

Allies Retake Two Cities, Check Nazi Advance; Churchill Given Dictatorial Power in Britain; 'No Third Term' Is Bargain Price for Coalition

White House Cool to Idea By Landon

Senate Passes Army Fund Bill

WASHINGTON, (AP)—All M. Landon demanded a "no-third-term" pledge from President Roosevelt yesterday as the terms of Republican participation in any coalition defense directorate, and the President asserted, in a coldly polite reply, that he had no time for "political statements."

The exchange took place after Landon, Republican presidential candidate in 1936, had lunched with the Chief Executive at the latter's invitation. There had been speculation that the lurchon might lead to a "coalition Cabinet" or some other form of joint Democratic-Republican direction of the huge rearmament program.

After the luncheon, Landon issued a typewritten statement to a great cluster of reporters surrounding him in a near-by hotel lobby, saying that Republican leaders at present could not enter into any coalition arrangement without making themselves a party to the third-term movement—a movement which he held to be incompatible with democracy's "basic principles."

At the same time, he explained that his statement was not the result of the luncheon conference as his proposal had not been made to Mr. Roosevelt directly, and the third term had been discussed in only a casual and "offhand" manner.

Subject Not Discussed
The Landon expression was shown to the President, and the White House statement was prepared quickly.

"The President regrets," it said, "that he has no time, just now, to give to the preparation of political statements. He is too busily engaged with problems of far greater national importance."

The statement also said that Mr. Roosevelt was "very grateful" to the ex-Governor of Kansas, who was his luncheon guest today, for his suggestions contained in the statement the Governor has written for the press.

"None of the subjects mentioned by Mr. Landon in his statement were discussed with the President at the luncheon," it added, "except only the seriousness of the military situation in Europe. The President was very glad to receive Mr. Landon."

Congress, meanwhile, was working swiftly to provide the hundreds of millions which Mr. Roosevelt requested for the armament expansion. It took four long steps:

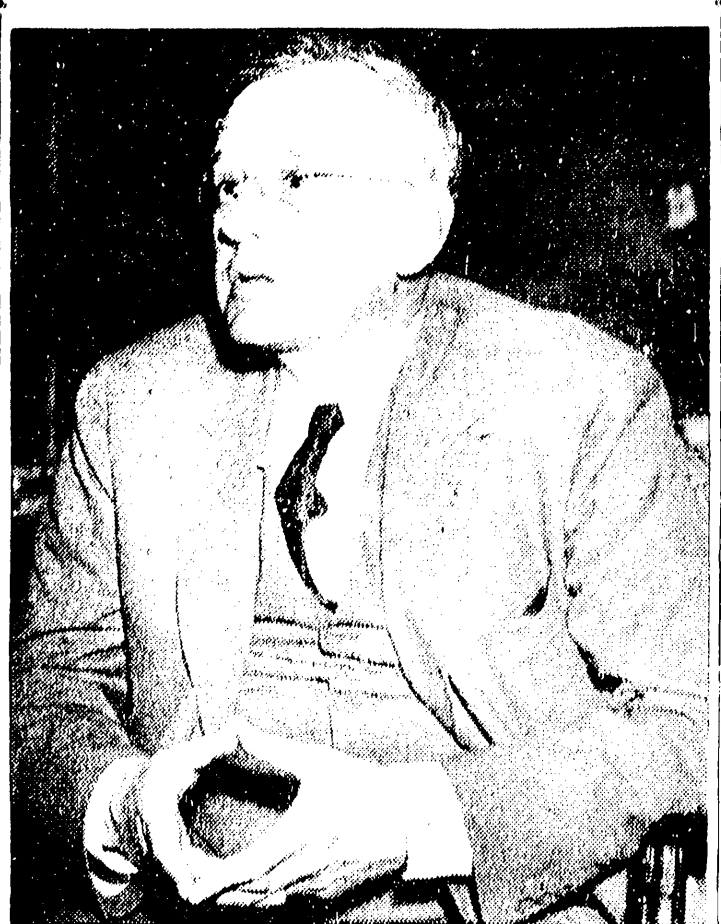
(1) The Senate passed, 74 to 0, the \$1,823,254,624 Army bill containing regular appropriations and most of the money which Mr. Roosevelt asked for that service and its air corps. The measure now goes back to the House for action on Senate changes.

