

Germans Thrust Up Channel Coast to Boulogne; French Counterattack on Somme, in Flanders; Industry Pledges Aid in Pushing Defense Plan

Navy Funds Approved By Senate

Stiffened Stand For Allies Urged

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Prominent industrialists pledged President Roosevelt their utmost co-operation in pushing through the huge defense program yesterday, while the Senate heard an appeal that Adolf Hitler be told American resources were dedicated "to his destruction as a force in the affairs of decent men."

During the day, with a unanimity born of fateful times, the Senate approved an appropriation of \$1,473,756,728 for the Navy and its air force by a vote of 78 to 0. At the same time, officials adopted plans for applying America's mass production talents and technique to the production of fighting planes and engines.

From the White House came word that Mr. Roosevelt would give the nation Sunday night a "straightforward and factual report" on the progress of his defense plans. Broadcast at 9:30 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, by three nation-wide channels, it will be the President's first radio "fire-side chat" since the opening days of the war.

White House Gets Pledge
The pledge of the industrialists was taken to the White House by the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council, a group of more than 50 representing a cross-section of American industry. They presented a resolution saying "business recognizes the need for complete unity in the co-operation of all of our country's vital forces and unanimously pledges its full aid to this end."

Members of the council talked with the President for nearly an hour in a discussion which touched upon such matters as plant expansion to meet defense needs, keeping living costs to a minimum, and expediting the manufacture of munitions and planes.

At the Capitol, Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) urged that the United States attempt to swing the tide of battle in favor of the Allies at once by sending money, goods, planes and arms for their use.

"This country, he told his colleagues, should 'tell Hitler and Hitlerism that we are his eternal and immortal enemies, and that he shall be destroyed as a political force.'"

Coalition Prospect Dwindles
The possibility of a coalition cabinet being formed at this time to push the defense program dwindled further, meanwhile.

Reiterating his opposition to the idea, Herbert Hoover suggested that President Roosevelt seek the views of Republican leaders in the House and Senate.

From a high Administration official came word that "there isn't going to be any such thing as a coalition cabinet, and there never was to be."

Asked if any Republican had been invited into the Cabinet, this official said that "no definite offer of a Cabinet post has been offered to any Republican."

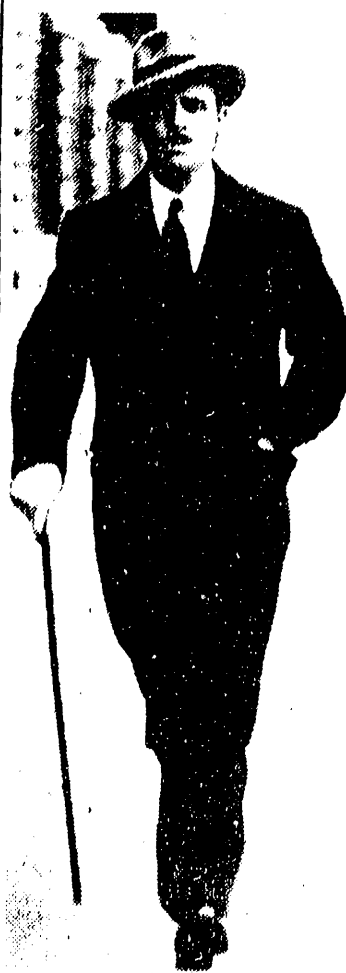
"To the question of whether or not an indefinite offer of a Cabinet portfolio had been made, he said that 'discussion was as far as it has gone, and it never got to the point of a direct offer being made.'"

The Senate acted on the naval appropriation bill in record time, voting its approval after less than

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Sir Oswald Mosley
Arrested in London

House Passes Revised Relief Bill

Amendment Aimed At 'Fifth Columnists'

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A \$1,111,754,916 relief bill revised to meet President Roosevelt's requests and to prevent employment of aliens, Communists and Nazi Bund members was passed by the House last night and sent to the Senate.

The roll call vote was announced as 354 to 21. With the Democratic majority in full command, the members approved the President's recommendation for a \$975,550,000 WPA fund with permission for him to use it in eight months beginning July 1, rather than to stretch it over the full 12-month period.

