

# 4th Armd. Dashes 47 Miles, Flanks Leipzig

PARIS EDITION

## THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations

"When President Roosevelt died, the soldiers lost the best buddy they have had to date."  
—An American private.

"I trust you may find consolation in the glory of his name and the magnitude of his work."  
—Winston Churchill.

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Saturday, April 14, 1945

# Truman Takes Helm

## 4th Armd. Rips Ahead; Jena Falls

The U.S. Third Army's Fourth Armd. Div. outflanked Leipzig on the south in a 47-mile dash across the Mulde River, 38 miles from Dresden, Associated Press front dispatches reported last night.

The armored thrust was made against virtually no opposition, the dispatches reported. Simultaneously, the Sixth Armd. Div. reached the Mulde River at an undisclosed point while other Third Army troops captured Jena, 45 miles south of Leipzig.

The armored thrusts placed Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's troops within 95 miles of Russian lines in the Gortitz sector.

Northward, American tanks swarmed over the Berlin plain east of the Elbe River, 50 miles from the Reich capital and less than 100 miles from Russian lines as entry into Berlin by U.S. units appeared imminent.

### Germans 'Truly Defeated'

A security screen dropped over the forward elements of three armies—the Ninth, the First and the Third—who had either passed or were crossing the last water courses before the German capital against spotty and confused resistance.

Speaking to 500 of his men behind the line, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, 21st Army Group commander, said "the Germans have been well and truly defeated."

"The German military machine, which is in the hands of the Nazi party, never will surrender," he said. "It will just go on fighting until the last. It will gradually decrease in size and lose cohesion like an iceberg which melts and falls into the sea."

As Montgomery spoke, his armor was less than 20 miles from Emden

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## Army Chiefs See End of Organized Reich War Soon

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—High Army officers told senators yesterday the end of organized fighting in Germany probably would come within a few days.

Describing the dash of American armies across Germany, staff officers expressed the opinion to members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee that a collapse of Nazi arms was imminent.

Those who attended the conference said the Army chiefs were so certain of it that orders have been drawn drastically reducing shipments of durable equipment to Europe in preparation for reversing the flow to the Pacific.

### The New President Takes His Oath of Office



Vice-President Harry S. Truman, left, being sworn in as President by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone at the White House, Thursday night. This picture was radioed to Paris from the United States yesterday.

### This Happened in America Yesterday:

## People Wept, And Knew They Had Lost a Friend

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13.—The people wept today.

In little groups, they gathered on the streets of the villages and the big towns and talked haltingly of the loss of a great friend and leader.

"It's like one of the family dying," said a soldier as he turned away from the side of St. Patrick's Cathedral. A woman walked down Fifth Avenue reading a newspaper to her companion who was crying. Near-by a sailor tried to comfort a young girl who was weeping.

The air of sorrow spread throughout the nation. Radio chains cancelled all comic programs and light music, and stopped advertising matter from being broadcast. In New York, many nightclubs closed immediately.

In Washington, thousands, after hearing the news, stood bare-headed in Pennsylvania Avenue facing the White House. Workers going home asked each other: "Have you heard?" And they nodded and said in a low voice, "Yes."

### Nation's Flags at Half Staff

FLAGS were at half staff throughout the nation. New England's state houses were draped in mourning. Military personnel at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and at other posts, held formal parade tributes.

Baseball games scheduled in Chicago and Boston were cancelled, and theaters throughout the country announced curtailment or cancellation of programs. In the State of Washington, liquor stores were ordered closed until after the President's funeral.

WIDESPREAD memorial services were planned for the nation, scheduled to coincide with White House funeral services at 4 P.M. Saturday. In Kansas City, an observance was planned in the municipal auditorium.

St. Louis announced that there would be a municipal service at Soldiers Memorial at 11 A.M. Saturday, while schools in Massachusetts and in such cities as Portland, Me., Denver, Memphis and Chicago, planned special memorial rites for today.

One hour after the President's death was announced, the Catholic Church at Drummond, Mont., held a memorial service. At about the same time, 70 soldiers soon to go overseas from Ft. Totten, N.Y., spontaneously requested memorial services and marched from their barracks to the base chapel behind dipped colors.

## Meets His Chiefs; FDR Rites Today

President Harry S. Truman took over Franklin D. Roosevelt's war problems yesterday, and issued a proclamation declaring today a day of mourning for the late President.

Funeral services will be held today in the East Room of the White House, and burial will follow on Sunday in Hyde Park, N.Y., home of the Roosevelt family.

### Services Today In Washington

ABOARD PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FUNERAL TRAIN, April 13 (AP).—President Roosevelt's body was en route today to Washington. Funeral services will be held in the Capital tomorrow, and burial will be Sunday at Hyde Park.

A ten-car special train, carrying friends and associates who hurried to Warm Springs, Ga., on the news of Mr. Roosevelt's death, left for Washington at 11:15 A.M. Eastern War Time.

The President's body was taken to the train through a lane of soldiers. Two thousand soldiers from the Fort Benning Infantry School and Parachute School under the command of Maj. Gen. Fred Walker, arrived early this morning to provide the honor guard.

Also at the depot was the 99th Army Ground Forces Band from Fort Benning. Pallbearers were picked from the Army, Navy and Marines.

Fifty MPs formed a lane at the little village through which the

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### Truman Pledges FDR's Policies

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President Harry S. Truman today assumed the burdens of state carried by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and immediately conferred with Army and Navy chiefs on latest developments in the global war.

The President issued the following statement:

"The world may be sure that we will prosecute the war on both fronts, east and west, with all the vigor we possess, to a successful conclusion."

President Truman also proclaimed tomorrow (Saturday) a day of mourning.

The President lunched with Senators and told them that he was 100 percent for Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policies, they said. He will address the nation's armed forces by radio Tuesday night.

After conferring with the President, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettin Jr. met with the British, Russian and Chinese ambassadors to convey to them President Truman's desire that the San Francisco conference on April

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## Eisenhower Asks Mourning, Pledges All Effort to New Chief

Expressing grief and shock over President Roosevelt's death, Gen. Eisenhower yesterday pledged Harry S. Truman "unremitted efforts for achievement of final victory" and called for a 30-day mourning period in the ETO.

Gen. Eisenhower, in a message to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in which he called the commander-in-chief's passing "a personal loss and grief to millions of American fighting men," promised that his troops would "continue and intensify our efforts in order that the great task which he undertook is fulfilled in complete victory."

Colors throughout the theater will be displayed at half-staff wherever military operations permit. Supreme Allied Headquarters announced, however, that no mourning bands would be worn or salutes fired.

News of the President's death

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### Army to Conduct Memorial Services

Special Army memorial services will be held in Paris Sunday when President Roosevelt will be interred at Hyde Park, N.Y.

Chaplain Chester R. McClellan, chief chaplain of the Seine Section, announced yesterday that Catholic services will be celebrated by Chaplain Richard R. Grady at 5 P.M. at Notre Dame Cathedral. A Protestant service, conducted by Chaplain McClellan, is scheduled at the Palais de Chaillot at 10 A.M. Chaplain Irvin S. Hyman will officiate at Jewish services at the Great Synagogue, 44 Rue de la Victoire, at 10:30 A.M.



# Roosevelt—A Leader in Peace and War

## Took Up Reins In Midst of Depression

Franklin Delano Roosevelt led the American people, and to a great extent the peoples of the world, in the most trying years of civilization.

His position as the foremost American, an expression of American strength and decision, resulted in a greater personal influence on the course of history than any President before him.

His grasp of the complex problems facing the American people and their neighbors in the world unquestionably played a major role in mobilizing the democracies against the Axis, stopping the march of Fascist aggression and bringing the liberty-loving peoples closer to peace.

Mr. Roosevelt sounded the alarm in days when nations—confused, weakened and split—fell in quick-time order to a ruthless enemy. At a time when weaker spirits grew panicky—first in the world-wide depression that developed before his first term, and later in the world war of this generation—he proposed decisive action.

### Upset Orthodox Ideas

To meet the economic catastrophe, he struck first at fear itself. Quickly, he upset orthodox theories by bold new measures to meet the pressing realities of hunger, illness and misery.

His leadership on a world scale against the Axis was more difficult because of the deep sense of American distrust of involvement in world affairs. Object of more concentrated personal attacks than perhaps any other President in American history, Mr. Roosevelt explained repeatedly what he felt had to be done.

For years prior to American entry into the war, he said that American isolationism in a world on fire was a fatal attitude. He rallied aid to those nations which fought the Axis because he knew that American security was threatened by the Axis, and that any resistance to the Axis meant a better protected America.

He was accused of leading the nation into war, but events themselves soon justified his policies. He encouraged the peoples of the world in their darkest hours.

### Foe of Tradition

Because of his important part in the second world war, Mr. Roosevelt goes down in history as a war President. But long before the war he carved his mark in permanent lines on the forms of American government, economy and sociology.

He established sounder banks with insured deposits, old-age pensions, maximum hour and minimum wage legislation, a Federal housing program, vast rural electrification, set up new regulations on utility companies and stock markets, made big farm subsidy payments, gave work to millions of unemployed persons, raised taxes and, even before the war, increased the national debt by \$26,000,000,000.

In many respects he was a revolutionary figure. Confident, colorful, cocksure, Mr. Roosevelt was a smasher of precedent, a foe of tradition, especially when the tradition stood in his way.

He was America's first three-term and four-term President. He brought to American government more changes and expansions than it had seen in 150 years. He gathered into his hands more personal power than any President held before.

Mr. Roosevelt stood forth as a great leader—full of courage. Those who knew him had never doubted his strength of heart. A powerful athlete in his youth, he was struck down at thirty-nine by infantile paralysis, but forced himself back to recovery until he



Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin at the Big Three conference at Yalta last February. In the background are Admiral Ernest J. King, Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Admiral William D. Leahy and other officials. This picture was made in the patio of the palace at Yalta.

could work harder than many men of sound body.

