

VAST THRONGS SEE ROOSEVELT ON TOUR

By ALEXANDER FEINBERG

New York Times (1857-Current file); Oct 22, 1944; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times pg. 35

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Crowds in Four Boroughs Line Route of Motorcade to Acclaim President

POLICE GUARD IS HEAVY

10,400 Watch Every Foot Along the Way—Few Organized Demonstrations Made

By ALEXANDER FEINBERG

The people of New York turned out in vast numbers yesterday to see and for the most part to cheer their Chief Executive on the rare occasion that a President has campaigned for re-election in the metropolis in wartime.

President Roosevelt accepted the challenge of the elements on a raw, windy and rainy day to furnish the question whether spoken or unspoken, uppermost in the mind of supporter and detractor alike, "how does the President look?" The general opinion was that he appears as well as could be expected, considering the burdens he has carried for twelve years and particularly during the war.

Because of the biting cold and whipping rain and the fact that the nation is now deep in the war on all fronts, observers found it difficult to make a precise comparison with Mr. Roosevelt's similar tour in 1940, made on a clear, cold day when the gravest international concern of the nation was that Italy had attacked Greece. On that occasion some 2,000,000 persons had shouted themselves hoarse in the five boroughs while hundreds of thousands more had accorded him a frenzied reception in Jersey City and near-by towns.

Held Remarkable Tribute

Yet it was a matter of general agreement that the tribute paid the President here yesterday was a remarkable one, despite a falling off of crowds in Manhattan, apparent apathy through some of the sections he traversed in Queens and the lack generally of the frenzied cheering that had characterized his tour four years ago.

The crowds in the Bronx were as large as those that turned out in 1940 and they gave him a rousing vocal greeting as well. In Brooklyn great throngs gave him a warm if not too noisy welcome. Harlem, likewise, had a large turnout.

Mr. Roosevelt began his tour at 9:46 A. M. from the Brooklyn Army Base of the New York Port of Embarkation. Hatless and coatless, although the cutting rain came down again, he waved in response to a greeting from hundreds of service people and war workers in windows of buildings looking down on the railroad cut.

Preparations at Army Base

Preparations were made at the Army Base, through advantageously placed loudspeakers, for the President to be heard by some 44,000 persons both there and at the adjoining Bush Terminal buildings that are now adjuncts to the port, but he did not speak. It was planned, moreover, to make recordings of the President's talk and play them back in the afternoon at the outlying terminals such as Camp Shanks and Camp Kilmer. An officer explained that this would "help morale" among the military and civilian workers.

A "holiday" was declared for workers at the base and near-by terminals for the duration of the President's visit there.

Reporters, up with the dawn, were addressed informally while waiting for the President, by Maj. Gen. Homer N. Groninger, commanding general of the port.

"It is a great day for me," he said, "to have the Commander in Chief at this port. This is the first time the President has visited us and I hope it won't be the last. We want him to come up and watch the embarkation of troops."

In response to a question as to a Presidential salute being fired, General Groninger said: "We have no guns; the only guns I have I move overseas."

The President's car moved past ships, tanks, jeeps and other war matériel and rigid lines of soldiers and Wacs, both white and Negro, were drawn up before him as he reached the quadrangle for a brief ceremony at which the National Anthem was played.

It was the start of a day that was to see him the sole object of solicitude and protection on the part of an army of 10,400 policemen stationed virtually every foot of the way along his path, as well as of Army, Navy and Coast Guard police, and Secret Service operatives. In the garment center, where the President received possibly his loudest vocal greeting, police were stationed shoulder to shoulder. This was accomplished with limited manpower through shifting 2,575 patrolmen from Brooklyn and Queens after the President had left those boroughs.

