

Virginia Forecast—
Cloudy, showers in east
and central part today;
showers tomorrow.
(See Report on Page 12)

Richmond Times-Dispatch

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Germans Hammer Wedge Between Allied Armies; British Forces Reported Trapped; Laon Falls; Plants in U. S. Defense Plan Offered RFC Credits

Men, Capital Ready, Says Plane Group

Expansion Funds To Be Used Later

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The RFC offered its credit facilities to industries which lack capital for expansion necessitated by the national defense program yesterday, while in a conference of aircraft manufacturers came official word that for the present at least they needed no help.

Jesse Jones, the RFC chairman, issued a statement saying his agency was ready to co-operate with the banks in making secured loans for national defense purposes, by taking 75 per cent of such loans or underwriting 75 per cent, leaving the bank carrying 25 per cent of the advance.

After conferring with the nation's principal aircraft builders in a hurriedly summoned session, Secretary Morgenthau told reporters the industry had sufficient capital and enough skilled workers to meet the present demands of the defense situation, without sacrificing labor standards.

Surprise Officials

The development came as a surprise to some officials who had been discussing the possibility of RFC loans to build additional plant capacity, or have the Government build new plants directly, retain ownership, and lease them to private builders. This possibility remained in the long-range picture.

"The Administration and the RFC hope to have the fullest co-operation from banks in meeting whatever credit demand there may be," Jones said in a formal statement.

Meanwhile, a Congress pushing the defense appropriations through at top speed heard from Representative Martin of Massachusetts, the Republican House leader, an inquiry as to "how the Administration intends to finance these new demands."

In reply, Representative Rayburn of Texas, the Democratic leader, said that serious consideration was being devoted to that problem and that a recommendation would be made by the executive departments. He added a belief that the American people were "willing to pay" the bill.

Approved in 2 Hours

The plane makers met while appropriations to cover the President's defense program were pushed along in Congress with a speed born of a widespread feeling of emergency. With scarcely two hours' discussion, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a bill providing \$1,820,941,000 for the Army, including \$545,770,364 of the extraordinary \$1,122,000,000 program requested by the Chief Executive.

The measure contained a total of \$265,886,418 in cash for the Air Corps, plus authority to enter into \$103,300,000 of contracts for the corps. The bill stipulates that of the sum appropriated and the contracts authorized, not less than \$123,741,994 shall be used to acquire new planes and equipment for them.

Centers for Pilot Training

Administration leaders arranged to call up the measure for debate in the Senate today, with the expectation that it would go speedily to the House and probably be ready for Mr. Roosevelt's signature by the end of the week.

The House Military Committee and an appropriations subcommittee worked on the program also. Before the former, Major-General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, announced plans for establishing four new pilot training centers, with a capacity for 1,200 students each annually. And, speaking of aircraft types,

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MANY PEOPLE WANT TO BUY PIANOS

This advertiser reported she had many calls and sold the piano the second day the ad appeared in The Times-Dispatch Classified Section. Do you have a piano or any kind of musical instrument to sell?

PIANO—Stiefel, Good condition. Dial 4-9866.

PHONE YOUR AD NOW

DIAL 3-3431 CHARGE T



Mr. and Mrs. Fred Snite Jr. Await Stork
'God Continues to Shower Us'

Bituminous Act Upheld By High Court

Congress' Right Backed To Fix Prices, Controls

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Supreme Court, in a decision upholding the bituminous coal act, ruled 8 to 1 yesterday that Congress can constitutionally prescribe price-fixing, marketing controls and other regulatory remedies to cure "chaotic conditions" in interstate industry.

The act was passed in 1937 after an earlier regulatory law, called the Capper-Kelly act of 1935, was ruled invalid. The aim of the legislation was to curb the "over-production and savage, competitive warfare" which, Justice Douglas said in yesterday's majority opinion, had "wasted" the bituminous coal industry.

"Labor and capital alike were the victims," the opinion observed. "Financial distress among operators and acute poverty among miners prevailed during periods of general prosperity. This history of the bituminous coal industry is written in blood as well as in ink."

Congress May Modify Rule

If the operators themselves "had endeavored to stabilize the markets through price-fixing agreements," Douglas commented, they "would have run afoul" of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

But he added that "what Congress has forbidden by the Sherman act it can modify. It may do so by placing the machinery of price-fixing in the hands of public agencies. It may single out for separate treatment, as it has done on various occasions, a particular industry and thereby remove the penalties of the Sherman act as respects it."