For 16,000 Pilots
(2) The Senate Appropriations Committee approved and thus made ready for immediate Senate consideration a \$1,458,000,000 measure covering regular naval appropriations and emergency requests as well.

(3) The House Naval Committee approved a bill authorizing the Navy to increase its total on airplanes from 3,350 to 10,000 and the number of pilots from 3,000 to 16,000. The measure also empowers the Navy to spend \$144,000,000 for air bases.

The big Navy bill, as approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee, contained funds to cover, among other things, an increase of 25,000 in the Navy's personnel.

Continued on Page 4, Column 5



Alf Landon Goes to White House Conference
His Coalition Price Gets Cool Reception

President Asks Bureau Shift To Fight Spies

Dies Backs Measure To Deport Agitators

WASHINGTON, (AP)—In a re-organization message marked "urgent," President Roosevelt sent to Congress yesterday a plan to shift the immigration and naturalization service from the Labor to the Justice Department so that authorities may "deal quickly" with spies and saboteurs.

At the same time, Chairman Dies (D., Texas) of the House Committee on Un-American Activities introduced a bill to bar all alien Nazis, Fascists and Communists from the country and to deport any now here, along with aliens whom police certify to be revolutionary agitators.

"Best For Time Being"
The President said that when he had presented the last re-organization plan to Congress on April 11 he had not planned to present another at this session but that "the startling sequence of international events which has occurred since then has necessitated a review of the measures required for the nation's safety" and that "this has created a pressing need" for the transfer.

"Much can be said for the retention of these functions in the Department of Labor during normal times," the message continued. "I am convinced, however, that existing conditions the immigration and naturalization activities can best contribute to the national well-being only if they are integrated closely with the activities of the Department of Justice."

Speeds Date of Use
The step is aimed at "those aliens who conduct themselves in a manner that conflicts with the public interest," the message said, but "does not reflect any intention to deprive them (aliens generally) of their civil liberties or otherwise to impair their legal status."

In the Senate, Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky said a resolution would be offered to make the shift effective immediately and eliminate the usual 60-day delay. Senator Reynolds (D., N. C.) suggested that the transfer was proposed because of the way Secretary Perkins' deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. leader, were "white-washed."

Allen's bill, an unprecedented congressional step to be taken

Continued on Page 4, Column 8

Liner to Bring Americans From Europe

Belligerents Are Told Not to Molest Ship

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Government decided last night to send the liner President Roosevelt to Ireland to bring home Americans and gave notice to Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Norway lest they molest it.

The ship will sail tonight from New York for Galway, Ireland. Secretary Hull telegraphed American envoys at London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, The Hague and Oslo to inform the governments to which they are accredited that "the Government of the United States expects this vessel to make its eastward and its westward voyages without interruption or molestation by the air, naval or military forces of any belligerent."

To Carry No Cargo
The envoys were instructed to say that the vessel will carry no cargoes either eastward or westward and on the westward voyage will carry only American citizens and their families.

Secretary Hull said that the vessel would "carry the American flag prominently displayed and will proceed fully lighted at night. The vessel is unarmed and moving without convoy."

Earlier, the State Department had issued a blanket warning to Americans in the whole Near Eastern area of Europe to come home.

17,955 Warned
The State Department revealed yesterday that instructions to this effect had gone out May 16 to diplomatic and consular representatives in Greece, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Tunis, Egypt and Tangiers.

They were instructed to tell Americans to consider returning to the United States in view of the possible extension of hostilities. The total number of Americans listed in the countries to which warnings were sent amounted to 17,955 on January 1.

American consular officers in Ireland, it also was reported, are making a survey to learn how many Americans there want to leave. As of January 1, Americans in Ireland totalled 1,060.

All Property, Manpower Conscripted

Control Matches That of Hitler

LONDON, (AP)—Great Britain, achieving through the methods of dictatorship the result of virtual dictatorship last night placed all her men and everything they own at the command of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the war with Adolf Hitler's legions.