He was a dynamo of tireless energy. He was a man of infectious good humor, of magnetic personality. He could charm a bitter opponent into laughter. His hearty, chin-jutting smile was etched into the memory of every American.

He was the greatest orator of his time, perhaps the greatest in his country's history. His wit was quick and his will strong.

### Quick of Wit

Mr. Roosevelt was often called a social renegade. Wealthy and a member of America's social aristocracy, he kicked aside any heritage of conservatism in favor of daring liberal theories, which proved distasteful to conservatives.

Because he was a dramatic figure, few persons were neutral about Mr. Roosevelt. They liked him; intensely or disliked him intensely. Some disliked him so much that they opposed anything that he favored, no matter what.

He was all things to all men: A great liberal, bringing the more abundant life. Or a dangerous radical and power seeker.

A business biter, out to soak the rich. Or a sensible regulator, imposing restrictions for the common good.

A champion of the forgotten man. Or a canny politician, buying votes with public money.

A wrecker of the nation's economic structure. Or a builder toward more equitable distribution of wealth.

A war hater who knew the fiction of isolation. Or an international meddler.

### Old American Family

Mr. Roosevelt was born at Hyde Park on Jan. 30, 1882, the only son of James Roosevelt and his second wife, Sara Delano Roosevelt. The family, on both sides, was old in American history. The first Roosevelt—Claes Martenszen van Roosevelt—came from Holland to New

Amsterdam in 1613. Philippe de la Noy (Delano), a Flemish seafarer, settled around New Bedford, Mass., not long after.

At fourteen, Franklin was sent to Groton, the boys' school at Groton, Mass.

After Groton, Franklin wanted to enter the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Franklin's father persuaded him to go to Harvard. He entered the university in the fall of 1900, only two months before his father died, on Dec. 8.

The President's mother outlived her husband by nearly forty-one years. She died Sept. 7, 1941, at Hyde Park, at the age of eighty-six.

In junior and senior years Franklin courted his distant cousin, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt. On St. Patrick's Day, 1905, the year after he graduated, they were married in New York.

At the time, Franklin was attending Columbia Law School in New York. He studied there till 1907, but failed in one final examination, and did not receive a degree. He was admitted to the bar, however, after an examination.

Meanwhile, at Hyde Park, he assumed his father's place as country squire and genial host.

### Destiny Moulded Life

In these days he apparently had no thought of politics.

But destiny planned things differently. In 1910, the few Democrats in Dutchess County cast around for a personable young man of good family to dress up their ticket.

They offered Mr. Roosevelt a nomination for the State Senate. It was an honorary plum that he stood no chance of winning; only one Democrat had held the post since the Civil War.

Mr. Roosevelt accepted the nomination and campaigned as hard as he could, touring the dusty back roads in an old red Maxwell. Election Day brought a Democratic landslide all over the state. Run-

ning ahead of his ticket, Mr. Roosevelt was elected by 1,140 votes.

The young Senator, aged twenty-nine, immediately caught the spotlight by organizing an insurgent Democratic coalition to defeat Tammany Hall's candidate for the United States Senate—William H. (Blue-Eyed Billy) Sheehan.

He also supported liberal legislation and made significant friendships with two bright young Democrats in the Legislature—Alfred E. Smith and Robert F. Wagner.

### Awarded Navy Post

In 1912, Mr. Roosevelt threw his youthful political weight to the Presidential candidacy of Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey.

The good work for Wilson which Mr. Roosevelt did in 1912 brought tangible reward. At the Baltimore convention, Mr. Roosevelt had met the country editor, Josephus Daniels, who became Wilson's Secretary of the Navy. In 1913, Mr. Daniels offered Mr. Roosevelt a post as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Roosevelt hurried to Washington, off on the second phase of his career.

His stature as a political candidate was growing. In New York, in 1914, he tried for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, but lost in the primary to James W. Gerard. In 1918, Tammany Hall begged him to run for Governor, but he refused.

In 1920, Mr. Roosevelt went to the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco. He made a seconding speech for the favorite nomination of his old friend, Alfred E. Smith, and saw a deadlocked convention finally pick Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, as its Presidential candidate.

Then, out of a clear sky, Mr. Roosevelt himself was picked as running mate—the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate, was elected.

### Resumed Private Life

Mr. Roosevelt went back to private life for the first time in ten years.

Politically, his assets were unimpaired. He was a leading member of his party, he knew people everywhere, he had been in the national eye for quite a while.

Then came tragedy. In August, 1921, Mr. Roosevelt became paralyzed from the waist down, a victim of infantile paralysis.

Mr. Roosevelt would not admit that anything could lick him. His will to recover was a thing of iron. By the following spring he could sit on the floor and romp with his daughter and four sons. Within a year he could get around on crutches.

In 1924 Mr. Roosevelt was hale

## Was Symbol To World in Dark Days

enough to go on crutches to the Democratic National Convention in old Madison Square Garden.

Meanwhile, he found a way to strengthen his crippled legs. He discovered that under-water exercise in the natural waters at an obscure, run-down resort in Warm Springs, Ga., brought more progress in a few weeks than he had made in three years. Mr. Roosevelt bought the property and set up a non-profit clinic for treatment of infantile paralysis.

Twice a year he went to Warm Springs for long stays. Then, years later, when he was President, the nation took up celebrating his birthday each year with a program of birthday balls for the benefit of the fight against infantile paralysis.

In 1928, when Mr. Roosevelt went to Houston, to nominate Al Smith before a Democratic National Convention, he had thrown away his crutches and was supported by steel braces from hips to feet.

At the convention Mr. Roosevelt seemed to be the picture of health. Some Smith advisers asked him to run for Governor of New York. He refused, mainly because he wanted two more years at Warm Springs to reach the recovery goal he had set.

### Heir to Wilson Tradition

But the political fates decided otherwise. Mr. Smith, making his bid for the Presidency, returned in late summer from a Western trip. Discouraged, even doubtful of carrying his own state, he wanted Mr. Roosevelt to run for Governor and Mr. Roosevelt agreed. During his terms as Governor, 1928-30 and 30-32, Mr. Roosevelt increased the magic appeal of the Roosevelt name to liberal Republicans. He stood forth as the champion of agrarian and progressive social measures, and he established his right to stand as heir to the Wilson tradition.

As Governor, Mr. Roosevelt's stature grew. Several men were at work to promote him for the Presidency.

James A. Farley, the state chairman, who set up an extensive organization, carried the brunt of the load. So smoothly did he work that by the end of 1931 the Democratic nomination was a choice of Mr. Roosevelt against the field, and Mr. Farley's nation-wide ground-work swept him into the nomination at the Chicago convention.

The Republican candidate for re-election was Herbert Hoover.

Mr. Roosevelt's golden voice and magnetic appeal, and the nation's weariness of depression, for which many voters blamed President Hoover—all combined in a great Roosevelt victory.

Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated at the moment when the country was gripped in its worst crisis since the Civil War. Banks in thirty-eight states were closed. From twelve to seventeen million persons were out of work.

Into this fear-ridden atmosphere strode Mr. Roosevelt. To many he brought a fresh, soothing voice of confidence.

Before Mr. Roosevelt left the White House most of the world was to be locked in battle—democracy versus dictator, Roosevelt principles versus Hitler principles.

## Stroke Cause of Death

WASHINGTON, April 13 (ANS).—President Roosevelt died from what doctors call cerebral hemorrhage—which means sudden, extensive bleeding in the brain due to a ruptured blood vessel.

Outside of the medical profession cerebral hemorrhage is recognized under other names, such as stroke or stroke of apoplexy.

This is usually what happens in a case like this:

As people grow old their arteries lose elasticity, becoming hard and brittle. Usually with advancing age, blood pressure increases. Sometimes arteries in the brain grow harder and more brittle than blood vessels in other parts of the body. Then some day, usually without warning, the blood vessel in the brain gives way and blood pours through the brain, paralyzing nerve centers.

Very often people have a mild hemorrhage and recover, and then, maybe much later, have a second stroke which is fatal. Medical men say that the hemorrhage which killed the President must have been very severe.

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The New President and His Family



Mr. Truman leaving the White House with Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Mary Margaret, last Jan. 20. They called at the White House after attending church services preceding the inauguration.

Press Association

## Huge Burden Is Inherited by New President

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—Harry S. Truman awoke this morning in a five-room, \$120-a-month apartment with one bathroom. Yesterday, it was a quiet, ordinary home. Today, it is the home of the President of the United States, a man who does not go in for "show."

It was a day of feverish activity for the new President, but the Secret Service made sure at least that last night would be a night of rest for the man who takes over the greatest burden in the nation's history.

Mr. Truman, who disliked having even one Secret Service man assigned as a bodyguard, was surrounded by them last night as he returned from the White House, where he took the oath of office.

### War's End to Pose Problem

The expected early end to the European war promises to plunge the new President into a series of international crises before he has had time to settle down in the White House.

The capital is certain that he will continue President Roosevelt's broad war and peace policies, but there is a "wait and see" attitude as to how he will put them into effect. President Truman's initial strength in foreign affairs probably will lie in his close relations with the Senate.

The end of organized fighting in Germany will mean starting the complex machinery for joint Anglo-American-Soviet-French occupation of Germany. It will raise the new problem of feeding and clothing Europe.

Controversies among the Big Three over Poland, Rumania and other liberated or ex-satellite countries will be sharpened. And the end of the European fighting will remove the greatest single force which has bound the Allies together since the war started: The common need to defeat Hitler.

### Many Military Questions

These foreign policy questions, which can be dealt with only by the President and his Secretary of State, are matched by equally urgent questions in the strictly military field:

How to shift the full American military power from Europe to the Pacific while maintaining a high level of morale among war-weary troops and keeping home front support?

How to continue to combine Allied armies in the Pacific with the same degree of co-operation obtained in Europe?