"Congress under the commerce clause is not impotent to deal with what it may consider to be dire consequences of laissez-faire (noninterference). It is not powerless to take steps in mitigation of what in its judgment are abuses of cutthroat competition."

The commerce clause (of the Constitution) empowers it to undertake stabilization of an interstate industry through an process of price-fixing which safeguards the public interest by placing price control in the hands of its administrative representative."

McReynolds Dissents

Justice McReynolds dissented on the ground "that the act under review is beyond any power granted to Congress" but did not write a separate opinion.

In another major decision, the court warned against any censorship of religion and ruled unconstitutional a Connecticut statute requiring anyone desiring to solicit money or other valuables for a religious or philanthropic cause to take out a permit.

Jesse Cantwell, New Haven resident, had been convicted of a breach of the peace after he was alleged to have played, before Catholics on the public street, a phonograph record attacking the Catholic religion. Yesterday's unanimous opinion, written by Justice Roberts, said that there had been no assault or other disturbance, "but only an effort to persuade a willing listener to buy a book or to contribute money in the interest of what Cantwell, however misguided others may think him, conceived to be true religion." (For details see Religion, Page 5.)

Love Laughs At 'Iron Lung'; Baby Expected

Fred Snite Jr. Tells Friends of 'Blessing'

CHICAGO, (AP)—Fred Snite Jr., famed infanile paralysis victim, and his wife expect a child next September.

"The 'Boller Kid' made the announcement himself in a mimeographed paper received by several hundred friends yesterday. The last item on the fourth and last page of the latest edition of his publication, 'Back Talk,' set forth simply:

"The long-legged bird is expected by Tessie and Frederick in September."

"And so you see God continues to shower us with all his choicest blessings, for which we are ever grateful."

"Tessie" is the former Teresa Larkin of Dayton, Ohio. She and young Snite—his 20 and she's 25—were married at the home of his father, head of a loan bank, in suburban River Forest August 10, 1939. During the ceremony he lay full length in a huge respirator—a breathing apparatus known to many as an "iron lung" and to Snite as a "boller."

Condition Improves

Smiling Snite has spent most of his time in one since he was stricken April 1, 1936, in Peiping, China. He improved subsequently. In 1938 he could breathe without artificial aid, although laboriously, for a half hour. He found he could remain out of his "boller" for several hours at a time, too, in a 5½-pound respirator that covered his chest and looked like a medieval breast plate.

Despite his handicap, Snite has traveled more than 25,000 miles. He made the trip from China to Chicago in 1937. He journeyed to the "Shrine of Miracles" in Lourdes, France, in 1939 to offer his thanks for the miracle of life and to pray for recovery.

He has attended horse races, football games and "oor parties" in his specially constructed trailer. To answer his fan mail, he edits his newspaper, "Back Talk," and sends copies to friends and correspondents.

Snite and his wife will remain in Miami Beach, Fla., until July 1.

Irish Arrest 40 at Drill

DUBLIN, (AP)—Forty men engaged in military scouting and drilling practice in County Limerick were arrested yesterday by detectives and civil guards. A number of the men had firearms. Police said the men were suspected of being members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

R. A. F. Raids Supply Bases Of the Enemy

Huge Oil Tanks Reported Fired

LONDON, (AP)—Britain's airmen, outnumbered but claiming superiority, plane for plane and man for man, last night were reported doing steady damage to supply bases and communication lines of the Germans driving to Channel ports for an attack on England.

An air ministry bulletin said fighter patrols of one Royal Air Force group had brought down more than 50 Heinkels, Dorniers, Junkers and Messerschmidts on Saturday and Sunday, "with less than half that number of casualties to themselves."

A detailed account of Saturday bombings of oil storage tanks near Hanover and railway junctions at Cologne said a "strong formation" attacked oil tanks at Milsburg, and roads and bridges behind the German lines at Gembloux, Givet, Dinant and Namur on the Belgian front.

Raid Lasts Two Hours

The midnight attack on the oil tanks lasted two hours and the raiders reported "at one stage in the operations seven bombs were seen to fall diagonally across the target and three big explosions immediately followed. Several huge fires were seen to break out."

The raiders said that on their way home they saw the oil tanks bombed on Friday, at Bremen still were "well alight."

In the railway junction attacks, 30 bombs dropped on one point, the account said, with "several direct hits . . . causing extensive damage."

One end of a bridge over the Sambre was destroyed by a bomb. German troops on the march near Gembloux were "machine-gunned and dispersed."

