

UROCZYSTOŚCI POGRZEBOWE W KRAKOWIE
Przedstawiciele Rządu R. P.
z premierem Stawkiem na czele

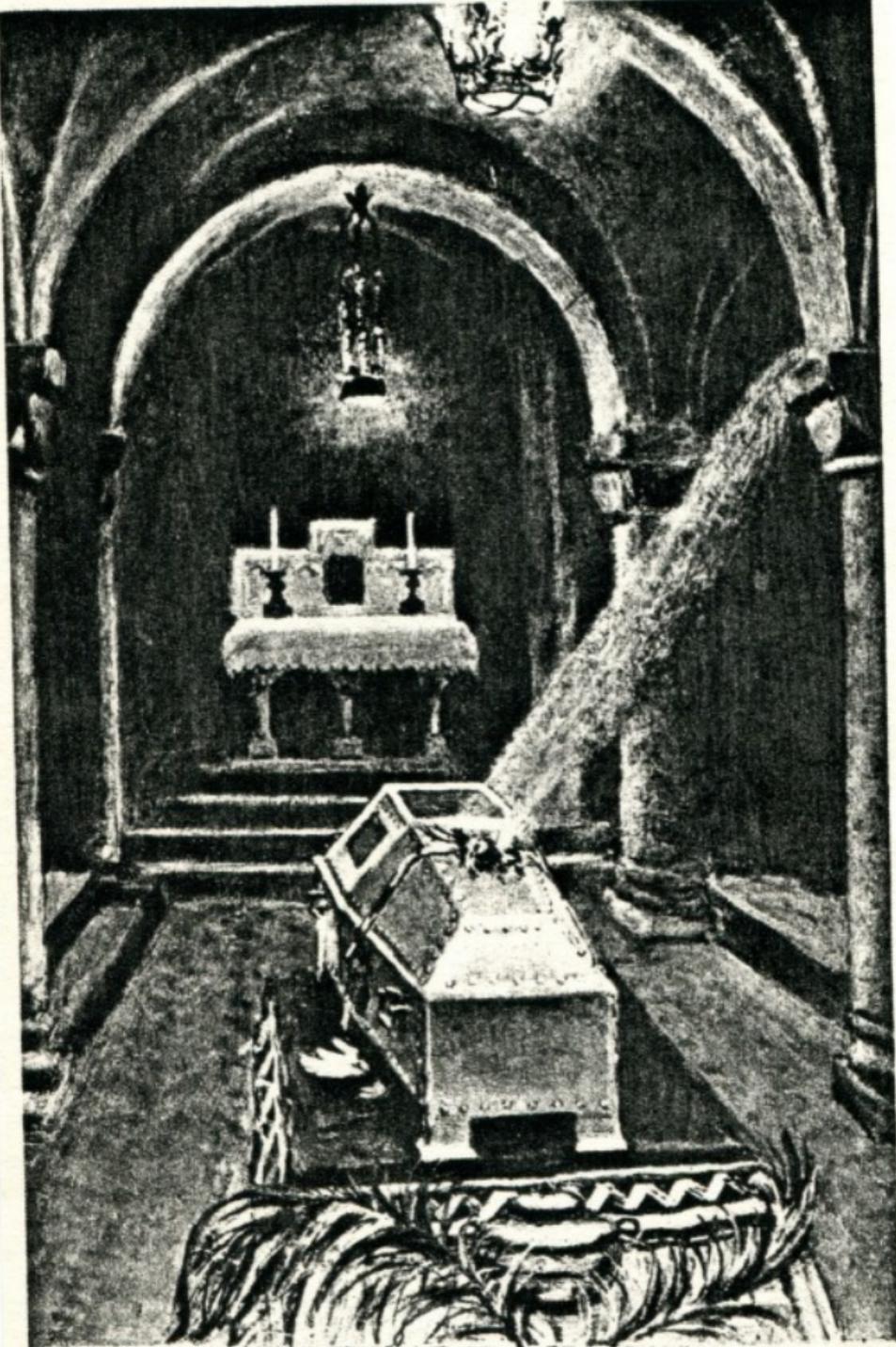


UROCZYSTOŚCI POGRZEBOWE W KRAKOWIE
Kondukt żałobny rusza z Dworca Kolejowego

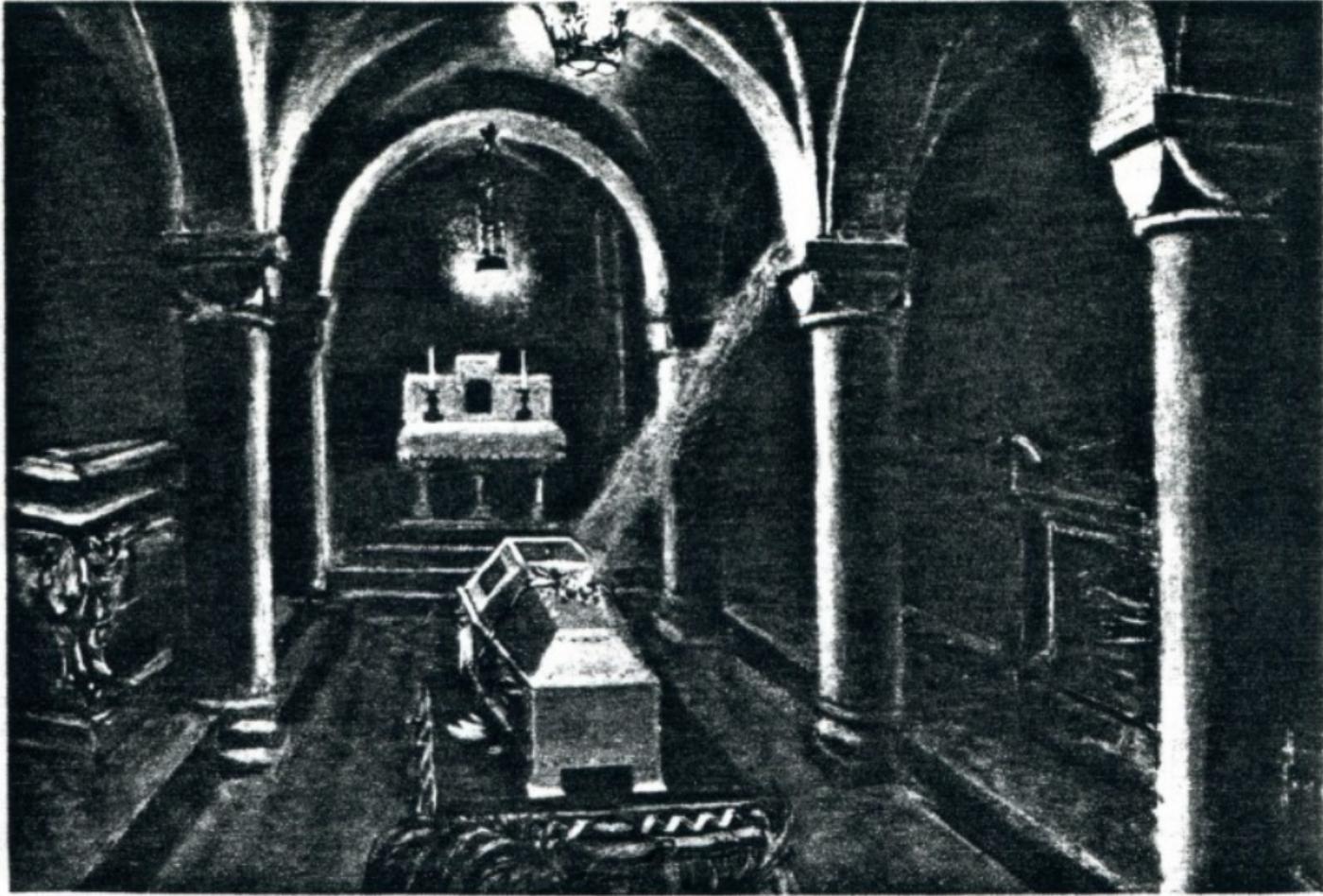


UROCZYŚCZOŚCI POGRZEBOWE W KRAKOWIE

Trumna Marszałka na ławecie, którą ciągną 8 pary koni. Kondukt żałobny miją bramę dworca zachodniego w Krakowie



Groby Królewskie w Katedrze w Krakowie
Trumna Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego



Mat. Br. Rychter-Janowska

Trumna Marszałka J. Piłsudskiego w grobach królewskich
na Wawelu w Krakowie.

MODLITWA ZA MARSZAŁKA.

O Boże Ojczy, Królu na Niebie,
My na tej ziemi wolamy Ciebie.
Przyjmij tę duszę Panie do Nieba,
W naszej Ojczyźnie wielka żałoba.

