parish in every possible way.

The following is the list of said societies with the names of their respective presidents:— Copernicus Club—Mr. Walter Imborski, Pres.; Eliza Orzeszkowa Club—Mrs. Antonette Helwig, Pres.; Ladies' Rosary Sodality—Mrs. Anna Kielczyński, Pres.; St. Felix P. R. C. U.—Mr. John W. Pavis, Pres.; St. Walerya P. R. C. U.—Mrs. Walerya Górski, Pres.; St. Raymond Y. M. S.—Mr. Eugene Górski, Pres.; St. John the Baptist P. A. M.—Mr. Bernard Górski, Pres.; St. Rita Y. L. S.—Mrs. Mary Neumann, Pres.; Young Ladies Rosary Sodality—Miss Leona Ulatowski, Pres.; Star of America P. W. A.—Mrs. Frances Izbaner, Pres.; P. A. M. Club—Mr. Boleslaw Marcinek, Pres.; Students Club—Miss Rosalyn Nowak, Pres.; Sacred Heart Sodality—Mrs. Antonina Ropata, Pres.; St. Vincent a Paulo Society—Mr. Stanley B. Mrozinski, Pres.; and three well trained choral organizations (Senior, Junior and Boys).



Rev. Jos. Drzymala, Assistant



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## Polish Musicians Club

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# The Polish Firemen's Organization

*Among the outstanding Polish firemen must be remembered the names of Alexander Kepeto and the Szeszycki family.*

*Alexander Kepeto, captain, was the first Polish officer in the Chicago Fire Department. He died in 1911 while on duty in a huge elevator fire..*

*Charles Szeszycki, captain, retired in 1926, after thirty-eight years in service. In 1930 he was appointed fire chief of the Chicago State Hospital.*

*Victor Szeszycki, battalion chief, brother of Charles, died in 1931.*

*Joseph F. Szeszycki, captain, son of Charles, served in the United States Marine Corps during the World War, and became a first lieutenant there. He is chairman of the publicity committee of the present organization.*

*Paul F. Zwiefka, was active in sports, having organized the Firemen's Base Ball Club. He is president of the Polish Firemen's Organization, Polish Week of Hospitality.*

*Roman P. Gilmeister, lieutenant, is secretary of the organization's participation in the Polish Week of Hospitality.*

*Walter F. Kempski, lieutenant, Treasurer.*

*Stanley Przykucki, lieutenant.*

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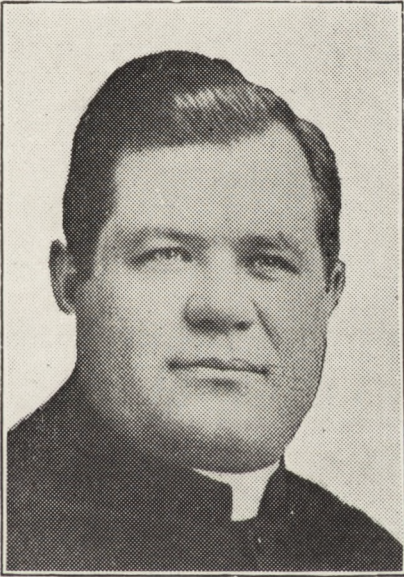
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# History of St. Ann's Parish



Rev. Joseph Kruska, the Pastor



School and Church—St. Ann's Parish

**I**T WAS in the year 1903 in the early spring month—March the 3rd—that the parish of St. Ann, located at 18th and S. Leavitt Street was organized.

A group of fine sterling Catholic men including such pioneers as Musiałowicz, Radziszewski, Dulski, Tyrakowski, Górecki and Wichlaczynski assisted the new pastor of St. Ann, the Rev. Casimir Słomiński, in the difficult work of selecting the site, gathering funds and planning the church buildings. In June of the same year the corner stone was laid.

And thus began a parish—at times proud of its achievements, at times struggling with human frailties, but always moving ahead. For 18 years Rev. Słomiński ruled his people and his parish. Then when the work of years was beginning to tell—the beloved pastor resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Kruska, who with his priests Rev. Stanislaus Rozak, Mathew Cieplak and Joseph Mackowiak is carrying on the work for God and man at St. Ann Parish.

To St. Ann falls the unique honor of being the first Polish parish to welcome the first Cardinal of the West, George Cardinal Mundelein. It prides itself in its patriotic spirit of subscribing to over \$200,000 worth of Polish bonds, the greatest in any Polish parish. In 1923 the dramatic group of St. Ann Parish under Rev. Stan. Rozak made history in producing an original play "Kościół a Rozwody" to over 300,000 people in over 200 distinct performances. This success was followed by another play "Czwarte Przykazanie" which also has been produced over 160 times. The Mr. John Czekan, Anna Lewandowska and Edward Bielicki were everywhere acclaimed as the outstanding actors of the amateur stage.

St. Ann parish has the great honor to consider Rev. F. Kulinski a chaplain in the great World War as one of its assisting priests. At present over 1,186 children attend its school.

It is the only Polish parish that has a "Holy Hour of Adoration" every Friday evening. It also prides itself in a Sodality of young women numbering over 600, a number of groups of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Polish Women's Alliance, Foresters, Holy Name Society, Holy Rosary, Polish Union and other Sodalities, Confraternities and Societies. The St. Ann Parish is also known for its activities in all patriotic affairs.

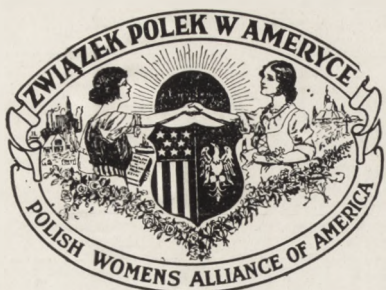
## Polish Week of Hospitality Committee of St. Ann's Parish

Rev. Joseph Kruska, Chaplain; Steven S. Tyrakowski, President; John Buczek, Vice President; Genevieve Mikula, Secretary; Albert Kogut, Treasurer; John Zych, Grand Marshal; Jacob Twardzik, Chairman of Commune 87 of the P. N. A.; Joseph S. Zientek, Chairman of Circuit 28 of the P. R. C. U.

## Committees

Program—S. D. Hejna, A. Brodzinski, Frank K. Ciesla. Music—H. Trela, S. Wegrzyn, K. Reczek. Tickets—Miss M. Mocadlo, S. Maruszak, Miss G. Mikula. Floats—P. Wegrzyn, J. Jachimiec, J. Wegrzyn. Financial—W. Lukaszek, J. Zych, F. Maczko. Publicity—J. Buczek, J. Stelmach, S. Siemiplinski. Lodging—J. Reczek, J. Maczko, K. Swiatek. Souvenir Book—J. Bonk, Mrs. A. Dulaki, Mrs. W. Twardzik. Transportation—W. Dubiel, J. Kolodziej, A. Kulczycki. Ways and Means—J. J. Dulaki, J. Brzozowski, J. Gawin.





# Związek Polek w Ameryce

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Stulecia Postępu (World's Century  
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*Zapraszamy wszystkich do zwiedzenia Domu Związku Polek w Ameryce, tego Ogniska Kobiet Polskich na Wychodźstwie. Wierne odziedziczonej zasadzie polskiej gościnności że Gość w Dom, Bóg w Dom.*

*ZWIĄZEK POLEK W AMERYCE to największe—najbogatsze i najpopularniejsze zrzeszenie Kobiet, Panienek i Działwy żeńskiej—posiadające za sobą bogatą historję działalności w kierunku kulturalno-narodowym.*



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Łączmy się i idźmy razem  
dla wspólnego dobra*

ZWIĄZEK POLEK W AMERYCE daje najlepszą gwarancję solidności Organizacji, dotrzymując zawsze swych zobowiązań. Ubezpieczyć się można od sumy \$100.00 do \$3,000.00—opłaty miesięczne są nadzwyczaj przystępne.

Członkinie Związku Polek korzystają mogą z wszelkich przywilejów jak z usług Wydziału Oświaty i biblioteki, która zasila członkinie nasze dziełami pióra najprzedniejszych polskich pisarzy—jak i z tygodniowego Organu "Głos Polek".

ZWIĄZEK POLEK W AMERYCE posiada piękną salę AUDYTORJUM na występy, bale, obchody i różne okazje.

Poza ubezpieczeniem i pracy na niwie narodowej i humanitarnej Związek Polek w Ameryce zawsze pracuje w kierunku podtrzymania ducha, kultury i ideałów polskich przeważnie w młodzieży tu zrodzonej. Zapisujcie zatem Panie wasze córeczki i same jednocześnie się pod Sztandarem Związku Polek w Ameryce.

Zapisywać można do Działu Małoletnich (Wianków) dziewczątka od urodzenia do lat 16 do sumy \$500. Nie pominiecie zapisania córeczek swych do organizacji gdzie będą się obracały w atmosferze swej narodowości—i i gdzie czuć i myśleć po polsku nie przestaną.





Siedzą od lewej ku prawej: Helena F. Czachorska, *Prawnik Z. P.*; Wiktoria M. Latwis, *Sekretarka Gen.*; A. E. Napieralska, *Prezeska Gen.*; Helena Sambor, *Wiceprezeska*; Joanna Andrzejewska, *Skarbniczka Gen.* Stoją od lewej ku prawej: Dr. F. Cienciara, *Lekarz Nacz.*; Ag. Lenard i Antonina Mussor, *Dyrektorki*; Marja O. Kryszak, *Redaktorka*; Ant. Gawarecka, Sal. Jachimowska i Rozalja Petlak, *Dyrektorki*.

Czterdzieści lat wstecz, podczas Wystawy Kolumbijskiej, w roku 1893-cim Polki-Amerykanki rzuciły pierwsze ziarno na glebę Organizacyjną, aby wspólnie sprawnie działać w sprawach całe wychodźstwo obchodzące, dla podtrzymania naszych ideałów związanych z Ojczyzną naszą i ażeby ten węzeł łączności nigdy nie był zerwany, i ażeby wzbudzić ten żar w duszach przyszłych pokoleń, jakim palają ku Ojczyźnie pierwsze pionierki.

Patryotyzm kierował szczególnie pobudkami tych kobiet, czuły że bez Organizacji trudno coś większego dokonać, a tu serce polskie bolało bo zaczął się już dość poważnie zakradać szowinizm pośród młodszych pokoleń.

Przeto w roku 1900 Maja 22go, w murach sali Pułaskiego przy South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, powołano do życia Związek Polek, dzięki staraniom przeważnie kobiet z dzielnicy Wojciechowa, jak: Stefani Chmieliskiej i jej matki, G. Laudynowej; Marii Rokoszwowej, K. Nawrockiej i wielu innym. Kobiety te pragnęły CZYNU na widoczni życia społecznego. Ubezpieczenie na życie miało być cementem któryby z małych cegiełek stworzył wielki, silny gmach dla ideowej, ratunkowej i patryotycznej pracy. Dzięki należytemu pojęciu i szczęściu jakiemu zrzeszenie kobiet obdarzone było i w późniejszych urzędniczkach, Organizacja ta promienie swe rozsyła daleko i szeroko.