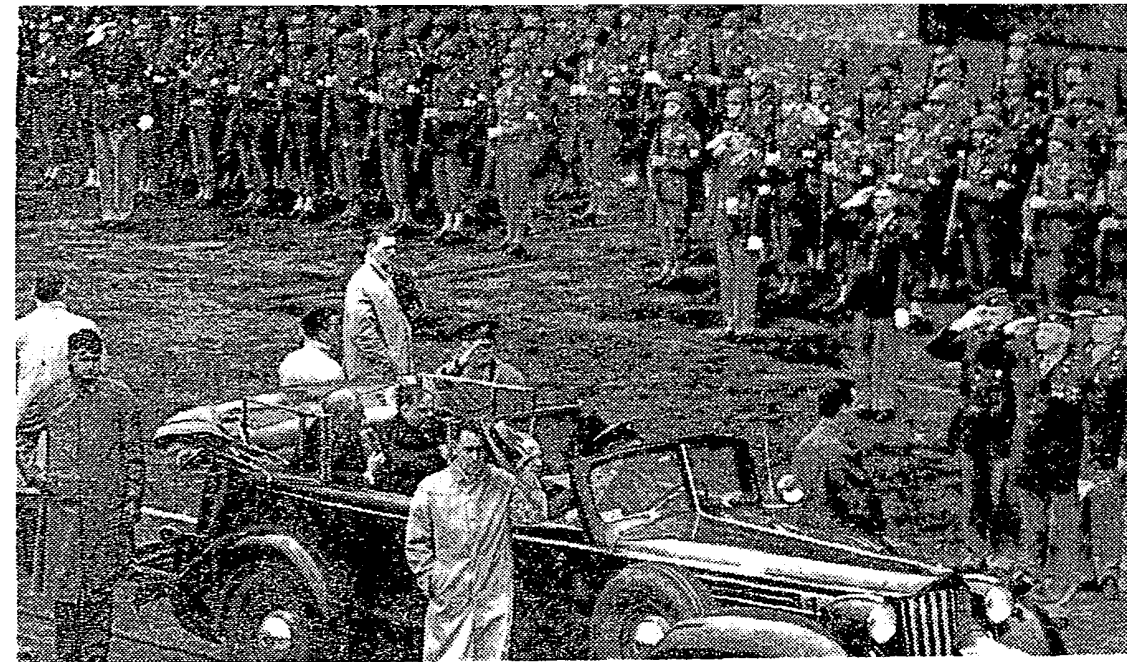
Last night the work of the police was not yet done. Twenty-five hundred of them—1,500 uniformed men and 1,000 detectives—were placed in and in the vicinity of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where the President delivered his speech. The only comparable police arrangements for safeguarding distinguished guests were made during the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth at the time of the World's Fair.

Slightly increasing the figure on the crowds made earlier, the Bureau of Operations of the Police Department last night gave the total as 3,050,000, broken down as follows: 2,000,000 in Manhattan, 500,000 in Brooklyn, 500,000 in the Bronx and 50,000 in Queens.

On the first stop of the tour, on the way to the Navy Yard, it was noticeable that women and children were predominant in the crowd and this ratio seemed to be maintained almost throughout. They stood in the rain, waved small American flags and followed eagerly the big car as it passed at from twenty to thirty miles an hour in most places.

There was no indication of organized demonstrations except

MR. ROOSEVELT TOURS FOUR OF THE CITY'S FIVE BOROUGHS IN CAMPAIGN FOR PRESIDENCY



The Chief Executive, accompanied by Mayor La Guardia, leaving the Army base in Brooklyn



The President and his motorcade passing through Times Square



Arriving in Ebbets Field to address a rally



In the garment center with Mrs. Roosevelt

those put on in the Garment Center by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and other labor organizations. In the Navy Yard women riveters, in working hoods and slacks, stood alongside Navy personnel and men workers in their overalls. Women waved flags from windows along the route, many of the windows showing service stars.

At the yard the President was greeted by a group of naval officers including Vice Admiral Herbert F. Leary, commander, Eastern Sea Frontier; Rear Admiral William R. Munroe, commandant, Third Naval District; Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly, commandant, New York Navy Yard, and Rear Admiral Sherman S. Kennedy, manager of the yard.

Admiral Kelly presented to the President the heads of departments and twenty-six master workers and executives, all veterans in the yard, as representatives of its workers.

The President drove through the yard, passing drydocks and the giant "Hammerhead Crane," capable of a 400-ton lift, shops and two drydocks in which vessels are building, and the sturdy veteran battleship Texas, undergoing refitting after a notable record in European operations last summer.