Ojczy Marszałku, wszyscy wolamy,
Już Cię na ziemi teraz nie mamy,
Bóg Cię powołał od nas do siebie
Abyś na wieki królował w niebie.

Zaświeć Ci Panie gwiazdą zbawienia,
Wysłuchaj Boże nasze westchnienia,
Aby przed tronem Bożym stanęły,
Wieczne zbawienie Ci uprosiły.

Ach z całej Polski, dziś pokolenie,
Sklada przy trumnie Ci pożegnanie,
Bo oczy nasze łzami zalane,
Oj daj Ci Panie odpoczywanie.

Ach tu w Krakowie zostaniesz z nami,
Zwłoki Twe spoczną między Królami,
A dzwon Zygmunta głosi żałobę,
Ojczy Marszałku, spocznij w tym grobie.

I kiedy kondukt Ci zaśpiewają,
A z naszych oczu to łzy spływają,
Bośmy stracili Ojca w osobie
I my tu teraz żegnamy Ciebie.

Niech Twoja dusza w niebie króluje,
I z Aniołami, tam się raduje
Abyśmy Ciebie mieli w pamięci,
Tyś nasz Marszałek, My Twoje dzieci.

Ku wiecznej nieodżałowanej pamięci,
Naszego Wodza, ojca i Marszałka Polski.
Boże zbaw Jego duszę.



Your uncle Ludwik and his co-pilot Casimir Bubala prepare to take off on the flight that claimed Idzikowski's life.

A. The event was the first transatlantic air race and it ended in tragedy. Your uncle, Major Ludwik Idzikowski, piloted a Polish plane, the Marszalek-Pilsudski, in a 1929 Paris-to-New York contest against a French aircraft, the Question Mark. Idzikowski died when he tried to land in bad weather on a rocky field on the Azores Islands, 800 miles off the coast of Portugal. The 17,000-pound plane, carrying 1,825 gallons of fuel, was damaged by high winds, and crashed and exploded. The co-pilot was seriously injured. Capt. Dieudonne Coste, his French competitor, following a nearby route, described the situation as a "wall of wind" (from a developing hurricane), but managed to land safely. Before the crash, the event had been a thrilling one for the whole world. Excited crowds in Warsaw surrounded newspaper offices, cheering as bulletins of the journey—ships at sea would report seeing the racers—came in. After the crash, the world mourned. Chicago Poles paid homage at memorial mass offered at Holy Trinity Church.

Pilsudski

"Liberator Of Poland"

● Józef Piłsudski did more than any other single Pole, working primarily with Poles on Polish soil, to achieve the independence of Poland after the first World War and to set up the national housekeeping. Judged by any standard, he will remain one of the great men of Poland and of world history.

● Piłsudski was born on December 5, 1867 at Zulów near Wilno, where he later moved and studied and where the Polish patriotism his mother taught him crystallized under the decision of his Russian schoolmasters into a program of rebellion. Secretly he studied the French Revolution, pondered upon its success and tried to learn lessons therefrom that might be applicable to some future Polish uprising against Russia. In 1887 he was arrested for alleged participation in an attempt to assassinate the Russian Czar. Though innocent, he was sentenced to five years in Siberia. Upon his return to Wilno in 1892, he joined the newly formed P.P.S. (Polish Socialist Party) under the assumed name of Comrade Victor, and launched upon his task of agitation. He was constantly in flight from the Russian authorities. Taking advantage of the Russian Revolution of 1905, he organized his first fighting corps. Eventually, he succeeded in getting the approval of the Austrian authorities to organize legal clubs known as the Riflemen's Clubs Związki Strzelecki. When the war broke out in 1914, Piłsudski wanted the Poles to fight for Poland and on Polish soil. At dawn on August 6, 1914, before Austria declared war on Russia, Piłsudski first detachment marched out of Krakow to fight against Russia. But the political situation was extremely complicated. Austria was a junior partner of imperial Germany. Russia was an ally of France and England — traditional or potential friends of the Poles. Events moved to a climax. His legionnaires were required to take a new oath of loyalty to the Austrian and German thrones. Piłsudski advised them to refuse the oath. Those who did were interned. The Germans arrested Piłsudski at Warsaw on July 22, 1917 and kept him in the fortress of Magdeburg for the duration of the war. This proved a blessing in disguise as he became a national hero and after the fall of Germany became the leader of Independent Poland. 11