How to complete political arrangements for a long-term occupation of Japan?

It is certain Mr. Truman will fight as hard as his predecessor to keep the U.S. world-minded. His campaign for the Vice Presidency last Autumn called publicly for the defeat of certain Senate colleagues because of their isolationist voting record.

## Secretary of State Stettinius Is Next in Line of Succession

WASHINGTON, April 13 (ANS).—Accession of Vice President Harry S. Truman to the Presidency moves Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., next in line for the office.

The Vice Presidency itself remains vacant, but Sen. Kenneth D. McKellar (D-Tenn.), president pro tempore, becomes presiding officer of the Senate.

## Funeral Today For Roosevelt

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funeral cortege passed. The procession also passed the Warm Springs Foundation's Administration Building, where infantile paralysis patients watched their benefactor pass for the last time.

### Mrs. Roosevelt Reaches Warm Springs by Plane

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 13 (ANS).—The President's train was scheduled to go from here to Atlanta, then up through the Carolinas past Greenville and Spartanburg and Charlotte.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, accompanied by Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's press secretary, and Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntyre, his personal physician, arrived in Warm Springs early today in an Army plane. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was described as bearing her grief "very nobly," went into seclusion at the "Little White House."

The President's daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger, did not accompany her mother, but remained behind at the White House to supervise funeral arrangements and to prepare for turning over the executive mansion to President and Mrs. Harry S. Truman.

The funeral will be held in the East Room of the White House tomorrow at 4 P.M. At 10 P.M. the funeral party will leave Washington by train for Hyde Park, where the President will be buried Sunday at 10 A.M. in the garden between his home and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

The body will not lie in state.

### Truman Will Attend Hyde Park Services

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—The White House announced that President Harry S. Truman would attend Mr. Roosevelt's burial services in Hyde Park, Sunday.

Jonathan Daniels, presidential secretary, told a news conference that no photographers would be permitted in the East Room for the funeral tomorrow and there would be no broadcast of the actual services.

Harry Hopkins, Mr. Roosevelt's confidential adviser, will fly here from the Mayo Clinic, in Rochester, Minn., where he has been under treatment.

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed the wish that no flowers be sent.

Congress long ago provided for Presidential succession ranging through seven Cabinet positions.

In the event of the death or removal or resignation of a Vice President who has succeeded to the Presidency, the line is this: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of Interior.

It never has been necessary in U.S. history to go beyond the Vice President. Stettinius had been referred to as President Roosevelt's "white-haired boy" long before he became Secretary of State, a post he assumed last November.

In 1940, the President plucked him from his \$100,000-a-year chairmanship of U.S. Steel to head the War Resources Board at a dollar a year. Midway in 1941, he became the first administrator of Lend-Lease.

### Shook Up Department

As Secretary of State, Stettinius undertook an administrative shake-up and braved prolonged Senate opposition to win Senate approval of six key nominees. He also stirred international repercussions with a statement demanding that liberated nations—Greece in particular—be allowed to shape their own destiny by democratic processes.

Stettinius is married and has three sons. He is the son of a Morgan partner, but he spurned his family's Wall Street tradition to begin work in the stock room of a ball bearing plant. But, at 31, he was vice president of General Motors, at 38 chairman of U.S. Steel and at 44 Secretary of State.



Stettinius

## 'History Will Honor This Man,' Says Press

NEW YORK, April 13 (ANS).—Three of New York's morning newspapers, The Times, Herald Tribune and Daily News, omitted general display advertising from their editions today, devoting most of the space to news of President Roosevelt's death.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's newspaper column, "My Day," did not appear today, United Features said. The syndicate said that Mrs. Roosevelt did not submit her daily article.

Editorial comment included:

## Service Chiefs Lament Loss of Commander

WASHINGTON, April 13 (ANS).—General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, in a special message to Army personnel on the death of President Roosevelt, said: "We have lost a great leader."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal and Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King also mourned Mr. Roosevelt as a friend and leader.

Marshall's statement said: "We have lost a great leader. His far-seeing wisdom in military counsel has been a constant source of courage to all of us who have worked side by side with him from the dark days of the war's beginning."

"No tribute from the Army could be so eloquent as the hourly record of victories of the past few weeks."

### 'Spirit... an Inspiration'

Stimson said: "We have lost a great President and a great Commander-in-Chief. Throughout these years of crisis, when the nation was plunged into war by powerful enemies, the faith and dauntless courage of Franklin Roosevelt have never faltered. Nor has his broad vision, with which he supported his military commanders, ever failed. He believed unwaveringly that the right and strength of free nations would triumph over the evils of despotism. American people have upheld his faith."

"The friendly warmth of his spirit has been an inspiration to soldiers of all ranks—encouragement in the dark days and reward in time of victory. We shall do him no greater honor than to press on now with every last resource of our strength to the day of final triumph."

### 'Champion of Democracy'

Forrestal said: "I have the sad duty of announcing to the naval service the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, which occurred on the 12th of April."

"The world has lost a champion of democracy who can ill be spared by our country and the Allied cause. The Navy, which he so dearly loved, can pay no better tribute to his memory than to carry on in the tradition of which he was so proud."

King, commander in chief of the Navy, who was called to the command by President Roosevelt shortly after the outbreak of the war, issued the following statement:

"The death of President Roosevelt is a sad and grievous blow to us all. The United States Navy mourns the passing of a great, good and gifted leader, who in a time of peril to his country gave unstintingly to the last full measure of devotion to the cause which was bound to free the nations of the world in their great fight for freedom."

## Truman 32d or 33d President; Methods of Counting Conflict

WASHINGTON, April 13 (ANS).—Harry S. Truman is the 32d or 33d President of the United States, depending on how the counting is done.

President Truman, in his proclamation for an official day of mourning tomorrow for the late President, referred to Franklin D. Roosevelt as the 32d President. This was taken as an official decision on the long-standing argument over whether Grover Cleveland's two

separated terms should both be counted.

The Congressional Directory lists Mr. Roosevelt as the 31st President, but some historians list Mr. Roosevelt as the 32d President.

Cleveland became without question the 22d President when he served from 1885 to 1889. But after leaving the White House for Benjamin Harrison, who became the 23d President, Cleveland was re-elected in 1893.

### New York Times:

"History will honor this man for many things. It will honor him above all else because he had vision to see clearly the supreme crisis of our times and the courage to meet that crisis boldly. Men will thank God on their knees a hundred years from now that Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the White House, in position to give leadership of thought to the American people and direction to the activities of their government, in that dark hour when powerful and ruthless barbarism threatened to overrun the civilization of the Western World and to destroy the work of centuries of progress."

### Detroit Free Press:

"Death came to President Roosevelt on the eve of the nation's mightiest triumphs in war and on the morning of his magnificent hopes for peace on earth."

"He saw with clarity of vision given few men the Armageddon which the human race was about to enter. He knew the foul conspiracy of the Nazis to stain the face of the earth until they had subjugated all mankind to their will."

"He rose to real glory of his mastery of politics to prepare for what he knew was ahead. It is our belief that history will record this as his greatest achievement."

### Los Angeles Times:

"In the shock of President Roosevelt's passing, Americans on the home front, like fighting men when they lose a comrade in battle, will set their teeth determinedly to continue their battle mission."

"It is for us to pick up where he left off and continue on not only the goal he had set in the war, but also for the sound reconstruction of the nation in postwar years."

### Philadelphia Inquirer:

"It may be said of President Roosevelt that he gave his life for his country as truly as a soldier who is slain in the firing line. He died in the path of duty. He could have wished for no better epitaph."

### Baltimore Sun:

"Franklin D. Roosevelt was a great man. Those who opposed his every act and every policy and those who more judiciously found in his program much to condemn as well as much to admire, can join in tribute to his genius with those who accepted him without question."

### Atlanta Constitution:

"The news of his passing came as a stark, unbelievable tragedy to the nation he had led through a dozen years of the most critical, action-packed years in all history. His untimely passing robs humankind of its greatest champion."

"Tragic sorrow which he led and ideals for which he fought will be attained."

### Houston (Texas) Post:

"President Roosevelt's sudden death is a national calamity paralleling that of Abraham Lincoln. It leaves the nation reasonably assured of victory in the war, but less sanguine as to the outlook for a world peace organization."

### Chicago Tribune:

"History will appraise his work. For the moment we can only express the deep sorrow which all Americans feel at the passing of their chosen leader. His successor, President Harry S. Truman, inherits an immense task at a difficult hour. He will receive the loyal support of all of us."

### Des Moines Register and Tribune:

"Franklin Roosevelt has led not the nation alone, but much of the world along this noble path to peace."



# Roosevelt Took Office in Midst Of Depression

President Roosevelt began his first term faced with the problems brought by the worst depression in the nation's history. His program, aimed at combating unemployment by social and economic reform, was popularly known as the New Deal.

Work and farm relief agencies and banking changes he advocated were put through during his first three months in office. To critics who charged he was squandering public funds he answered that he was working for the "forgotten man."

The basic aims of the New Deal proved popular with the people. The Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia nominated him by acclamation for re-election in 1936, and, in the election, he rolled up the most one-sided victory in American history against the Republican candidate, Alfred M. Landon, of Kansas. Of 531 electoral votes, 523 went to Mr. Roosevelt, who lost only Maine and Vermont.

### 'Ill-Housed, Ill-Clad'

In his second inaugural address, in 1937, he indicated that there still were vast social barriers to hurdle when he said: "I see one-third of the nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished." Again, he asserted: "I assume the solemn obligation of leading the American people forward along the road over which they have chosen to advance."

A major controversy of the second term came when the President sought unsuccessfully to enlarge the Supreme Court, whose decisions had blocked many of the President's attempted reforms.

The third-term issue arose early during Mr. Roosevelt's second term. As election year approached, there was bitter debate on whether the two-term precedent should be considered unwritten law or merely precedent. The convention in Chicago "drafted" Mr. Roosevelt, and, in accordance with the President's wishes, chose Henry A. Wallace as Vice Presidential candidate.

