

Downtown Crowds Stunned, Unable To Believe News Of FDR's Death

By SHERLEY UHL
IT WAS stunning news, electrifying news and it whipped and cracked like lightning through the jostling 5 o'clock downtown crowd.

Ten minutes after the first flash you could tell by the looks on faces who knew and who didn't know.

Those who knew, and believed, appeared dazed, bewildered. They went through motions mechanically.

The final reaction after disbelief and bewilderment, was one of quiet, serious thought.

It was as though they were now peering at the world through a different, distorted pair of glasses.

Things weren't the same as they had been minutes before.

Hundreds of persons filed out of theaters after hearing the announcement over loud speaker systems. After the initial shock in the dark theaters, the bright street routine of traffic and bustling crowds seemed bizarre.

And at 5:20 p. m., slanting rain began to fall through sunshine,

adding to the impression of unreality.

By 5:30 p. m., the traffic patrolman at the intersection was swamped by troubled inquiries. Then came The Times' extras. Newsboys charged down the streets in all directions, lugging armloads of papers.

Buyers swarmed around them.

Wherever newsboys halted they were pinned to the spot until they were completely sold out.

If they attempted to proceed, a moving queue proceeded with them. Their arms were usually emptied in less than a minute and they raced back for more.

Some newsboys hopped on streetcars and busses, riding for a few blocks, selling out, then repeating the procedure.

This edition is worth saving. It's like a page torn from history," said one purchaser.

Faces of the readers were strained and pinched as they read down into the story.

At Union station, travelers, learning of the President's death,

felt lonely and isolated in a strange town.

The Travelers' Aid booth was besieged by skeptics who had heard reports on incoming trains. The first reaction at the station was total disbelief. Long lines of ticket buyers tossed it off as just another rumor.

And down on S. Illinois st., a

shabbily dressed old newswoman, his sleeves frayed, cap greasy, dropped into a tavern for a glass of beer. While sipping, he kept muttering automatically: "Roosevelt is dead. Roosevelt is dead." His rheumy, blurred eyes were blank. Nobody said a word.

Outside it was 6:30 and the crowds had drained off the streets. It was calm and quiet again.

DEATH OF FDR SHOCKS ALLIES

People of Other Lands Knew Him as Friend.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor
WASHINGTON, April 13.—The impact of President Roosevelt's death on the governments and peoples of foreign lands will be scarcely less shocking than it was here at home. Abroad, he was known as no other American President ever was.

This is not only because he served more than three terms. It is because, long before world war II, he took his stand against Hitler and the Nazi-Fascist gang and called on America and the world to "quarantine" aggressor nations.

Throughout the Western hemisphere, Roosevelt's name stands for the good neighbor policy. It is inextricably associated with the Atlantic Charter, today the beacon light of small nations everywhere. And his four freedoms have been translated into every tongue. They were familiar to little peoples clear around the globe.

In England, prior to the last elections, I found the British government and the people alike overwhelmingly for Roosevelt. They had nothing against Governor Dewey or the Republican party. They were for Roosevelt, they told me, because they felt they "knew him" and liked him.

Beloved by British
That was a typical bit of British understatement, however. For, to the British, Roosevelt was America. Somehow, to them he was pretty much the whole war effort.

Hadn't he aided Britain long before the shooting began at Pearl Harbor? Hadn't he sent American weapons to England after Dunkirk? Hadn't he traded 50 destroyers to Britain in exchange for some bases in the Atlantic?

To the British, Roosevelt was also lend-lease. He was the American army, the American navy and the American air force. They knew that, to him, this war was not an American war, a British war, a Soviet war or a Chinese war, but a vast global conflict in which only two armies are at grips: The allied army and the army of the enemies of mankind. And they knew that Roosevelt had but one aim and that was to utilize all allied men and ships and guns and tanks, planes, money, food and equipment wherever it would do the most good.

Roosevelt made America "the arsenal of democracy"—another phrase with which his name will go down in the histories of foreign countries.

Look to Truman
And what Roosevelt was to the British, he was to most other peoples the world over—except those of enemy countries. So his sudden passing will not only be a tremendous shock to them but to their capitals as well. They will all be wondering what, if any, material changes will be made in his policies.