Proud of the democratic machinery which could elevate the prime minister to a pinnacle of power as high as Hitler's and yet retain the right to take it back, Parliament rushed into law a far-reaching act enabling the government to conscript all labor and property.

Commons pushed the bill through within two hours without a vote. The king signed it last night.

Steps Began in August
Within two hours and 45 minutes the whole job of completing the transition from democracy to virtual dictatorship was done.

The first steps in this momentous transition were taken beginning last August 24, when the king was empowered to issue decrees with the effect of law.

Yesterday orders in council, prepared even before the parliamentary process was under way, gave immediate effect to laws setting up controls under ministers covering labor, banking, agriculture, transport, mining, war industries and export trade.

War material and export industries will be given absolute priority and labor will be drafted as required in the more essential industries. Arthur Greenwood, Laborite minister without portfolio and head of the productions council, summoned the munitions board immediately.

First Powers Outlined
The first powers to be enacted under the sweeping enabling act, Commons was told, would be:

(1) Complete government control of all persons and property, "not just some persons or some particular class, but all persons, rich or poor, men or women."

(2) The minister of labor may "direct any person to perform any service required."

(3) The minister of labor "will be able to prescribe terms of remuneration, hours of labor, and conditions of service."

(4) "There will be power to inspect premises and require employers to produce their books. The object is to mobilize the effective resources of the nation for whatever task may come upon us."

(5) "Other establishments may be ordered to carry on" even at a loss, in which event "they must have adequate remuneration."

(6) "There may be cases where firms will have to close down and there may perhaps be destruction of property here and there," with remuneration to be determined.

Churchill's power is greater than Cromwell's and hardly less absolute than Hitler's, except in the extent he is desirous of wielding supreme control over the individuals of the realm.

Introduced by Clement R. Attlee, Churchill's lieutenant in the House, with the declaration that "everything for which we stand is in jeopardy," the amendment extends for two years.

The powerful Amalgamated Engineers Union swiftly agreed to

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

More Troops Are Hurlled Into Battle

'Temporary Halt' Is Seen Possible

BERLIN, (AP)—Groping for the narrow Straits of Dover, short-cut to England, the German armies of Flanders last night poured men and guns into the battle zone they have cut into France, wary of counterattack and aiming for "the kill."

From several sources came evidence that Germany, in hardening its hold on Belgium and Northern France and the "sack" in which it is trying to hold up to 1,000,000 Allied troops, also is being bolstered against hard counterattack from the armies now under General Maxime Weygand.

The German command looks for heavy counterattack from the south, and it appeared to be starting last night when a French tank thrust was made in the vicinity of Laon. The Germans said it was beaten off, that 10 French tanks were set afire and that 24 surrendered.

'Temporary Halt' Possible
At several points further north, too, the Allied forces which the Germans consider trapped put up stiff battle.

"It may be that our present movements will come to a temporary halt," said General Walther von Reichenau, high commander in the field. "Weygand has ordered every one to stand his ground. That may mean hard fights ahead."

Hence today the German watchword, by land and air, was "destroy." Its major task was to cut whatever French, British and Belgian divisions are in the "sack" of the German advance in Flanders and Pleadry; to smash all attempts to break out of the circle; to create chaos amidst reinforcements.

Germans saw in the picture another Cannae, where Hannibal jammed the Romans into a center of encirclement so tightly that they could not even use their weapons in defense. The Nazis did the same thing in Poland—saw took 170,000 prisoners of the main Polish army.

Arm at Boulogne
Above and around the sack, the German air force performed its correlated work of death yesterday from the Channel ports almost to the gates of Paris.

Meanwhile two hooked prongs of the German wedge struck northwest toward the French seaport of Boulogne, on the shoulder of the English Channel, on a line from St. Pol to Montreuil, and again, southward toward Paris.

The Channel at its narrowest point, in the Dover Straits, is but 22 miles wide. On the other side are the chalk cliffs of England and there, the English press, dining yesterday, the death knell of Britain and her empire will be rung.

Germans said the arm of their army which has struck toward Boulogne, brushing past Abbeville, is 30 miles thick.

Reserves Moved Up
On the south the German blitz columns snaked around or through Soissons, World War battleground some 50 miles north of Paris. Ahead went the bombers, leaving in flames the railway stations at Compiègne and Creil, 40 and 25 miles from the French capital.