Już dnia 12go Czerwca, 1898, odbył się pierwszy Sejm Związku Polek w sali Pułaskiego. Delegatów obecnych było 24. Nabożeństwo Sejmowe odbyło się w kościele św. Wojciecha. Obecna Prezeska A. E. Napieralska jako małoletnie dziewczę już wówczas kroczyła w przednich szeregach z bukietem kwiatów jak to było zwyczajem. Delegatkami na ten pierwszy sejm były: Genowefa Zółkowska, Dr. M. O. Kaczorowska, Bron. Plywaczek, Bron. Wieklińska, A. Okoń, M. Soltysiak, Bron. Wawrzyńska, Wal. Bujewska, Marja Gulcz, E. Tokarska, E. Schleichert, W. Krenz, A. Nowicka, A. Kula, A. Dorasńska, W. Świniarska, L. Wołowska, S. Chmielińska (tyle wykazuje nam historia).

Związek Polek odbył dotąd 16 sejmów. Co drugi sejm odbywa się w Chicago. Poza tem odbywały się w miastach: Cleveland, Milwaukee, South Bend, Buffalo, Detroit, Wilkes-Barre i Washington. Na pierwszym sejmie było reprezentowane 8 grup z liczbą członkostwa 264, a na ostatnim w Washingtonie reprezentowanych było grup 657 z liczbą członkostwa 52,717.

Zważywszy, że do Związku Polek wstępować może tylko płeć żeńska, przeto Organizacja ta wprost olbrzymio wzrosła.

Organizacja Związek Polek w Ameryce w ciągu swego 35-letniego istnienia miała tylko trzy prezeski generalne: Stefani Chmielińską, Annę Neuman i obecnie od 18 lat A. E. Napieralską.

Sekretarkami generalnymi były: Ant. Fabiańska, Łucja Wołowska,

Marja Falkowska, A. Emilia Napieralska, Joanna Andrzejewska i obecnie Wiktoria M. Latwis.

Skarbniczkami: Leokadja Kadow, Łucja Wołowska i obecna Joanna Andrzejewska.

Pierwszą kobietą adwokatem w Związku Polek jest pani Helena Fleming-Czachorska, od roku 1914 i obecnie.

Pierwszym lekarzem Związku Polek była Dr. Dowiat-Sass; drugim Dr. Marja Orglert-Kaczorowska (25 lat) a obecnie lekarzem jest Dr. Felicja Cienciara.

Pierwszym redaktorem "Głosu Polek" (organ Związku Polek) był p. F. Wołowski, potem panie Iwanowska, J. Michalska, Setmayerowa, S. Laudyn-Chrzanowska, Zofja Jankiewiczowa, Dr. M. O. Kaczorowska a obecnie od 12 lat jest Marja O. Kryszak.

Dyrektorki częściej się zmieniali.

Obecnie Związek Polek liczy przeszło 60,000 kobiet w wieku od 17 do 60 lat, na ubezpieczenie od \$100.00 do \$1,000.00. Na ostatnim sejmie uchwalono przyjmować na ubezpieczenie do sumy \$3,000.00. W Oddziale Małoletnich t. z. "Wianki" jest przeszło 12,000 panienek od jednego roku do 16 lat.

Majątek Związku Polek w Ameryce wynosi przeszło Trzy Miljony Dolarów. W dodatku do tego Dom Organizacyjny (z piękną salą na różne okazje) wartości \$140,000.

W dniach 17-18 lipca, w Domu tym znanym jako Oznisko Kobiet Polskich na Wychodźstwie, odbędzie się Pierwszy Kongres Kobiet Polskich, ze współudziałem innych zrzeszeń, do których kobiety należą. Głównym celem Kongresu jest poznanie swoich walorów kulturalnych, stosunek nasz do społeczeństwa i wytknięcie sobie kierunku w pracy nad zachowaniem narodowości naszej dla przyszłych pokoleń w Stanach Zjednoczonych.

Od roku 1910 czyli od ósmego sejmów w Milwaukee Związek Polek w Ameryce ustanowił vice prezeski stanowie, które od ostatniego sejmów zwane są Prezeskami stanowymi. Skład tych prezesek stanowych jest następujący: Honorata B. Wołowska, na Zachod. Penna.; Jadwiga Gibasiewicz, na stan Michigan; Barbara Kluczyńska, Wisconsin; Anna Klarkowska, Illinois; Antonina Hon. Indiana; Marja Porwit, Wschod. Penna.; Helena Jarzyńska, Ohio; Rozalja Biedroń, New York; Dr. Julia Bauman, Massachusetts; Franciszka Owsiak, Connecticut; Anna Tutro, Nebraska; Marja C. Daneska, New Jersey.

W roku 1928 pod przewodnictwem prezeski A. E. Napieralskiej odbyła się Pielgrzymka Związku Polek do Polski ze współudziałem przeszło 700 osób. Była to wycieczka do zabytków starej Ojczyzny, która w sercach zwłaszcza młodszej generacji wskrzesiła miłość ku ziemi skąd rodzice ich ród swój przeważnie wywodzą.

MARJA O. KRYSZAK,

Redaktorka "Głos Polek".





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urodził się dnia 1go maja, 1864 roku w Poznańskim, uczęszczał do szkół w Rogoźnie. Rodzice jego, Marcin i Józefa, przybyli wraz z rodziną do Ameryki w roku 1880 i osiedlili się na Wojciechowie. Młody szesnasto-letni Stanisław zaczął pracować jako pomocnik w składzie kolonjalnym (groserni), i od tego czasu stale w tym interesie pracuje, który prowadzi w lokalu

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Założone 3go kwietnia, 1925 roku przez Aniełę Lipińską, Jadwigę Gawlik i Zofję Suda. Liczy członków 120. Administracja w czasie Wystawy 1933 r.: Aniełę Lipińska, prez.; Jadw. Gawlik, wice prez.; Karolina Kosińska, sekr. prot.; Zofja Suda, sekr. fin.; Karolina Kalisz, kas.; A. Maniak, M. Tanderak i K. Kędzior, dyrektorzy; M. Skorodyska i A. Murawska, marszałkinie; M. Tanderak, K. Kędzior i M. Mysliwiec, chorążynie; A. Budzyska, sekr. wydz. małolętnich; Ks. St. Radniecki, kapean.

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# Stow. Unijnych Drukarzy Polskich

## w Chicago

POLISH UNION PRINTERS ALLIANCE



**S**TOWARZYSZENIE Unijnych Drukarzy Polskich w Chicago istnieje przeszło czterdzieści lat; zorganizowane zostało bowiem w r. 1892 — i w tym czasie zdobyło sobie obywatelskie stanowisko i zawsze spełniało ważną rolę w życiu zorganizowanej pracy.

Po kilku latach nieczynności Stowarzyszenie zostało ponownie powołane do życia na posiedzeniu, w sobotę, dnia 4-go marca, 1933 r., na którym wybrano nowy Zarząd, a za cel powzięto "Silny i skonsolidowany blok zorganizowanych polskich drukarzy", pod jurysdykcją Lokalu 16-go I. T. U., dla zabezpieczenia bytu polskich drukarzy i drukarni unijnych w Chicago, oraz agitacji za znaczkami unijnym.

### ZARZĄD:

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Blachowski Edward  
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Bulwicki Ed.  
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Mroz Edward  
Mroz Józef J.  
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Skiermański Michał  
Słisz Józef A.  
Świercz Bruno A.  
Surgiewicz Lucjan  
Szczepański Jan M.  
Szczepański Józef W.  
Szopiński Jan  
Szpila Frank V.  
Szutiak W.  
Szymczak Kazimierz  
Tadda Antoni A.  
Trzeciński Józef  
Wasilewski F. X.  
Wąsowicz Bartłomiej  
Werbachowski Leonard J.  
Wilczyński K.  
Wingert Marjan  
Winiarski Jan  
Wojtowicz Karol  
Wolszczak Stanisław  
Wyka St. J.  
Zarnek Ch.  
Zawół Kazimierz  
Zygowicz Stanley



# *Chicago Society*

*Group 1450 of the Polish National Alliance*

*(Organized April, 1912)*

*The membership of the Chicago Society extends its greetings to the visitors during the Polish Week of Hospitality, and wishes the Polish Day Association success in its endeavor.*

*The Chicago Society has been active in arranging Orphans' Outings and Parties;*

*Raising Funds for Educational Purposes;*

*Sponsoring the organization of the Annual Charity Ball, Polish Welfare Association, and Polish Day Association;*

*Furthering the cause of Goodfellowship and Fraternalism, and*

*Fulfilling its obligations in the Civic and Political life of Chicago.*

*The Chicago Society is also active in the entire program of the Polish Week of Hospitality.*



## Choirs participating in the spectacle

### "Chopin's" Choir

Chór "Chopin" Nr. 1szy Z. ś. P. w Am.

|                  |                     |                     |                   |                   |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| JÓZEF HANDKE     | CHARLES ZABICKI     | ZYG. WAWSZKIEWICZ   | JAN RAFALSKI      | E. WRZESINSKI     |
| STAN. KLEKOWICKI | ADOLF URC           | FRAN. JANOWIECKI    | J. JANOF          | WLAD. AMBROZEWICZ |
| WITOLD HANDKE    | JÓZEF WIELBACKI     | FRAN. TERLIKOWSKI   | A. MUCZYNSKI      | STEFAN MILKA      |
| TADEUSZ JAROSZ   | STAN. WOJCIECHOWSKI | STANISLAW REMBOWSKI | TAD. WAWSZKIEWICZ |                   |
| ANDRZEJ KUBALA   | WLAD. BRUDZINSKI    | C. GRABOWSKI        | W. WRZESINSKI     |                   |

### "Philharmony" Choir

Chór "Filharmonja" Nr. 20 Z. ś. P. w Am.

|                  |                   |                    |                   |                    |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| EUGENJA ROZBICKA | MARJA ROGINSKA    | IRENA WIECZOREK    | MARJA MALACHA     | MARJA KAMINSKA     |
| MONIKA ZARNECKA  | KAZIMIERA BIELSKA | NARCYZ ORLOWSKI    | KRYSTYNA NEUMAN   | ANIELA DALUGA      |
| MARJA BLYN       | STANISLAW NEUMAN  | LEON SZPACZEK      | ZOFJA WOJTKUNSKA  | HELENA SMIEJKOWSKA |
| GUSTAW DRZEWICKI | STEFAN BAJERSKI   | WALENTYNA PIASECKA | IZYDOR WOJTKUNSKI | WLAD. WROBLEWSKI   |
| JOZEFA STRUG     | WANDA KRYGOWSKA   | ZOFJA POWELL       | OLGA RABE         | W. KRAWCZYK        |