Mr. Roosevelt did not take the stump against Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican candidate, until a week before the election. He was returned to the White House—the first third-term President in U.S. history—by an electoral vote of 49 to 82. He polled 27,243,466 popular votes.

### Defense Program Supported

The threat of war and, later, the war itself overshadowed purely domestic issues and programs during the third term. Many who opposed Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal aims pledged their support of his defense and war programs.

As the term neared its close, it appeared that the war would force the President to stand for re-election, and he was selected once more at a convention at Chicago. His supporters nominated Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, who had headed a committee investigating the war agencies, as running mate.

The Republican nominee was Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York, who toured the nation and asked for election on the ground that he could do a better administrative job than the President. Mr. Roosevelt again was elected decisively.

With the opening of the fourth term, domestic problems were again subordinated completely to the job of winning the war.

The rigors of leading a nation in war-time deepened the lines on Mr. Roosevelt's face, made sparser and grayer the hair parted back from his broad forehead. But, by temperament, he was well fitted to withstand the grind that wrecked the health of many a predecessor.

He had the rare ability to cast off worries when he wanted to. He could relax at will.

He lived to see the United States emerge from its decade of depression and to know that victorious Allied armies were marching in mighty strides on the road to victory in Germany and in the Pacific.

# Roosevelt From the Beginning to the End of His Presidency



A series of portraits of Mr. Roosevelt when he was Governor of New York State and the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

## Birth to Death—Milestones in Life Of Great Leader

NEW YORK, April 13 (UP).—These were the main events in the life of Franklin Delano Roosevelt: Jan. 30, 1882.—Born on family estate, Hyde Park, N.Y.

1904.—Graduated from Harvard.

March 17, 1905.—Married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

1910.—Elected to New York State Senate, first public office.

1913.—Appointed Assistant Secretary of Navy.

1920.—Ran for Vice-President on Democratic ticket with James M. Cox as Presidential nominee. Defeated.

August, 1921.—Stricken with infantile paralysis.

Nov. 6, 1928.—Elected governor of New York State.

Nov. 8, 1932.—Elected President of the United States.

March 4, 1933.—Inaugural.

Nov. 3, 1936.—Elected for second term as President.

Jan. 20, 1937.—Inaugural of second term.

Nov. 5, 1940.—Elected for third term as President, shattering tradition.

Aug. 14, 1941.—Issued joint statement with Winston Churchill of principles for peace, which became known as the "Atlantic Charter."

Dec. 8, 1941.—Appeared before Congress to ask for a declaration of war against Japan.

Nov. 28 to Dec. 1, 1943.—Conferred at Teheran with Churchill and Stalin.

Nov. 7, 1944.—Elected for fourth term as President.

Jan. 20, 1945.—Inaugural.

Feb. 4 to 11, 1945.—Conferred with Churchill and Stalin at Yalta.

April 12, 1945.—Died at Warm Springs, Ga.

Nov. 7, 1944.—Elected for fourth term as President.

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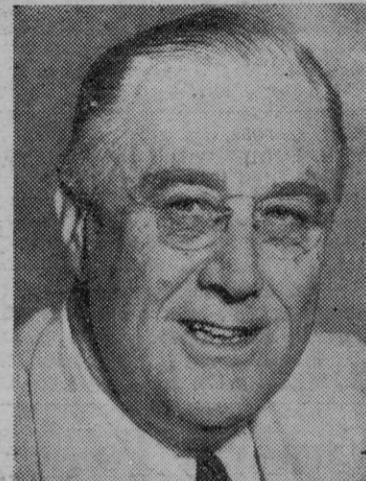
Jan. 20, 1945.—Inaugural.

Feb. 4 to 11, 1945.—Conferred with Churchill and Stalin at Yalta.

April 12, 1945.—Died at Warm Springs, Ga.



Before his 1936 nomination.



After renomination in 1940.



Making a recent radio address.

# FDR Revamped U.S. Foreign Policy

## President Strived To Keep World At Peace

From the time he took office until his death, President Roosevelt was vitally concerned with the nation's foreign problems. He was constantly faced with the necessity of interpreting these growing world problems to a people more concerned with its own woes.

When Mr. Roosevelt came to Washington, the die was already cast for the second world war, but few people had perceived it. Japan had seized Manchukuo from China. Italy was coveting Ethiopia. Hitler had come to power in Germany. Rearmament had started in Europe. Foreign relations were an unavoidable part of America's future.

Mr. Roosevelt began by extending diplomatic recognition to Russia; William Bullitt was sent to Moscow. Events followed precipitously. In 1935, the Senate defeated his plan to enter the U.S. in the World Court.

That spring, Hitler announced a German rearmament program and Mr. Roosevelt made no public comment.

In 1935 and 1936, he set up neutrality legislation with an effort to distinguish between aggressor and defender nations, but Congress insisted on an all-inclusive ban affecting the export of munitions.

Continuing to assert American intention to stay at peace, by 1937 Mr. Roosevelt grew fairly sharp in public condemnation of aggressor nations—tacitly indicating Japan and Italy. In that year he made his famous request for "quarantine" of aggressors.

### Called A Warmonger

By September, 1939, he had revamped the spiritual alliance into a practical alliance which sent guns and planes to Britain and France, still maintaining a technical neutrality.

With these moves, and with many more to come, no democracy in peace time had ever gotten so tough.

France fell and the British lost most of their military equipment at Dunkerque. Mr. Roosevelt greatly stepped up the sending of weapons to Britain.

After the fall of France, several Senators quoted President Roosevelt as asserting that America's first line of defense lay on the Rhine. He had denied making such a statement.

### Gives Britain Destroyers

In August, Mr. Roosevelt secretly made a deal which gave Britain fifty old American destroyers in return for a ninety-nine-year lease on British lands off the Atlantic Coast where America needed defense bases.

Viewing re-election as a popular approval of his foreign policy, Mr. Roosevelt opened 1941 at a fast pace. Over bitter debate in Congress, he obtained passage of the lend-lease act, empowering him to sell, lease or give away any weapons or war material to nations fighting aggression. It particularly helped Britain, which was beginning to feel a shortage of buying power.

In March, Mr. Roosevelt ordered seizure of thirty Italian and German ships tied up in American ports. He rejected the Nazi and Fascist protest notes.

In June, he closed all German Consulates and a number of Nazi agencies used as fronts for espionage and propaganda work. Two days later he closed all the Italian Consulates.

## Assailed at Home And Abroad as Warmonger

When Russia was attacked by Germany, the President announced American support of the Soviet Union.

Tension in America increased and the pace quickened. The President sent American troops to Iceland, said that the Navy would keep the North Atlantic sea lane open. That meant that the Navy would fight Axis raiders.

### Meets With Churchill

On Aug. 14, Washington and London announced that the President and the Prime Minister had met secretly at sea (the exact spot in the North Atlantic was not revealed), under heavy warship and warplane protection, to formulate the Atlantic Charter—an eight-point program of post-war aims.

In summary, the charter spoke for destruction of "Nazi tyranny," then a new world based on self-determination of peoples, universal freedom of the seas, renouncement of war and equitable sharing of raw materials by all nations.

Now the pre-war drama was nearly done. Negotiations with Japan were in a deadlock, shorn of diplomatic pretenses. On Dec. 5, he asked Japan why it talked peace in Washington while making war in the Far East. On Dec. 5, he appealed directly to the Japanese Emperor Hirohito, asking assurance of peaceful intentions.

### Then Came Pearl Harbor

Two days later, on Sunday, Dec. 7, while Japanese envoys were still talking peace in Washington, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor without warning, killing 2,340 men and officers and destroying three ships and damaging other ships and planes. The war had finally come and, despite its long preliminaries, the American forces were caught flat-footed.

Next day, angry and confident, President Roosevelt stood before a joint session of Congress and asked for war against Japan.

## Truman Proclaims Today A Day of Mourning, Prayer

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Reuter).—President Harry S. Truman's proclamation to the people of the United States instituting tomorrow as a day of mourning:

"By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation to the people of the United States.

"It has pleased God, in his infinite wisdom, to take from us the immortal spirit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"Leader of his people in the great war, he lived to see the assurance of victory, but not to share it. He lived to see the first foundations of the free and peaceful world to which his life was dedicated, but not to enter on that world himself.

"His fellow-countrymen will sorely miss his fortitude and faith and courage in the time to come. The peoples of the earth who love the ways of freedom and of hope will mourn for him.

"Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, do appoint Saturday next, April 14, the day of funeral service for the dead President, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States.

"I earnestly recommend the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God and to pay out of full hearts their homage and reverence to the memory of the great and good man whose death they mourn.

"But, though his voice is silent, his courage is not spent, his faith is not extinguished.

"The courage of great men outlives them to become the courage of their peoples and the peoples of the world. It lives beyond them and upholds their purposes and brings their hopes to pass."



## Great Leader Lost by Allies, Stalin Asserts

The Stars and Stripes London Bureau  
LONDON, April 13.—Marshal Stalin sent a telegram to President Truman today in which he said that the Allies had lost a great leader in the death of President Roosevelt.

"On behalf of the Soviet government and on my personal behalf, I express deep condolences to the U.S. government on the untimely death of President Roosevelt," Stalin said.

"In the person of Franklin Roosevelt, the American people and the Allied nations have lost a great political leader of world-wide stature and a herald of postwar peace and security.

"The Soviet government expresses its sincere sympathy with the American people in their great loss, and its confidence that the policy of co-operation between the great powers which took the main burden of the war upon themselves against the common foe will continue to strengthen in the future."

Stalin also sent a telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt, which, as quoted by Moscow radio, said:

"Please accept my sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of your husband and the expression of my sympathy in this hour of great sorrow.