On the north west bonus pounded down again on the quays and shingled beaches of Boulogne, Dieppe, Dunkerque, Ostend—toward the British army's escape toward home by sea.

Advices from the Flanders command of the German army told how its front is being fortified with German reserves of artillery and aircraft of all kinds, and how the fighting men of the Reich are pouring into the lines.

Three lanes deep, they are marching down the highways. Von Reichenau's right wing was poised to swing in a ponderous sweep on the Channel ports from above.

To German generals pressing from north, east and south, while the air force harries shipping daily along the Channel coast, the closing up of the sack means not only the chance to destroy a million men but capture, as well, of large supply bases, millions of dollars' worth of food and equipment shells and vitally needed oil stores.

The high command, even yesterday, conceded that the Allies were resisting fiercely.

The French struck a second time in the Valenciennes region—



A German Blitzkrieg in Belgium
Official Nazi Photo of an Infantryman in Action

R. A. F. Raids Mechanized Nazi Columns

Widespread Attack Aimed at Railways

By Drew Middleton
LONDON, (AP)—By sharp counterattacks on land and in the air the Allies last night had stalled the German effort to complete a line from Abbeville to the English Channel and thus to pen the British Army in the narrow coastal plain.

While the infantry hit the Nazis hard at Arras, the Royal Air Force smashed at columns of mechanized troops. Arras and Abbeville were taken.

It was one of the most important features of a vast aerial operation of Tuesday night in which one of the biggest R. A. F. raiding forces ever used in a single effort bludgeoned Germany's advancing columns and communication lines all the way from Rhenish Prussia to Southern Belgium and Western France.

Three-Fold Object
The three-fold object of the long-range attack was to:

(1) Destroy roads and bridges across the Meuse at Namur and Dinant.

(2) Derail trains on lines west of the Rhine.

(3) Destroy or damage railway centers and junction yards west of the Ruhr.

Other bombers intercepted fast-moving columns of German light armored cars escorted by motorcycle troops on the main road north of Abbeville, attacking successfully. One formation of 11 planes, the air ministry said, bombed a parked column of tanks and armored cars in a wood near Abbeville, dropping 150 bombs.

Part of Allied Plan
British planes lost or missing were reckoned at 13, in contrast to 24 German planes they said they shot down or seriously damaged.

The sudden counterattacks on Arras and Abbeville were regarded here as part of a general Allied plan. The first point of this plan was understood, was to relieve the terrible German pressure at the point of the German thrust towards the sea. The second, observers believed, was to press on a large scale from north and south against the base of the German salient, choking off troop supplies by aerial bombardment.

The tactics of the last few days

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Hitler Forms Plan to Move On England

Wide Demolition To Precede Drive

By Louis P. Lochner
WITH THE GERMAN ARMIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, (THURSDAY), (AP)—Only after he has satisfied himself of the effective demolition of naval and air ground organization, and warships and transports will Adolf Hitler probably attempt an attack on England herself.

Hitler appears definitely to follow his tried tactics of first destroying all naval and air ground organization, then the enemy's airplanes and naval vessels before aiming a decisive blow with his land forces.

Every German officer to whom I have talked here in the operations area will tell you that.

Aim at Blasting Docks
The continuous bombing of Ostend, Dunquerque, Calais and Dieppe is intended to demolish the docks to which British reinforcements might come for their force in Belgium and Northern France, and from which the British and their Allies might escape in event of a rout.

The second phase of this strategic plan is a combined attack by speedboats, submarines and air-bombers on British warships and transports.

Only when he is sure of these preparatory steps, is the fuhrer likely to aim directly at England herself.

The men of the German armies with which I have traveled for five days accost us at every opportunity to ask what has happened in the English Channel.

Plan to Thwart Air Aid
They seem to be itching to get over to England.

Meanwhile, an interim effort is being made; it is the smashing of enough Belgian and French airports to prevent continental Allies from bringing effective air force aid to England in event of her need.

Until then, German divisions are mopping up what was forgotten in their first rush.

A case in point was the Battle of the Sambre, one of the last of Belgium's big fortifications of the mighty Liege line, which I saw fall yesterday in a 20-minute attack by artillery, dive bombers and infantry.