'Fifth Column' Amendment
The House also endorsed his request for elimination of WPA restrictions against use of WPA funds on big construction projects. The deleted sections provided that no federal building, bridge, stadium or other structure could be erected with WPA funds if the total cost exceeded \$50,000 and that the WPA contribution to non-federal projects must be limited to the same amount.

Mindful of reports of the effectiveness of "fifth columns" abroad, the members accepted without debate an amendment by Representative Walter (D., Pa.) to broaden the prohibition against employment of aliens to include Communists and members of Nazi Bund groups.

A little later, Representative Rich (R., Pa.) successfully sponsored an amendment to include in the restrictions any person who advocated the overthrow of the Government.

At the last minute, the House brushed aside on a voice vote a demand by Representative Taber (R., N. Y.) that the administration of relief be turned over to States, counties and municipalities and that the Government make grants-in-aid to them.

Other Amounts
Also buried by the Democratic majority were proposals by Representative Collins (D., Miss.) to authorize a new \$60,000,000 public building program, by Representative Voorhis (D., Cal.) to revive Public Works Administration construction with a \$500,000,000 appropriation, and by Representative Hall (R., N. Y.) to appropriate \$1,000,000 for an investigation of relief needs by a non-partisan commission.

The bill carries, in addition to the WPA fund, \$115,000,000 for rural rehabilitation, \$3,500,000 for the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, \$1,700,000 for the Indian Service, \$500,000 for the office of Government Reports in the President's office, and more

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Britons Brace For Invasion Of Islands

Oswald Mosley Under Arrest

LONDON, (AP)—Menaced from two sides and facing a threat from within, Britain stood herself last night against possible invasion from the beloved cliffs of Dover to the shores of Ireland.

It is a task incomparably greater than the historic stands against Napoleon and the Spanish Armada.

Across the English Channel, the ports shook with the thunder of German guns. The German army stands where it never stood before.

To the west, the government admitted it was "alive to the possibilities" of an invasion of Britain through Ireland.

Mosley Arrested
At home, the government struck quickly and decisively against possible "fifth column" threats. Numerous raids and arrests were made. Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, and Captain Archibald Ramsay, Conservative member of Parliament, were among those arrested.

Mosley's "British Union" was put under police control, his town and country houses raided, and his lieutenants imprisoned in the interests of security. Parliament decreed the death penalty for traitors.

Newspapers and street conversations alike reflected a feeling of tensely and frustration not evident since the Germans swept toward Paris in the World War.

A tendency to accept a theory that the government is gravely worried and might be announcing less than it knows marked the gloom for the average citizen.

Invasion Appears Near
The most immediate threat appeared to be across the Channel, where German officers on the hills above Boulogne trained their glasses on the white cliffs of England.

All reports indicated the Nazi iron cavalry is smashing its way with precision through the thinned and weary ranks of the British Expeditionary Forces and pounding at the outer gates of Belgium at Boulogne, across the Channel.

Behind the German advance, however, were tanks and armored cars are reported leading long gray columns toward Ostend and Zeebrugge, also vital Channel ports.

Earlier yesterday when the peril of the hour attained the highest pitch in English history, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, sombre and grave, told a silent House of Commons that hope for Britain's cornered army rests with the counterattack that General Maxime Weygand, Allied chief, is preparing with French divisions along the Aisne River.

Churchill Reveals Situation
"It is too early yet to say what the results of this coastal fighting may be," said Churchill in the shortest message he has yet given of the war situation, "but it evidently carries with it implications of a serious character."

He detailed briefly the German gains across the Channel, said British communications were threatened, that heavy fighting was going on at Boulogne only 26 miles from Folkestone, England, and that Abbeville, France, was in enemy hands. (It was at Boulogne that Napoleon's Grand Armee spent 13 months waiting

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Paris Sees Nazi Salient Imperiled

Amiens Reached From the South

PARIS, (AP)—In a double counteroffensive on the Somme and Flanders fronts the Allies rallied last night against the Nazi march to the sea denting on top and bottom the German salient which extended across France like a pistol leveled at Britain.

The central forces, in a furious push northward on the Somme, reported they had reached their first objective — German-held Amiens.

The northern army, meanwhile, had fought its way southward to the outskirts of Cambrai in Flanders fields.

