

Germans Push Nearer Channel, Threaten England; Million Allies Reported Trapped on North Front; Reynaud Appeals to 'Others' for Immediate Help

Roosevelt Would Ban War Barons

Refugee Attacks By Nazis Are Hit

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Grimly describing events in Europe as a world disaster, President Roosevelt yesterday laid down this two-fold policy to govern America's vast rearmament program.

(1) Not a single war millionaire should be created in the United States.

(2) Labor unions should not (and he expressed confidence they would not) take tactical advantage of the emergency to strike for special wages or privileges withheld from the rest of labor.

At the same time, the President struck out at his press conference at Germany's war methods, although he did not mention that country by name. Enemy planes, he said, were sweeping down the roads of France with machineguns wide open, taking a death toll of refugees the like of which has never been seen before.

Army Bill Considered

As the President spoke, Congress was in a whirlwind of activity pushing his recent defense recommendations through toward passage. The Senate made rapid progress with a \$1,820,841,000 Army appropriation bill, in which were included the sums asked by the President last week for that branch of the service. Meanwhile, the chairman of the House and Senate Naval Committees introduced legislation to authorize a force of 10,000 planes and 16,000 ships for the navy and coast guard.

Summing up the capital and labor policy which is to guide the defense program, Mr. Roosevelt said that the Government proposes in no way to weaken the social gains of the last few years. The whole objective, he added, was to prevent anybody—capital or labor—from getting rich out of world disaster.

The country as a whole is united on the defense question, he asserted, and as fast as the news comes in from the other side the more united it is. He remarked that he presumed the correspondents present had read of what was going on.

Three to five million women and children and a few old men are fleeing southward by any available road on a 200-mile front, he said, and enemy airplanes are machine-gunning those roads.

Slidesteps Coalition Remarks
The country, he continued, realizes some of the implications of that disaster and that method of warfare. He did not proceed to say what the implications were, but his point obviously was that events showed the need for a vast armament program.

Mr. Roosevelt turned aside queries about the possibility of a coalition cabinet which would include prominent Republican figures.

Otherwise the war and defense news in Washington yesterday was:

(1) The House Military Committee voted unanimously to remove the limit of 6,000 planes which present law imposes upon the strength of the Army Air Corps.

(2) The House Naval Committee approved legislation designed to speed up the naval construction program. It first, however, struck out a provision for relaxing the Walsh-Henley act, establishing minimum labor standards for Government contractors. The bill included provision for the Navy to expel any civilian workers suspected of subversive activity or intent, regardless of civil service status. (Similar provisions were written into Army legislation also.)

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) introduced a resolution which would authorize the President to sell planes and aircraft equipment of the Army to the Allies. In order

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British Rally Force To Combat Invasion

LONDON, (AP)—Great Britain mustered her defense power last night to save the heart of the empire from a threatened German thrust across the English Channel, narrowed now by the roar of guns and bombers on the eastern shore.

German claims of an advance to the channel and isolation of the British and Belgian armies on the continent were said by an authoritative London source to be "grossly exaggerated" and a British spokesman described the battle there as "confused."

However, the menace of a blitzkrieg across the channel—described by Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express as "perfectly feasible"—brought these developments:

(1) Prime Minister Churchill asked the House of Commons to hurry through to passage a bill providing equipment for the local defense force. A quarter of a million men already have volunteered for a minuteman army to combat invaders.

(2) The air ministry called for more 35 to 45 years of age to man balloon barrages protecting vital areas from dive bombing.

(3) The government announced hastening of enactment of the death penalty for the treachery bill to combat "fifth column" activities.

King's Brother Hurt

Churchill, after the first session of the House of Commons attended with his new ministers, was received in audience at Buckingham Palace by King George VI.

Last night, meanwhile, the Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George VI, was disclosed to be suffering from cuts caused by bomb explosions on the Franco-Belgian front.

Both hands also are badly bruised, but his wounds were described as slight.

For three successive nights the duke was in areas which were bombed heavily.

Last September the duke, with the rank of major-general, was appointed chief liaison officer to the British field forces in France. Earlier yesterday it was announced that the duke was in England "on urgent duty."

Cruiser Reported Lost

The navy, on which the first shock of any lightning attack would fall, disclosed the loss of the 9,550-ton cruiser Effingham and the minesweeper Princess Victoria with 34 men and officers feared lost.

Last September, the Effingham, first cruiser officially listed by the British as lost, went down after striking a rock off Norway.

To add to the picture, an authorized spokesman said four British merchant ships, totaling 8,555 tons, one Allied vessel of 310 tons and three neutral ships totaling 5,737 tons had been sunk.