None of the allies, of course, has any doubt that the United States will remain in the war to the very last. Or that it will continue to back the Dumbarton Oaks plan for international security after the war. One of President Truman's first acts, after being sworn in, was to confirm that the San Francisco conference would be held as scheduled, April 25.

But an American President, foreign capitals know, yields more power than any other man on earth. And no two men are exactly alike. They cannot help being anxious, therefore, to know whether the new man in the White House will put on the brakes a little, or go farther and faster along the road traveled by his predecessor.

Difficult Task
Moreover, in the international field there are bound to be many things—some perhaps of grave importance—about which the late President knew but which no other American does, at least not in such detail.

The first of our presidents to make extensive journeys abroad in his official capacity, President Roosevelt met again and again with Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. de Gaulle and other world figures. Together they discussed affairs of state and reached understandings even involving the future peace. Because of the war, this of necessity was carried on in the greatest secrecy. It will be difficult for President Truman to pick up and carry on.

BARUCH, ROSENMAN RETURNING TO U. S.

LONDON, April 13 (U. P.).—Bernard Baruch and Samuel Rosenman, personal emissaries of the late President Roosevelt, were understood today to have left for the United States.

Both had come to Europe on special missions in behalf of the President.

SPECIAL EDITION PRINTED

VATICAN CITY, April 13 (U. P.).—The Vatican organ *Osservatore Romano* published a special edition today on the death of President Roosevelt. Long articles on Mr. Roosevelt's career, especially as it dealt with American-Vatican relations, were included.

Truman Takes Oath as President in White House Ceremony



Harry S. Truman is sworn in as President of the United States by Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone of the U. S. supreme court in the presence of members of the cabinet and congress at the White House. Mrs. Truman stands in the center of the group.

MOTHER OF NEW PRESIDENT IS 92

Offers Prayer for Divine Guidance for Son.

KANSAS CITY, April 13 (U. P.).—President Truman's aged mother last night offered prayers for divine guidance for her son in leading the nation.

Too weak to come to the telephone herself, 92-year-old Mrs. Martha Truman spoke through her daughter, Miss Mary Jane Truman, who shares her modest bungalow at suburban Grandview, Mo., near here.

"We are praying," she said, "that God will guide him and give him wisdom in the great responsibilities that he faces."

Shocked by News
"Mother is terribly, terribly distressed," Miss Truman said. "The news came as such a shock, we have been unable to adjust ourselves to it."

Mrs. Martha Truman had not seen her son since he flew here several weeks ago to attend the funeral of T. J. Pendergast, who started him on the political career which led ultimately to the White House.

The aged mother during the Democratic convention at Chicago said at first that she hoped he would remain in the senate. At that time she said:

"He has done such fine work there and I think that is where he best can serve his country."

Later, however, she changed her mind and sat up most of the night listening to convention developments by radio.

TRUMAN OF ENGLISH AND SCOTCH DESCENT

WASHINGTON, April 13 (U. P.).—President Harry S. Truman is descended from English and Scotch racial stock, although his ancestors have resided in this country for several generations.

Truman's parents, John Anderson Truman and Mary Ellen Young Truman, came to Missouri from Kentucky, where the Truman family had lived for many years.

The President was born at Lamar, Mo., May 8, 1884.

Mrs. Truman Prefers Home And Family to a Busy Whirl

By EVELYN PEYTON GORDON
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, April 13.—"In spite of all that has come to us, thank God I still have my Middle-west sense of humor."

It would be difficult to say whether or not that is a characteristic sentiment of the new first lady, Mrs. Harry Truman. Yet it is the one remark which friends remember having heard her make time and time again since Jan. 20 when her husband became vice president.

Mrs. Truman is not going to whirl about the world; she probably won't hold press conferences and she certainly will have little to say on political subjects.

Mrs. Truman is what might be termed a home body. She has not been a whooper-upper for Harry Truman, but a steady, humorous woman who has enjoyed, appreciated, and aided the ambitions of her husband.

