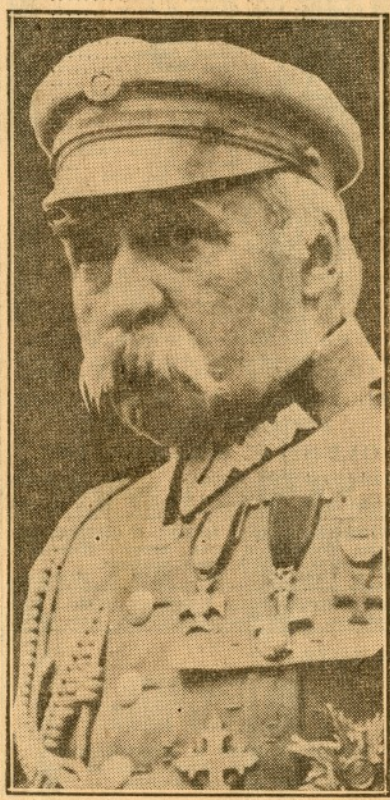


PILSUDSKI DIES IN WARSAW

—Dictator Joseph Pilsudski of Poland Reported Dead



[Associated Press Photo.]

REPORTED DEAD—
Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Polish dictator, rumored dead in Warsaw.

POLICE PATROL POLISH CAPITAL; CABINET MEETS

Death of Dictator Shocks Nation.

BY DONALD DAY.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

WARSAW, May 12.—Marshal Josef Pilsudski, virtual dictator of Poland, died at 8:45 o'clock tonight from a complication of diseases.

The 67 year old marshal's death was unexpected. The cabinet met in a special session at once to determine the Polish republic's political future and to deliberate the situation precipitated by the death of Europe's first post-war dictator.

Police Patrol Capital.

Extra police patrolled the streets of Warsaw to deal with any internal disturbance which might arise from Pilsudski's death. Officers were ordered to carry tear bombs.

Word that the marshal had died from a uremia attack rapidly spread through the capital. The rumors began to circulate at 9 o'clock when a reception for the French ambassador, who is leaving in a few days, was suddenly canceled.

Crowds began to gather at Belvedere palace and at 11 p. m. the news was announced. Fifty minutes later the Warsaw radio station interrupted its program to announce:

"Marshal Pilsudski is dead."

Taken Ill with Grip.

A communique was issued by the government last week stating that Pilsudski was suffering from an attack

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"Marshal Pilsudski is dead."

Taken Ill with Grip.

A communique was issued by the government last week stating that Pilsudski was suffering from an attack of the grip. This was the first reference made regarding his state of health since 1931 when he was forced to take a vacation in Madeira.

Pilsudski was to have participated in a conference last week with Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France relating to the war scare in Europe and particularly regarding the differences between Poland and France which grew out of the Franco-soviet security pact. But the marshal was too ill to join the discussions and Laval left for Moscow without having been able to see the statesman.

Pilsudski died on the anniversary of his coup in 1926, when he seized power after bloody street fighting in Warsaw. He and a small group of his former legionnaires virtually had ruled the nation ever since that time, but he never permitted any of his so-called cabinet of colonels to consider themselves his successor.

Aimed at Presidency.

In 1929 the marshal sent his soldiers into the lobbies of the parliament and forced its dissolution because he was disgusted with legislative bickerings. He was instrumental, too, in carrying out a recent constitutional reform which concentrated great power in the president.

It was generally believed Pilsudski intended to force the resignation of President Ignace Moscicki and assume the presidency.

Pilsudski was minister of war in the cabinet. Gen Edward Rydz Smigly, one of the marshal's closest friends, has been appointed to succeed Pilsudski as chief army inspector.

ONE OF EUROPE'S LEADERS.

Marshal Josef Pilsudski, man of intrigue, astute politician, courageous, patriotic, honest in a concrete sense, but irascible and frequently unstable, was one of the outstanding figures on the European political stage. His life was colorful. From earliest childhood he dreamed of the independence of his country, and trained himself in intrigue and conspiracy to achieve that end, although at times it must have seemed to him little better than a forlorn hope. Long before the war he schemed for the restoration of Polish liberty and suffered exile.

Under the tolerant Austrian rule, he trained the Polish Galician youth in the use of firearms. In the great war, with an Austrian pledge of future Polish independence, he raised a Polish legion to fight against Russia.

Condemned to Death.

Later, in 1916, when Germany issued her famous manifesto proclaiming the quasi-independence of Poland and drafting her citizens into the armies of the central powers, he refused to cooperate any longer with the Germans and their allies. Then he was in the limelight as a prisoner in the fortress of Magdeburg, condemned to death, but saved by Austrian intervention; then as leader of a new born Poland, the commander in chief of her armies, throwing back the Red army of invasion that reached the gates of Warsaw and storming with his legions the city of Kief, in Russian territory.

Then came the accolade. He was created the sole marshal of Poland