### "Link" Choir

Chór "Ogniwo" Nr. 21 Z. ś. P. w Am.

|                     |                  |                    |                     |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| JADWIGA LYSAKOWSKA  | ANTONINA FUGIEL  | HELENA SZCZEPANSKA | JANINA SZKODLICZKA  | ADELINA WROBEL  |
| FLORENTYNA CIEZADLO | HELENA TOKARZ    | ELEONORA PIASECKA  | STEF. TOPORKIEWICZ  | MILLIE SKODNIKA |
| ANT. GRUSZCZYNSKA   | HELENA MALYSA    | HELENA DZIADOWIEC  | EWELINA MALICKA     | MARJANNA BURNOG |
| HENRYKA BATOR       | WALERJA PALAT    | GENOWEFA ZARAZA    | FLOR. RUBINKOWSKA   | WLAD. ZIENTARA  |
| ANNA ROGAL          | STELLA LASKO     | ALFREDA SUSABOWSKA | JOZEFA KORCZOSKA    |                 |
| ZOFJA LELITO        | WLADYSLAWA BIELA | JANINA BRYK        | MICHALINA KORCZOSKA |                 |
| MARJA SWIDERSKA     | EMILJA BALIS     | C. GOSZCZYNSKA     | MARJA KROZEL        |                 |

### "Halka" Choir

Chór "Halka" Nr. 29 Z. ś. P. w Am.

|                 |                    |                   |                    |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| ZOFJA CHUDZICKA | KONST. SIENKIEWICZ | HELENA MAKOWSKA   | BALBINA DABROWSKA  | KLEM. OBERMEYER    |
| IRENA ZAJACZEK  | NATALJA ZAK        | HENRYKA MULEWSKA  | FAZ. MIEKISIEWICZ  | JANINA OBERMEYER   |
| IRENA JANICKA   | IZABELA ROGACKA    | TEKLA KLENART     | JADWIGA ABRATOWSKA | DOROTA ORZECZOWSKA |
| IRENA ZABICKA   | ALICJA PERZANOWSKA | EUGENJA PAWLOWSKA | MARJA MROZ         | ZOFJA WOJTASIK     |

### "Kalina" Choir

Chór "Kalina" Nr. 93 Z. ś. P. w Am.

|                   |                     |                   |                    |                  |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| WLAD. GAJEWSKA    | ADALJA RYLL         | ANASTAZJA NOWAK   | JOZEFA GLADECKA    | FIL. KWIATKOWSKA |
| KAZIMIERA PLOZY   | ZOFJA KWAPISZ       | FRANCISZKA WOJCIC | KLARA KROL         | GENOWEFA GOLANKA |
| MARTA GUTOWSKA    | MARJA PIOTROWSKA    | KLARA SAWICKA     | DONATA KONOPKA     | ADELA GLUCHOWSKA |
| JANINA DEMBINSKA  | L. A. SOWINSKA      | MARJA SOBOTA      | I. A. CIESZYKOWSKA |                  |
| BRON. SLOWIKOWSKA | STEFANJA PIECH      | ANNA STASZAK      | ALFREDA PAKAN      |                  |
| MARJA HOJNAR      | JOZEFA KORZENIOWSKA | JOZEFA SOMES      | REGINA NARKIEWICZ  |                  |
| ANNA REMBOWSKA    | ANTONINA RYDECKA    | JOZEFA GRUSZECKA  | KAZIMIERA JURCZYN  |                  |

### "Warsawian's" Choir

Chór "Warszawiaków" Nr. 96 Z. ś. P. w Am.

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| FRAN. LUKASZEWICZ | MARJA SNIEGOWSKA |
|-------------------|------------------|

### "Women's Alliance" Choir

Chór "Związek Polek" Nr. 108 Z. ś. P. w Am.

|                 |                   |                 |                    |              |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| M. BUCZYNSKA    | FRANCISZKA ZIENKO | REGINA PIWINSKA | HELENA ZALESKA     | HELENA WYDRA |
| B. JABLONSKA    | JADWIGA SMOLINSKA | AMELIA SZLAK    | STEFANJA SIPIORA   |              |
| ALICJA MARSHALL | A. ANDRZELCZYK    | MARJA PRUSINSKA | MELANJA DOMBROWSKA |              |

### "Drużyna" Choir

Chór "Drużyna" Nr. 139 Z. ś. P. w Am.

|                     |                    |                    |                      |                     |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| HENRYKA KALINOWSKA  | JADWIGA KUCZNIA    | ADELA MANIAK       | ALDONA SIENKIEWICZ   | ZYGFRYD FILISIEWICZ |
| HELENA MIELCAREK    | GENOWEFA MROZ      | STAN. KWASIGROCH   | WANDA MAKOWSKA       | LEONARD KALINOWSKI  |
| STEFAN MIELCAREK    | TEODOR KACZYNSKI   | LUDWIK MIELCAREK   | STAN. CIESIOLKIEWICZ | STEFANJA MROZ       |
| IRENA BRODA         | K. GRYNTKIEWICZ    | MARJA STOGINSKA    | FELIKS KACZYNSKI     | SABINA HEJNA        |
| JOANNA GRYNTKIEWICZ | WLADYSLAWA KMIOTEK | CZESLAW STOGINSKI  | WLADYSLAW BACHORZ    | DR. M. DEPLEWSKI    |
| ROZALJA KMIOTEK     | IRENA MATYKIEWICZ  | BOLESLAW KACZYNSKI | WLADYSLAW MAGIER     | STEF. ADAMKIEWICZ   |
| ALICJA KLONOWSKA    | JOZEFA KACZYNSKA   | JAKOB KACZYNSKI    | HENRYKA MANIAK       | ADELA MARCJAN       |
| JOZEFA GRYNTKIEWICZ | IRENA MAKOWSKA     | STAN. ADAMKIEWICZ  | KAZIMIERZ CYWINSKI   |                     |

### "Harp" Choir

Chór "Harfa" Nr. 140 Z. ś. P. w Am.

|                   |                   |                   |                  |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| JULJA MIGALA      | WANDA GOGOLEWSKA  | JULJA KRAMARCZYK  | FLOR. ZAWITOWSKA | MARJA ZAWISTOWSKA |
| EUGENJA LACH      | MARJA SERWINSKA   | SONIA BRANDENBURG | MARJA KONIECZKA  |                   |
| JOZEFA RUBIKOWSKA | CHARLOTTE KRAWIEC | WLAD. GOGOLEWSKA  | FLORENTYNA BALIS |                   |



## Choirs participating in the spectacle

### "New Life" Choir

Chór "Nowe Życie" Nr. 143 Z. Ś. P. w Am.

|                   |                     |                     |                      |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| J. K. WIECZOREK   | M. BRZEZINSKI       | JOZEF ZWIERZKO      | STANISLAW MAGDZIARZ  | S. LEWANDOWSKI, SR. |
| WLADYSLAW RYGIER  | NIKODEM WIKARSKI    | TADEUSZ GASIOREK    | BRONISLAW BRZEZINSKI | EDWARD PERKOWSKI    |
| M. MARCINKIEWICZ  | KAZIMIERZ WIKARSKI  | FRANCISZEK WILGA    | HENRY SIENKIEWICZ    | JEROME LASZKOWSKI   |
| JOZEF KUZEN       | CZESLAW CHMIELEWSKI | JAN RYZYNSKI        | JAN SUHECKI          | ERWIN SKRZYPCZAK    |
| JOZEF TRELA       | MIECZYSLAW KUICH    | W. K. ZALESKI       | JAN KOSINSKI         | W. PIASECKI         |
| JAN DRWAL         | WLAD. RUTKOWSKI     | I. MUSZYNSKI        | JOZEF PIETRUSZEWSKI  | E. WINGERT          |
| ANDRZEJ ZYCH      | ADAM PALICKI        | JOZEF PAKOSZ        | JOZEF KRUSINSKI      | V. CIUPIDRO         |
| ALBIN AUGUSTYN    | KAZ. OBUCHOWICZ     | JAN SLUSAREK        | MAKS. LUKOWSKI       | STAN. SIENKIEWICZ   |
| STANISLAW JURCZAK | STANISLAW OMIAŁEK   | FRANCISZEK JARECKI  | K. WASILEWSKI        | WLADYSLAW STYSZKO   |
| JAN PEPERA        | ADAM KAYANKA        | MIECZYSLAW KOSINSKI | S. GRABARCZYK        | JAN SIENKIEWICZ     |
| MAKS. GAWORSKI    | TEOFIL KONIECZNY    | FRANCISZEK JAWORSKI | N. POGORZELEC        | JOZEF WIJAS         |
| JAN DANIELEWSKI   | DJONIZY LEJMAN      | JAN KLIZICKI        | MAKS. BAGINSKI       | F. KARZMARZYK       |
| JAN KIELA         | HENRYK OLSZEWSKI    | PIOTR PISULA        | S. LEWANDOWSKI, JR.  |                     |

### "Echo" Choir

Chór "Echo" Nr. 174 Z. Ś. P. w Am.

|                     |                   |                    |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| HELENA MAJ          | WALERJA MAJ       | PELAGJA CZAJKA     | ANNA KASPER         | ZOFJA GORSKA      |
| MARJA WOJCIECHOWSKA | ZOFJA SMETANKA    | MAL. DUMALSKA      | AGNIESZKA WACHOWICZ | HELENA ZULAWINSKA |
| HENRYKA MEINHART    | LEOKADJA UZUMECKI | ELEONORA MISIOWIEC | JOZEFA ZWIERZKO     | JANINA REICHEL    |
| B. KAMINSKA         | CECYLJA UZUMECKI  | JADWIGA ROTER      | EWA LISEWSKA        | JAD. TOBIASIEWICZ |

### "Morning Star" Choir

Chór "Jutrzenka" Nr. 209 Z. Ś. P. w Am.

|                   |                    |                   |                  |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| WLADYSLAWA WOJCIK | LEOKADJA DEMBOWSKA | IZABELA GLOGOWSKA | LUCJA SHILKA     | ELEONORA POREMBSKA |
| ELEONORA WOJCIKA  | JOZEFA KOTERLA     | JANINA GLOGOWSKA  | HELENA BOZEK     | JANINA CHMIELECKA  |
| STAN. GUZOWSKA    | MARJA PASZKOWSKA   | JULJA KARASZ      | BRONISLAWA BOZEK |                    |