'More Sorry for People Than Ourselves,' First Lady Says at News of F. D. R.'s Death

By MARTHA STAYER
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Somewhere between the kind and unkind pictures painted of her by friends and enemies, is the real Eleanor Roosevelt—who now will retire to private life after 12 years in the White House.

Malvina Thompson, secretary, said the President's death struck Mrs. Roosevelt like a bolt from the blue. Her press conference yesterday was perhaps the last that ever will be held by a President's wife since Mrs. Roosevelt originated the idea and no other First Lady may be so active in public affairs.

She was gay and had a bookful of engagements for the next few days. Then came the shock.

'Good Works' Affair
Significant of the real Eleanor Roosevelt was the engagement from which she was called when the White House phoned for her to hurry home.

She was attending a thrift club meeting—a "good works" affair like hundreds of similar events she aided. From the thrift club Mrs. Roosevelt returned to the White House, and on the little elevator to her private sitting room.

Steve Early, White House secretary, and Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire, the President's physician, broke the news.

"I'm more sorry for the people of the country than I am for ourselves," said Mrs. Roosevelt.

Vice President Truman, who had been summoned to the White House, asked: "What can I do?"

"Tell us what we can do," Mrs. Roosevelt replied. "Is there any way we can help you?"

Also to Mrs. Roosevelt went the unhappy task of telling her four sons in the armed services. Secretary Early said she told them, "he did his job to the end, as he would want you to do. Bless you all our love. Mother."

In Perfect Health

What Mrs. Roosevelt will do now is anybody's guess.

She has boundless energy, perfect health. The contract for her syndicated column was recently renewed for another five years.

Eleanor Roosevelt wrote an interesting volume of personal memoirs, ending with 1924—she un-

doubtedly could name her price if she brought it up to date.

At the beginning of the fourth term, she was asked what she felt she had accomplished in 12 years. She said she didn't have any feeling of accomplishment.

However, she suggested that during the fourth term years she would be gratified if her press conferences highlighted subjects not only of interest to women but that would make women think in terms of issues.

She herself has highlighted many issues, sometimes making them more controversial.

Most controversial of all issues she has helped or hindered is the equality of opportunity for education, justice, decent living

conditions, jobs—with necessary qualifications, for Negroes.

On this she has been misquoted, misunderstood, but she has stuck by her guns.

Education, international relations, disabled servicemen, veterans, labor unionism, low-rent homes for families of low incomes, extension of social security, peace—these are among her personal, burning questions.

Mrs. Roosevelt has been called one of the country's best politicians. She campaigned only once while in the White House—in a New York congressional election; but she kept a close eye on the women's division, Democratic national committee. Last fall, she made speech after speech urging voters to cast their ballots.

Close Guard Over President During Wartime Is Revealed

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 13 (U. P.).—It can now be revealed just how closely President Roosevelt had been guarded since the United States was plunged into the war on Dec. 7, 1941.

Even in normal times, many special precautions are taken to safeguard the life of the chief executive. But after Pearl Harbor, the precautions were doubled and Mr. Roosevelt's every movement was a secret like the maneuvering of an American battleship in enemy waters.

Automatic Alarms

At Hyde Park a permanent installation of military police guarded his home even when he was not there. The grounds of the Hyde Park estate also were heavily wired with floodlights and automatic alarms so sensitive that the movement of some forest animal would set them off.

In Warm Springs, the "little White House" was under constant guard by marines who also patrolled the front gate of the sprawling foundation and prevented any one without a special pass from entering the grounds.

The President was in Hyde Park many week-ends—particularly during the hot, humid Washington summers. During the war these

trips were as secret as an invasion.

It was only in recent weeks that the White House permitted publication of the fact that he had been in Hyde Park—and this was permitted only after the trip was over and he was back in the White House.

The theory behind the war-time super-protection obviously was that some enemy agent might try to "get" him. But to the credit of the secret service, aided often by the armed services, not an attempt on the President's life was made during the period since Pearl Harbor.

As many as 150,000 troops were used to protect the President's railroad route during one trip—his western war plant inspection trip in 1942.

