

Roosevelt Funeral Train On Way To Washington For Rites Tomorrow

BURIAL CEREMONY TO BE AT HYDE PARK SUNDAY

Georgia Crowds Stand in Silent Tribute.

(Continued From Page One)

The Warm Springs foundation. Some two hours before the faint beat of the muffled drums signalled the approach of the cortege, the patients—like Mr. Roosevelt, victims of infantile paralysis—had hobbled out in front of the main dormitory. Some were wheeled by their nurses. In a semi-circle they watched the cortege pass. Here there were tears, and frank and open sorrow. A 13-year-old, Jay Fribourg, said: "I love him so much." He clenched his teeth to keep back the sobs.

Chief Petty Officer Graham Jackson, a Georgia Negro who was a favorite of the President's, stepped from the circle of mourners. He had his accordion which he had been playing for Mr. Roosevelt.

As the cortege approached, he lifted the accordion and played the haunting strains of Dvorak's "Going Home" from the new world symphony. Then he played "Nearer My God to Thee."

Standing there, too, was old Tom Logan. For 14 years he had been Mr. Roosevelt's waiter at Warm Springs. His chin trembling and his shoulders shaking, the white-haired Negro watched the body of his friend pass by.

"Lord God, take care of him now," he said.

Placed Aboard Train

Slowly the procession passed on. The victims of the malady with whom Mr. Roosevelt had a special bond watched it disappear in the distance.

At 10:55 a. m. the President's casket was placed aboard the train by eight enlisted men, the picked body guard for the last journey.

Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by the President's two cousins, Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Suckley, and Grace Tully, the President's secretary, boarded the train.

The train was the same as the President's usual special with one extra car making eleven cars in all.

Crowd Bares Heads

As the troops in their olive drab stood at attention and the townsfolk of Warm Springs bared their heads, the train pulled out of the station at 11:13 a. m. E. W. T. 10:13 a. m. (Indianapolis time).

The crowd stood silently as the train gathered speed and rumbled northward along the tracks. Finally it rounded a bend and all that could be seen was a thin trail of black smoke.

Even then the townsfolk and the troops stood silently as the Georgia sun beat down more strongly. Then, in little knots the crowd broke up.

The army troops broke rank and clambered into the buses that were to take them back to Benning.

Townfolk strolled to their homes and businesses. Farmers climbed into their cars for the drive back. For the last time the President had left Warm Springs.

The train will make a slow run to Washington. It is scheduled to arrive in the capital's union station at 9 a. m. (Indianapolis time) tomorrow.

The President died at 3:35 p. m. (Indianapolis time) yesterday of a cerebral hemorrhage that struck him 2½ hours earlier. Death came to him in a small bedroom of the "Little White House" at the Warm Springs foundation, his "other home." He was 63.

Services Tomorrow

Funeral services will be held in the east room of the White House at 3 p. m. (Indianapolis time) tomorrow. At 9 p. m., the same day, the funeral party will leave Washington by train for the ancestral Roosevelt estate on the Hudson at Hyde Park, N. Y. It will arrive there at 8 a. m. Sunday.

The President will be buried at 9 a. m. (Indianapolis time) Sunday in the sunlit garden between his Hyde Park home and the Franklin D. Roosevelt library—a garden bordered by hemlock hedge and a profusion of rose bushes.

In Failing Health

Mr. Roosevelt had been in slowly failing health for more than a year, but no one knew that he was suffering from any critical organic weakness. The first foreshadowing of death came at about 2 p. m. yesterday.

The President suddenly put his hand to the back of his head and said he had "a terrific headache." They were the last words he ever spoke. He fainted a few minutes later and never regained consciousness.

The funeral party going to Hyde Park will include the cabinet, heads of government agencies, a group of representatives and senators, supreme court justices, members of the family, and some of the President's close friends.

Family Summoned

The Roosevelt family was being summoned to Washington. Two sons now overseas will not be able to attend the funeral—Lt. John and Lt. Cmdr. Franklin Jr., both in the navy—but their wives will be there. Other family members at the services will include Col. and Mrs. James Roosevelt and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt. Elliott is coming from Europe.

Until the burial, the President's body will be guarded 24 hours a day by four chosen from enlisted men of the navy, the army and the marine corps. The sentries were posted at each of the four corners of the coffin and will be rotated in regular shifts.

This was the only guard of honor planned now. There were no plans for the President to lie in state in Washington.

White House Secretary Stephen T.