### "Filomen's" Choir

Chór "Filomeni"

|                     |                      |                   |                     |                     |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| KATARZYNA DYBAS     | BRON. ANDRZEJEWSKA   | ZOFJA WROBEL      | EDWARD TRZESNIEWSKI | W. KUCINSKI         |
| FRANCISZEK GLOWACKI | WIRGINJA ALAKSIEWICZ | KLARA MIELZYNSKA  | ROZALJA ROSOLEK     | JAN LEWANDOWSKI     |
| ZENON GIELICZ       | SYLVIA OKON          | ZOFJA OSTROWSKA   | IRENA GLOWACKA      | JAN J. CISZEWSKI    |
| WLADYSLAW ZABIEREK  | MARJA MIELZYNSKA     | LUD. TRZESNIEWSKA | JADWIGA KROLEWCZYK  | STANISLAW CISZEWSKI |
| JOZEF WUNDRACH      | STAN. PLONKOWSKA     | STAN. KWIATKOWSKA | BRONISLAWA TROIKE   | DR. E. URBANOWICZ   |
| STEFAN URBANOWICZ   | KATARZYNA PROMINSKA  | GENOWEFA BREZEK   | MELANJA RAJEWSKA    | W. RAKOWSKI         |
| BOL. KAZMIEROWICZ   | KAROLINA GLOWSKA     | MARJA WUNDRACH    | SABINA RAJEWSKA     | MARCIN DYBAS        |
| STEFAN CHMIELEWSKI  | GERTRUDE GLOWSKA     | MARJA GORCZAK     | STANISLAWA BAK      | STAN. FRANKIEWICZ   |
| JAN L. WUNDRACH     | ANAST. WLOSZCZYNSKA  | LEOKADJA GORCZAK  | EWELINA GLOWACKA    | EUGENJUSZ RAJEWSKI  |
| FRANCISZKA NIZINSKA | WALERJA PAJKOS       | SEW. MARCINKOWSKA | KAROLINA SYNOWIEC   |                     |
| EUGENJA NOWICKA     | EMILJA BALUN         | TERESA WOLNIAK    | FRAN. GORZYNSKA     |                     |
| JADW. KWIATKOWSKA   | GENOWEFA TUREK       | ZOFJA PANEK       | ROZALJA DREZDZION   |                     |

### "Filareci's" Choir

Chór "Filareci"

|                   |                  |                 |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| NATALJA DRZEWICKA | BRON. JAKUBOWSKA | HELENA PACIOREK |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|

### "St. Louis, Mo.," Choir

Chór z St. Louis, Mo.

|                     |              |                   |                  |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| KORNELIA BRZEZINSKA | ANT. REWERS  | ANNA LUPINSKA     | MARJA WACHOWIAK  |
| JOZEFINA BUKOWSKA   | W. SINIARSKI | KATARZYNA SZCZUKA | MARJAN WACHOWIAK |

### Boleslaw Dembinski's Choir No. 2, P. S. A.

Chór Bolesława Dembińskiego Nr. 2 Z. Ś. P. w Am., Chicago, Ill.

|            |              |             |           |            |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| ST. KOZIK  | J. BOGOWICZ  | F. SMETANKA | AUG. PELZ | F. ZAREMBA |
| J. JACHERA | W. SINIARSKI | F. MIAZGA   |           |            |

### Boleslaw Dembinski's Choir No. 18 P. S. A.

Chór Bolesława Dembińskiego Nr. 18, Z. Ś. P. w Am., Chicago, Ill.

|                     |                   |                |                    |                     |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| ADAM W. CIESIELSKI  | ANT. REWERS       | RAYMOND OLECH  | JOSEPH WIELOSINSKI | A. P. PIECZYNSKI    |
| JOHN R. WISNIEWSKI  | B. LOTKOWSKI      | HARRY POWALSKI | JOHN R. PUCHALSKI  | ANT. SYPNIEWSKI     |
| ALBIN WEGNER        | MICHAEL JANICKI   | M. SREDNICKI   | J. J. SIENKIEWICZ  | WALTER MAZUREK      |
| ROBERT JASINIECKI   | A. F. NOWACKI     | F. SWIERKOWSKI | B. GRACZYK         | JOHN A. KOZICZYNSKI |
| SYLVESTER WITKOWSKA | A. F. PERLINSKI   | ALEX SIFKOWSKI | FOSTER SWIERKOWSKI | FRANK WOLSKI        |
| B. A. MOJZESZ       | ANDREW BRZEZINSKI | M. J. BLOCH    | ED. OSKIERKO       |                     |



## Choirs participating in the spectacle

### Lyre Choir No. 80, P. S. A.

Chór Lira Nr. 80, Z. Ś. P. w Am., Chicago, Ill.

|                    |                    |                     |                      |                   |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| EDWARD MIAZGA      | HENRIETTA SUROWIEC | CECILIA KWIATKOWSKI | JULIA JACHERA        | LILLIAN SINIARSKI |
| JANINA JAKAJTIS    | HERBERT GOEBIG     | ROZALIA CZERNIK     | EUGENE WROBLEWSKI    | HELEN MARYNOWSKI  |
| RYSZARD WROBLEWSKI | S. A. WROBLEWSKI   | HELEN S. BIEDRONSKI | HELEN KROL           | HELEN ZACHARSKA   |
| JAKUB TRZASKA      | MARY CZERNIK       | BRON. ZACHARSKA     | OLYMPIA POLEDZIEWSKI |                   |
| JAN WANTUCH        | EUGENIA SLAWINSKI  | PAUL. HRYCZKIEWICZ  | MARIE SUMILAS        |                   |

### Chopin's Choir No. 122, P. S. A.

Chór Chopina Nr. 122, Z. Ś. P. w Am., Gary, Ind.

|                  |              |                   |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| JOS. KALISZEWSKI | IRENE KRALIS | CAROL KALISZEWSKI |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------|

### Helen Modrzejewski's Choir No. 136, P. S. A.

Chór Im. Heleny Modrzejewskiej Nr. 136, Z. Ś. P. w Am., Chicago, Ill.

|                     |                   |                     |                     |                      |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| J. KOWALSKI         | JOE SANDECKI      | SABINA PATERKIEWICZ | FLOR. MAZURKIEWICZ  | JOSEPH M. KRZEMINSKI |
| REGINA PATERKIEWICZ | WANDA MIGALA      | MARTHA KWEDLO       | SOPHIE KORENKIEWICZ | WOJCIECH MERSKI      |
| IRENE PAWEŁA        | WLAD. KROLCZYK    | MARY SEROCKA        | JEAN BUCHTA         | STANLEY RUSIN        |
| MARY KOLSKA         | WLAD. ZALEWSKI    | ZYG. RZESZOTARSKI   | MARGE MICZYNSKI     | J. RAJKOWSKA         |
| ANNA MICZYNSKA      | STANISLAW DOMECKI | STELLA KWILINSKA    | GENEVIEVE GOLAB     | H. CIESIOLKIEWICZ    |
| JOZEF KAMINSKI      | BRON. KUZNIEWICZ  | MARIE ZAWACKA       | IRENE PARUSZKIEWICZ | S. CIESIOLKIEWICZ    |
| ALEX SIENKIEWICZ    | ANNA GOLAB        | ANNA SEROCKA        | WLAD. NIEDZWIECKI   |                      |

### St. Moniuszko's Choir No. 155, P. S. A.

Chór Im. St. Moniuszki Nr. 155, Z. Ś. P. w Am., Chicago, Ill.

|                  |                   |                    |                    |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| JOZEFA MOLL      | VALERIA LENCKOS   | GENEVIEVE PSZYHODA | HELEN MISTARZ      | MAY PODGORYN      |
| GERTRUDE SANOCKI | VALERIA KAPERA    | WALTER SUROWIEC    | STELLA E. KRAWCZYK | HELEN ZIELINSKI   |
| HELENA PIASKOWA  | HELEN CHRZANOWSKI | MARIE SZERLAK      | TOMASZ JENDO       | MARY WOJCIKIEWICZ |
| FRANCES BIS      | MARION PIETRASZEK | JAN MLYNARCZYK     | TEODOR JUST        |                   |
| MARIE WADOWSKI   | BERNICE MICHALKA  | ANTONI ZAJAC       | JOZEF MISTARZ      |                   |
| MARY HARACZ      | HELEN LUKOWSKI    | W. SZYMANSKI       | JULIA LUKOWSKA     |                   |

### Liberty Choir No. 158, P. S. A.

Chór Wolność Nr. 158, Z. Ś. P. w Am., Chicago, Ill.

|                    |                      |                    |                     |                    |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| FRANCES RATKE      | AGNES REKOWIECKI     | JOE WANTUCH        | JANINA WATUCH       | APOLONIA JUST      |
| FRANK GLOWACZ      | CECILIA SUPERCZYNSKI | MIKE JABLONSKI     | J. J. JAKAJTIS      | JANINA WYSOCKI     |
| STEVE KOCHANOWICZ  | ANTOINETTE BELL      | JOSEPH RYBOWIAK    | MAE C. PANKA        | IRENE WYSOCKI      |
| ROSE GULGOWSKI     | IGNACY LESNIEWSKI    | SOPHIE JECHIM      | EMILY SOBOCINSKI    | JOHN RYDZEWSKI     |
| ISABELLE GULGOWSKI | HELEN MALECKI        | VICTORIA IACZYNSKI | ANDREW KIELAR       | IRENE NASALSKI     |
| SOPHIE GARRATOWICZ | CHARLOTTE MALECKI    | SALLY IACZYNSKI    | GERTRUDE KOSTANSKI  | LOTTIE NIEDZWIECKI |
| PEARL GANCZEWSKI   | IRENE NIEDZWIECKI    | MABEL MIELCAREK    | CASIMIR JARONSKI    | JOZEF KOWALSKI     |
| EDWARD GANCZEWSKI  | MARY RYDZEWSKI       | VINCENT SIERZEGA   | PHYLLIS KOSTANSKI   | JAN MARCZEWSKI     |
| WALTER SZYMANSKI   | CELIA WANKOWSKI      | JAN PIETRZAK       | JOSEPHINE STARYBRAT | ANNA KOZLOWSKI     |

### Currie-Sklodowska's Choir No. 161, P. S. A.

Chór Skłodowskiej Nr. 161, Z. Ś. P. w Am., Chicago, Ill.

|               |                   |              |              |                  |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| C. WABNIARSKA | ANNA TWARDA       | KATE TRZOS   | ROSE MAZUREK | J. KOSOWSKA      |
| M. BARON      | JADWIGA JASTRZEMB | SOPHIE MAZON | JOZEFA SŁOTA | HATTIE JASTRZEMB |
| M. GALSZYNSKA | VICTORIA SZAFRAN  | KATE MAZUREK | KATE UKLEJA  |                  |
| L. JARVIS     | MARY LUCINSKA     |              |              |                  |

### Laura Choir No. 173 P. S. A.

Chór Laura No. 173, Z. Ś. P. w Am., Indiana Harbor, Ind.

|                   |                     |                     |                    |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| JEAN KEDZIERSKA   | GERTRUDE KARP       | STELLA WERBILA      | HELEN OSTASZEWSKA  | FELICIA MILASZEWSKA |
| STELLA KEDZIERSKA | LOTTIE NOWAKOWSKA   | SOPHIE GUZOREK      | SOPHIE KORYTKOWSKA | W. MILASZEWSKA      |
| VIC. RZEPZYNSKA   | VIRGINIA NOWAKOWSKA | BERTHA WIECH        | OLGA CHMIELEWSKA   | G. PADOWSKA         |
| ROSE JAKUBOWSKA   | SOPHIE BANASIAK     | VALERIA KROLIKOWSKA |                    |                     |