The only attempt to assassinate Mr. Roosevelt occurred in Miami. After he had been elected President for the first time but before he had taken office in 1933. Shots intended for him fatally wounded Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago. The assassin, Giuseppe Zangara, was executed.

POPE EXPRESSES SORROW

ROME, April 13 (U. P.).—Pope Pius XII cabled his personal condolences to Mrs. Roosevelt and President Truman, early today immediately after he learned of Mr. Roosevelt's death.

ARMY ABROAD IN MOURNING

Commander's Death Saddens All Ranks.

By BRUCE W. MUNN
United Press Staff Correspondent

PARIS, April 13.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered a 30-day mourning period for American troops throughout the European theater in memory of President Roosevelt.

Eisenhower flashed back the order to supreme headquarters from the front, where he was conferring with his generals on the final phases of the battle of Germany.

The battle was drawing to the end long ago envisioned by President Roosevelt. And it was under the direction of the man he picked to be supreme commander on the Western front.

Word of the death of the President spread rapidly through supreme headquarters and Paris, leaving sadness and grief in its wake.

Gen. Charles De Gaulle, provisional president of France, cabled President Truman that the French government learned of Mr. Roosevelt's death with "great emotion and deep sadness."

He ordered flags lowered to half-staff throughout France.

Crowds Appalled

In the cabarets, at the Red Cross rainbow corner and along the boulevards swarming with khaki the reaction was heartfelt.

At fashionable Ciro's, the band was silenced and the leader read a brief announcement of Mr. Roosevelt's death. All allied troops left immediately.

A tank brigade sergeant on furlough tried to get through to his commanding officer to arrange to return to the front.

"I voted for him four times for President," he said. "Since I can't vote for him a fifth time, the least I can do is to go back up there and fight for him."

Soldiers Stunned

At the Scribner hotel, headquarters of war correspondents assigned to supreme headquarters, a klaxon sounded three blasts—the signal reserved for major announcements. Then an officer read a United Press flash reporting the death.

Dumfounded, sad-eyed American soldiers clustered about the radio in the rainbow corner's big reception hall seeking further details.

Cpl. Joseph Koval of Boonton, N. J., was closest to the radio when the first flash was broadcast.

He leaped from his chair and screamed, "good God, the President's dead!"

"He was a real guy," Sgt. Larry Buzin of Elizabeth, N. J., said. "We never had a guy like him."

MOURNING DECREED IN SOUTH AMERICA

By UNITED PRESS
The death of President Roosevelt was mourned throughout Latin America today.

Official periods of mourning were decreed, business and schools closed in cities and flags on government buildings were flown at half mast.

In Brazil President Getulio Vargas ordered three days of official mourning beginning today.

National mourning was decreed in Argentina by President Edelmiro Farrell and a funeral service was planned in the Buenos Aires cathedral.

The Cuban cabinet ordered three days of mourning beginning today.

Banks and stores closed at Managua, Nicaragua, when the large flag on the United States embassy building was lowered to half mast, confirming reports of the death. The government declared eight days of mourning.

Radio stations in Chile went silent or played solemn religious music last night following news of the death.

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, night clubs and public entertainment closed for the week-end in respect to the memory of President Roosevelt.

Promised to Quit 'Job' Some Day

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 13 (U. P.).—A kitchen light burned through the early hours of today in the house where old Tom Leonard waited for a neighbor who had promised him that some day he would come home to stay.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is coming home—home to the grieving hamlet where as a boy he played a game in which he pretended to be President of the United States.

"He told me the day after the last election that he'd come back," Leonard said. "I said to him, 'Why don't you quit that job; you've given your whole life to the public?'"

"He laughed and said, 'I'll be back some day, Tom, I'll be back.'"

Leonard was the man who painted a circle around the spot in front of city hall where—36 years ago—Mr. Roosevelt made his first political speech.

John Clay, 69, was the one who remembered how President Roosevelt, as a boy, played that he was President. Clay didn't speak for a long time when they told him Mr. Roosevelt was dead, but finally he said: "I'm broken hearted."

On Sunday Mr. Roosevelt's friends and neighbors will pay their last respects to him.

