

PILSUDSKI SHOWED A RELENTLESS WILL

Siberian Exile Under Czar and Jailing Under Kaiser Failed to Conquer Him.

FREE POLAND WAS HIS AIM

Legions Followed Him Through World War, Conflict With Soviet and Coup of 1926.

A great Polish revolutionary patriot, Joseph Pilsudski lived to see many of his dreams, conceived in the early Eighties of the last century, come to fruition. He had longed for the establishment of a Poland commensurate to the Poland of the "golden age" of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. More than any other man, through his qualities of leadership, determination and skillful, if sometimes tortuous, military diplomacy, he thought about the rebirth of his nation and as a political unity. He had been a political prisoner of Russia exiled in Siberia and again imprisoned in Warsaw. Later he was incarcerated by Germany. But when the World War ended he returned from Magdeburg prison to take command of free Polish troops, to become Marshal, Cabinet official, President and dictator of the nation.

Dictator Against Russia.

Pilsudski was born in November, 1867, in Zulov, Wilno, of an ancient Polish-Lithuanian family. Four years before he was born the last Polish insurrection had been crushed out by a bloody assault, the Russian Governor Muraviev filled the Wilno district with gallows and hundreds of Poles were exiled to Siberia. Young Pilsudski grew up in an atmosphere of hatred for the Russians.

He studied at the gymnasium of Wilno and the medical school of the University of Kharkov. He was expelled from the university for taking part in a conspiracy of revolutionary students and came back to Wilno, where he joined a half-Soviet, half-nationalist society of Polish youth. This society was inclined to murder Czar Alexander II. Pilsudski was sentenced to penal servitude for that crime, although his friends had proved his innocence.

In Wilno in 1892 a revolutionary and revolutionary leader became one of the first to organize the Polish Socialist Party (PPS), which had Polish, Ukrainians and German members. The party's independence at the time. In 1894 he edited a Polish newspaper, "Prace" (Work), in Wilno and in 1895 he edited a Russian newspaper in London. He was arrested in England. He was sentenced to penal servitude, and became one of the "100" (1894-1900) of the working classes and the intelligentsia for the tenacity of his convictions for his fearlessness and for his iron will.



Associated Press Photo.

MARSHAL JOSEPH PILSUDSKI

A late photograph of the Polish dictator, who died in the midst of important European conferences affecting his country.

Pilsudski hesitated to recruit for his legions unless promised full command.

Four months later the outbreak of the Russian revolution and the disablement of the principal enemy raised Pilsudski's expectations of real independence and stiffened his attitude toward the Central Powers. When in the Summer of 1917 the Central Powers tried to force his legions to an oath for their monarchs Pilsudski and his men refused, and the leader was jailed in the Magdeburg fortress.

He Returns to Warsaw.

The war's end gave Pilsudski liberty, and he returned to Warsaw. His return was the signal for disarmament of the demoralized German troops. Poland was at last really free. The Regency Council, which the Central Powers had set up as a temporary government, placed its power in Pilsudski's hands. He became head of the restored Polish State and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, which in 1920 proclaimed him First Marshal of Poland. He convened a constitutional Parliament, which elected him Chief of State, the position he held until 1922. As Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army he repelled attacks on Poland's frontiers by the Bolsheviki, Lithuanians, Ukrainians and German regular troops. In 1920 Pilsudski's defeat of an advancing Bolshevist army in the opening of many states Europe another year was a year and a half after the conclusion of peace with the Bolsheviki. In 1922, Pilsudski's work for his country came temporarily to an end. The Polish Constitution, accepted by Parliament in March, 1921, gave the President of the republic comparatively little power and reduced his military functions to those of a titular Commander-in-Chief, debarred from leading the

prevailed so strongly in Poland after the Russian-Polish war, when General Weygand directed the military operations, dwindled considerably during the past few months. Poland swerved toward Germany and the efforts of Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, to draw Poland into a system of mutual assistance treaties failed.

Pilsudski had retired to the background during the past five years. He was ill frequently and was obliged to leave Poland on several occasions for his health. Before the pourparlers with Eden, he saw the late Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, who was assassinated at Marseilles, but that interview brought no results.