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Allied Losses Send Stocks Into Tailspin

NEW YORK, (AP)—The spectre of a German victory in Europe again unnerved Wall Street yesterday and gave the Stock Market its most violent setback of the war period.

Leading issues tumbled \$2 to \$13 to the lowest general level in two years, but thanks to a last-minute comeback, which cancelled about a quarter of the declines in many instances, the loss for the day on the average was no worse than last Tuesday's.

Commodities were also subject to heavy squalls of selling, when at Chicago fluctuating a few cents above the Saturday's final prices, below which exchanges have ruled no sales may be made. Final prices were off only 11-2 to 21-2 cents a bushel, cutting off about a third of Monday's rise.

Investors Selling
Wall Street investment circles said the collapse of stock prices—reducing the total quoted value of listed shares by about \$9,000,000,000 in less than two weeks—reflected general uneasiness over what a German victory would do to the American economy.

Much of the selling was said to have come from investors' strong boxes, rather than from speculative accounts. Some selling was reported from Shanghai in the morning but on the whole, brokers thought foreign selling was a minor factor. As a matter of fact, prices improved in both the London and Paris markets, but Wall Street did not attach importance to that, in view of rigid controls at work in those markets.

Bonds, along with stocks, were sold heavily, although United States Government issues held up relatively well.

Punishment For Faults Is Promised

Groans Greet Story of Losses

PARIS, (AP)—Premier Reynaud, addressing the senate under the black shadow of German invasion, yesterday issued an anguished appeal to the French and others "far off"—apparently meaning the Americans—to rally to the Allied cause "before it is too late."

Recalling the Allies' rally after their setbacks at the start of the World War, the premier declared "it will be the same today if every one wishes it so."

"They are beginning to understand abroad," he declared. "There are millions of men, women and children far off who are beginning to understand that they themselves and their futures are involved. May they understand before it is too late!"

Free Hand to Government

When Reynaud finished, the senate adjourned indefinitely, giving the government a free hand to cope with the crisis.

Reynaud painted a dark picture of the French military situation and accused the army high command of "incredible faults" which resulted in "the disaster, the total disorganization" of the French forces defending the Meuse.

"These faults will be punished," he declared.

In his 10-minute address he admitted freely that the Germans had taken Amiens and Arras, that Nazi forces are pouring through a 62-mile-wide breach in the French-Belgian front and "are thus taking in the rear our entire fortified system" on that front.

Groans Greet Reports

The senate groaned at Reynaud's announcement of new German gains but cheered his mention of the new French generalissimo, Maxime Weygand, and Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, new vice-premier.

Tempering his gloomy words, Reynaud declared there need be no further disaster "if each soldier realizes his enormous task and the millions of sons of France realize their future is at stake."

His announcement indicated that the Germans had negotiated a 25-mile advance within the past 24 hours in their drive toward the English Channel for a frontal assault against Britain.

In addition to Amiens and Arras, the German high command reported its troops also had captured Abbeville, 12 miles from the Channel's open waters, and a French military spokesman acknowledged some German troops had reached the Abbeville region.

Admits Concept Shattered
"We must make immediate decisions," Reynaud declared. "This is not the first trial we have met and surpassed."

"France can not die. If a miracle is needed to save France, I believe in miracles because I believe in France!"

Reynaud admitted that France's classical concept of war had been shattered by lightning motorized raids and use of panzer tanks.

Explaining the disorganization of the army assigned to hold the line of the Meuse River in Belgium, he asserted that French divisions in that sector "were less numerous."

The best troops had been sent farther into Belgium, making it "easy" for enemy mobile units to knife their way into the Meuse area.

These thinned-out French forces, "badly trained and badly equipped," were asked to stand up to the massed assaults of the German armored divisions, and vital bridges were left intact to the advantage of the invaders, he went on.

When the Germans entered The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, Reynaud said, the French were forced to move forward to meet them on the outer line of the