BRAIN ACCIDENT CAUSE OF DEATH

Exact Mechanism Is Not Known to Science.

By Science Service

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Brain hemorrhage, from which President Roosevelt died, is the commonest of what physicians call "cerebral accidents." The layman calls it a stroke of apoplexy or a paralytic stroke.

High blood pressure and blood vessel disease are the chief causes of the condition.

The exact mechanism by which conditions occur, such as those leading to death from brain hemorrhage or from coronary artery trouble, is not known.

These blood vessels are where the strain comes, and undoubtedly many physicians, knowing the strain President Roosevelt had been under, had been expecting that blood vessels of either heart or brain would give way.

Apoplectic Seizure
The immediate cause of brain hemorrhage is a rapid rise in blood pressure. This may result from coughing or sneezing. The immediate sequel of the hemorrhage into the brain is the apoplectic seizure.

Most patients are said to have premonitory symptoms as dizziness or a sense of pressure in the head. The seizure may, however, occur suddenly in a person in apparently perfect health.

Although paralysis often follows hemorrhage, there is no evidence that infantile paralysis has any connection with the kind following apoplectic seizure. Indirectly it might add some strain through the burden of getting about under physical handicap.

TRUMAN 32D MAN IN OFFICE; 33D TENURE

WASHINGTON, April 13 (U. P.).—Harry S. Truman is the 32d man to serve as President of the United States, although his is the 33d separate span of office.

The discrepancy lies in the fact that Grover Cleveland served two non-consecutive terms. He was President from 1885 to 1889, was succeeded by Benjamin Harrison, and then returned to another four year term in 1893.

With two exceptions, all these are either dead, or gone from official life—Byrnes and Cohen within the last few weeks.

As the years passed, Mr. Roosevelt's "kitchen cabinet" dwindled in size. As the war progressed, it was reduced to only two regulars—Messrs. Hopkins and Rosenman. Mr. Hopkins became chairman of the munitions assignment board, and Mr. Rosenman took the title of special counsel to the President.

Like Hopkins, Judge Rosenman, too, is not expected to stay long beyond the time when President Truman himself, or his own "kitchen cabinet," learns the answers.

3D PRESIDENT TO DIE AWAY FROM HOME

WASHINGTON, April 13 (U. P.).—Franklin D. Roosevelt was the third President to die while away from Washington.

Warren G. Harding, the 28th President, died in San Francisco and William McKinley, the 24th, in Buffalo, N. Y.

IN INDIANAPOLIS—EVENTS—VITALS

EVENTS TODAY

Marion County Democratic committee, Jefferson day dinner, Claypool hotel, 6 p. m.

National Musicale, concert, L. S. Ayres & Co. auditorium, 8:30 p. m.

Prisoner of War society, memorial, Indiana World War Memorial, west room, 1:30 p. m.

American Friends Fellowship council, First Friends church, dinner, 6:15 p. m.; meeting, 7 p. m.

Opera, Indiana School for the Blind, Auditorium, 8 p. m.

Indiana section, American Chemical society, meeting, Warren hotel, 7:30 p. m.

Indianapolis Church Club of Businesswomen, meeting, Irvington Methodist church, 8 p. m.

Indianapolis Council of Churchwomen, meeting, Central Christian church, 9:45 a. m.

Methodist revival, meeting, Roberts Park Methodist church, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Indiana Federation of Music clubs, convention, Indianapolis Athletic club, Pal Delle Teste, luncheon, Columbia club, noon.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Donald Alexander Baker, U. S. army; Helen N. Murphy, 3031 N. Illinois.

Roland Eugene Bedwell, Lewis; Ruth Naomi Burke, Calumet.

Al Burns, 948½ Hubbard; Crystal Geraldine Arrington, 640½ Hubbard.

Charles Edward Davis, Camp Upton, N. T.; Louise Petty, 247 Hendricks place.

Marion L. Deany, R. R. 1, Needham; Alice D. Morton, 2717 E. Michigan.

John Duggan, Camp Atterbury; Dorothy Warrenburg, 1922 Hoyt.

