

PHOTO NEWS

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HARRY S. TRUMAN—New Chief

Tanks Surging Toward Berlin

Armor Streams Across Elbe River; Paratroops Reported Near Capital

PARIS, April 12.—(AP)—Tanks of the United States Ninth army swept across the Elbe river on a six-mile front, 67 miles from Berlin today and awaited only orders from Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson to begin a dash on a wide open road that might put them by tomorrow into that capital of death and devastation.

A report attributed to French sources said allied parachute troops have been dropped at Brandenburg, barely more than 20 miles from greater Berlin, but this was hardly without official confirmation.

Germany appeared in her final hours of organized resistance in the west as all allied armies cut loose. Even No. 1 Nazi propagandist, Paul Joseph Goebbels, declared gloomily in his weekly newspaper that the war "cannot last much longer in my opinion."

Three tank columns of the United States Third army, rippling beyond the heart of Germany, dashed 120 miles from the Rhine, where they overwhelmed Weimar—birthplace of the German republic—capturing 50 miles from the Rhine, 40 miles from the Czech border and 100 miles from Berlin. The Ninth army was within 115 miles of the Russian lines.

Third On Rampage

With the United States First army, which was thundering eastward at the rate of 30 to 40 miles a day, the Ninth army was pushing forward from Leipzig, 75 miles southwest of Berlin and a communications city second only to the capital.

Advancing flank to flank, these two armies last week reported about 25 miles from Leipzig and a First army field dispatch said the Yankees might be in the city by Friday.

So near did the two American armies appear to a junction with the Russian front that 500,000 slave laborers turned eastward in their wake, believing they could get home quicker.

The U. S. Seventh army, joining the drive to cut Germany in half, smashed eastward to within 35 miles of the Munich-Berlin superhighway, most immediately to operate Rotterdam and was nearing Bamberg, 30 miles northwest of the Nazi shrine city of Nuremberg.

The Seventh army captured Schwandorf, a battle industry manufacturing center of 42,000 population, while farther to the south-west the French First army seized the Black forest cities of Baden Baden and Rastatt.

British Drive Ahead

On the north and west of the front, the British Second army captured Celle, a German training center for gas warfare, 50 miles south of Hamburg, and deepened its Aller river bridgehead into within 45 miles of that second greatest German city.

The Canadian First army drove 22 miles into the center of the Holland trap, where an estimated 200,000 Germans are pinned against the sea and fought on beyond the Isler river where the enemy hopes to hold up the allied drive to capture Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Canadians by battling into Spier were 12 miles from the communications center of Assen and 25 miles from the North sea.

The Ruhr pocket, where an estimated 150,000 additional Germans originally were surrounded, was falling to the United States First army troops made spectacular gains.

The invasion that last great enemy unit of a junction with the United States Ninth army near (Continued On Page 2, Col. 2)

Cerebral Hemorrhage Is Fatal To Roosevelt

Chief Executive Passes At Warm Springs Cottage; Funeral Planned For Saturday

(Compiled from Daily News Wire Reports)

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 12.— Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States for 12 of the most momentous years in all history, died here today, a casualty in the greatest war the world has ever seen.

He died suddenly at 4:35 p. m. (E.W.T.) of a cerebral hemorrhage as the armies he helped to master drove rapidly toward final victory over Nazi Germany.

Worn out at 63, he died as other forces, fighting in freedom's name, foretold the doom of militaristic Japan.

In Washington at 7:09 p. m., Vice President Harry S. Truman took the bath as the nation's 32nd chief executive.

"I have a terrific headache," were F.D.R.'s last words. He spoke to Comdr. Harold Bruenn, navy physician.

The funeral will be in the White House East room in Washington on Saturday. Burial will be at the Roosevelt ancestral home at Hyde Park, N. Y., Sunday.

The body will not lie in state.

Presidential Secretary William D. Hassett said Mr. Roosevelt's body would leave here around 9 a. m. (E.W.T.) tomorrow, for the 22-hour run to Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt, 63, was sitting in front of a fireplace in the little White House here atop Pine mountain when the attack struck him.

Bruenn described it as a massive cerebral hemorrhage.

The President's negro valet, Arthur Pretyman, and a Filipino messboy carried him to his bedroom. He was unconscious at the end. It came without pain.