The German salient, jutting west to the Channel, thus seemed to be imperiled by an Allied pincer movement from north and south.

Nazi Line Is Thin
Only a thin line of German armored columns extended between the northern and central Allied forces through the hole broken between Flanders and the Somme.

The French military spokesman acknowledged, however, that through this hole additional German units had filtered yesterday in the direction of the sea.

On the northern side of the salient, in Flanders, a pitched battle raged last night with the Germans pushing back savagely at the Allied offensive.

Of the details of the fierce struggle on the southern side, little could be learned beyond the fact that the Germans had been pushed back at Amiens. Amiens earlier had been reported held by only 5,000 Germans.

Assault Falls
The Nazis, striving to divert pressure from their spearhead, attacked during the afternoon in the Aisne sector to the east but last night's communique declared this assault already had failed.

"This was the third great scene of battle—an offensive launched by the Germans in the southeastern corner of their gouge into France, near where the Maginot Line is hinged to the lighter, northwesterly fortifications."

The French thrust against Amiens, which has been held by light German forces, was aimed at the southern side of the spearhead made by earlier German successes. This spearhead lances to the sea, menacing the Dover Straits ports of Boulogne and Calais.

The easterly German attack on the Aisne was to the south of the point where the Maginot Line joins its now-pliered northwestern section, and was an action to cut behind that mighty fortification.

Aisne Attacked
The action about Cambrai and Valenciennes—a 25-mile line roaring with flame—was the first taken by the Allies in an effort to bring two isolated forces together.

The German assault on the Aisne was preceded by the thunder of heavy artillery. It was in this area—about 100 miles north-east of Paris on the south side of the river—where the French took their stand after the Germans struck through their northern defenses in the battle of the Meuse.

Here was the new and enlarged front as it was described last night by the war ministry's spokesman: "It ran from Belgium south along the Scheldt River to Valenciennes. From there, it turned southwest

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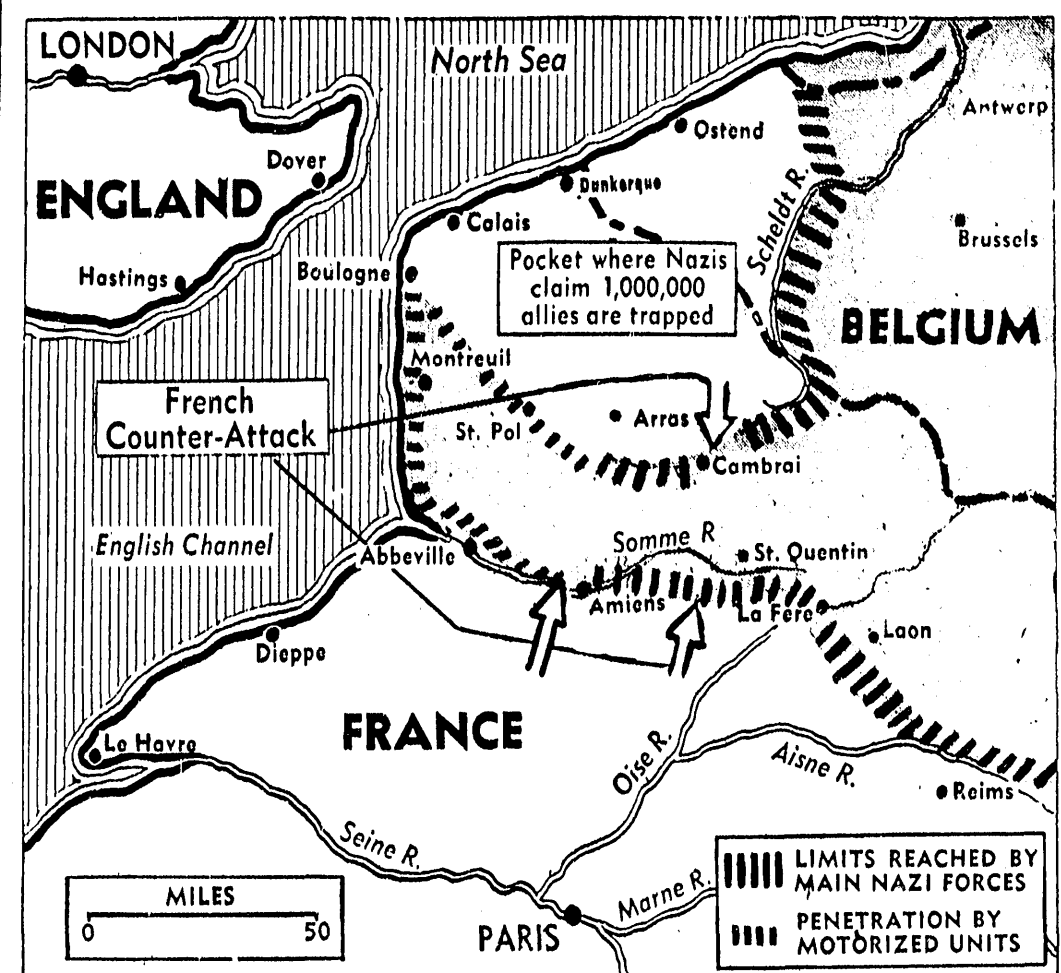
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Map Shows German Advance Up to Early Today