Robert Walter Grubb, U. S. army; Helen Louise Lewis, 3218 Collier.

Willie Hughes, 638 Madison; Essie Mae Tharp, 697 Madison.

Joseph Robert Kennedy, U. S. army; P. Riley, Kas.; Gertrude Elizabeth Kunkel, 1621 Union.

J. Ogden Newman, Indianapolis; Marjanne P. Newman, Indianapolis.

Robert Eugene Parrott, 2229 N. New Jersey; Janet Burns Bryan, 1839 N. Meridian.

John William Shortridge, 416 Sanders; Barbara A. Shortridge, 1737 Kelly.

William Neil Snyder, U. S. N. K.; Ina Grey Withrow, 1134 Tecumseh.

Andrew M. Black, Chicago; Ruby E. Anderson, 324 Central.

Morgan P. Taylor, U. S. army; Betty Jane Robinson, 2629 Lexington.

Kenneth Turpin, 2246 N. Illinois; Angie D. Zapoleon, 419 E. Walnut.

Marlin Russell Williams, 1449 S. Belmont; Margaret Rita Morris, 106 W. North.

BIRTHS

Thomas, Martha Carlie, at Coleman.

Frank, Margaret, at Coleman.

Kearney, Virginia, at Coleman.

Edson Jane Edda, at St. Francis.

Everett, Margaret Lamphere, at St. Francis.

Wilbur, Thelma Shonk, at St. Francis.

John, Leota Wilson, at St. Francis.

Ralph, Ruth Alice Berry, at Methodist.

Edgar, Mabel Hobbit, at Methodist.

Jane, Irene Little, at Methodist.

Clarence, Mattie McElrothlin, at Methodist.

Raymond, Kathleen Myers, at Methodist.

Robert, Viola Mae Smith, at Methodist.

Elmer, Sylvia Sawyer, at Methodist.

Nelson, Ada Miller, at 1241 Calhoun.

Boys

Harold, Edith Davis, at Coleman.

Loonie, Evelyn McFarland, at City.

Cecil, Betty Colbert, at St. Francis.

Franklin, Vera Hinchaw, at St. Francis.

Paul, Pauline Nestor, at St. Vincent's.

John, Cecilia Noone, at St. Vincent's.

John, Marguerite Sullivan, at St. Vincent's.

Virgil, Eva Mae Weaver, at St. Vincent's.

Ralph, Esther Campbell, at Methodist.

George, Ruby Gillespie, at Methodist.

Lewis, Sue Neff, at Methodist.

DEATHS

James P. Root, 72, at Long, carcinoma.

Daniel Richard Belew, 1 month, at Riley, carcinoma.

Thaddeus McPheters, 74, at Methodist.

Bonita P. Vetoio, 82, at Methodist; uremia.

Ossie B. Pitts, 53, at 4409 Kingsley dr., pneumonia.

A. F. Ruback, 82, at 934½ N. Oriental, pneumonia.

Hattie Wray Cummings, 64, at 4226 Guilford, influenza.

Oliver M. Clearwater, 75, at 2235 N. Meridian, cardiac vascular renal.

Clara McClelland, 87, at Long, hyper-tension.

HOPKINS' HELP IS INVALUABLE

New Advisers to Truman Are Expected Later.

By MARSHALL MCNEIL
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, April 13.—For the time being, Harry Hopkins, Mr. Roosevelt's closest personal adviser, will be almost indispensable to President Truman in his dealings with our major allies.

For Mr. Hopkins is probably the only American who knows first hand all the understandings among the Big Three.

He has attended all the meetings of Mr. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin. He has been the President's agent on special trips to London, Moscow, Paris and Rome. For months he lived in the White House.

Hence, at first, the new President will have to depend upon Mr. Roosevelt's most loyal and most criticized—friend.

After that . . . ? Persons who know President Truman well insist that as soon as possible, in these circumstances, he will begin to make changes. Harry Hopkins, they think, will be a figure in the earliest of these shifts.

Several Are Prospects

Mr. Truman is the sort of man who will have his own "kitchen cabinet," and already some men are being mentioned as possible holders of these important, but often unofficial, posts.