### Ignace Paderewski's Choir No. 166, P. S. A.

Chór Im. I. Paderewskiego Nr. 166, Z. Ś. P. w Am., Indiana Harbor, Ind.

|                    |                  |                    |                   |                |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| IGNACY TURON       | VINCENT RAFALSKI | B. F. SZCZEPKOWSKI | STAN. DURALSKI    | STAN. BIELAK   |
| JOZEF BIELAK       | ALEX CZAJKOWSKI  | MAX WOJTKOWICZ     | WALTER PEDZIWIATR | HARRY PISARSKI |
| STAN ZABOROWSKI    | JOHN KORYTKOWSKI | JOSEPH KARP        | EDWARD RACZKOWSKI | JOZEF WIECH    |
| ANTONI OSTASZEWSKI | JAKOB SALAMONSKI | STAN. JADES        | ANTON BUILEK      | JOZEF BIELAK   |



## Choirs participating in the spectacle

### St. Adalbert's Choir No. 187, P. S. A.

Chór Św. Wojciecha Nr. 187, Z. Ś. P. w Am., Whiting, Ind.

|                    |                   |                 |                 |                 |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| WLAD. J. OLSZEWSKI | MARTHA WAWRZYNIAK | JOSEPH BANASZAK | JOS. WAWRZYNIAK | THOMAS BANASZAK |
| ROSE SKOWRONSKI    | FRANK BOCZYK      | EDWARD ZENCKA   | W. E. BACZYK    | VICTOR BANASZAK |
| MARIE CHRUSTOWSKI  | JEAN BAZARKO      | JEAN KRAPP      | ANTONI A. GUZEK | JOZEFA BAZARKO  |
| ELIZABETH BONCELA  | VICTORIA STANISZ  | THERESA WYSOCKI | JOZEF DUDZIK    |                 |
| ANTOINETTE KUBACKI | EDWARD BANASZAK   | SOPHIE DYBEL    | JAN MACIESZ     |                 |
| MARY WALCZAK       | FLORENCE WEGNER   | F. J. DUDZIK    | JOHN BANASZAK   |                 |

### Halina Choir No. 192, P. S. A.

Chór Halina Nr. 192, Z. Ś. P. w Am., Chicago, Ill.

|                |              |             |                  |               |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| ZOFJA WOLSKA   | E. OSOWSKA   | K. RYBOWIAK | M. RACINSKA      | HELEN KNEIZ   |
| G. POGORZELSKA | W. MAJORCZYK | J. LORENT   | DELPHINE OSOWSKA | EDWINA TANSKI |
| HELEN HOJNACKA | W. MILLER    | K. PRZYBYSZ | E. BOYDA         |               |

## PAROCHIAL CHOIRS—CHÓRY PARAFJALNE

### "St. Helen's" Choir

Chór Parafji "Św. Heleny"

|                     |                     |                   |                   |                    |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| GENOWEFA KALUZA     | WANDA MUSIAL        | JOZEFA SWIETEK    | MIECZYSLAW ZUBER  | JAN KLICH          |
| ZENOBIA ZOLTOWSKA   | JADWIGA PIASECKA    | GENE ZUWALA       | STANISLAW PURCHLA | CZESLAW JASINSKI   |
| HELENA POCHRON      | ROZALJA KLICK       | ANNA NIEMASZYK    | ANNA PURCHLA      | STANISLAW KULAK    |
| ANNA POCHRON        | LUCJA KORCZYK       | HELENA MADEJ      | STANISLAW CHUCHRO | JOZEF SWIONTEK     |
| STANISLAWA CHORAZAK | MARTA DOMASZEK      | ANNA RZYMEK       | ANDRZEJ KLICH     | WLADYSLAW POKSZYK  |
| STANISLAWA LABIAK   | CZESLAWA WACKONIS   | REGINA ROMAN      | KONSTANTY KORCZYK | HELENA SIPIORA     |
| JOZEFA RZYMEK       | STEFANJA SZPUNAR    | JULJA CHUCHRO     | JAN LABIAK        | MARJA PIERDOS      |
| LEOKADJA ZBYLUT     | HELENA WODNIAK      | CHARLOTTE STYCZEN | STANISLAWA LABIAK | LOUIS SKORSKI      |
| EMILJA LEPIANKA     | FLORENTYNA SZYPER   | STELLA NOWAK      | KATARZYNA TARGOSZ | CZESLAW TRAWINSKI  |
| ADELAJDA KOZIOL     | DOROTA DOMASZEK     | GERTRUDA BIESCHKE | WLADYSLAW BIELICH | ANNA OLECH         |
| WIKTORJA DOROSZ     | ANIELA POPLAWSKI    | SYLVIA GROSZEWSKA | HENRYKA LEJMAN    | JOZEFA LEWICKA     |
| ADELAJDA DOROSZ     | CHARLOTTE JACKOWSKA | JOZEF ZURAD       | FRANCISZEK BOKSA  | FRANCISZKA SZYMURA |

### "St. Adalbert's" Choir

Chór Parafji "Św. Wojciecha"

|                   |                  |                   |                  |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| HELENA SADOWSKA   | EMILJA KREZALEK  | ANASTAZJA BALCER  | ELEONORA HOLDA   | MARJA BALASIEK   |
| ROZA KACZMAREK    | ROZA ZAJA        | LEOKADJA ZYLEWICZ | LUCJA KACZMAREK  | MARJA BULKOWSKA  |
| KLARA MUCHOWSKA   | JANINA KARBOWSKA | JAN PASTOREK      | CHESTER WALASZEK | CHESTER SLOMKA   |
| MARJA DERERZYNSKA | ELZBIETA HUDAK   | KAZIMIERZ PLOMKA  | KAROLINA M. LEW  | KAZIMIERZ WOJCIC |
| MARJA SZUDARSKA   | CECYLJA BEHNKE   | ANTONI GRYGIENS   | MARJA LEW        |                  |

### "St. Stanislaus" Choir

Chór Parafji "Św. Stanisława Kostki"

|                     |                    |                   |                      |                      |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| MONIKA SKIBINSKA    | ZOFJA WADAS        | KATARZYNA WILK    | E. SKIBINSKI         | MARJA PUSIATA        |
| HELENA WISZOWATA    | KLARA NOWAK        | MARJA KARNOWSKA   | STAN. SKOBINSKI, JR. | TESSIE LOSIK         |
| FLORENTYNA JASINSKA | KLARA LASOTA       | FRAN. BORKOWICZ   | STEFANJA BUDZIK      | ALICJA GROCHOCKA     |
| IRENA MALINOWSKA    | FLOR. WICHLACZ     | EMIL SCHMIDT      | Z. WIERZCHOWSKI      | EWELINA WISZOWATY    |
| IRENA SERSZEN       | BERNARDYNA STRAUBY | JAN FAFINSKI      | WIKTORJA SKONIECZNY  | BRONISLAWA WOJCIC    |
| TERESA JANKOWSKA    | IRENA LASINSKA     | HENRYKA GORYNSKI  | J. HADUCH            | STEFANJA KRZEMINSKA  |
| JOANNA LOBODZINSKA  | EMILJA LASINSKA    | RAJMUND BIERNAT   | FRAN. ZIERKIEWICZ    | ANTONINA SMIDEWICZ   |
| ELEON. ZMUDZINSKA   | GERTRUDA SZYMANSKA | ELZBIETA FAFINSKA | WLAD. ZIERKIEWICZ    | FRAN. MOCZULEWSKA    |
| MARJA SESKO         | AGNIESZKA WILK     | M. BARTODZIEJ     | EUGENJA KURESZEK     | ELZBIETA BIENIASZ    |
| MARJA ZIMNA         | MARJA WILK         | PAULINA GOLINSKA  | LOTTIE KRYS          | HENRYKA M. SKIBINSKI |

### "St. Josephat's" Choir

Chór Parafji "Św. Józefata"

|                     |               |                     |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| FRANCISZKA PULSHA   | GERTRUDE DUDA | IZABELA WASZKIEWICZ |
| FRANCISZKA JEZEWSKA | MARTA KLATT   | GEORGE KLEBBA       |

### "St. Pancratius" Choir

Chór Parafji "Św. Pankracego"

|                    |                     |                  |                  |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| GENOWEFA ZIELINSKA | STELLA KRZYSTOFJA   | JADWIGA WYSOCKA  | JOZEFA ZIELINSKA | GENOWEFA REPEL      |
| WANDA WROBLEWSKA   | JOZEFA GOLEMBIEWSKA | JAN MICHALIK     | LOTTIE CEBULSKA  | ROZALJA WITEK       |
| MARJA PRZYBYLOWICZ | ROZA BIELA          | ANTONI MICHALSKI | HELENA KOZLOWSKA | FRANCISZKA WORTEL   |
| BRONISLAWA RYBA    | HELENA ABRAWOWICZ   | WLADYSLAW WIDLAK | KLARA LIPINSKA   | ANNA WIERCIOCH      |
| ROZALJA LIPINSKA   | JOZEFA STACHURA     | IRENA WYSOCKA    | ANNA CEPA        | KATARZYNA DZIERDZIK |
| GENOWEFA KUBICKA   | FRANCISZKA JACHIM   | LEOKADJA WYSOCKA | MARJA KONICKA    |                     |



## Choirs participating in the spectacle

### "Holy Innocents" Choir

Chór Parafji "Św. Młodzianków"

|                   |                    |                      |                     |                     |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| JOZEFA RZEMINSKA  | ZOFJA SEKUNDA      | EDWARD ZGODA         | EDWARD KWILAS       | HELENA NOWAK        |
| HELENA SZCZEPANEK | MARJA STALMACH     | FRANCISZEK MATEJKO   | JOZEFA NOWAK        | MARJANNA MARKOWICZ  |
| FRAN. PAWLIKOWSKI | LEOKADJA WITEK     | BRONISLAWA SWIETON   | JULJA TALAGA        | WANDA KOSKA         |
| STEFANJA LOBECK   | EDWARD BACHARA     | ROMAN HOJANCKI       | EMILJA KRUPPA       | FRANCISZEK BISEK    |
| JOZEFA SENTRYRZ   | ANTONI MATEJKO     | KLARA NASTEK         | BRONISLAWA SLOWIK   | STEFANJA MATEK      |
| ROZALJA MADURA    | ALEKSANDER ZGODA   | HELENA SKONIECZNA    | STEFANJA SZARLEJ    | ROMAN KARWOWSKI     |
| HELENA WOJNICKA   | ANDRZEJ BRYK       | DOMICELA KISIELEWSKA | KONSTANCJA KRUPPA   | STEFANJA KULBIEDA   |
| FRANCISZKA LOBECK | MARJANNA FLORCZAK  | MARJA H. KOZA        | LEOKADJA LIZEK      | STANISLAWA PODBORNA |
| MARTA PODBORNA    | WLADYSLAW PLESNIAK | SEWERYNA KONIECZNA   | AGNIESZKA MISCINSKA |                     |