Europe was considerably puzzled at the attitude of the Polish diplomats and at that of Pilsudski. It was generally felt, however, that the old fear of Russian invasion still prevailed and that the bitterness over the Polish Corridor had dwindled.

Since 1930, extremists had frequently threatened to kill Pilsudski and he was constantly under heavy guard.

HITLER SENDS REGRETS

In a message to Marshal Pilsudski, he says Poland has lost her dearest son.

BERLIN, May 12 (AP)—Chancellor Hitler telegraphed tonight to President Moscicki of Poland, a message of regret.

Deeply moved by the news of Marshal Pilsudski's demise, the press to your excellency and the Polish Government the most sincere condolences of myself and the Reich Government.

FEW SAW MARSHAL IN RECENT YEARS

Pilsudski Aged Prematurely From Hard Life and Kept Out of Spotlight.

RULED THROUGH DEPUTIES

Had No Patience for Details of Government—Drew Power by Magnetic Personality.

Glimpses of Joseph Pilsudski, the man, are given in the following article, which was mailed to THE NEW YORK TIMES by one of its European correspondents two weeks before the death of the Polish dictator.

By OTTO D. TOLISCHUS.

WARSAW, April 30.—Marshal Pilsudski, as this is written, is only 67 years old, but his life and its struggles and privations have marked him more than his years.

He has lived recently like a recluse, mostly in the offices of the Inspector General of the army—a tired and short-tempered man beyond the lure of pomp of power, and disillusioned of his earlier ideals—carefully guarding his capricious health for new demands upon it, playing solitaire when too weary to work and smoking innumerable cigarettes, especially made for him and named after him.

His nation has come to regard him more as a patriotic myth than a reality, for he has shunned all public appearances and emerged from his retreat only about once a year to review a military parade on some national holiday. Then he has stood before his people like some modern Genghis Khan—a strangely exotic figure despite the very European horizon-blue Marshal's uniform, a symbol of towering strength despite his pronounced stoop, his weather-beaten face as if modeled out of granite by a few powerful strokes of the chisel, with thick, protruding eyebrows and a heavy, drooping mustache giving it an added air of grimness. Thus the populace has seen him, and bowed to him in awe, reverence and obedience.

Received Few Diplomats.

Aside from such occasions, he has rarely been seen or been seen by anybody recently. Even his closest official collaborators have been able to consult him only at lengthening intervals. Sometimes he had to receive visiting statesmen, but this too became a rare and brief courtesy. The last such occasion was the one party he gave in honor of Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, during the latter's peace mission to the European capitals. Unfortunately, it happened to fall on one of the Marshal's bad days, and though he stayed in bed until 10 P. M., and postponed his reception for an hour, he was unable to do so. His appearance was that of an elderly man. Even Colonel Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister.

His stooping figure seemed like a

May 13, 1935

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1935.

ancient Lithuanian capital, which Poland seized by force of arms.

He has not fitted into the usual mold of European dictators. They all cling to power and concentrate as much of it as possible into their own hands. Pilsudski has been one of the few men who surrendered titular power of his own volition. He held all the highest offices in the State and quit them as soon as he thought it safe for the State. He has had neither an organization nor a political party behind him, and he gained all the power in the land—the power of moral authority that went with unchallenged accomplishment and a personality standing head and shoulders above his countrymen.

But the exercise of this power has been delegated to deputies, among whom must be counted every State official from the President of the republic downward. He has let them rule as best they might and on their own responsibility—until they were brought up short for mistakes by the Marshal. A student of Polish affairs called it "dictatorship by proxy" and that has been its good definition of the Polish Government as can be made.

One reason for this self-effacement was the Marshal's hatred of administrative detail. He has had neither the patience to deal with the daily office routine, nor the training to cope with economic or financial problems. The bigger and more unselfish reason was that his delegation of power was part of the schooling of his country in self-government.

His Control Escaped None.

Like apprentices in the art of ruling the Polish statesmen have done their work under their master's eye and subject to his correction. It has been an irksome kind of supervision, because the Marshal would never say what he wanted done and how, but always stepped in when the results were not to his liking. Yet all have bowed to his control because there was no way of escaping it.