"The Soviet people highly valued President Roosevelt as a great organizer of the struggles of the freedom-loving nations against the common enemy."

Mikhail Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, also sent condolences to Mrs. Roosevelt, President Truman and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

## Loss Saddens All Free World

The world, excepting the Axis, yesterday joined the United States in mourning the death of President Roosevelt.

In Chungking, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek expressed his country's grief and ordered all of China's flags flown at half-staff.

Australia's Prime Minister John Curtin said: "This is a sad day for the world."

In Ottawa, Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said in Commons that the death of President Roosevelt was "in truth a loss to the whole of mankind."

At Vatican City, the Pope received the news in his private quarters. He said "the unexpected and sorrowful word of the passing of President Roosevelt brings to our hearts a profound sense of grief born of the high esteem in which we held this renowned statesman and of the friendly relations which he fostered and maintained between the United States and the Holy See."

From London, Norwegian Crown Prince Olav, as commander in chief of the Norwegian armed forces, sent a message of condolence to Gen. Eisenhower.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland wired Mrs. Roosevelt: "I grieve with you for him whose name will live forever in the history and hearts of my people."

Mexico decreed three days of national mourning. Cuba also entered mourning, and all schools were closed.

New Zealand's Prime Minister Peter Fraser said: "We, who are members of the British Commonwealth, are deeply conscious of the gratitude we owe to President Roosevelt for his guidance of the United States to our side at a time when we stood alone against the forces of tyranny."

### Nab Nazi Saboteur

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 13 (AP).—A Nazi sabotage ring operating throughout South America may have been broken up, authorities here believe, with the arrest of a German engineer named Blass, who was described as its chief.

# An Editorial Roosevelt and Truman

WHEN Franklin Delano Roosevelt died suddenly this week, he became a battle casualty as surely as if he had given his life in open combat.

He long had known that there were limits even to his tremendous vitality, but he drove himself relentlessly through the trying years that he might lead his people and his comrades-in-arms to victory and a lasting peace.

It seems fitting that he should be buried with simplicity. This may be impossible in a world brought up on a tradition of pomp and ceremony in honoring the great who have died.

But Roosevelt was a fighter who kept going until he fell. We think he should be buried beneath a simple soldier's cross, a symbol of his comradeship with those who have died in battle.

\* \* \*

It is said that some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them. In shouldering the mantle of his fallen friend, our new Commander-in-Chief, Harry S. Truman, faces as have few



men in history the tremendous responsibilities of greatness.

Like all new Presidents, Mr. Truman is an "unknown quantity" in the office he now holds but it is said that he knows more about the war than anybody else, except President Roosevelt himself. Those who know him say that President Truman has the judgment, the leadership and the sincerity to carry the job to its ultimate conclusion.

It is no easy task to follow one so universally loved as Mr. Roosevelt. As President, Harry S. Truman will need the sympathetic support of all the people and the loyalty of every man in the armed forces.

Franklin D. Roosevelt has fallen in battle. Harry S. Truman has assumed his great burden of leadership. We will not fail either our fallen comrade or the one who carries on.

## He Was 'Symbolic Champion' Of Humanity, Says De Gaulle Truman Takes Nation's Helm

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government, yesterday said "France mourns the loss of a true friend" after he learned of the death of President Roosevelt.

Gen. de Gaulle heard the radio report at 1 AM of President Roosevelt's death and immediately phoned U.S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery to offer his condolences. He also expressed France's grief in a message to the new President, Harry S. Truman. The message stated:

"Mr. President: It is with great emotion and deep sadness that the French government and people learn of the death of the great President Roosevelt.

"He was in the eyes of all humanity the symbolic champion of the great cause for which the United Nations have suffered so much and fought so hard for the cause of liberty."

### An Undying Example to World

"He did not live long enough to see the triumphal ending of this war in which his noble country is fighting in the front ranks. At least the decisive successes to which he has so powerfully contributed will have given him the certainty of victory before he succumbed at his post.

"He leaves to the world an undying example and an essential message. This message will be heard.

"He was from his first to his last day the faithful friend of France, who admired and loved him.

"Everywhere in France today the Tricolor flies at half-staff, symbolizing the sorrow of a nation who recognized Franklin Roosevelt as the 'champion of humanity.'"

Frenchmen paid formal calls at the American Embassy, where high-ranking Allied Army officials, diplomats and members of the government offered their respects.

### In the Streets of Paris—Tears

In the streets of Paris, some wept openly. Others stood shocked before newspaper offices, reading the headlines.

French newspapers, despite acute shortages of newsprint, published extra pages, announcing "France's loss."

"It is not only the United States of America who has lost an experienced guide, but all the nations of the world. France weeps today for a friend—a friend such as she has never had in her history," Le Figaro said.

(Continued from Page 1)  
25 be held on schedule. Stettinius said that it was President Truman's wish that the conference constitute a memorial to the late President's aims.

Truman asked Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet to remain in office and received the following reply from Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes: "The cabinet will help President Truman to accomplish the objectives and realize the ideals of the great general who has gone down facing the enemy."

### Confers With Chiefs

Truman arrived at the White House promptly at 9 AM, guarded by secret service men. At 11 AM, he began a 48-minute conference with Fleet Adm. William D. Leahy, Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the Navy; Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the Army; Lt. Gen. Barney Giles, of the Army Air Force, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal.

Gen. Marshall, following the meeting, referred all inquiries to the President. He said "I am not free to say anything." The other conferees also declined to comment.

### Early Speaks for Truman

Stephen Early, who was President Roosevelt's press secretary for many years, issued a statement indicating that President Truman did not wish to hold an immediate press conference. "He authorized me to say for him that it will be his effort to carry on as he believes the President would have done, and to that end has asked the cabinet to stay on with him," Early said.

This pledge to continue the Roosevelt policies was also repeated by Presidential Secretary Jonathan Daniels, who declared: "If there is any suggestion abroad that the death of Roosevelt will mean any change in American war policies, it should be immediately laid at rest."

### Inaugural Address Monday

Congress prepared for a joint session Monday to hear the President's inaugural address. It was expected that he may also hold a press conference Monday as well.

Speaking to a group of newspaper friends, Truman, tears glistening in his eyes, said: "Last night, the whole weight of the moon and stars fell on me. Remember, if you fellows pray, please pray for me. I mean that."

## London Dazed; Grievous Loss, Says Churchill

LONDON, April 13.—From this city stunned with grief, Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, calling the President's death a "loss of the British nation and of the cause of freedom in every land."

Appearing before a hushed Commons, Churchill called for adjournment of the House—a step believed unprecedented as a mark of grief for the head of a foreign state.

"It is not fitting that we should continue our work this day," he told Parliament. "I feel that the House will wish to render its token of respect to the memory of this great departed statesman and war leader by adjourning immediately."

### 'In the Glory of His Name'

In his message to Mrs. Roosevelt, the Prime Minister said:

"I send my most profound sympathy in your grievous loss. It is also the loss of the British nation and of the cause of freedom in every land. I feel so deeply for you all. As for myself, I have lost a dear and cherished friendship which was forged in the fire of war. I trust you may find consolation in the glory of his name and the magnitude of his work."

King George ordered a week of court mourning. In a message to Mrs. Roosevelt, the King said:

"The Queen and I are deeply grieved and shocked by the news of President Roosevelt's death. In him, humanity has lost a great figure, and we lost a true and honored friend. On behalf of all my peoples I send our most heartfelt sympathy."

### Union Jack at Half Staff

On all government buildings in the capital the Union Jack was at half staff, as were American flags in "Little America"—U.S. Army headquarters in Britain. Outside the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square, Britons stopped American soldiers to express condolences.

To Britons and Americans alike, news of the President's death came as a great shock. Newspapers were snatched from news dealers. Little knots of people gathered at street corners to discuss the news, which the British public considered the biggest blow suffered by the Allies.

### Loss in the Hour of Victory

Papers used their biggest headlines. "In the hour of victory America loses her President," the London Daily Express headlined. The Daily Herald said editorially that Mr. Roosevelt's death "brings every citizen of the British Commonwealth an acute personal loss."

Use of Westminster Abbey for a memorial service was offered to Mr. Churchill by the Dean of Westminster.

Meanwhile, the government announced that Foreign Minister Anthony Eden would leave London shortly to represent Britain at the President's funeral.

On Tuesday, Churchill proposed in Commons, the House will assemble to hear tributes to the President from leaders of British parties.

## Stresses FDR's Love for France

U.S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery yesterday reiterated President Roosevelt's own devotion to France made last summer when Paris was liberated.

Addressing French Minister of Information M. Tietgens, who called at the American Embassy to pay his respects, Ambassador Caffery quoted President Roosevelt:

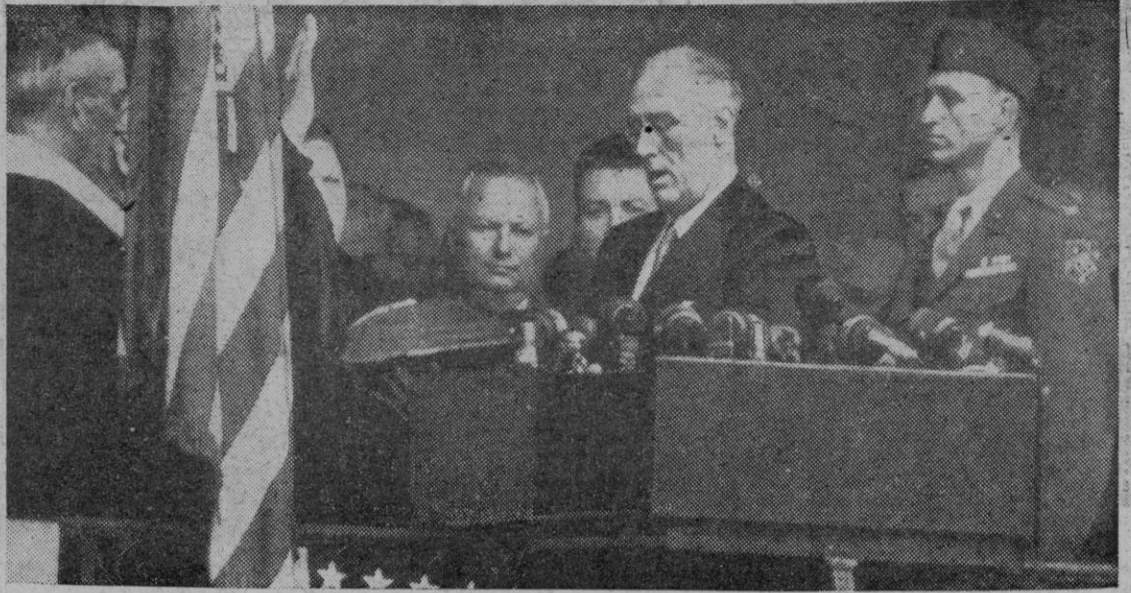
"The joy that entered the hearts of all civilized men and women at the news of the liberation of Paris can only be measured by the gloom which settled there in June four years ago when German troops occupied the French capital. Through the rising tide of Allied success that patch of gloom remained and has only today been dispelled. For Paris is a precious symbol of that civilization which it was the aim of Hitler to destroy. We rejoice with the gallant French people at the liberation of their capital."