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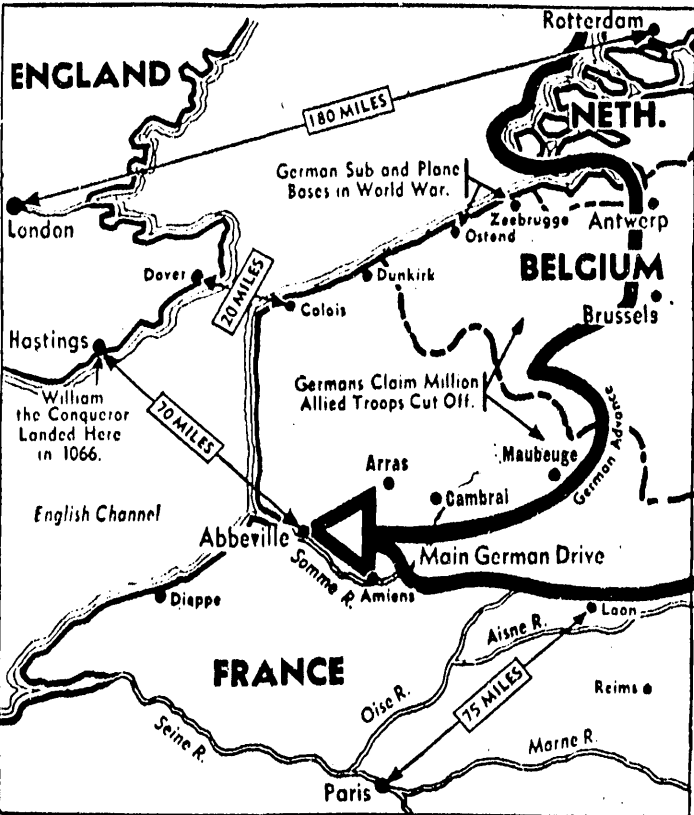
Girl Parachutist Captured by Allies

LONDON, (AP)—The capture of a German girl parachutist armed with a "formidable" pistol, in Belgium, was described here yesterday.

Gaby Barthelme, daughter of a Belgian-born Canadian, said the German girl, 17 and flaxen-haired, was captured with another German parachutist at Malmes, half-way between Brussels and Antwerp.



The German Spearhead and the Man Who Points It
General Walther von Richenau Maps the Nazi Operations



'We Are Bound to Win,' von Richenau Says; Writer With B. E. F. Describes Withdrawal

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, (AP)—The British Expeditionary Force, in peril of being pinned against the English Channel, means to die where it stands rather than let the Germans occupy the coast where they could base an attack on the British Isles.

I have traveled over 1,000 miles through the British positions in Belgium in the last 10 days, and men I knew well are dead or horribly wounded. But as I left France yesterday morning (on orders from the B. E. F.), their fellows gave but one impression:

They mean to fight.

Notre Dame Shelled
Arras, the little city of culture where Robespierre was born and the scene of five battles, including Vimy Ridge in the World War, "is dead and buried"—as one British officer told me.

Amiens, too—jammed with pathetic refugees from France, Belgium and Holland when I saw it Friday—has felt the awful weight of war. Its famous cathedral of Notre Dame has been shelled and bombed by the Germans, who are in possession as they were for four years during the World War.

When I left the continent, the German attacks, to my knowledge, had not been extended to the coast nor were the British and their Allies in Bel-

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By Louis P. Lochner

WITH THE WESTERN GERMAN ARMY, (AP)—From a hill within one mile of the retreating Allied forces, I witnessed yesterday afternoon the brilliant attacks along one small sector of General Walther von Richenau's eighth army as it relentlessly drove to complete the encirclement of perhaps 500,000 British, French and Belgian soldiers. Some German sources said there may be even 1,000,000 Allied soldiers in this trap against the English Channel.

The Allies, chiefly British, were below me in a valley withdrawing from the Scheldt Canal, near Renix, 35 miles southwest of Brussels.

The German artillery was behind me. Cannon boomed, shrapnel rent the air and German scouts roared overhead directing the artillery. Ugly clouds of yellow-white or gray smoke indicated when the deadly loads were deposited on the roads upon which Allied troops were withdrawing.

Invisible to us, because they were hidden by trees, where German infantrymen relentlessly pushing after the enemy.

Where we stood English artillery observers had been only a day before. Thus quickly do the fortunes of war change in this area.

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Civilians Begin Flight From Paris

PARIS, (AP)—Many civilians left the French capital last night by train and automobile as the official announcement of the German capture of Amiens and Arras, and Nazi penetration to Abbeville, became generally known.

The gates to the south and west of Paris... (here two words censored)... with slowly-moving lines of automobiles.

The Lyon, Austerlitz and Montparnasse stations, feeding the southern and western sections of France, were packed with refugees waiting for trains.

Each train carried more than... (here four words censored)... normal number of passengers, with people standing in the aisles and half-grown children sitting on their mothers' laps.

Paris itself was a strange, mixed picture of emptiness and normal gaiety.

Sections such as the great Champs Elysees, running from the Place de la Concorde in the heart of the city, were almost deserted.

Along the boulevards, however, sidewalk cafes were full of people sipping coffee or champagne in the shadowy light of blacked-out windows.

Orchestras played gay music in the brightly lit interiors. It was almost impossible to find taxis. Bus service was suspended several days ago. (37 words censored).

Subway trains were almost the only means of transportation. (Four lines censored).

At the Austerlitz Station policemen in steel helmets were pushing hand trucks piled with refugee luggage.