For himself, Pilsudski reserved the offices of War Minister and military Inspector-General with which went the supreme command of the army. As army commander, he also reserved to himself the final say in foreign policy. There was a reason, born of his experience.

He also realized that armed force alone was futile unless guided by a far-sighted policy and supported by skilled diplomacy knowing how and when to use it. The necessary shrewdness and cunning second nature to him.

The principles that guided him in the work of creating Poland have guided in ruling her. In Polish eyes, the partition of the country had been possible only because, in the eighteenth century, Poland had disarmed almost completely, and had neglected her foreign policy to the extent of virtually abolishing her diplomatic service.

What the Poles vowed, should not happen again, and to safeguard the country against a repetition of such a calamity was Pilsudski's main concern in which he scorned his Socialist and Democratic opponents. He did this task by strengthening the country's military defenses, by seeking to maintain friendly relations with both her mighty neighbors, and by reinsuring himself against all domestic threats through an alliance with France. He also had regard for the economic and administrative aspects, but Pilsudski felt that he was bound to it. He was firm in personal relations. He described the Mar-

PILSUDSKI DEATH WORRIES EUROPE

Poland Has No Strong Man Now to Control Conflicting Factions in Foreign Affairs.

MARSHAL WAS SOLE GUIDE

British Fear the Internal Strife Will Be Resumed Because of Bitter Differences.

By FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 12.—The death of Marshal Pilsudski at this time may have far-reaching effects on European developments. Poland's recent foreign policy has been Marshal Pilsudski's personal policy. Colonel Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, was the Marshal's personal choice and his mouthpiece. Marshal Pilsudski in fact in recent years has been Poland personified. There has been no other voice than his.

The Polish rapprochement with Germany was of the Marshal's making and it was his good fortune that it accorded with the ideas of his fellow-dictator, Chancellor Hitler. The Poles dislike Russia and the hatred of bolshevism found its exemplification in the Marshal, whose word was law in the land.

The general impression, both inside and outside Poland, has been that the recent pro-German tendencies in Warsaw, although they possibly were intensified by the personal grievance Colonel Beck long cherished against France, were due to Marshal Pilsudski and therefore there was nothing to be done about them.

All that is now changed despite the fact that officials are emphasizing that the Marshal's death had been anticipated and that the succession had been long prepared for.

There is in Poland as much distrust of Germany as there is of Russia and there is a strong pro-French tendency coupled with a desire for Britain's good opinion. Neither has had much chance to develop in the face of the Marshal's brutal realism. England and France are a long way off in time of trouble and he knew it.

How far these two popular sympathies may now develop only time will tell, but one thing is certain: the stern barrier to all popular tendencies is no more. There is no other such humorless, to dominate and direct the Polish life. In just what direction it may turn will be a matter of anxiety in many European Chancelleries in the next few months.

Britain Fears Internal Strife

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. LONDON, Monday, May 13.—The death of Marshal Pilsudski is deplored here as adding one more uncertainty to the European situation at a time when there are too many uncertainties.

British anxiety is concerned with the future of Poland's internal politics more than with its foreign policy. For no matter who succeeds the Marshal it is felt Poland will be forced to keep on reasonably good terms with both her powerful neighbors.

The real question is whether the dictatorship can be maintained, and

PILSUDSKI IS DEAD; WARSAW GUARDED

Continued From Page One.

when an announcement was made over the radio.

Funeral and mourning arrangements have not yet been made. It is said the Marshal wanted to be buried in his beloved Wilno, where he was born.

Marshal Pilsudski's death left vacancies in the offices of Minister of War and Inspector General of the Army. General Taseus Krasprycki was appointed Minister of War and General Edward Rydz-Smigly was made Inspector General of the Army.

The passing of the greatest man Poland has known since Prince Kosciusko and the dictator of the country since 1926 should not, it is stressed in official quarters, be expected to give rise to any change in Poland's régime. He had for a few years left the government to others and had acted only as adviser in military and foreign affairs.

The Marshal's death was expected, and the candidates for the two important offices he held had already been chosen several weeks ago. The question of Marshal Pilsudski's successors is, therefore, formally settled.

The new War Minister was Under-Secretary for War and for some time, in fact, had been conducting the affairs of the Ministry. He is a Pilsudski legionary and is still in his forties. He is regarded as a non-political officer.