# Scenes From the Life of President Roosevelt



A familiar view of the President, seated before a battery of microphones. He was opening the Fifth War Loan campaign last July.



Mr. Roosevelt being sworn in for his fourth Presidential term by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, left, at the White House, last Jan. 20. The President's eldest son, Col. James Roosevelt, is at the right.



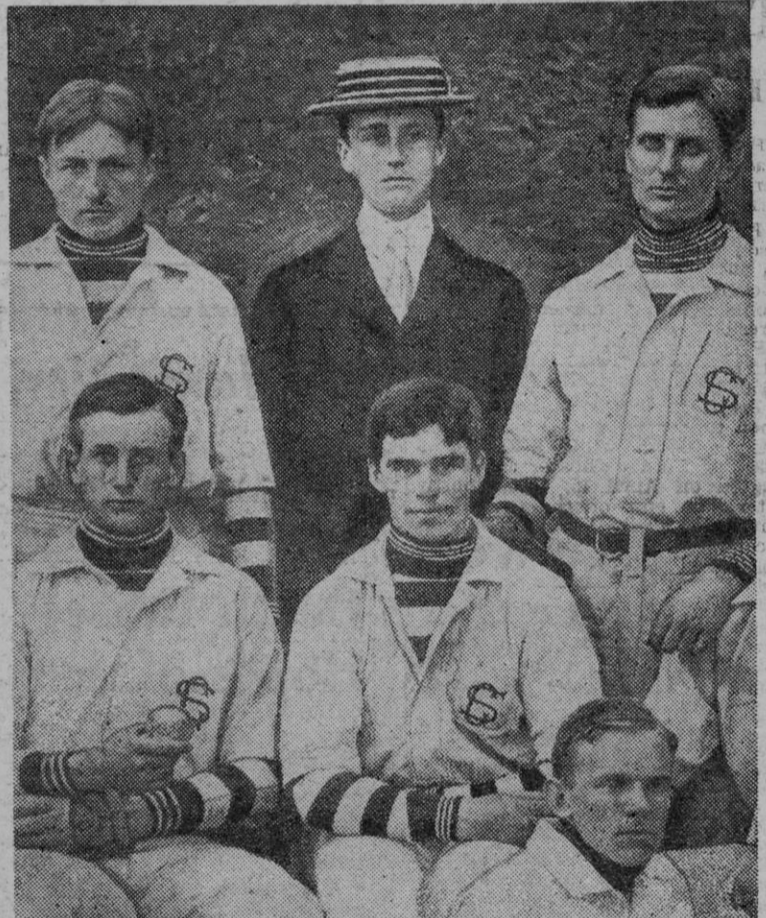
Mr. Roosevelt receiving the first VFW buddy poppy of the 1939 sale from Ruth Firebaugh, five, at his White House desk.



At the Age of Four



As Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the World War.



At the age of 16, Mr. Roosevelt, in straw hat, is shown with members of the Groton School baseball team, of which he was manager.



Photos from Acme, Associated Press, Press Association and OWI

The President with Mrs. Roosevelt and his mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, as they attended an inauguration anniversary dinner in Washington March 4, 1935.



At the time of the Casablanca Conference in January, 1943, Mr. Roosevelt reviews American troops in North Africa. Walking at the left is Gen. Mark W. Clark.



Where President Roosevelt Passed His Last Hours



The President's winter cottage at Warm Springs, Ga., where he died Thursday afternoon.

Tragedy for the World, Say Leaders in Tribute

WASHINGTON, April 13 (ANS).—Official Washington joined the nation and the world today in grief at the death of the President.

The country's leaders called his loss a tragedy for the world and for the hopes of its peoples. They agreed that the most fitting monument that could be raised to him was total victory and lasting peace.

Men of all parties and of all groups spoke of "the great humanitarian, the builder of human values, his love of people, his vigorous ideals, and the most powerful personality of the world's most powerful nation."

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. saw a parallel between Mr. Roosevelt's passing and the death of Abraham Lincoln.

Like Lincoln, Stettinius said, Mr. Roosevelt gave his life "that America might live and freedom be upheld."

He added: "No American ever had a deeper and stronger faith in America. In that faith he died, and in that faith and with that spirit of courage we must carry on."

Other statements:

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace: "We bow in prayer for that gallant world citizen who so unerringly acted to save democracy. Tomorrow, behind and with President Truman, we shall go forward into victory and peace."

Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, from a hospital bed: "No greater tragedy could have befallen the nation. But his vision and the spirit of his statesmanship must continue to inspire us for the crucial task which even now is before us—the task of building world peace."

Expended Himself for Cause of Mankind

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes: "The President literally expended himself for the cause of mankind to which he was devoted. President Roosevelt died for us."

Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky.): "We must go forward to the goal which he set for us."

Sen. Elbert Thomas (D-Utah), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee: "It is a disaster to the nation."

Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.): "Those who disagreed with him always recognized his amazing genius in behalf of his vigorous ideals. His untimely death will be mourned at every hearthstone and on every battlefield where freedom wins the victory to which he literally gave his life."

Former President Herbert Hoover: "The nation sorrows at the passing of its President. Whatever differences there may have been, they end in regrets of the death. It is fortunate that in this great crisis of war, our Armies and Navies are under such magnificent leadership. We shall not hesitate. While we mourn Mr. Roosevelt's death, we shall march forward."

Landon Pays Tribute

Alf M. Landon, Republican Presidential candidate in 1936: "It is tragic that he could not have lived to see the fruition of his greatest undertaking."

Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R-Neb.), minority whip in the Senate: "It is a terrific shock to me. It calls for continued united effort to fight the war to a victorious conclusion and to win the peace."

Sen. Tom Connally (D-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee: "The death of President Roosevelt is a tremendous loss to the U.S. and to the world. The people of the world who dreamed of the successful termination of the war and the erection of machinery for permanent peace and security will shed tears at his untimely death."

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.): "The world has lost one of the great leaders of all time. President Roosevelt's passing will shock and sadden good people everywhere."

Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black: "It will be a long time before we have another who will meet situations as he has met them. He seems to have been the man for the times at every recurring emergency."

'Greatest Figure of Our Time' Lost

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio): "The death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt removes the greatest figure of our time at the very climax of his career and shocks the world, to which his words and actions were more important than those of any other man."

Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel (D-Tex.): "News of the death of our President, coming as it does at such a crucial period in the history of the world, is indeed shocking."

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.): "He died as a true soldier fighting in his country's cause."

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City: "The greatest loss the peace-loving people of the world have suffered in the entire war."

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican Presidential candidate in the last election, in a telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt: "Please accept my deepest sympathy in your loss, which will be shared by every American and mourned by all freedom-loving people of the entire world."

Harry Hopkins, close friend of Mr. Roosevelt: "I know that people from all over the world, apart from winning the war and a just peace, looked to him for just protection of minority groups and those people who have lived in poverty all their lives."

Sidney Hillman, CIO vice-president and chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee: "We must make a high resolve to carry forward the farsighted and progressive program for which Franklin Roosevelt fought and died."

'Gave His Life for His Country'

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor: "President Roosevelt gave his life for his country. He was a great humanitarian who will forever be regarded by men and women of labor as their true friend and champion."

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador: "The British people with the American nation will mourn the passing of one who has guided Allied forces so far and so well on the road to victory."

Andrey Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador: "One of the greatest statesmen the world has ever had as well as a great person. His death is a great loss not only to the American people, but to all peace-loving peoples of the world. The Soviet people share this great national grief which has befallen the friendly American people."

Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador: "Like all my compatriots, I grieve for the great statesman to whom we are indebted for the immense services he has rendered to the cause of democracy and freedom and for the decisive part he has taken in the common victory which liberated France, victory which he so well deserved to see completed throughout the world."

Roosevelt 7th To Die While In White House

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was the seventh United States President to die while still holding office.

President William Henry Harrison survived his own inauguration in 1841 by only one month. He succumbed to an attack of pneumonia and was succeeded by Vice-President John Tyler.

President Zachary Taylor died after a short illness on July 9, 1850. Millard Fillmore took office.

President Abraham Lincoln was shot to death by the actor John Wilkes Booth while attending a play at Ford's Theater in Washington on April 15, 1865, shortly after the end of the Civil War. President Lincoln was starting his second term in office. Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency.

President James A. Garfield was assassinated by a disappointed office-seeker in a Washington railway station on September 19, 1881. Vice-President Chester A. Arthur took office.

President William McKinley was killed by the bullet of a Polish extremist while attending the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo, N.Y., on September 6, 1901. Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt became President.