Railroad Bridge Hit

The air ministry said British bombers on Sunday night scored a direct hit on a railway bridge at Roux, south of Brussels; wrecked rolling stock and the railway right-of-way in Belgium and attacked troop and tank concentrations in the Aisne sector in France.

The British said 14 of their fighters and two bombers were missing after the raids.

Swinging north of the fighting front, the British airmen attacked oil refineries in Northwestern Germany and started seven fires in the airfield at Varren, north of the German-held port of Trondheim.

The British troops in Belgium were reported dropping back because of the westward drive by the Germans in Northern France.

A military official described the western front situation as "grim" and said the British were retreating in Belgium to keep the German St. Quentin push from driving a wedge between the British-Belgian troops and the French Army.

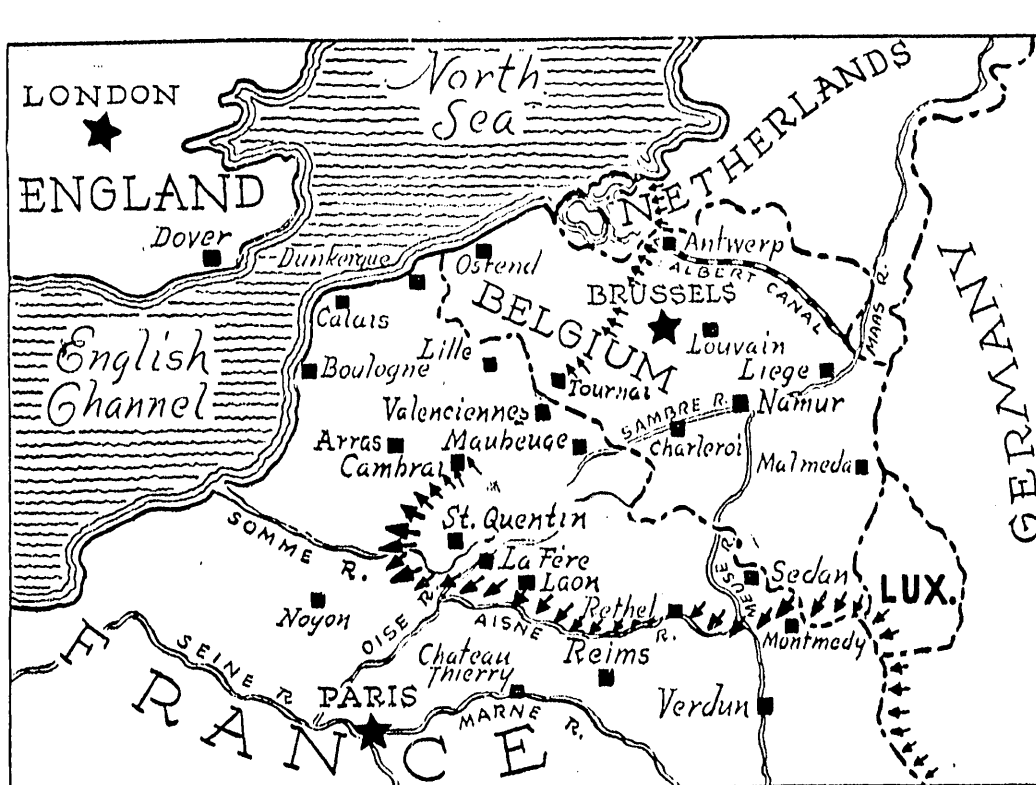
Public Buildings Guarded

As Germany's thrust to the west heightened the danger of a direct attack on England, public buildings were guarded, roads were carefully watched and a part-time minute-man army was trained to combat parachute invaders.

As a further precaution against any "fifth column" of German sympathizers behind the home front, the government deprived aliens the right to possess firearms or explosives without a special police permit. Only air rifles and air pistols were excepted.

Allied of all nationalities in the United Kingdom must surrender

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Map Shows Approximate German Advance Early Today

Correspondents See Ruins of Louvain Library, Find Damage to Bombed Towns Is Terrific

By Louis P. Lochner

WITH THE GERMAN WESTERN ARMIES, (AP)—American newspaper correspondents, guests of Adolf Hitler, yesterday saw the ruins of Louvain library, which was erected on Herbert Hoover Square by co-operation of numerous American universities.

The building had been gutted by fire.

Its 700,000 volumes must be considered lost.

All floors had been swept by the blaze.

No one seemed to be able to say by whom or how the blaze had been set.

From the basement wisps of smoke still rose.