Nazi General Tells Writer Of Strategy

Antwerp Was Captured In a Typical Coup

By Louis P. Lochner

WITH THE GERMAN WESTERN ARMIES, (FRIDAY)—(AP)—Antwerp, the important Belgian seaport and commercial center, surrendered to German forces in a typical coup d'etat in which the garrisons of two fortifications were surprised and overpowered. It was disclosed to news correspondents today on a tour of the front.

Antwerp's burgomaster thereupon regarded further bloodshed as useless, and ceremoniously handed the city's keys over to the German commander three days ago.

Time bombs, set by the Belgians, blew up in the tunnel under the Scheldt River, however, after the Germans had moved in.

The tunnel would correspond to the Holland Tunnel under the Hudson River at New York. Otherwise the city was not greatly damaged.

Strategy Explained
General Georg von Kuechlen, commander-in-chief of the German army in the Antwerp sector, said today that his force is aiming at Ghent and Bruges, to Ostend, Belgian port directly across from England.

At the same time, General Walter von Richemau is pushing toward Calais and Dunkerque, two French ports opposite England, one of Kuechlen's adjutants explained.

Although a hot battle was raging only a few miles away, Kuechlen found time to receive me.

"A stern battle is on at Ghent," he said simply. "But we are cutting our way to the sea and expect to be there

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Boos, Eggs Interrupt Chapel Hill Peace Meet

CHapel Hill, N. C., (AP)—Until President Frank P. Graham intervened, speakers at a peace meeting sponsored by 25 students at the University of North Carolina were booed and heckled here last night.

Soon after a skit was begun ridiculing the possibility of America's being invaded, a group in the audience sent a barrage of eggs to the platform.

At this point the actors halted the skit, and Graham stepped to the stage and was greeted with applause. Then Bob Sloan, a student who had sponsored the distribution of handbills attacking the platform and asked that the speakers be given a fair, orderly hearing.

The meeting then proceeded without further demonstration.

Weddell Backs War Policies Of President

By Pat Jones

Alexander W. Weddell, Richmond youth, whom time has turned into America's ambassador to Spain, intimated in a brief interview here last night that he is willing to leave the fate of his country and himself in the hands of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"It seems to me," he said in discussing the present war situation in Europe, "that the only thing a loyal American needs to ask himself today is 'Where do the best interests of my country lie?'"

He admitted that this is "something" that will be interpreted differently by different folk.

"My own interpretation, in the event that it should ever be different from that of the great man who sits in the White House," he added, "will be completely subordinated to his viewpoint so long as I serve our Government in any official capacity."

No Intention of Resigning
This son of a Richmond minister who for 30 years has represented the United States in diplomatic circles threw back his head in a laugh that rang through the Old World atmosphere of his historic home, Virginia House, brought to Windsor Farms from England.

"And I have no intention of resigning," he added.

He confessed in good humor that this statement might not involve pleasing news for all people. He returned to America on May 16, just a year to the day from the time he left last summer, and it was not long after he disembarked before he expressed the thought that Chief of State Francisco Franco had "high moral character."