The post of Inspector General of the army is much more important and was created especially for the Marshal. His successor is now the most popular officer in the army. He also served in the Pilsudski Legion during the World War. He studied at the Academy of Arts in Cracow and was a painter before he entered the army. He is 66 years old.

Generals Rydz-Smigly and Krasprycki belong to a rather small group of Pilsudski legionary officers who never left the army for politics. As to General Rydz-Smigly's political views, it is generally held that he is inclined to support the radical and Left Wing of the Pilsudski pro-government party.

Ninth Anniversary of Coup.

By The Associated Press.

WARSAW, May 12.—Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Poland's man of power, died here tonight on the ninth anniversary of the 1926 coup that made him virtual dictator of the land. The news was announced two hours later to a throng gathered before Belvedere Palace.

National mourning was ordered.

and a bereavement message by the President at the "loss of the greatest man the country had" was ordered read in all army posts. Flags were lowered to half staffs, and theatres and all amusement houses were closed until further notice.

Authorities took all possible precautions to prevent his death from precipitating internal disturbances. The police were reinforced and officers patrolling the streets were equipped with tear bombs. The Cabinet gathered quickly in special session to deliberate on the political situation.

Death interrupted at its peak the career of Marshal Pilsudski, born an aristocrat and from youth a revolutionary. Only recently constitutional reforms had been completed placing virtually limitless power in the hands of the President of the republic, and the Marshal was expected to assume this office upon the apparently impending resignation of President Ignace Moscicki.

Since the reform of the Constitution the régime has had its power well in hand, and no disturbances are expected generally to follow the Marshal's death.

The first intimation of his death came at 9 P. M. when a reception for the French Ambassador, who is to leave Warsaw within a few days, was canceled suddenly. His entourage had expected the death momentarily.

French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval, who came to Warsaw to assure Polish authorities of France's continued friendship despite the recently concluded Franco-Russian mutual assistance pact, had proceeded to Moscow earlier in the day without seeing his host.

Moscow Hears of Death.

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP).—The news of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski's death reached Moscow tonight too late for official reaction. It was felt here that his passing might bring important results in the field of international politics, but not necessarily of an immediate nature.

Rome Expresses Shock.

ROME, May 12 (AP).—Marshal Joseph Pilsudski's death came as a shock to Italian political circles tonight. Under his régime Italian relations with Poland had been uniformly good. Marshal Pilsudski was regarded by Fascists as personifying a strong government similar to that of Premier Mussolini.

OPPORTUNITY

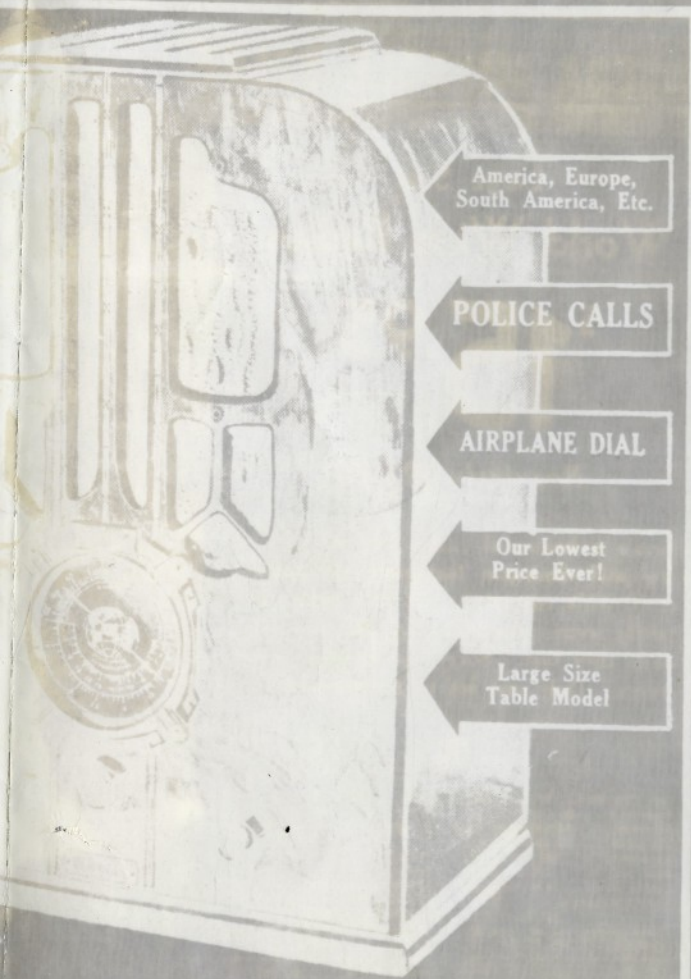
Young man of neat appearance with contact ability and wide acquaintance can make good connection with a prominent Fifth Avenue Tailor (on salary and commission) and lay the foundation for a profitable, dignified career. No experience necessary.