Population Flees

Practically the entire population of Louvain, 41,000 had fled. The German military commander of the city, Lieutenant-Colonel Engelmann, tried to form an emergency city council with a

Editor's note: Louis P. Lochner

chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Berlin since 1928 and a Pulitzer Prize winner, is on the Western Front with the German forces at the personal invitation of Adolf Hitler. Lochner has followed Hitler's career from the days when people laughed at him as a dreamer. Here is Lochner's story of what he saw.

fire captain and the lone professor remaining as the nucleus.

Engelmann indicated that most of the civil administration would be turned over to the council.

There was neither light nor water available. The city, studied by the ruins of the library, presented a picture of desolation.

Another scene which I saw was the shambles of the chateau of Sternocerkzeel—property of the Archduke Otto, pretender to the Austrian throne.

On the other hand, life in Brussels, on the surface at least, went on unperturbed.

The scene there was in marked contrast to that at Sternocerkzeel, the Belgian castle of the ex-Emperor Zita, the pretender Otto and others of Zita's numerous family. The British had made the castle a divisional staff headquarters, which prompted the Germans to bomb it.

One bomb dug a hole 30 feet deep beside the massive structure. The repercussion blew off part of the roof while everything within was thrown together in utter confusion.

Office shaving outfit was superimposed on the grand piano. Hungarian newspapers and costly French prints were jumbled together.

Wandering from one desolate room to another, I found in Zita's boudoir the carbon copy of a letter.

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Ministers Take Issue With Bishop

Views Upon War, 'Not Held by All'

Methodist ministers here yesterday took issue with the view expressed Sunday by Bishop James Cannon Jr. that the United States should immediately declare war on Germany.

Without direct reference to Bishop Cannon, the Richmond Methodist Preachers' Meeting adopted a public resolution reaffirming the official stand of the Methodist Church against involvement in the European war. It was addressed to Secretary of State Hull, Senators Glass and Byrd, and Representative Satterfield.

The statement cited the Episcopal address delivered before the General Conference of the Methodist Church on April 25 and views given by the conference itself, both of which urged this nation to stay out of war in order better to serve world peace and democracy.

Open Letter to Hull

Bishop Cannon, in an open letter to Mr. Hull, declared "there are some things more precious than peace" and urged the secretary to "use your great influence with the President and Congress to secure a declaration of war against Germany."

Though the ministers' group made no explicit mention of Bishop Cannon, it pointed out that "in the issues arising regarding war and peace we recognize clearly that individual people sincerely differ in some phases of the proper Christian attitude to take."

The Rev. H. H. Hughes, pastor of Broad Street Methodist Church, presented the resolution at the weekly session of the preachers' meeting.

Commenting on the action later, Mr. Hughes admitted that Bishop Cannon's letter was the immediate cause of such a resolution being taken.

"We felt that since the issue

Eight R.A.F. Raids Fail; Fatal Ninth Succeeds

LONDON, (AP)—This is the story correspondents with the Royal Air Force in France sent back yesterday:

Eight times R. A. F. bombers tried to destroy a German bridge, but failed.

Then the pilots and crews of four bombers went to their commanding officer with the request, "Can we finish it off?"

The permission was given.

The four bombers took off.

None returned.

The bridge was destroyed.

Allies Plan Pincer Move, Swiss Report

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, (AP)—Allied forces under the direction of their new commander, General Maxime Weygand, are preparing a counter-offensive to pinch off the German pocket from the Valenciennes region to Rethel, it was reported here yesterday.

Valenciennes is just across the Belgian border in France along the northern flank of the Allied West Front. Rethel is on the south side of the Nazi thrust.

Weygand, close friend and disciple of the late Marshal Foch, is said to aim at sewing up the German pocket, which has reached a point 80 miles from Paris.

Bearing out the reports heard here were massing of British and Belgian forces supported by French motorized units in the Valenciennes region and a still more powerful French force at Rethel and near-by Rheims, behind the Aisne River.

The French concentration south of Rethel is said to include large tank and armored car divisions and is ready to move despite Nazi bombing raids.

The pincer move, if successful, would help re-establish the French line along the Ardennes through Mons to Ghent. (The Nazis have recognized the peril of thrusting a deep and narrow salient into France, but apparently are con-

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Paris Threat Is Believed To Be Eased

German Juggernaut Shifts Its Direction

PARIS, (AP)—Across the northern plains of France, Adolf Hitler's men in rolling armor—60,000 strong in the advance guard—battered westward last night on a new tangent, the English Channel as their goal.