Stettinius Second Man in Nation

By UNITED PRESS
Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius is the third non-elected American to become first in line for the presidency of the United States.

Stettinius would automatically become acting president under an act of 1886 in the event of death, resignation, removal or disability of President Harry S. Truman.

Only two other secretaries of state became second man of the nation upon ascension of the vice president after the death of a chief executive.

They were John Hay, secretary of state when Theodore Roosevelt succeeded William McKinley, and Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state when Calvin Coolidge became President upon the death of Warren Harding.

Early, who flew with Mrs. Roosevelt here from Washington, said she bore her grief "very nobly—in fact, she was heroic."

First Lady in Seclusion

Shortly after she reached the little White House, Mrs. Roosevelt went into seclusion. Previously, however, she had discussed the funeral plans with members of the staff and reached quick-clear cut decisions for the simple rites which she felt the President would have wanted.

All through last night the President's staff worked at a feverish pace for "The Boss," as they called him. Hundreds of Warm Springs and Meriwether county neighbors wanted to stop by and shake a hand and offer a word of consolation, but marine and secret service guards stopped them at the gates to the foundation.

The President's death brought big city turbulence to this normally placid little village. Scores of reporters, photographers and radio representatives poured in by the hour. A very few of them were admitted to the foundation grounds.

Death Cancels Barbecue

While Mr. Roosevelt lay dying yesterday, a large party of his friends were waiting in innocence for him to appear at an old-fashioned barbecue given by Mayor Frank Allcorn of Warm Springs. The Brunswick stew was bubbling in a huge cook pot, country fiddlers were playing "The Cat and the Chicken," and everyone was on his toes for the chief executive's arrival.

He was supposed to have been there at 4:30 o'clock and when he didn't arrive at that scheduled moment, someone called the "Little White House" switchboard to ask what the trouble was. At the same moment, Louisa Hackmeister, the President's personal telephone operator, reached Allcorn's cottage with the news.

Last night Mr. Roosevelt was to have attended a minstrel show put on by infantile paralysis patients in wheelchairs and on crutches. The performers, wheeling their chairs out of the tiny playhouse where they have been rehearsing, were a throat-clutching sight. Their only, their biggest source of hope was gone. For it was here 20 years ago that Mr. Roosevelt began to show them how a person could overcome crippling polio and go on to great things.

The President's train was scheduled to go from here to Atlanta, then up through the Carolinas past Greenville and Spartanburg, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C.

Lonely Vigil

Mrs. Roosevelt spent a lonely vigil at the small cottage where the body of her husband was being embalmed and put in a casket by Atlanta undertakers. Outwardly, she evidenced nothing but sad calm.

The President's daughter, Mrs. John Bollinger, did not accompany her mother here from Washington. She remained behind at the White House to supervise the funeral arrangements there and to prepare for turning the mansion over to President and Mrs. Truman.

Truman Telephoned News To Wife in Their Apartment

WASHINGTON, April 13 (U. P.).—Harry S. Truman informed his wife of the fateful event which made him President of the United States and Mrs. Truman the First Lady.

Mrs. Truman received a telephone call from her husband while she was in their unassuming five-room Connecticut ave. apartment which they have occupied for the past four years.

Stunned, she immediately called a friend, Mrs. Oscar J. Ricketts, manager of the apartment house, and asked her to come up.

Leaves by Back Door

Mrs. Ricketts said she found her in tears. A few minutes later Mrs. Truman, with her 20-year-old daughter, Mary Margaret, left the apartment house by the back door in a White House limousine which took them to their future home.

There they witnessed the simple ceremony which made Harry S. Truman the new President. The new President, his wife and daughter returned to their apartment at 7:30 p. m.

They entered by a back door as secret service men held back a small crowd of curious neighbors.

A squad of about a dozen secret service men was stationed about the apartment house. They per-

New President Prompt on Job

WASHINGTON, April 13 (U. P.).—Life pretty much followed its usual routine at the White House today as the first new President in more than 12 years began his first working day.

White House executive employees, including Press Secretary Jonathan Daniels, began arriving about 8 a. m. (7 a. m. Indianapolis time), a little earlier than usual. But the atmosphere was a good deal more normal than might have been expected.

Outside, a groundskeeper methodically guided a motor-driven lawnmower across the north lawn. At 8:41 a. m., a bright green bread truck snaked down the northwest driveway, unloaded its wares at the pantry door and then rumbled back to Pennsylvania ave.