Write P 529 N. Y. Times



described the Mar-
 He has
 and a fine
 likely to
 favor
 con-
 offi-
 played
 war maps in
 lasting for
 diligent leader,
 for the Napo-
 leonic campaigns and the Polish re-
 vults against Russia. On the latter
 subject he published a number of
 books himself.
 He has been known likewise as a
 devoted husband and father and the
 happiest hours have been with his
 family. While disliking all social
 activities, he appeared, when his
 health permitted, at Mme. Alexan-
 dra Pilsudska's Thursday afternoon
 parties at the Belvedere Palace,
 the Marshal's official residence.

dictators can be maintained, and
 parliamentary government can be
 peaceful and orderly. Political
 positions in Poland run so high and
 have caused so many successes in
 the past that a return to the bitter
 political strife is a possible con-
 sequence of Pilsudski's death.
 British Liberals and Socialists
 hated the marshal as a despotic
 dictator, but they admitted he had
 redeeming qualities.
 "Pilsudski was a man of few
 words, with perhaps limited ideas,"
 says The Times editorially, "but he
 had a shrewd sense of what was
 practicable and an absorbing de-
 termination to serve his country.
 A great soldier and a capable
 master of statecraft, he preferred to
 keep himself in the background
 and act through others, but his
 countrymen came to look to him
 at all critical moments of their
 checkered modern career."



- America, Europe,
South America, Etc.
- POLICE CALLS
- AIRPLANE DIAL
- Our Lowest
Price Ever!
- Large Size
Table Model

ize Long & Short Wave Radios
 of these radios to a customer. Sorry,
 quantity, no mail or phone orders.

6.88



GABARDINE

*FINCHLEY HAS BEEN EXCEPTIONALLY
 SUCCESSFUL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
 SUITS OF EXTRA FINE GABARDINE.
 NOT ONLY HAS THE STYLING PROVED
 EFFECTIVE, BUT EVERY DETAIL ASSOCI-
 ATED WITH THESE SMART GARMENTS FOR
 TOWN AND COUNTRY USAGE IS ABOVE
 REPROACH. INTERESTING, COOL, SPORTY,
 AND COMFORTABLE. THE JACKET HAS A
 SHIRRED YOKE BACK, SADDLE POCKETS, A
 HALF BELT AND A WORLD OF CHARACTER.*

TAN • BROWN • GREY • GREEN
FORTY DOLLARS
 JACKET CAN BE WORN WITH ODD SLACKS IF DESIRED

Finchley

New York, Fifth Ave. at 46th :: Chicago, 19 E. Jackson Blvd.

Empress A
AFRIC
 SOUTH AMERIC
CRUISE
 Canadian

make
Cuticle
 daily

The cream, milky
 lather of the SOAP
 the depths of the
 skin is red, rough,
 rashy, apply the
 before washing.
 Soap 35¢ - Ointment

YOUR LETTER REPR
 Exactly as it appears
 700-1000
 Blue
 Write for

RESORT
 ADDITIONAL
 NORTHERN
 LUZITANIA
 Lake George
 Front porch
 NEW YORK STATE

REXMER HOTEL
 Office: Essex House, 2nd Floor
 BOSTON
 Free Map
 CHICAGO
 1000
 Room 225, 114

WESTERN
 Great Northern R
 The Clearing
 CHICAGO TO

EDUCATION
 BRITISH
 PLACE
 YORK

Speedwriting
 Free, Tuesday, 10 & 11 A.M.
 CHICAGO

FISHER SCHOOL
 Native college
 method - Private
 104 W. 40th St.
Berlitz

LEARN TO DANCE
 WALK, PAID
 110th St.
 private
 New

Miss ALMA
 200 West 140th St.