From a hilltop between Eupen and Malmédy, near the German frontier, I saw the swastika war-flag of Germany raised over the battered fort where Belgian defenders capitulated after one of the most gallant fights against hopeless odds in the Belgian campaign.

[Battle, 10 miles east of Liege, is one of the closest of the Liege ring of fortifications to the German frontier, 20 miles away. Fall of the other forts

New Hope Is Evident In France

General Weygand 'Really Satisfied'

PARIS, (AP)—A new 200-mile Allied front along the Somme and Aisne Rivers checked at least for the time being last night the twin German drive on the English Channel and Paris.

The night communique of the French high command reported no fresh developments, except that the battle continued in Northern France and Belgium, but the war ministry spokesman declared:

"Our troops are holding the German push at all points."

Against the masses of Allied infantry spread west across the river valleys and north along the coastal plain, the Germans were reported to have sent ahead only light scouting forces during the day. Allied counterattacks against the German advance guards accounted for retaking of control in Arras and Abbeville.

Although some German scouts were acknowledged to have driven deep into the French lines, the war ministry's spokesman said the main contact remained along the Somme and Aisne Rivers and the Escalut (Scheldt), running north into Belgium.

Much of the great battle ground was soggy from Tuesday's rain and mechanized troops were meeting difficulties.

"Even Rumors Better"
French spirits rose with new successes and a military spokesman declared:

"Even the rumors are better today."

He referred particularly to rumors—not immediately confirmed—that Amiens and Sedan had been retaken. Already the recapture of strategic Arras and of Abbeville, the western-most point reached by the Germans, had been announced officially.

The nightly war communique summed up the developments generally by saying merely: "Fighting continued in the north and in Belgium. Nothing of importance to report on the remainder of the front."

The spokesman remarked informally that there had been "hardly any change" along the front in 48 hours, but said that General Maxime Weygand, the Allied commander-in-chief, was "really satisfied."

Nazi Exploring Parties
He added that there had been heavy fighting, with results unknown, during the day between Valenciennes and Cambrai (an area at some points as near as 75 miles to the English Channel).

Germans continued to send out exploring parties in motorcycles and whippet tanks, some of them crossing the Somme in their movement toward the sea, the spokesman said. But, he remarked, they were quickly rounded up and there was no mass passage over the river.

Some German scouting parties also were said to have progressed west of Arras toward the Channel.

While new hope stirred the French public that the German drive to the channel and to Paris would be halted ahead of disaster, Winston Churchill, the British prime minister, conferred here during the day with Premier Paul Reynaud and General Weygand.

Bold Move Expected
Their talk was not discussed in detail, but many naturally believed that when two forces like Weygand and Churchill met some sort of bold counterstroke might be expected.

Premier Reynaud, after conferring with Prime Minister Churchill, received United States Ambassador William Bullitt.

Hourly over the national radio was repeated this message from General Weygand:

"I am full of confidence if each man does his duty with a fierce energy!"

In an effort to present proof that the German drive in northern

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

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Continued on Page 4, Column 8

On the Inside	
Agriculture	21
Amusements	12-13
Commentators	15
Editorials	14
Foreign	2-3
Industry	21
National	4-5
Obituaries	23
Radio	27
Religion	23
Short Story	28
Sports	17-19
State and City	6-9
Woman's Pages	10-12
Milk Price Hearings At Roanoke	
Film Studios Welcome Richmonder	
Pegler on Crooked Labor Leaders	
Let's Get the Facts on Defense	
Writer Finds Rotterdam in Ruins	
Sloan Calls for Defense	
U. S. Bombers Flown to England	
Deaths in State and City	
An Operatic Cinderella	
Bishop Peele Addresses Conference	
'Hero Comes the Bride'	
Collis Win 10-6	
Fauquier Hospital to Close Doors	
Mrs. L. R. Curry Heads Federation	

Paish Suggests Trade Of Indies for Pilots

LONDON, (AP)—Sir George Paish, economic adviser to the chancellor of the exchequer in the last war, suggested yesterday that Great Britain trade part of the West Indies for United States airplanes and pilots. He addressed the Sound Currency Association.