The shift of direction of this steel-plated spearhead of five mechanized divisions eased the threat to Paris after the vanguard had thrust to within 80 miles of the French capital.

The new objective—besides the oft-mentioned aim of bases for direct attack on the British Isles—apparently was to drive an iron wedge between the main French forces defending Paris and the British-Belgian-French armies in Belgium.

Allies Drop Back

Northern Allied armies were forced to drop back to intercept the threat, while the main body of French troops fought to stem the German advance. These movements recalled the "race to the sea" at the start of the World War which left the Allies in control of the Channel.

Whether Germany definitely had abandoned the idea of striking at Paris remained uncertain. From St. Quentin, abandoned by the French after a see-saw battle of tanks, and from the Le Cateau-La Fere sector—30 miles wide across the German "bulge"—it is roughly 100 miles to the channel port of Calais, which is directly across from Dover, England.

Most of the armored columns and aerial striking forces were concentrated in the Le Cateau-La Fere sector, where they reached the west bank of the canal running from the Oise to the Sambre River.

Their charge forward continued there, forcing the French to withdraw from St. Quentin—80 miles

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War News Censored—
Readers of The Times-Dispatch are cautioned that news from most of Europe is subject to censorship before it is transmitted to the United States.

Berlin Sees Withdrawal By English

Channel Ports Are in Danger

BERLIN, (AP)—Germany's blitzkrieg troops pushed deeper into France yesterday by capturing the City of Laon, 75 miles northeast of Paris, while, in the west, Nazi warriors created a huge "sack" which they sought to close and trap thousands of Allied soldiers.

The German high command in a special communique declared that the German war aim "is flying from the citadel of Laon" and that the Germans had advanced to the canal connecting the Oise-Aisne Rivers, six miles southwest of Laon.

Thus, with new ground gained on the eastern edge of the German pocket in France, the Nazis were headed toward Noyon, only 50 miles north of Paris. Both Laon and Noyon were held by the Germans during most of the World War and Noyon then was destroyed by heavy bombardments.

Situation Described

In the west, where the German Army swung toward the English Channel in an attempt to isolate and destroy the British Army of 300,000 in Northern France, an authoritative source pictured the "sack" as follows:

"The bottom is the Belgian city of Charleroi, on the Sambre River. The northern part of the 'mouth,' which opens westward toward the Channel, is Tournai, Belgium, 50 miles northwest of Charleroi.

The southern part of the 'mouth' is Cambrai, France, 35 miles southeast of Tournai and 55 miles southwest of Charleroi.

Many Belgians and French and perhaps British are believed almost surrounded in the 'sack.'

DNB, the German official news agency, saw in the possible closing of the 'sack' a repetition of the Kutno battle in the Polish campaign last September, where the Germans reported bagging 170,000 prisoners.

Kutno Battle Recalled

The Germans called Kutno one of the greatest destructive battles of all times. The news agency said there was great activity along the Channel ports on the Continent, indicating the British desire to withdraw "to their island."

DNB added that the British had been withdrawn from the Maginot Line to Channel ports. Although not telling definitely why the German steel-sheathed spearheads on the west side of the bulge had swerved from the road to Paris, the high command pointed out that they had plunged 20 to 30 miles westward from St. Quentin, which is 30 miles below Cambrai, in a day's attack.

The Germans estimated that 300,000 British on the Belgian-French front would be in danger of being pinched off from the main Allied forces if the Nazi drive toward the coast succeeds.

In addition to the British, they appraised the Allied strength in their path through Belgium as roughly more than 1,000,000 French and 250,000 Belgians.

Somme Scene of Battle

Combined French-Belgian forces strongly counterattacked on the old Somme battlefield, soaked in the blood of both armies in 1916, but the Germans said they had driven back the Allies despite a tank onslaught. This was on a front between Cambrai and Fere, about 20 to 30 miles northwest of St. Quentin, where the Nazis had reached a point about 80 miles northeast of Paris.

The French not only were resisting in that sector, the Germans acknowledged, but another French-Belgian army, facing entrapment in Belgium by the Nazis' westward thrust, also had tried to make a stand between Valenciennes and Maubeuge, near the Belgian border. There, too, the effort failed, the Nazis said, and the French-Belgian Allies headed westward to try to get around the German spearpoint already between them and Paris.

The high command earlier had reported a withdrawal of these forces between Valenciennes and Maubeuge while the British fell back toward the channel ports

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WEATHER FORECAST: TY-PHOON COMING. DIAL 2-2621.

Ask for important weather announcement.—Adv.