Mr. Roosevelt, in the third month of his fourth term as President, came here three weeks ago to rest.

Mrs. Roosevelt planned to fly here this evening. She left the White House at 7:15 after informing their four uniformed sons by wire of their father's death.

The death removed from world councils one of the big three—Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill—who worked together to win the war and laid joint plans for keeping the peace.

Truman likewise has stressed the need for international co-operation.

Dr. Bruenn said he saw the President this morning and he was in excellent spirits at 9:30 a. m.

COMPLAINS OF HEADACHE

At one time, Bruenn added, "he was sitting in a chair while sketches were being made of him in an effort to secure an official complaint of a very severe occipital headache (back of the head)."

"Within a very few minutes he had collapsed," he was seen by Bruenn and Dr. James L. McIntyre after the episode had started.

"He did not regain consciousness," Bruenn said. "Only others present in the cottage were Comdr. George Fox, Bureau chief pharmacist and long an attendant on the President; Hester, Miss Grace Tully, confidential secretary, and Miss Lillian, Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Sawyer."

Bruenn said he called Vice Adm. Ross I. McIntyre, navy surgeon general and Chief of Staff physician in Washington and that McIntyre in turn called Dr. James L. McIntyre, an internist, a home medicine practitioner and honorary consultant to the navy surgeon general.

"Paulin was present when Bruenn gave the statement of the cause of death," he reported in official news statements.

In response to a question, Dr. Bruenn said the President died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

News of the President's death spread quickly and caused many deaths of cerebral hemorrhage patients at the foundation.

Frank W. Allcorn of Warm Springs was giving a barbecue at his mountain cabin when the news came.

Allcorn, 84, is a native of Alabama and he frequently asked reporters to repeat their questions.

But he could not recall the last piece of legislation Mr. Roosevelt signed before he died.

McKellar Succeeds Truman In Senate



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT... Death Mourned

All England Is Stunned

Churchill Unable To Voice Grief

LONDON, April 13.—(Friday) (INS)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill was so shocked and grieved by the news of President Roosevelt's death he was unable to make an immediate statement, an official spokesman said today.

He is expected to contribute in comments during the day in his personal friend and co-leader in the fight against the enemies of democracy.

Churchill's grief was all England's grief, for this nation has long made plain its affection for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The news was conveyed to King George VI, who received the information with "profound regret."

The tragic word first came to England over BBC a few minutes before midnight.

The shock was particularly great because all England had been looking forward to a visit by the President late this spring or early this summer following the San Francisco conference.

In quivering voice, in the presence of a few intimates, the White House staff who came here with Mr. Roosevelt March 30, for the first time to his birthplace, told the world later, said that Mr. Roosevelt had further details as to the cause of death would be made available later, he said.

Bruenn, naval doctor who was taking care of the nation's 32nd President.

HEALTH BAD

Mr. Roosevelt had not been in the best of health for some time, it was disclosed tonight.

He was at a banquet in his study at the Supreme Court. Mrs. Roosevelt disclosed to Senator Barlow of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, that the food the President had been eating was not to his taste.

Barkley said he remarked that Mr. Roosevelt looked thin and tired.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that for several days she had been feeling the death had been taking only gradual course. She had no taste for food.

When the death came known to her, she gathered around the side the iron railings of the White House grounds. They questioned guards through the fence.

At the White House, the lowering of the flag atop the White House had been planned for the afternoon.

Switchboards jammed

On Capitol Hill, the telephone switchboards were "hopelessly jammed" with calls.

"There was no apprehension this morning," McIntyre told reporters today.

McIntyre told this sequence of events.

The first word he had come in a phone call from Warm Springs at 3:55 p. m. Washington time.

He was told that the chief executive had fainted while having his portrait painted. It was then that he learned that the President was on his way to the high speed trip from Atlanta to the Georgia resort.

The President had planned on coming back to Washington the first of next week and McIntyre said he was leaving on his trip this week for two or three days of golf.

Truman Sworn In As New President

Succession Occurs During Crucial Hours Of U. S. And World History

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(AP)—President Roosevelt's death caused temporary uncertainty today about some of the mechanics of postwar world organization, but is expected to have no effect on basic United States policy in the field of foreign affairs.