At 8:58 a. m., the captain of White House police announced to the mushrooming crowd of newsmen and photographers: "Get ready, boys. He'll be here in a couple of minutes."

President Harry S. Truman, riding in a black limousine well-guarded by secret service men, arrived just two minutes later, at 9 a. m.—exactly the time he said last night he would begin work.

Whitehall and allied government offices in London were filled with wonder at what would happen now. Some quarters even raised the question whether the United States would even sit in world security councils now that Mr. Roosevelt is gone.

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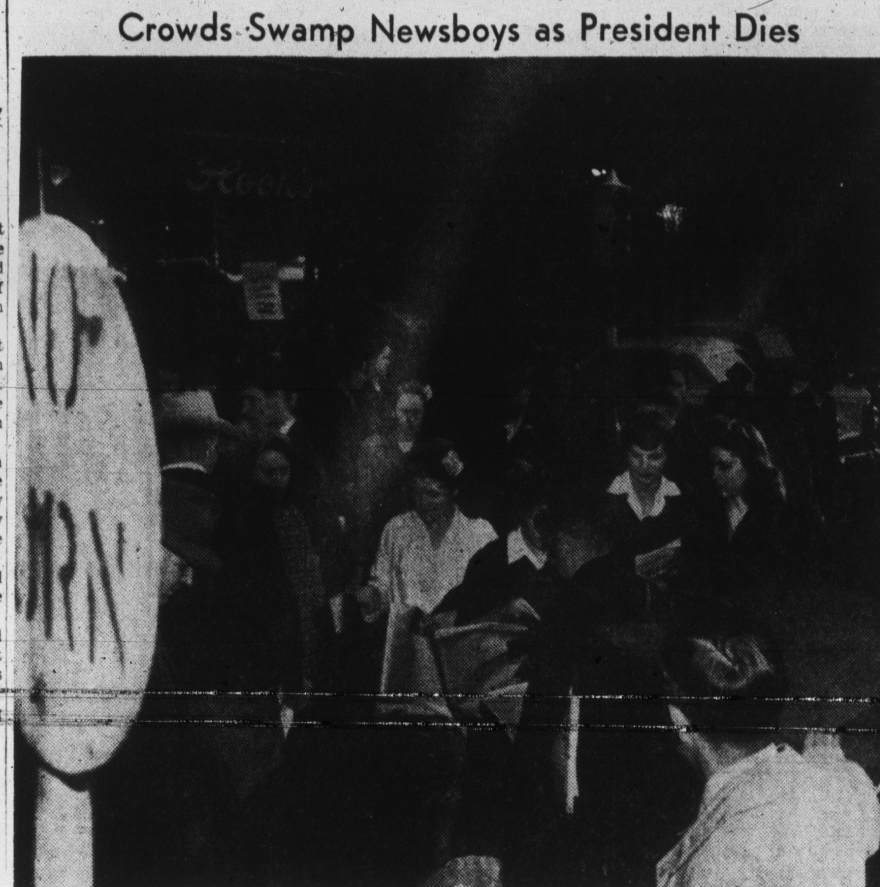
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Newsboys were swamped as they took to the streets yesterday with the extras carrying details of President Roosevelt's death. Here, as people swarm around the news, late afternoon sun rays cut two spot-like swaths.

CHURCHILL CALLS SPECIAL SESSION

(Continued From Page One)

sympathy to the king on the death of "his cousin"—the time-honored designation of the head of a great and friendly state.

Amid the mourning for Mr. Roosevelt, the realization persisted that the "Big Three" is dead with him. Saddened and bewildered diplomats, British and allied, felt that the peculiar personal type of negotiations brought into full flower by the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin triumvirate had passed away at Warm Springs, never to be revived.

Future in Doubt

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Truman Oldest Of Successors

By UNITED PRESS

President Harry S. Truman, 61, is the oldest vice president to succeed to the Presidency upon the death of a United States chief executive.

The others who moved to the White House upon the death of presidents were:

JOHN TYLER succeeding William Harrison at 51.

MILLARD FILLMORE succeeding Zachary Taylor at 50.

ANDREW JOHNSON succeeding Abraham Lincoln at 56.

CHESTER ARTHUR succeeding James Garfield at 50.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT succeeding William McKinley at 42.

CALVIN COOLIDGE succeeding Warren Harding at 51.

DEVERS LAUDS F. D. R.

WITH THE U. S. 7TH ARMY, Germany, April 13 (U. P.).—Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the 6th army group, said today that history would "evaluate Franklin Delano Roosevelt as America's greatest President."