### "St. Hyacinth's" Choir

Chór Parafji "Św. Jacka"

|                   |                    |                   |                     |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| JADWIGA ADAMOWICZ | EDNA BURSZA        | DR. HENRYK CIUDAJ | PAULINA MAKOWSKA    |
| KAROL WROBLEWSKI  | ROZALJA SLUPKOWSKA | EWELINA BEDNAREK  | JADWIGA MINDAK      |
| DOMINIKA BALCER   | MARJA CIUDAJ       | JOZEF WROBLEWSKI  | BENEDYKTA RETZOK    |
| ANTONINA BALCER   | ZOFJA KRYSZTOWIAK  | HENRYK WROBLEWSKI | STANISL. WROBLEWSKI |

### "Holy Trinity's" Choir

Chór Parafji "Św. Trójcy"

|                |                |                    |                    |                    |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| L. PAWLOWSKA   | JAN WOJTON     | A. PRYKA           | ELEON. POKORZYNSKA | EUGENJA KROLL      |
| K. CZARNECKA   | W. KLUK        | N. TERLIKOWSKA     | ESTELLE ZAPALA     | FLORENT. MARCHEWKA |
| W. SUCH        | M. FILAR       | E. NAMYST          | HELENA GRUSZCZKA   | WLADYSLAW BAKER    |
| F. BIDERMAN    | B. TRUSZKOWSKA | A. JURUSZYK        | AURELJA JANKOWSKA  | WERONIKA GONDELA   |
| J. WENDOLOWSKI | A. MIROCHA     | S. DUDA            | GERTR. BOROWINSKA  | STEFANJA SYGNATUR  |
| S. GODZICKA    | A. MARCINEK    | ZOFJA SZAFIARSKA   | ANTONETTE SLOCIK   |                    |
| L. WOJEWODA    | J. CZAPLICKA   | WLADYSLAW GUSTEK   | EMILJA KOZAK       |                    |
| H. GUSTEK      | H. JANISZEWSKA | STANISLAW KENDZIOR | A. WENDOLOWSKA     |                    |

### "Immaculate Heart of Mary" Choir

Chór Parafji "Niepokalanego Serca Marii"

|                     |                    |                     |                 |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| ALICJA RUDNIK       | LEOKADJA BART      | WANDA KOZLOWSKA     | MARJA MOLL      | LEONARDA ULATOWSKA |
| MARJANNA POZNANSKA  | STANISLAW WOJCIK   | LORETTA DOMEK       | ESTERA BAUMGART | M. LUTERA          |
| STANISLAW POZNANSKI | JOZEF WOJCIK       | EUGENIUSZ MROZINSKI | ROZA SOSKA      | V. BARTODZIEJ      |
| GENE LUBAWY         | HARRIETT KOZLOWSKA | HARRY WALINSKI      | LEOKADJA SOSKA  |                    |
| HARRIETT DMOCH      |                    |                     |                 |                    |

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| STAN. GRZEDZICKA   | SALOMEJA KAMINSKA   | LORETTA GONDEK    | ELZ. JAKUBOWSKA   | ANNA GUREK          |
| LEOKADJA SZYMANSKA | FRANCISZKA KAMINSKA | WLADYSLAW POREDA  | HELENA WISNIEWSKA | KAZIMIERZ BARTNICKI |
| ZOFJA ULIASZ       | WLAD. KASPRZAK      | PRAKS. JAKUBOWSKA | LEONARD KOSTECKI  | CZESLAWA WRONSKA    |
| JOANNA MISKIEWICZ  | FRANCISZKA BALINSKA | EDWARD BORA       | JADWIGA TURALSKA  | ALEX BRZEZINSKI     |
| GENOWEFA KRUPA     | ZYGM. MARCISZEWSKI  | JEROME PAWELA     | M. GRZEDZICKA     |                     |
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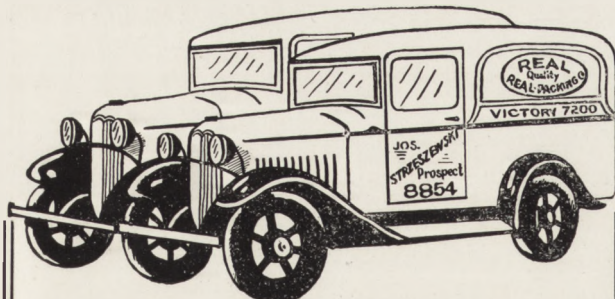
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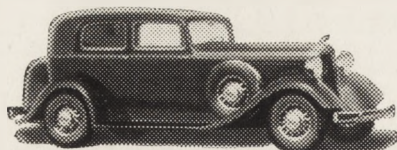
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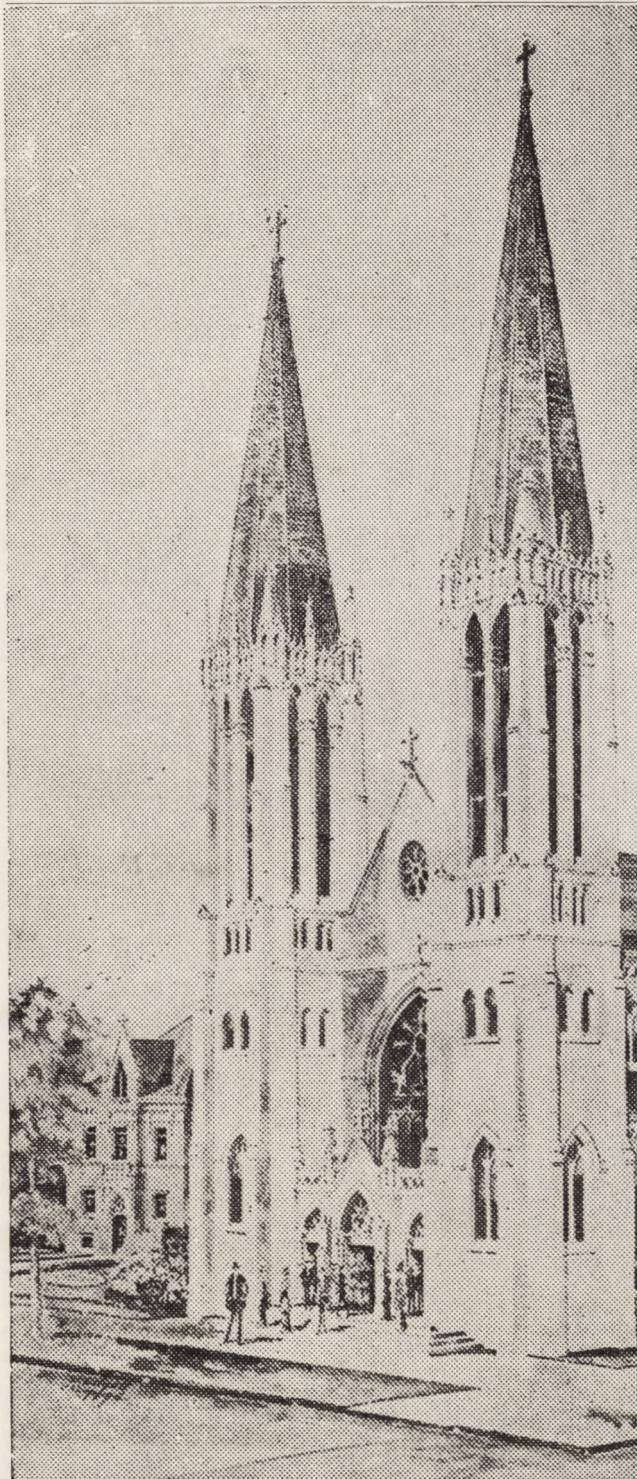
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# Parafja Matki Boskiej Częstochowskiej



**D** NIA 27-go Marca, 1892 roku, odbyło się pierwsze zebranie obywateli zamieszkałych w Hawthorne, w ce-u omówienia potrzeby założenia parafji polskiej w tej dzielnicy. Przy ściśtem obrachunku, przekonano się, iż w Hawthorne mieszkało wówczas 86 rodzin polskich, między tymi około 100 osób samotnych.

Trwało to do stycznia, roku 1895, kiedy na serjo zabrano się do założenia polskiej parafji. Dnia 30-go maja, roku 1895, Ks. Kazimierz Słomiński mianowany został pierwszym proboszczem. W miesiącu sierpniu, 1895 roku, rozpoczęto budowę nowego kościoła. W niedzielę, dnia 18-go września, 1895 roku, odbyło się poświęcenie nowej świątyni Pańskiej.

Po ustąpieniu Ks. Kazimierza Słomińskiego z probostwa, urząd ten objął Ks. Leon Wyrzykowski który parafją Matki Boskiej Częstochowskiej zarządzał aż do roku 1904.

W roku 1904 mianowany był proboszczem nasz obecny Ks. Proboszcz Bronisław Czajkowski. On zaraz na pierwszym miejscu zajął się sprowadzeniem Sióstr Zakonnych w celu nauki dzieci, i w sierpniu tego roku za zezwoleniem Sióstr Prowincjałki, kilka Sióstr Nauczycielek z Zakonu Sióstr św. Józefa przybyło na miejsce. W styczniu, 1905 roku, nowy gmach szkolny rozpoczęto budować. Nadmienić tu wypada że Kamień Węgielny pod ów budynek kombinacyjny, t. j. szkołę i kościół, poświęcił J. E. Ks. Arcybiskup Szymon, który wtenczas bawił na wizycie w Stanach Zjednoczonych. Poświęcenia tego dokonano w lipcu, 1905 roku. Zaś dnia 24-go grudnia, kiedy ten budynek ukończono, poświęcony został przez J. E. Ks. Arcybiskupa Quigley'a.

W roku 1908 pobudowano dom dla Sióstr Zakonnych. W roku 1914 spłacono wszystkie długi parafjalne i w dodatku zakupiono sześć lot, które miały służyć na miejsce pod nową świątynią Pańską i plebanią. W roku 1917 ukończono budowę nowej plebanii.

Pamiętnym dla parafjan i w dziejach naszego miasteczka jest dzień 29-go października, 1917 roku. Poświęcony bowiem został tego dnia kamień węgielny pod nową świątynią Pańską pod wezwaniem Matki Boskiej Częstochowskiej, przy 48-my Court i 30-tej ulicy.