This policy as set forth by Democrats and Republicans alike, calls for defeating Germany and Japan and seeking to create a lasting peace.

It will take some time of course, for the President, Harry S. Truman, to get into touch with all the multitudinous details of world affairs.

Also, Mr. Roosevelt had established direct, cordial friendships with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin and no one else can immediately replace him in that work.

In meetings with the British and Russian leaders he was reported to have served always as a sort of moderator injecting kindly humor into the most bitter and sharpest divisions among the big three.

The White House said tonight that President Truman had authorized Secretary of State Edward R. Stettin, to hold the San Francisco security conference on April 23 "as scheduled."

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Reds Tighten Clamp On Austrian Capital

LONDON, April 12.—(AP)—Russian armor, fighting a big battle of historic Napoleonic battlefields north of Vienna, tonight cut the Austrian capital, Vienna, into two, and left only a seven-mile escape gap as other Soviet troops invaded southern Moravia.

While Russian river gunboats in the Danube river north of Vienna were reported to have captured the German remnants holding out in Oklahaoma Storm

Oklahaoma Storm Kills At Least 71

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 12.—(AP)—At least 71 Oklahaoma were reported dead tonight in tornadoes which clipped into many communities over the state, leaving hundreds injured and homeless.

Red Cross Chairman Paul Oshorn at Antlers in Pottawatomie county said 47 bodies had been recovered there from wreckage after an afternoon of heavy rain.

3,000 and added he would not be surprised if the final toll ran as high as 150.

Red Cross workers from over the state were arriving to aid in the cleanup.

At Antlers, an ambulance was injured at Antlers and ambulances from nearby army posts were called into service.

Nine were reported dead at Muskogee and five at Oklahaoma in an afternoon of heavy rain.

At least eight communities were reported to have no survivors.

At least 100,000 people are desperate for help.

South of Vienna captured, mountain lighters of enemy food. Tolbukhin Third Ukrainian army pushed into the Austrians and captured the city.

From Graz, Austria's second city.

Northeast of Vienna, Moscow reported that Moravia, Russian Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army had crossed the Moravian frontier and invaded that last great enemy arsenal of the tottering German Wehrmacht by capturing the village of Radejov.

Capturing 30 towns and villages and lighters of enemy food.

Two motorized corps into battle on the Marchfeld plain in a drive to close in on the Austrian capital.

North of Vienna, Malinovsky's 300,000 infantrymen and two motorized corps into battle on the Marchfeld plain in a drive to close in on the Austrian capital.

While 5,000 German soldiers were captured in street battles in Vienna, Malinovsky's troops have within seven miles of the Danube north-west of Vienna.

Nation's Leaders Join With People In Mourning Passing Of Roosevelt

By The Associated Press

Gov. Thomas F. Dewey, of New York, in a telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt: "Please accept our deepest sympathy in your great loss which will be shared by every American and mourned by all of the free-loving people of the entire world."

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York—"It is the greatest loss the peace-loving people of the world have suffered in the entire war. This is so great that it is extremely difficult for one to realize fully what has happened. There is only one thing we can do as good Americans—to pay adequate tribute to the man whose life was dedicated to the cause of mankind—and that is to unite in carrying out his ideals for world peace and permanent peace."

Gov. E. Lee, of Florida, said in Tallahassee: "The President's death is a hard blow in this period of world confusion. He was a great leader and a brilliant leader."

Gov. Ellis Arnall, of Georgia, said in Athens: "The news of the death of our great leader is a shock beyond words. There is no calculating the loss to our nation and the world. He died in service. I am sure that is the way he preferred to go."

Gov. Charles M. Dale, Republican, of New Hampshire: "In this hour of our greatest grief, our efforts to attain the objective which he devoted so much effort—a speedy and victorious conclusion of the war—will be a just and lasting peace. On behalf of the state of New Hampshire and its people I extend our sincere and abundant sympathy to Mrs. Roosevelt and the other members of her family."

Mayor John F. Kerrigan, Boston—"Join in freedom loving mourning the death of our great President and leader." "He has been a great and more difficult problems than any man in history. We have lost America's outstanding citizen of his generation in our grief. We should pause to thank Almighty God for having given him to us and to the world. He."

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