As one allied government diplomat put it, "Everybody here rejoiced when Roosevelt was re-elected, because we felt we knew what American policy would be for the next four years. But now we are confused."

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FDR'S LAST PUBLIC EVENT ON MARCH 22

WASHINGTON, April 13 (U. P.).—Franklin Delano Roosevelt's last public appearance was on the night of March 22 when he was a guest at the annual dinner of the White House Correspondents association here.

He joined some 800 others—newspapermen and their guests—in enjoying a special program by radio entertainers.

Mr. Roosevelt, a twinkle in his eye, closed the dinner by announcing that since he thought about the welfare of humanity morning, noon and night he was canceling his press conference scheduled for the following morning.

He figured that the newspapermen might like to celebrate long and heartily without concern about having to arise too early the next day.

PLANS CARD PARTY

The South Side Service club will have its monthly card party at 8:15 p. m. tomorrow. Mrs. Thomas O'Neil and Mrs. Thomas York are in charge.

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Roosevelt in Jovial Mood At Last Press Conference

By MERRIMAN SMITH
United Press Staff Correspondent
WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 13 (U. P.).—This is the story of President Roosevelt's last press conference.

On April 5 he called in the three press association reporters who have traveled with him during the war. At about 2 p. m., they were ushered into the living room of the "Little White House" where the President and President Sergio Osmeña of the Philippines had been in day-long conference.

Mr. Roosevelt was sitting before the living room fireplace—his favorite spot in the house. He seemed to be in an easy, friendly mood as he presented the reporters to Osmeña.

Fitting a cigaret into his famous, scorched ivory holder, the President started talking about what he and Osmeña had discussed during the day.

Osmeña was a guest only for the day and he and the President had talked constantly, looking forward to a not-too-distant day when the Philippines will be completely independent.

Talked About Bases

The President said that Japan, like Germany, would not be allowed to retain or build up any force capable of waging war. Japan, he added, will be policed like Germany will be.

He said it would be necessary to throw the Japanese out of all their bases and mandated islands because they had violated their mandates by arming these island ports.

He said he and Osmeña had talked about bases for forces of the United Nations—particularly this country, because obviously the United States will be more or less responsible for security throughout the Pacific after the war.

The start of their discussion, he said, was in terms of need on a world basis, not just a national basis.

And, he added in a grave voice, we accept a trusteeship to maintain adequate naval and air installations to take care of that section of the Pacific.

He did not define "that section" but made it plain he was thinking in terms of any territory which Japan might seize in another era for aggressive purposes.

Seemed at Ease

As he talked, the President stopped to cough lightly at frequent intervals. He smoked several cigars, but seemed to be at complete ease. He sat back in his big chair and leisurely scanned a memorandum on Philippine conditions as he talked.

It was a peaceful, sunny afternoon. The Georgia sunshine streamed in through the big windows at the President's back. A large Irish setter which belongs to

the President's cousin, Miss Laura Delano, snoozed and snored comfortably at one end of the room.

Fala, the President's Scottie, waddled around from person to person, sniffing trouser cuffs and trying to take some of the lime-light away from the snoring of the Irish setter.

The President was enthusiastic about his hopes for early Philippine independence. He said he thought it could come to pass in a matter of months.

He said he had a series of possible dates when the Philippines could be given their own, free government and that he was happily confident that this would be done in advance of the July, 1946, date for Philippine independence set by congress as a deadline.

Reporters Interrupt

There were a number of other questions involving this country and the Philippines which the President and Osmeña discussed—tariff, relief and the redemption of Philippine invasion money used by our forces.

The reporters broke in on the chief executive to ask for more details about our taking over the Japanese mandates under what the President called a trusteeship. Who would be in control, they wanted to know. The President said simply—the United Nations; practically, the nations who have been doing the fighting.

He thought this country should provide relief for the Philippines according to a definite plan, on the theory that the Philippine people became involved in the war because of this nation and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The United States, he said, should restore certain practical things, such as highways and bridges. He said in this connection that he thought surely this country would want the old Manila cathedral of St. Dominic restored as a gesture of sentiment.

'Some Other Things'

Osmeña nodded agreement to everything. He looked a little frail, just having undergone an operation at Jacksonville, Fla., but his dark face lighted up when the President spoke of independence.

The interview was about over. Mr. Roosevelt began to scan some other papers and the reporters got the idea that one of the greatest news wells the world has ever known was about to go dry—for the moment, at least.