Together with Ignace Moscicki, the president of the Polish Republic, and Stanislas Daszynski, leader of the Sejm, Pilsudski presided over the Polish Socialist congress of the National in London in 1900, that the Russian arrested Pilsudski, in Lodz, in the secret of Robotnik. He was the decorated tenth p... Warsaw citadel, from said, no prisoner has alive. He simulated... was transferred to a hospital in St. Petersburg, where he escaped, with the medical certificate forged by a Polish doctor. He journeyed to London, but in 1902 returned to Krakow, which was under more... rule. Now Pilsudski... dream of armed resistance... "Pilsudski's... during the World War. He... to Japan at the time of... Russo-Japanese War to get Japanese help for a Polish insurrection, but was rebuffed. Mr. Dmowski, leader of the National Demo... made his way to Tokyo to oppose Pilsudski's plan, which came to nothing.

Then the Russian revolution of 1905-06 came. It was a great disappointment to Pilsudski, for the movement proved too weak to overthrow the Czar. Pilsudski did what he could to start an uprising in Poland by organizing bands of armed volunteers to strike at Russian authority in every form. These volunteers raided police posts and held up mail trains, but enthusiasm for this sort of work did not survive the end of the year.

Founded Sharpshooters Corps.
Pilsudski, who was obliged at last to seek refuge in Austria, realized that the only chance for Polish independence was in a European war, and that even this chance would be null unless the Poles had an organized army force. He founded in Lemberg a "sharpshooters corps" with branches throughout Galicia. At first there was enthusiasm, but the Balkan War of 1913 brought the vision of a compromise between Russia and Austria and at once the membership of the sharpshooters leaped from 600 to nearly 10,000.

Pilsudski had predicted the war in a speech in Paris in February, 1914, and had at that time outlined the extraordinary course which he conceived as Poland's policy and ultimately carried out. That policy was for Poland to side with whatever nations were combating Russia and then with France to conquer Germany.

When the World War began, before the Austrian and Russian armies had clashed, he marched over the frontier into Russian Poland with 300 of his sharpshooters and occupied the Polish town of Kielce. All his 10,000 troops were incorporated in the Austrian Army, in two legions, under his personal command. He refused to fight elsewhere than on the Polish front. He had no desire to fight for any other country than Poland.

As soon as the Russian armies had retreated to the east, evacuating Warsaw, he began wooing the Central Powers to declare the independence of Poland. The Central Powers proclaimed an independent Poland on Nov. 5, 1916, but that was done only in the hope that they might reinforce their armies with half a million Poles.

These relations... no attractions... notorious... restrictions at... stand for re-election, but supported the candidacy of his friend Narutowicz, who was elected on Dec. 9, 1922, only to be murdered seven days later by a Nationalist fanatic.

Retires to Private Life.

Pilsudski reported for active service in the crisis that followed the murder. He became chief of the general staff. In May, 1923, when the Peasant leader Witos formed an administration of the Nationalist Right and Moderate Peasants, entirely hostile to Pilsudski, the Marshal retired into private life, after making so violent a speech against his political opponents that he was even challenged to a duel.

For the next three years the Marshal lived at Sulejowek, a few miles from the capital, in a villa which the army had presented to him. He delivered occasional speeches at meetings of his old legionnaires and published a number of historical books, of which the best known is "Rok 1920" (The Year 1920), an account of the Bolshevist campaign.

He was even more popular in retirement than in active service. When in the Autumn of 1925 Count Skrzynski formed his Coalition Government, he saw the fruitlessness of ruling against the Marshal. He made an attempt to conciliate Pilsudski. The appointment of General Zeligowski to be Minister of War gave Pilsudski indirect control of the army. A number of important key-posts in the army were rapidly filled with his partisans. Professor Bartel began to be mentioned as Pilsudski's nominee for the Premiership.