Immediately three irate letters came in, one suggesting that he be dismissed.

Ambassador Weddell is back for

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R. A. F. Reports Fierce Bombing In Germany

Leipzig Power Station Is Reported Struck

LONDON, (AP)—Wave after wave of British bombers and fighter planes, flung at the Germans' front and rear in one of the mightiest aerial offensives of the war, were credited last night with bombing a Nazi armored division headquarters and striking military objectives as deep as Leipzig in Germany.

Other British pilots back from a day and night of war overhead told of smashing communications lines and blowing a German ammunition train and two supply trucks off their tracks.

Meanwhile, residents of three Kent towns spent an anxious hour listening to air raid warnings and to frequent gunfire in a new Nazi air fight at Britain's east coast.

Three successive communique described successes of daring Royal Air Force raids. The British claimed damage or destruction of more than 40 German warplanes and said five of their own failed to return.

Pierce Heart of Reich
Air Marshal Joubert de la Ferté said in a radio broadcast that Allied "bomber losses have been made up," and although a number of fighter planes have been lost "the losses in trained pilots was not severe and also had been made up."

He added that it was impossible for Germans to "go on producing trained crews at the rate at which they have been lost in recent fighting."

While bombers pounded and strafed German reserves and tank columns moving up through Belgium and Northern France, at least one flight was reported to have pierced to the heart of Germany. It struck at a power station near Leipzig—300 miles from Germany's western frontier and almost directly south of Berlin.

Military objectives north of Aachen, just inside the German frontier from northeastern Belgium, and factories and furnaces at industrial Saarburg, just across

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Invasion Of England Is Delayed

Trapped Forces To Be Crushed

BERLIN, (AP)—German forces aimed like a spear at the heart of England "probably" have taken the French seaport of Boulogne, authorized sources asserted last night.

But an offensive against the British Isles must await dissolution of British, French and Belgian forces—between 500,000 and 1,000,000 men—now trapped to the north of the German salient to the English Channel, said an authoritative report on the gigantic struggle in the west.

Boulogne, a city of 50,000, lies only 26 miles by Channel steamer from Folkestone, England, and 105 miles by water—85 by air—from London.

Only Route Open
The Boulogne-Folkestone route was the only one regularly available to civilian traffic between France and England since the start of the war.

German advance forces had been stabbing toward Boulogne since Tuesday when they reached Abbeville, 45 miles to the south-east.

Other German forces crawled northward along the Channel coast, heading toward Calais, another vital port, seeking to close a ring of men and steel around the cutoff Allied legions.

Should the entrapped legions consolidate sufficient strength to break through the German barrier-salient they might turn the tables on the German Channel forces.

Power-diving Stuka bombers and wasplike torpedo speedboats collaborated in smashes at the Allies' rear guard, blasting at transports, supply ships and warcraft in the Channel.

Channel Ports Bombed
The German high command reported its air force had "effectually bombed" the "harbor facilities" of Dunkerque on the French side of the Channel and Dover on the English side. (The British denied Dover had been bombed.)

Three transports and a tanker, totaling 20,000 tons, were said to have been sunk and a destroyer damaged on Wednesday while German motor torpedo boats sank an Allied destroyer off Dunkerque.

The aim of these attacks was to paralyze all communications between the British Isles and the encircled troops.

Military observers were watching closely, however, to see whether the French would launch a drive from the Cambrai sector on the north in conjunction with a push from La Fere on the south in an attempt to cut through the German wedge.

A sign of that sort of strategy appeared on Wednesday when Allied planes bombed near Cambrai, attempted to break through only to be thrown back, the high command said. There were repeated Allied attacks in that region.

Slow Gains in North
On the northern jaw of the vise which the Reich's armies of the west were seeking to break through, trapped Allied forces, slow gains were reported, with German forces shoving across the Scheldt River against heavy enemy resistance. (The British) acknowledged a German crossing of the Scheldt in at least one place.)

That roughly, is the situation after 14 days of German attack in which "The Netherlands has been engulfed and the Allied forces rolled back over the plains of Belgium and Northern France."

The threat to Paris appeared to be adjourned. However, there were reports that one German force, a tentacle of the surge into Northwestern France, was aimed

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