Red Cross nurses and doctors were in attendance on every train helping mothers care for their children.

French Towns, Fields Ablaze As Army Reorganizes Lines

PARIS, (AP)—The Allies, with their backs to the English Channel, last night fought against a new German advance which spread a path of fire across northern France and threatened to isolate England.

The French high command's night communiqué admitted the Germans drove their advance guard to Amiens and Arras on the edge of the coastal plain leading to the English Channel.

A war ministry spokesman added that German motorcycle troops had pushed on to penetrate the outskirts of the Abbeville region. The City of Abbeville is on the Somme estuary, 12 miles from the channel's open waters, and about 25 miles west of Arras and Amiens.

Heavy rumbling like distant thunder, such as that heard during the World War, rattled teacups and windows across the channel in the British east coast towns of Great Yarmouth and Gorleston. Old-timers recalled the artillery fire heard on windy days during the World War.

The British Expeditionary Force was bearing the brunt of the battle. The troops of Lord Gort, British field commander, were installed in the coastal sector fighting with rifles and machine guns against German planes and tanks in a last stand to keep the Reichswehr from taking control of the channel.

Farther east, the French were reported still holding out at Cambrai, behind the German advanced lines.

There was no mention in Paris of any German reaching the channel itself.

The French called the situation "extremely grave" but said that with their troops holding Cambrai, east of Arras, and the British battling the Germans in other sectors, the Allied command was confident it could "re-establish" its lines.

General Headquarters Have Been

out of communication for 48 hours with General Henri Giraud, commander of the Meuse area, and a war ministry spokesman said he could neither confirm nor deny German reports that Giraud had been captured.

One report said General Giraud escaped in a tank. Some members of his staff were taken prisoner.

Roads Reported Striped
The war ministry spokesman said he believed the French still held Abbeville itself, but that "I can give no official confirmation."

German motorcycle units thrust along roads to the west of Arras and Amiens behind advance bombardments and machine-gunning from Nazi planes.

Other roads radiating from the French towns, filled with refugees, were reported strafed by the Germans from the air.

Amiens and Arras were enveloped in flames by the time they were reached by German motorized elements of 3,000 to 4,000 men each.

After their fall, the French said

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Nazi Army 12 Miles From Goal

French General Reported Captive

By Edwin Shanke

BERLIN, (AP)—The German armies of the west pounded their iron spike last night to Abbeville, on the English Channel's Somme estuary, 12 miles from the open water, and made their death threat to England one of the immediate hour.

In a vast "encirclement within encirclement" maneuver, which Germans estimated had trapped 1,000,000 soldiers of the French, British and Belgian northern armies, Hitler's armored men on the 12th day of their great offensive swept westward over Arras and Amiens and reached Abbeville.

Behind them, the high command said, came wave after wave of infantry.

Ninth Army Caught

Caught also in the German military thrasher as it gouged across Northern France was the Ninth French Army, which had been fighting from Namur, Belgium, west to Maubeuge, France, to hold a connection between the northwestern outposts of the Maginot Line and the Belgian front.

The high command asserted General Giraud, new commander of the French Ninth Army in this "Battle of the Bulge," had been captured with his staff; that his crushed army was being dissolved.

London said Saturday Giraud has commanding "groups of armies" in the "bulge."

Giraud scarcely had received his command, said DNB, the German News Agency, before German troops overran his headquarters.

With the Allies in the north fighting what Germans proclaimed as "the battle of desperation," the German advance southward toward Paris appeared, from the high command's report, to be moving on schedule, though that schedule seemed less spectacular.

Eiffel Tower Visible

Reports from the field said the Eiffel Tower was clearly visible to the advance troops, who moved south from Laon 12 miles to reach the Oise-Aisne Canal and, further east, completed the occupation of Reims. At their point furthest south, the Germans thus are about 60 miles from Paris.

Early this morning official circles said the German thrust toward Paris has reached the region of Reims.

Reims is 80 miles east and slightly north of Paris. Occupation of this region would mark a new bottom of the "pocket" formed by the advancing German armies in the French lines. It would be an advance of 25 miles southwest of Reims or 30 miles southeast of Laon.

Reims is a communications center and the Germans said they expected that the French would launch a counter-offensive against the Germans in this region.

Destructive Battle Is Seen

Etched in clearest outline for Germans by military spokesmen and by the press, however, was the picture of the battle being carried toward England.

The plunge of the German Army from the Cambrai-Peronne front to Abbeville, 70 miles from the English Coast, was said by Nazis to have put the German Army in position for a battle to destroy the British expeditionary force.

This force is considered thwarted in its attempt to reach the Channel ports for homeward flight "in the delusion that the British Isles are invincible."

The massed German air force now is bombarding the seaports

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