Dnia 10-go marca, 1918 roku, obecna wspaniała świątynia Pańska, zbudowana w stylu gotyckim została poświęcona przez J. E. Ks. Arcybiskupa Jerzego W. Mundeleina, (teraz Kardynał). Dnia 23-go marca, 1918 roku rozpoczęto odprawiać nabożeństwa na stałe w nowym kościele. Koszta budowy nowego kościoła, oraz zakupno sprzętów kościelnych, wyniosły \$132,000. Stary kościół zamieniono na ośm klas szkolnych. Do szkoły parafjalnej obecnie uczęszcza około 900 dzieci obojga płci, pod nadzorem Sióstr Nauczycielek ze Zgromadzenia św. Józefa, których razem jest 18-cie. Proboszczem od ostatnich 29-ciu lat jest obecny Ks. Bronisław Czajkowski.





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# “Dziennik Chicagoski”

K ONCZY się lat czterdzieści i trzy, gdy po raz pierwszy ukazał się w Chicago “Dziennik Chicagoski”.

Czterdzieści i trzy lata temu pisał “Dziennik Chicagoski”:

“Nie zamierzamy służyć bezwzględnie żadnej partji, a zajmując stanowisko bezstronne, zamierzamy wykazywać błędy i zalety różnych partyj. Jeżeli zasad partji demokratycznej bronimy i bronić zamierzamy, to nie czynimy tego dlatego, jakobyśmy byli ślepymi narzędziami tej partji, tylko dlatego, iż widzimy w jej obecnych zasadach korzyść dla interesów Polaków w Stanach Zjednoczonych.

“Nie idzie zatem, ażeby nasz Dziennik stanowczo już nazywano “demokratycznym”. Że mamy pewne wyrobione zdanie polityczne, nie znaczy jeszcze, iż partji służymy. Przypuśćmy bowiem, iż platforma republikańska będzie zdrowszą i dla interesów naszych korzystniejszą. Wówczas bezstronnie i bezinteresownie będziemy ją gotowi popierać, a błędów partji demokratycznej wcale nie zamierzamy usprawiedliwiać, ani milczeniem pokrywać.

“Podobnie rzecz się ma z innemi sprawami obchodzącemi emigrację naszą na ziemi amerykańskiej. Staraniem naszym będzie zupełnie bezstronnie i przedmiotowo nad takimi sprawami się zastanawiać i nigdy nie zasłużyć na zarzut, jakobyśmy rozmyślnie i niesłusznie jedno poniżali, a inne wywyższali.

“Zasady stałe, któremi kierować się będziemy, w kilku słowach dadzą się wyrazić; ceniąc wysoko Konstytucję Stanów Zjednoczonych, których jesteśmy obywatelami, sądzimy, iż żywy udział powinniśmy wziąć w publicznym życiu kraju. Uważamy go za wielką republikę utworzoną z różnych narodów miłujących wolność i brzydzących się knutem i niewolą; my zaś specjalnie, Polacy, nie za gości tej republiki winniśmy się uważać, tylko za część jej składową równie ważną, równe prawa i obowiązki względem niej mającą, jak jakikolwiek inny naród tu reprezentowany. Jako tacy, winniśmy żywy brać udział w jej życiu politycznym i wespół z innemi narodami dbać o jej rozwój, potęgę i nieskazitelność, a zatem pracować nad usuwaniem tego, co w niej jest złem i nad wprowadzeniem tego, co za dobre uznawać nam każe sumienie.

“A czy to przeszkodzi być nam dobrymi Polakami? Bynajmniej. Jeżeli Irlandczycy w Euro-

pie z rozrzewnieniem i radością dowiadują się o wielkich wpływach i powodzeniach ich rodaków za oceanem i nieraz z tego korzystają materialnie i politycznie; jeżeli Niemcy europejscy z dumą opisują powodzenie i wpływy swoich ‘kulturtragerów’ w Ameryce, to Polacy w starym kraju korzyści nieobliczonych, i materialnych i politycznych tylko wtedy mogą się od nas tu spodziewać, jeżeli zdołamy odznaczyć się jako obywatele tej wielkiej Rzeczypospolitej i udział w jej życiu publicznym weźmiemy: jeżeli z jednej strony nie odosobnimy się i nie zaskorupimy sami w sobie uważając się tylko za gości tego kraju, i jeżeli, z drugiej strony, znowu nie utoniemy w tem wielkiem zgromadzeniu narodów wynaradawiając się lub, jak się tu wyrażamy, amerykanizując się.

“Służąc Stanom Zjednoczonym jako prawi obywatele, służyć możemy Polsce. Trzeba tylko, abyśmy umieli być dobrymi obywatelami i dobrymi Polakami.

“Ażeby służyć dobrze krajowi, potrzeba mieć odpowiednie uzdolnienie i wyrobione zasady moralne. W szkołach zyskuje się pierwsze, drugie zaś w kościele.

“Polacy przywykli zawsze czerpać zasady moralne w prawdach religji katolickiej: toż i dziennik polski innych zasad uznawać nie będzie. Występować przeciw burzycielom i nieprzyjaciółom porządku społecznego, wykazywać podstępne machinacje i prostować fałszywe rozsiewane przez wrogów praw Boskich i ludzkich musi być równie jednym z zadań Dziennika.”

Takie hasła głosił, takie zadania sobie postawił “Dziennik Chicagoski” przed czterdziestu i trzema laty i takim pozostał wierny po dziś dzień.

Dobro całego społeczeństwa miał Dziennik zawsze na względzie i mieć będzie w dalszym ciągu. Daleki był i daleki jest od zacietrzewionego partyjnictwa, gdyż wie, że ono jest szkodliwe tak dla naszych interesów w Stanach Zjednoczonych, jak i dla interesów Polski odrodzonej. We wszystkich sprawach kieruje nim dobra wola, której przyświeca liczenie się z interesem Polski oraz interesem Wychodźstwa według najlepszego rozumienia. Stąd pozwala sobie niekiedy zganić to i owo, lecz nigdy w celu dokuzenia komuś, tylko w celu przekonania go, że jest w błędzie, lub że się myli.

Na posterunku tak pojmowanej służby “Dziennik Chicagoski” będzie trwał nadal.



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## The Polish Dances

THE polonaise, known also as the slow or marching dance, is a slow glide, which in ancient Poland was danced at court functions. Chopin made use of this form of musical composition, especially in his famous Polonaise in A-major. Ogiński, Kurpinski and Moniuszko also wrote splendid polonaises for dancing.

The mazur, a lively dance consisting of leaps and slides and of numberless figures, written in  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{3}{8}$  tempo, is one of the most popular in Poland.

The krakowiak, written in two-fourths time, is known and popular throughout Poland. It is a graceful but rapid dance, sung by the dancer, songs quickly to be taken up by the rest of the participants.

The polka, a whirling dance of great popularity, is really of Czech origin; based on it is the polka galopka, even more rapid than the polka.

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# The Town of Cicero

## STATE of ILLINOIS

IN the year 1857 Cicero was a vast tract of level prairies, six miles in length from North to South, six miles in width from East to West. The eastern boundary, naturally the western limit of the City of Chicago, was known even at that early date by the name it bears today; Western Avenue, the northern boundary, North Avenue, the southern boundary, Thirty-ninth Street, and the western boundary a wagon road bearing no name in 1857, but now known as Harlem Avenue.

Three roads, the South-west Plank road (the present Ogden Avenue) beginning at the fictitious land-mark called "The Bulls Head", present corner of Ogden Avenue and Randolph Street, extending in a south-westerly direction to Hinsdale; the Sand Ridge road beginning at the present corner of Riverside Drive and Twenty-second Street, running north-east to Twelfth Street and Austin Boulevard; and Pennsylvania Avenue, now Lake Street, by far the most important of all, running in a north-westerly direction to Elgin, at the time a thriving village; these were the only means of travel in Cicero in 1857.

Two railroads entered Township Thirty-nine in the year 1857, the Chicago and Galena Railroad, predecessor of the Chicago and Northwestern on the North, and the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, changed later to the Chicago and Alton, on the extreme south.

Early in the year 1857 pursuant to a petition of the enterprising citizens of Township Thirty-nine, the County Clerk of Cook County posted a notice within the township requesting the people of that locality to organize a government.

By a unanimous vote a town government was organized co-extensive with the territorial boundaries of Township Thirty-nine to be known as the Town of Cicero, the name having been suggested by one of the electors. Officers for the ensuing year were also elected

at that meeting, nine of the fourteen becoming Town officials.

From the year 1859 to 1867 Cicero gradually grew in population until it reached a total of 3,000 in 1867.

Until the year 1867, Cicero was merely a township. Through the efforts of an enterprising Ciceronian, the State Assembly passed an act to incorporate Township Thirty-nine as the Town of Cicero giving it all the powers, under the city and village act previously given to incorporated towns. This charter was similar to all other charters in the State relating to Towns.

Cicero has now reached the stage of being classed as one of the largest and most important communities in the State. It has the distinction of being the largest incorporated town in the country.

Within its narrow limits it has a representation of every nationality in the world. Its citizens are thrifty and industrious. It is a distinctly home owning community.

Its present population today is estimated over 80,000, seventy-five per cent of which are Czechoslovakian people, who have their representatives in the present administration.

The President, Board of Trustees, and the people of the Town of Cicero extend to all the visitors of the World's Fair a cordial invitation to be the guests of our town during their visit here and take advantage of all accommodations prepared for them.

Present Town Officials are as follows: President Joseph G. Cerny; Clerk, Jerry J. Viterna; Collector Rose Cuchna; Assessor, Henry Schwarzel; Supervisor, Anton F. Maciejewski; Trustees, James Sedlacek, Frank Novak, Fred J. Loyda, Nicholas Hendrikse; Police Magistrate, Henry J. Sandusky; Chief of Police, Michal Solar; Justices of the Peace: John P. Sverak, E. Turek, Frank Christenson, S. Wyza, F. Weil, Frank J. Broz, Supt. of Water.

By John P. Sverak.