President Warren G. Harding died while completing a trip through the Pacific northwest on August 2, 1923, and was succeeded by Vice-President Calvin Coolidge.

Sons Learn News In Pacific, London

WASHINGTON, April 13 (ANS).—Three of President Roosevelt's sons were at their posts in the Pacific, and his fourth son, Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, was in London when news reached them of their father's death.

Word reached Lt. Comdr. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. as he stood on the bridge of the destroyer he commands. His ship had just helped to repel a Japanese air attack off Okinawa.

Col. James Roosevelt of the U.S. Marines was somewhere in the Pacific with marine amphibious units. Navy Lt. John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son, was somewhere in the Pacific.

Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, commander of an Eighth AF photo reconnaissance wing, heard the news over the radio. He returned to his base and left this morning in a plane for Washington.

\*Poles Liberate Countrymen

WITH CANADIAN ARMY, April 13 (AP).—A Polish armored division yesterday overran a concentration camp just across the Dutch-German frontier and liberated 1,700 sobbing, hysterical Polish women. Some were wives of men in the division. The camp was located four miles northwest of Haren, west of the Ems River.

Roosevelt's Search for Peace Ends in 'Little White House'

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 13.—President Roosevelt's last spoken words were: "I have a terrific headache."

They were addressed to an artist who was making sketches of the President before the fireplace of the "Little White House," on top of Pine Mountain.

He placed his right hand on the back of his head, laid his head back on his chair and closed his eyes, lapsing quickly into unconsciousness. His Negro valet and a Filipino messenger carried him to his bedroom.

Fifteen minutes later, at 1:30 PM Central War Time, his attending physician, Navy Comdr. Howard Bruenn, reached his side. The President never regained consciousness and died painlessly at 3:35 PM CWT (10:35 PM Paris Time).

Present in the cottage when the President died were Bruenn, Comdr. George Fox, White House pharmacist; William D. Hassett, the President's secretary; Miss Grace Tully, his confidential secretary, and two cousins, Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Suckly.

'Was in Excellent Spirits'

Bruenn said the President succumbed to a "massive cerebral hemorrhage." Bruenn said that at 9:30 AM President Roosevelt "was in excellent spirit and showed no evidence whatever of feeling ill."

The President had planned to leave his cottage later in the afternoon to attend an old-fashioned barbecue at the mountainside home of his friend, Frank Allcorn. As he died, the fiddlers were on the mountainside practicing tunes to play for the President when he would arrive.

Immediately after the President was stricken, Bruenn summoned Adm. Ross T. McIntyre, of Washington, the President's personal physician, and Dr. James Paulin, of Atlanta. Neither was able to arrive before President Roosevelt died.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

Time	TODAY
1201-Showtime	1901-Sports
1215-Beaucoup Music	1905-Hawaiian Seren.
1300-News	1915-Movie Music
1310-U.S. Sports	2001-AEFP on Spot
1315-GI Jive	2015-At Ease
1330-Over to You	2030-Ch. McCarthy
1401-Radio Orchestra	2100-News
1430-Miss Parade	2105-Your War (today)
1500-News	2115-Footlight Music
1510-Harry James	2201-U.S. News
1530-Combat Diary	2207-Jubilee
1545-On the Record	2235-Latin-Am.Seren.
1630-Combat Diary	2300-News
1701-Dance Band	2308-Satur. Serenade
1730-Nat'l Barn Dance	2335-Suspense
1755-Mark Up Map	2400-News
1800-News	0015-Night Shift
1815-Blue Interlude	0200-News Headlines
1830-GI Journal	

TOMORROW

0555-Station Opening	0900-News
0601-Sound Off	0910-Spotlight Bands
0615-Hymns	0930-Family Hour
0630-Sgt. Saddlebags	1001-Sunday Music
0700-News	1015-Religious Service
0715-Band Wagon	1045-String Serenade
0732-John C. Thomas	1101-U.S. News
0801-Combat Diary	1106-Morning After
0820-Sunday Serenade	1135-Show Time

News Every Hour on the Hour

World's Loss, Says Widow

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's first words when she learned that the President was dead were: "I am more sorry for the people of the country and the world than I am for us."

She was attending a meeting at the Sulgrave Club, Washington, at the time White House Secretary Stephen Early phoned her the news.

In a message to the four Roosevelt sons, the President's wife said: "He did his job to the end, as he would want you to do. Bless you and all our love."

Called to Phone

Mrs. Roosevelt was sitting next to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the nation's World War I President, attending the annual tea of the Thrift Shop, a charity organization, at the Sulgrave Club, when she was called to the telephone.

She returned from the telephone and told the group: "Now I'm called back to the White House, and I want to apologize for leaving before this very delightful concert is finished." The guests heard the news ten minutes later.

Mrs. Roosevelt left the White House at 7:15 PM EWT and flew by Army plane to Warm Springs, Ga. She was accompanied by Early and Adm. Ross T. McIntyre, the President's personal physician.

CHURCH SERVICES

PROTESTANT

Sunday services at Holy Trinity Church, 23 Avenue George V, 0930; Dufayel Barracks, Boulevard Barbès, 1030; American Union Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, 1100 hours. Communion (Sundays and weekdays) Holy Trinity Church, 0700 and 0800 hours.

CATHOLIC

Sunday mass at Madeleine Church, Place de la Madeleine, 1800; Chapel (Com Z), 5 Avenue Kleber, 1130 and 1730 hours; St. Pierre de Chaillot, 43 Avenue Marceau, 1015 hours. Daily mass: Madeleine Church, 0700 hours; Chapel, 5 Avenue Kleber, 1130 and 1730 hours. Confessions at Madeleine Church Saturdays, 1700 and 1930 hours, and before masses; and at 5 Avenue Kleber, before masses.

JEWISH

Friday, 1930 hours. Synagogue, 24 Rue Copernic; Saturday, 1030 hours, Marignan Theater, Champs-Élysées; Sunday, 1030 hours, Synagogue, 44, Rue de la Victoire.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (Quaker)

12 Rue Guy de la Brosse (Métro Julesseu), Thursday at 1800, Sunday at 1015.



# Vienna Seized After 7 Days of Street Fighting

## Soviets Drive For Link With Yank Forces

Fall of Vienna after seven days of bitter street fighting was announced yesterday by Marshal Stalin as the Red Army pushed deeper into Austria and Czechoslovakia along three possible routes for a link up with American forces.

Along the Oder River, approximately 40 miles east of Berlin, Russian artillery hammered German defenses and aerial reconnaissance indicated the zero hour was near for a new lunge at the German capital, the Associated Press reported.

In the battle for Vienna and its approaches, the Russians announced, more than 130,000 prisoners were taken between March 16 and April 13, and the Third Ukrainian Army routed 11 enemy tank divisions, including the Sixth SS Tank Army. Stalin's order also reported the capture or destruction of 1,345 tanks and self-propelled guns, and 250 field pieces.

### Brno Bastion Falls

Pacing the Red drive into Hitler's southern fortress, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky captured Hodonin, Morava River bastion guarding Brno, some 30 miles to the northwest. Fall of the city, announced by Marshal Stalin in a second order of the day, brought Second Ukrainian Army troops across the Morava River barrier into southern Czechoslovakia.

Moscow made no mention of a Russian westward push along the Danube Valley, but persistent dispatches from the front said Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army was progressing rapidly toward Linz and Munich.

On Tolbukhin's left flank, Reuter reported, a new Soviet westward drive through the foothills of the Austrian Alps toward Graz was underway.

## 9th AF Blasts Reich Airfields

Ninth AF pilots flew approximately 500 sorties yesterday, striking enemy positions, airfields and ammo dumps north of Wittmberg, Potsdam and across the Elbe River.

The American fliers reported that "we have to be very careful now, because there isn't much room between us and the Russians."

Ninth airmen destroyed 49 German planes on the ground and damaged 23. In a battle over Czechoslovakia, Ninth AF pilots knocked out six enemy planes.

The 19th TAC flew 200 sorties against marshalling yards and railways at Chemnitz, Leipzig and Plauen.

Approximately 200 Flying Forts of the Eighth AF bombed rail yards at Neumunster, 30 miles north of Hamburg. They were escorted by more than 350 fighter-bombers.

Pilots reported poor weather conditions over the Western Front.

## 8th Wins Bridgeheads Across Santerno River

ROME, April 13 (Reuter).—Eighth Army troops, meeting stubborn resistance from the Germans' crack 26th Panzer Div., have established three strong bridgeheads over Santerno River, 20 miles southeast of Bologna.

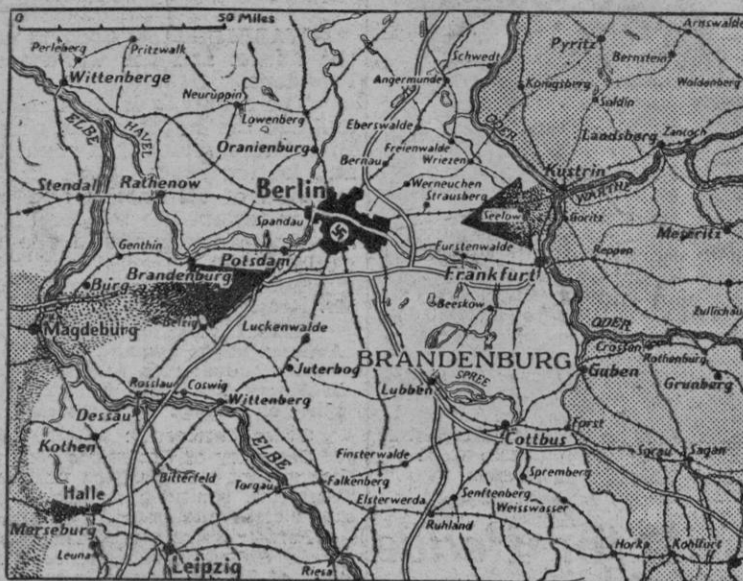
While the British developed their outflanking threat to the Po Valley metropolis today, U.S. infantry continued their drive toward La Spezia astride the Ligurian coastal highway. Opposition in this west coast sector was breaking up.