The President passed scores of warships and other craft, with crews and workers clinging to turrets, guns, decks and other vantage points. He saw, too, the building ways where the 45,000-ton battleships Iowa and Missouri, largest in the world, were constructed.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the President's Scotch terrier, Fala, joined Mr. Roosevelt at the yard, continuing on the entire trip.

After a twenty-minute stay at the Navy Yard, the cavalcade of twenty-one official automobiles made its way to downtown Brooklyn and the complexion of the crowd changed. Here business men and shoppers thronged the sidewalks and the throng seemed an unbroken stretch through the Borough Hall section, past Flatbush Avenue, up Fulton Street to Bedford Avenue, thence to Ebbets Field.

The crowd milled about the official cars while the President rode into the ball park. Navy guards, carrying sidearms, were on the roof of the near-by Coast Guard garage while shore patrols paced the sidewalks.

Discarding his cape and hat, the President left his car and made his brief speech for Senator Wagner at the ball park. Thoroughly drenched, he went to the Coast Guard garage where he changed to another suit of clothes, the cavalcade stopping and placing the time schedule farther behind.

The procession then went from Bedford Avenue to Empire Boulevard, to Washington Avenue, to Eastern Parkway and into densely populated Brownsville. The crowds were large and the welcome warm as the President made his way down Pitkin Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue and thence to the Interborough Parkway for the cross-over into Queens.

For the Brooklyn tour, Borough President John Cashmore and Kings Democratic Leader Frank V. Kelly rode with the President. Queens Borough President James J. Burke was picked up as the Queens line was crossed. Speeding up on the Parkway run, the cavalcade found a good-sized crowd waiting at Union Turnpike and Queens Boulevard, and again at Steinway Street and Thirty-first Avenue, Astoria.

Shortly before 12:30 P. M., the cavalcade reached the Triborough Bridge. At the Bronx end, Borough President Burke left and Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons took his place.

In the Bronx, flag-waving and cheering throngs were the rule on virtually the entire route. Especially large crowds, making the sidewalks impassable, were concentrated on Prospect Avenue, at Boston Road and Southern Boulevard, on East Tremont Avenue, Wash-

ington Avenue and Fordham Road. Signs of welcome, many of them home-made, were plentiful.

At Kingsbridge Road and University Place, near the Kingsbridge Armory to which the Hunter College Women's Naval Reserve Training School review was transferred because of the rain, the crowd for the first and only time during the day broke its bounds and surrounded the President's car. This was quickly cleared up and Mr. Roosevelt rode into the Armory through its spacious doors.

On the return journey to Manhattan, the islands on the Grand Concourse in the Bronx were jammed on both sides of the street. Over the Macombs Dam Bridge went the cavalcade, the crowds becoming larger as it turned into Seventh Avenue and Harlem. The intersection of 125th Street was filled to overflowing and the reception was warm but not noisy.

Turning into Broadway on 110th Street, the procession was greeted by a band of youths, dripping wet and making music of their own in uniforms of their own. The crowds were large but not very vocal all the way down Broadway, past Columbus Circle.

Through Times Square, with its normal press of humanity greatly augmented, the cavalcade proceed-

ed at a slower pace and then down Seventh Avenue into the tumultuous garment center.

Bits of torn paper and telephone books which had liberally sprinkled Broadway turned into a white shower here, while police in their gleaming raincoats confined the huge throng to the sidewalks by standing in an endless phalanx less than a foot apart.

Into jammed Thirty-fourth Street went the procession with placard carriers running to keep up with the President's car. "It's a Date 'Til '48 With Roosevelt," said one, and another "Victory With Franklin D." Sound trucks provided by the American Labor and Liberal parties helped to augment the swell of sound.

On Thirty-fourth Street the cavalcade went east to Fifth Avenue, where the crowds were restrained, and thence south to Washington Square, where a throng estimated at 15,000 gathered in the vicinity of the Washington Arch and Mrs. Roosevelt's apartment house.

There the President had lunch with Mrs. Roosevelt and some guests, Fala was taken for a walk, and the President rested until 7 P. M. when he went to the Waldorf to deliver his major address of the campaign on foreign policy.