### OFFICIALS OF THE TOWN OF CICERO, ILL., IN 1933



**A. J. Maciejewski,**  
Supervisor and  
Treasurer.



**H. R. Schwartzel,**  
Assessor.



**Jerry J. Viterna,**  
Town Clerk.



**Joseph G. Cerny,**  
President of the  
Town of Cicero.



**Mrs. Rose Cuchna,**  
Town Collector.



**James Sedlacek,**  
Trustee.



**Frank J. Broz,**  
Supt. of Water.



**Nicholas Hendrikse,**  
Trustee.



**Michael Solar,**  
Chief of Police.



**Fred J. Loyda,**  
Trustee.



**Frank J. Novak,**  
Trustee.



A Complete Summary of Polish Parishes and Educational, Religious and Charitable Institutions in the Archdiocese of Chicago, including data as of May 1, 1933.

| <i>Parish</i>                     | <i>Clergymen</i> | <i>Pupils<br/>in School</i> | <i>Teachers</i>                                   |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| St. Adalbert.....                 | 5                | 1,680                       | 42 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth         |
| St. Anne.....                     | 4                | 1,114                       | 24 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth         |
| Assumption of B. V. M.....        | 2                | 557                         | 10 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth         |
| St. Barbara.....                  | 3                | 957                         | 23 Sisters of St. Joseph                          |
| St. Bronislawa.....               | 4                | 480                         | 10 Felician Sisters                               |
| St. Bruno.....                    | 2                | 602                         | 12 Felician Sisters                               |
| St. Camillus.....                 | 1                | 304                         | 7 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth          |
| St. Casimir.....                  | 5                | 1,750                       | 45 Resurrection Sisters                           |
| St. Constance.....                | 2                | 646                         | 20 Notre Dame Sisters                             |
| St. Fidelis.....                  | 3                | 605                         | 12 Sisters of St. Joseph                          |
| Five Holy Martyrs.....            | 4                | 1,697                       | 31 Franciscan Sisters of St. Kunegunda            |
| St. Florian.....                  | 1                | 760                         | 17 Franciscan Sisters of St. Kunegunda            |
| St. Francis of Assisi.....        | 1                | 388                         | 6 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth          |
| Good Shepherd.....                | 2                | 400                         | 9 Felician Sisters                                |
| St. Hedwig.....                   | 5                | 2,180                       | 45 Sisters of the Holy Family of Naz.; 2 Brothers |
| St. Helen.....                    | 3                | 1,340                       | 24 Felician Sisters                               |
| Holy Innocents.....               | 4                | 1,845                       | 29 Felician Sisters                               |
| Holy Trinity.....                 | 7                | 2,170                       | 41 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth         |
| St. Hyacinth.....                 | 5                | 1,704                       | 32 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth         |
| Immaculate Conception.....        | 3                | 1,141                       | 22 Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph               |
| Immaculate Heart of Mary.....     | 2                | 308                         | 9 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth          |
| St. James.....                    | 2                | 889                         | 17 Felician Sisters                               |
| St. John Cantius.....             | 4                | 1,165                       | 25 Notre Dame Sisters                             |
| St. John of God.....              | 4                | 1,479                       | 27 Felician Sisters                               |
| St. Josaphat.....                 | 5                | 856                         | 16 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth         |
| St. Joseph.....                   | 4                | 1,671                       | 29 Felician Sisters                               |
| St. Ladislaus.....                | 2                | 515                         | 11 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth         |
| St. Mary of the Angels.....       | 3                | 950                         | 20 Resurrection Sisters                           |
| St. Mary Magdalene.....           | 3                | 963                         | 19 Felician Sisters                               |
| St. Mary of Perpetual Help.....   | 4                | 1,668                       | 37 Sisters of St. Joseph                          |
| St. Michael.....                  | 4                | 1,883                       | 35 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth         |
| St. Pancratius.....               | 2                | 930                         | 20 Franciscan Sisters of St. Kunegunda            |
| St. Peter and Paul.....           | 3                | 1,271                       | 18 Felician Sisters                               |
| St. Roman.....                    | 3                | 873                         | 18 Sisters of St. Joseph                          |
| Sacred Heart.....                 | 3                | 1,031                       | 22 Felician Sisters                               |
| St. Salomea.....                  | 2                | 477                         | 8 Sisters of St. Joseph                           |
| St. Stanislaus Kostka.....        | 6                | 1,435                       | 28 Notre Dame Sisters                             |
| St. Stanislaus Bishop and Mar. 4  | 4                | 1,218                       | 24 Franciscan Sisters of St. Kunegunda            |
| St. Stephen.....                  | 2                | 232                         | 6 Felician Sisters                                |
| St. Thecla.....                   | 1                | 255                         | 7 Resurrection Sisters                            |
| Transfiguration.....              | 1                | 147                         | 4 Sisters of St. Joseph                           |
| St. Turibius.....                 | 1                | 194                         | 4 Felician Sisters                                |
| St. Wenceslaus.....               | 3                | 691                         | 16 Felician Sisters                               |
| St. Wenceslaus (Dekoven St.)...1  | 1                | 145                         | 4 Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate       |
| St. Blase (Argo).....             | 2                | 358                         | 9 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth          |
| St. Isidore (Blue Island).....    | 1                | 269                         | 6 Felician Sisters                                |
| St. Andrew (Calumet City).....    | 3                | 731                         | 15 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth         |
| St. Joseph (Chicago Heights)....1 | 1                | 332                         | 8 Franciscan Sisters                              |





| <i>Parish</i>                   | <i>Clergymen</i> | <i>Pupils<br/>in School</i> | <i>Teachers</i>                             |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| St. Mary of Czeszochowa (Cic.)  | 3                | 828                         | 19 Sisters of St. Joseph                    |
| St. Valentine (Cicero).....     | 2                | 253                         | 6 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth    |
| St. Mary of Gostyn (Dow's. Gr.) | 1                | 81                          | 2 Felician Sisters                          |
| Ascension (Evanston).....       | 1                | 265                         | 6 Felician Sisters                          |
| St. John Baptist (Harvey).....  | 1                | 477                         | 8 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth    |
| St. Susanna (Harvey).....       | 1                | 257                         | 6 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth    |
| Holy Cross (Joliet).....        | 1                | 193                         | 4 Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate |
| St. Thaddeus (Joliet) .....     | 1                | 388                         | 8 Felician Sisters                          |
| St. Stanislaus (Kankakee).....  | 1                | 123                         | 4 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth    |
| St. Cyril and Methodius (Lem.)  | 1                | 182                         | 6 Felician Sisters                          |
| Holy Rosary (North Chicago)...  | 2                | 450                         | 12 Felician Sisters                         |
| St. Stanislaus (Posen).....     | 1                | 214                         | 4 Felician Sisters                          |

60 Parishes—158 Clergymen—48,967 Pupils in School—1,044 Teachers.

### VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS

St. Hedwig's Orphanage—700 children—2 clergymen—52 Felician Sisters—(Niles, Illinois).  
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged—166 residents—1 clergyman—16 Franciscan Sisters of Saint Kunegunda

St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital—4,333 patients during the year—1 clergyman—100 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth—Connected with the hospital: St. Mary of Nazareth School of Nursing—75 students.

### HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Holy Trinity High School for boys—11 Brothers of Congregation of the Holy Cross—238 students.  
Weber High School for boys—5 Resurrection Fathers—6 Brothers—6 lay teachers—264 students.  
Holy Family Academy for girls—1 clergyman—46 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth—3 lay teachers—360 students.

Resurrection High School for girls—(Norwood Park)—a boarding school—50 Resurrection Sisters—22 Novices—23 Postulants—1 lay teacher—112 students.

Good Counsel High School for girls—a boarding school—1 clergyman—11 Sisters (Felician)—2 lay teachers—172 students.

### RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Novitiate of the Resurrection Fathers—4 clergymen—17 novices—3 postulants—3 brothers.

General Motherhouse of the Franciscan Sisters of St. Kunegunda—1 clergyman—316 Sisters—65 Novices—30 Postulants.

Novitiate of the Resurrection Sisters (Norwood Park)—50 Sisters—22 Novices—23 Postulants.

Novitiate and Training School of the Felician Sisters—2 clergymen—702 Sisters—21 Novices—28 Postulants.

Motherhouse of the Holy Family of Nazareth Sisters, (Desplaines, Ill.)—1 clergyman—613 Sisters—76 Novices—15 Postulants—15 Aspirants.



## Appreciation—

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THE EDITOR.

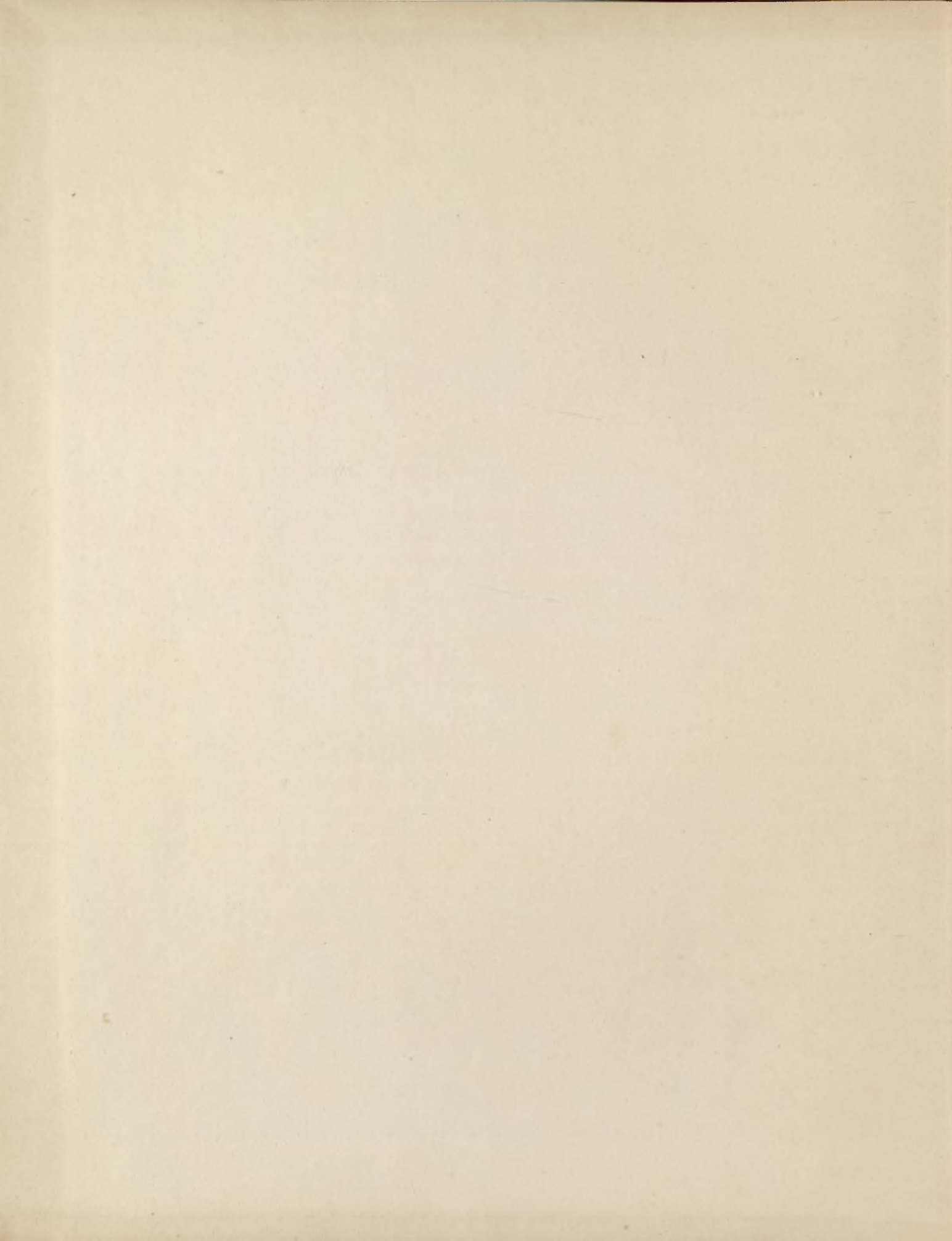
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