NIKOLA TESLA RITES
TO BE HELD TUESDAY
Yugoslav Government-in-Exile Plans Official State Funeral

Nikola Tesla, father of radio and of the modern electrical transmission systems, who died Thursday night at the Hotel New Yorker at the age of 86, will receive an official state funeral under the auspices of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile, it was announced last night by the Yugoslav Information Center.

The service will be held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Tuesday at 4 P.M. Meanwhile the body will lie in state at the Campbell Funeral Church, Madison Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

Yugoslavia, where Dr. Tesla was born of Serbian parents, will be officially represented by Ambassador Constantin Fottitch and many present and former high officials of that country. Among them will be Dr. Ivan Shubashich, Governor of Croatia; Dr. Bogoljub Jevtic, former Prime Minister of Yugoslavia; Branko Chubrilovic, Yugoslav Minister of Food Supply and Reconstruction; Franc Snoj, Minister of State representing the Slovenes, and Dr. Tesla's nephew, Sava Kosanovitch, president of the Eastern and Central European Planning Board, representing the Yugoslav, Czechoslovak, Polish and Greek Governments.

Held Patents on Transformers

Dr. Tesla, who held more than 700 basic patents, is regarded as the man who laid the foundations for modern radio broadcasting and television; for the giant electrical transformers and other transmission apparatus; and for the basic apparatus that makes possible neon lights and fluorescent illumination.

To the end of his days Dr. Tesla claimed that the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy was an infringement on his method and apparatus for transmitting energy without wires. Dr. Tesla brought suit against Marconi in an effort to gain legal recognition of his claim. He blamed his failure to establish his patent rights to the paucity of technical knowledge at that time on the difference between microwaves and short waves. When the distinction finally became clear the original Tesla patents had run out.
2,000 ARE PRESENT AT TESLA FUNERAL

Cathedral of St. John the Divine is Scene of Yugoslav State Function for Scientist

GREAT IN SCIENCE ATTEND

Ambassador Fotitch Heads the Procession of Mourners—Bishop Manning Assists

Inventors, Nobel Prize winners, leaders in the electrical arts, high officials of the Yugoslav Government and of New York, and men and women who attained distinction in many other fields paid tribute yesterday to Nikola Tesla, father of radio and of modern electrical generation and transmission systems, at an impressive funeral service in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The service, conducted in Serbian by prominent priests of the Serbian Orthodox Church, was opened and closed by Bishop William T. Manning, assisted by Father Edward West, Sacrist of the Cathedral. The Serbian Orthodox Office for the Dead was said by the Very Rev. Dushan Shouklevitch, rector of the Serb Orthodox Church of St. Sava, who officiated in the name of the Serbian Orthodox Church in America.

City Is Represented

More than 2,000 persons attended the service. The city was represented by Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, who headed the list of honorary pallbearers. Other honorary pallbearers included Dr. Ernest F. W. Anderson of the General Electric Company, inventor of the Anderson alternator; Professor Edwin H. Armstrong of Columbia University, inventor of frequency modulation and many other important radio devices; Dr. Harvey C. Rentschler, director of the research laboratories, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; Gano Dunn, president of the J. J. Thomson Engineering Corporation; Colonel Henry Breckenridge, Dr. Branko Cubrilovich, Yugoslav Minister of Agriculture and Supply; Consul General D. M. Stanovitch of Yugoslavia and Professor William H. Barton, curator, Hayden Planetarium.

Fotitch Heads Procession

The funeral service was held as an official State function of the Yugoslav Government, which was symbolically represented by

Dr. Fotitch, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States. Dr. Fotitch led the procession of mourners who passed the coffin before it was closed. Oscar Gavrilovich, Yugoslav consul in New York, headed the list of ushers.

Many telegrams were received from officials of the United States Government, prominent scientists, literary men and many others. These included messages from Mrs. Roosevelt, on behalf of herself and the President; Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Professors Robert A. Millikan, Arthur H. Compton and James Franck, all Nobel Prize winners in physics; Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale, Jean Piccard and Major Gen. J. O. Mauborgne, U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. Roosevelt’s message read: “The President and I are deeply sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Nikola Tesla. We are grateful for his contribution to science and industry and to this country.”

Vice President Wallace’s message read as follows: “Nikola Tesla, Yugoslav born, so lived his life as to make it an outstanding sample of that power which makes the United States not merely an English-speaking nation but a nation with universal appeal. In Nikola Tesla’s death the common man loses one of his best friends.”

Scientists Pay Tribute

Dr. Millikan, Compton and Franck paid tribute to Tesla as one of the world’s outstanding intellects, who paved the way for many of the important technological developments in modern times. Among the many floral offerings was a wreath from King Peter II of Yugoslavia; the Royal Yugoslav Government, Ambassador Fotitch and many Yugoslav societies.

Chief mourner was Sava Kosanovic, nephew of Dr. Tesla and president of the Eastern and Central European Planning Board, representing Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Greece.

The body was taken to Ferncliff Cemetery, Ardsley, N. Y., where it will be in the receiving vault until plans are completed.
Nikola Tesla, one of the world's greatest inventors and designers, was found dead last night in his suite at the New York Hotel. Engineers credit him with having devised the transmission of electric power over long distances, and he was a pioneer in the development of wireless communication.

A spokesman for the hotel said that Tesla died as he had spent the last years of his life—alone. He had been residing in the second-floor Tiffany room at 10:15 P.M. M. when he passed away.

The management was attempting last night to locate the relatives of Tesla, whose death was attributed to the fact that he had a nephew living in this city.
the armored vessel. For this reason, he believed that money spent on battleships would be wasted, and such funds "should be directed in channels that will improve the welfare of the country."

Since he made his first practical invention—a telephone repeater—in 1881, while living in Budapest, Dr. Tesla claimed to have made about 700. Many of them were of great importance, but these were nearly all invented in the last twenty years of the past century.

**Not Practical in Business.**

He was greatly handicapped by lack of funds, for he was anything but a practical man as far as business was concerned. It was said that he was frequently victimized, but he did not seem to worry much as long as he had a place to work.

Tesla probably could have become a rich man had he chosen to become an employee of a large industrial concern, but he preferred poverty and freedom. Early in 1887 he had formed the Tesla Electric Company of New York, but the concern was not a financial success. For many years he did not even have a laboratory to work in, conducting his experiments in hotel rooms.

Of his inventions the most important were his systems of alternating current power transmission and distribution of electrical energy. His system of electrical conversion and distribution by oscillatory discharges was highly signifi-