### Soldier Executed for Murder

Convicted by a U.S. Army court martial of murder, an American soldier was executed April 11, at Le Mans, Com Z Hq. announced yesterday.

The sentence was reviewed and confirmed by Gen. Eisenhower.

### The Lines Draw Closer



Ninth Army spearheads race across the Berlin plain toward Brandenburg and Potsdam, while Russians build up at Seelow for the drive to Berlin from the east.

## Japanese Suicide Planes Sink U.S. Destroyer Off Okinawa

GUAM, April 13 (ANS).—A strong Japanese air fleet, including suicide pilots who sought to crash against U.S. targets, sank an American destroyer and damaged several other ships off Okinawa yesterday in a battle in which 118 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

### West Front . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

and 60 miles from Hamburg. First Army tanks plunged toward Leipzig, seven miles away, while armor of the Third Army smashed into historic Jena. Duisburg, in the Ruhr, 15th largest city of the Reich, fell to the U.S. 17th Airborne Div.

As the Anglo-American armies approached the Russians, the Germans were stringing defense lines along the North Sea and preparing to defend southern Germany—as Gen. Eisenhower predicted they would at his last press conference at Supreme Headquarters.

Concentrations of armor were moving in the Leipzig area, suggesting a move to the south, while the German lines in the north were pivoting between the Ems and Weser Rivers to defend the North Sea ports, Denmark and Norway.

The Fifth Armd. Div. of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U.S. Ninth Army had reached the Elbe.

Other armor of the Ninth crossed the river in the vicinity of Magdeburg and sped eastward, according to Reuter. Unofficial reports which claimed Magdeburg captured were not confirmed at SHAEF.

Brunswick, which had a 1939 population of 201,000, was captured by Ninth Army's 30th Inf. Div.

The Ninth Armd. Div. of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U.S. First Army was reported seven miles from Leipzig by Reuter front dispatches after a 25-mile advance. Earlier, the division's CCR had driven 35 miles to reach the Weisse River two miles west of Zeitz, which is 36 miles from Chemnitz, in the path of the Russian advance.

Meanwhile, Erfurt fell to doughs of the 80th Inf. Div.

Duisburg Surrenders

Far behind the lines, the Ruhr pocket had shrunk to less than half its original size. It is now 25 miles wide from north to south and 45 miles deep from the Rhine to Plettenberg, on the east.

Duisburg surrendered Wednesday to a patrol from the 17th Airborne Div.—the second big Ruhr city to be taken by the "Golden Talon" outfit, which had captured Essen only a few days before. The city was surrendered unconditionally by the Duisburg police chief to Col. Edson Raff's "Ruffians" of the 507th Parachute Inf. Div.

All evidence suggested that most of the attacking force was wiped out by suicide crashes. American interceptors and anti-aircraft guns accounted for the others.

The attack was directed against ships and supply dumps at the U.S. Tenth Army's beachhead established Easter morning near Hagushi, on the west coast.

Tokyo radio asserted without confirmation that Japanese fliers sank two battleships and two large transports and left five other large warships afire. It said that only two Japanese planes were lost.

All damaged U.S. ships remained in action, Adm. Nimitz said.

For the eighth successive day, no American advances in Okinawa's southern sector were reported. Marines in the north, however, moved westward along the rugged Motobu Peninsula and pressed northward over the Ishikawa Isthmus against only sporadic resistance.

Nimitz identified four more American divisions in action—the First and Sixth Marine Divs. and the 27th and 96th Army Divs.

### Americal Div. Invades Another Philippine Island

MANILA, April 13 (ANS).—Bohol, last island in the central Philippines still held by the Japanese, was invaded Wednesday by troops of Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold's Americal Div., Gen. MacArthur announced today.

Bohol lies between Cebu and Leyte, just north of Mindanao.

Covered by gunfire from light naval craft and an air force bombardment, the troops drove rapidly inland and dispersed a small garrison near the main town of Tagbilaran.

### British Carrier Planes Reported in Formosa Attack

A British task force attacked Formosa Thursday with about 100 carrier-based planes, Tokyo radio said yesterday. The broadcast said it was believed the task force was composed of several aircraft carriers, including the Victorious, the Illustrious, the Indomitable and the Indefatigable.

### Superforts Attack Tokyo

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—A big fleet of Superfortresses—possibly 300 or 400—attacked Tokyo today, the War Department announced.

### Mrs. FDR Asks How She Can Aid Truman

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Harry S. Truman was strolling to the office of House Speaker Sam Rayburn yesterday when the news of Franklin D. Roosevelt's death was flashed to the Capital.

In the White House, Truman met Mrs. Roosevelt in her sitting room on the second floor. She said: "The President has just passed away."

"What can I do?" Truman asked.

"Tell us what we can do; is there any way we can help you?" Mrs. Roosevelt said.

## Tornado Kills 71 in West

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 13 (ANS).—Oklahoma counted its tornado dead at 71 and its homeless in the hundreds today after twisters spread destruction in a dozen cities and rural communities.

The storms swept on into Arkansas, killing three persons, and two others were reported missing in a storm at Morrisville, Mo.

Most seriously hit in Oklahoma by yesterday afternoon's storms were Antlers, with 47 dead; Muskogee, with 14, and Hubert and Oklahoma City with three each. Boggy had one fatality, as did Red Oak, Greenwood Junction and Rowland Inn, Ark. Two were killed at Dora and one near Fayetteville.

### Eisenhower . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

swept like a chill wind over the West Front.

Three American armies, driving down the last 100 miles toward a linkup with Russian troops, dipped their flags at 0800 yesterday in silent tribute.

From doughboys, from rear echelon troops, from all American soldiers came expressions of grief.

Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Sixth Army Grp. commander, said: "No greater loss, no grief more profound could come to the civilized world. History will evaluate Franklin Delano Roosevelt as America's greatest President."

"It's a blow to all of us," said a Ninth AF fighter pilot, 2/Lt. Theodore L. Angst, of Milwaukee. "It seems as though we have lost one of our comrades."

A 28th Div. soldier, Pvt. Delmar Schultz, of Manitowac, Wis., said: "When President Roosevelt died the soldiers lost the best buddy they have had to date."

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of British ground forces, in a message to Gen. Eisenhower, called President Roosevelt "a great man and a champion of freedom" whose loss at this time is "shattering."

Word of the news passed swiftly through Paris' streets, and American soldiers on leave from the front halted their merrymaking to gather in small, sober groups.

"We are going to miss him," one combat-clad soldier said.

Harvey D. Gibson, commissioner of the Red Cross in Great Britain and western Europe, issued a statement calling the President's death, with victory in sight, "a crushing blow."

### Radio, S & S Carry News Of Death to Front Lines

WITH SEVENTH ARMY, April 13.—By 2 PM today there were few soldiers in forward areas who had not heard of the President's death. Some had learned it from the radio, others had read about it in unit news bulletins.

Copies of the Germany edition of The Stars and Stripes containing complete details appeared during the morning and 20 to 30 soldiers crowded around each paper, reading every word with regret.

### Sports

## Toronto Tops Detroit Again By 1-0 Count

TORONTO, April 13.—The Toronto Maple Leafs advanced to within one victory of the National Hockey League crown by whitewashing the Detroit Red Wings, 1-0, here last night for their third straight shutout triumph over the Wings in their best-of-seven Stanley Cup series.

Goalie Frank McCool again was the Leafs' hero, repulsing several Detroit scoring threats with spectacular saves. Gus Bodnar netted the only goal of the game in the third period on a pass from Wally Stanowski.

The Leafs can waltz off with the championship by winning tomorrow night when the series is resumed here.

### Dodgers Swat Yanks, 3-1

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Dodgers looked good yesterday as they defeated the Yankees, 3-1, in a Red Cross exhibition game at Yankee Stadium that netted \$22,390. Bill Hart's first inning double scored Dixie Walker and Morris Aderholt to ice the decision for Curt Davis over Hank Borowy.

### Cubs Pummel Chisox, 15-3

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Cubs uncorked a powerful attack to wallop the White Sox, 15-3, yesterday in the opener of their annual spring city series. Southpaw Thornton Lee was slugged for ten runs and 13 hits in the four frames he toiled, while Paul Derringer handcuffed the American Leaguers with two singles in five innings.

### Browns Stop Cards Again

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The Browns clinched the city series title by topping the Cardinals, 8-3, yesterday for their fourth nod in five starts. Sig Jakucki was the mound victor over Blix Donnelly. Pinch-hitter Boris Martin swatted a three-run homer in the seventh for the Browns.

### Braves Shade Red Sox, 12-11

BOSTON, April 13.—Two runs in the ninth handed the Braves a 12-11 triumph over the Red Sox yesterday in a free-hitting, loosely-played game at Braves Field. Jim Tobin, Tommy Holmes and Chuck Workman homered for the Braves, while George Metkovich slapped a four-bagger for the Sox.

### Pirates Trip Indians, 5-2

MUNCIE, Ind., April 13.—Fritz Ostermueller held the Indians to five hits as he worked the first complete game of the year for the Pirates, beating the Tribe, 5-2. Johnny Barrett, outfielder, helped Ostermueller with a homerun in the third. Allie Reynolds traveled the distance for the Indians.

### Joe Louis Beats TO—He's T/Sgt. Now

CAMP SHANKS, N.Y., April 13.—S/Sgt. Joe Louis has added another rocker to his stripes "in recognition of his excellent work in giving 97 boxing exhibitions overseas."

Rep. Adam Powell, Democrat from New York, has sought a commission for the champ, but Joe says he is happy to remain in the ranks. He is conditioning troops for overseas duty, coaching at seven gyms daily.