Count Skrzynski had to retire in the second week of May, 1928. He was succeeded by Mr. Witos at the head of a coalition of the Right, entirely hostile to Pilsudski. On the morning of May 12 the Marshal appeared in Praga, a suburb of Warsaw east of the Vistula, at the head of four regiments which his War Office friends had sent to him. Pilsudski and President Wojciechowski, his former friend and collaborator, had a dramatic encounter on the bridge leading from Praga to Warsaw. The President refused to dismiss the government under pressure. Fighting ensued, and in three days Pilsudski got full control, first of the capital and then of the whole country.

Refuses the Presidency.

The two Chambers, the Sejm and the Senate, were convoked as the National Assembly, to choose a successor to Wojciechowski, who had resigned. Pilsudski was elected and thus had his coup approved. He refused, however, to serve and brought about the Presidency of Professor Ignace Moscicki. Pilsudski took the post of Minister of War and Chairman of the Supreme Army Council in Bartel's administration. In fact, he remained dictator of the nation, the real power behind the scene, leaving to others nominal responsibilities.

In August, 1926, the Bartel-Pilsudski government obtained fuller powers for the Executive, which did not, however, satisfy Pilsudski and his friends. In the general elections of 1928 his supporters went to the country and obtained one-third of the seats at the expense of the old Right and Centre.

Pilsudski married twice. By his second wife, Alexandra, he had two daughters, Wanda and Jadwiga. The great pro-French feeling that

the Polish Government... Marshal the creator of its new state and... the German nation... Pilsudski... in... great patriot who... comprehending cooperation... many has done not only... service to both countries but in addition has contributed most valuably... of Europe."

2 Cubans Die in Flaming Plane.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
HAVANA, May 12.—Two army fliers, Second Lieutenants Lucas Brihuegas and Miguel Rollo, were killed this afternoon when their plane caught fire in mid-air and crashed into a sugar mill in a cane field at Reforma, near Calbarien. They were patrolling the north coastline. The accident occurred some two miles inland. The bodies and plane were destroyed.

and the... of his... to have... with... growth... lack of...
The British delegation... Warsaw to bring Poland... with the Western powers... Polish Foreign Office... declined to go far in... but the... put... the... by tel...
"You British... was told the world what to do, but when it comes to taking responsibility for your advice you withdraw to your splendid isolation."
Strictly speaking, the Polish dictator has been neither a dictator nor a Pole. He is a Lithuanian, a descendant of the Lithuanian Princes of Ginet, whose family once held high offices in the Lithuanian empire of the Middle Ages, and he himself was born near Wilno, the M...

DAVEGA MIRACLE VALUE

Large Size
World Wide Radios

\$15.95

Regularly \$21.75

Here's a beautiful radio with a host of new and desirable features—fine tone—world wide reception... at a price that hardly seems possible. Get one now... while they last. Sorry, no mail or phone orders. Only one set to a customer.



- Opp. City Hall... 53 Park Row
- Downtown... 63 Cortlandt St.
- Downtown... 15 Cortlandt St.
- Downtown... 42 Cortlandt St.
- Downtown... 126 Fulton St.
- Near 13th St... 831 Broadway
- Empire State... 18 W. 34th St.
- Hotel Commodore... 111 E. 42nd St.
- Times Square... 132 W. 42nd St.
- Yorkville... 148 E. 89th St.
- 86th St... 2389 Broadway
- 86th St... 2590 Broadway
- Harlem... 175 W. 125th St.
- 107th St... 1383 St. Nicholas Ave.
- Brent... 943 Southern Blvd.
- Brent... 31 E. Fordham Road
- Brent... 2943 Third Ave.
- Brooklyn... 417 Fulton St.
- Brooklyn... (Brooklyn Hall)
- Brooklyn... 524 Flatbush Ave.
- Brooklyn... 1394 Kings Highway
- Bay Ridge... 5108 Fifth Ave.
- Benjamin... 2085 86th St.
- Brownsville... 1703 Pitkin Ave.
- Jamaica... 183-74 Jamaica Ave.
- Astoria... 278 Steinway Ave.
- Fushing... 83 Main St.
- White Plains... 144 Main St.
- Newark... 90 Park Place (Military Park Bldg.)

ALL STORES OPEN EVENINGS

DAVEGA CITY RADIO

Small Size
Only one of limited quantity