

Virginia Forecast—  
Partly cloudy with scattered showers today; tomorrow partly cloudy, little change in temperature. (See Report on Page 11)

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# Richmond Times-Dispatch

## French Deny Berlin Report of Calais' Capture, Claim Foe Is Checked; Dill Replaces Ironside

### Roosevelt Warns U. S. Of Discord

#### Foreign Forces 'Fight Rearming'

(Text on Pages 4 and 9)

WASHINGTON, (AP)—President Roosevelt warned the nation last night to be on guard against the "unintended poison" of foreign forces which, he said, seek to disrupt the people and to disrupt the preparedness program by creating dissension.

Reporting on the state of the nation's defenses in his fourteenth radio "fireside chat," Mr. Roosevelt called upon private industry for "the best, speediest and most efficient mass production of which it is capable" and offered governmental financial aid if it is needed.

On top of the billions now receiving the approval of Congress, he said he would not hesitate to ask for more defense funds if they prove necessary, renewed his pledge not to surrender "the great social gains" made in recent years, and urged protection for the consumer against any rise in the cost of living.

With these things, he combined an appeal for contributions to the Red Cross so that it may aid "millions" of homeless "women, children and old men" who have fled the battle zones of Belgium and Northern France. "This he said, 'in the name of our common humanity.'"

#### Clies Cancer of Traitors

As for the nation's present defenses, he dispelled all confusions that billions spent for that purpose had "gone down the rat-hole." As a matter of fact, he said, the Navy is stronger now than at any other time in history, the Army has been vastly strengthened and the Air Corps has grown and developed.

To help the Administration direct the big industrial program involved in arming the nation against any eventualities, Mr. Roosevelt said, "patriotic Americans of proven merit and unquestioned ability in their special fields are coming to Washington to help the Government with their training, experience and capability."

The next few days, he added, "The President spoke from the 'diplomatic cloak room' on the basement floor of the White House, beneath the south portico. He was surrounded by radio men, photographers and a few friends specially invited to hear him in person."

"Today's threat to our national security is not a matter of military weapons alone," he said. "We know of new methods of attack. The Trojan horse. The fifth column that betrays a nation unprepared for treachery. Spies, saboteurs and traitors are the actors in this new strategy. With all these, we must deal vigorously."

#### Would Delay Program

He spoke of a "new technique" for weakening a nation, the spreading of discord and dissension, by exploiting sectional, racial or political prejudices, through false slogans and emotional appeals. By such tactics, he said, "foreign agents" cause sound national policies to be regarded with an unreasoning skepticism.

"As a result of these new techniques, armament programs may be dangerously delayed," he continued. "Singleness of national purpose may be undermined. Men can lose confidence in each other, and therefore in the efficiency of their own united action. Faith and courage yield to doubt and fear. The unity of the state is so sapped that its strength is destroyed."

"All this is no idle dream. It has happened time after time, in nation after nation, during the last two years. Fortunately, American men and women are not easy dupes. Campaigns of group hatred or class struggle have never made much headway among us, and are not making much headway now. But new forces are being unleashed, deliberately planned

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Robert Montgomery  
Changes His Uniform

### American Actor Is Going to War

LONDON, (AP)—Robert Montgomery, American motion picture actor, was disclosed last night to have joined the American Field Service as an ambulance driver.

He is to leave Wednesday for France.

Asked his reasons for joining the volunteer service, Montgomery, who has been in England since January, answered only with a grin.

### Leche Goes on Trial In Louisiana Today

ALEXANDRIA, LA., (AP)—Just 11 months after his resignation touched off the Louisiana political scandals, Richard W. Leche, former Governor and one of the political helms of the late Huey P. Long, goes on trial in Federal Court here today on charges of using the mails to defraud.

With the political machine he once headed in ruins, and a "reform" administration and legislature in the State Capitol at Baton Rouge, the 42-year-old Leche, and two others were called to answer charges they used the mails illegally in a truck deal netting them \$113,370. Leche allegedly received \$21,000 from the deal.

His codefendants were L. P. Abernathy, former chairman of the State high commission, and George Younger, head of an Alexandria truck company.

### Panama Plot Charged

PANAMA, PANAMA, (AP)—Discovery of an alleged revolutionary plot aimed at interfering with national elections next Tuesday was announced by police yesterday following the arrest of Francisco Arias, leader of the opposition party, and several of his adherents. Dr. Ricardo Alfaro, former president of Panama and the opposition candidate in the current campaign, was reported to have taken refuge in the Canal Zone. Dr. Alfaro's nephew, Mario Alfaro, later was arrested in Colon with several other men said to have been found in possession of a quantity of dynamite and material suitable for the manufacture of bombs.

### White House Studies Raise In Debt Limit

#### Additional Taxes Believed Unwise

WASHINGTON, (AP)—President Roosevelt was reported to be studying the advisability of asking Congress for a \$5,000,000,000 increase in the public debt limit to assure uninterrupted financing of the nation's extraordinary defense program.

Congressional leaders, emphasizing that there appeared to be little disposition to press for enactment of additional taxes at this time, disclosed that there had been discussions at the White House regarding the possibility of an immediate increase in the Treasury's \$45,000,000,000 statutory borrowing power.

This development was reported prior to Mr. Roosevelt's radio address to the nation on the defense program last night.

#### Sum For Emergencies

The President was said to have been advised that, if any enlargement in the debt limit were asked, it could be for at least \$5,000,000,000 so that there would be no need of bringing up the question again at any special session that might be called because of European war developments or at the next regular session in January.

Despite an increase of about \$500,000,000 in direct appropriations for the Army and Navy, brought about by President Roosevelt's expanded defense program, some financial experts have believed that the Treasury could run along until early next year without the necessity of raising the borrowing limit.

However, it was pointed out among Administration leaders in Congress that an intensive speed-up in defense purchases, calling for tremendous cash outlays, might make the margin of time for congressional action rather narrow if nothing were done about the debt limit before the regular session in January.

#### Two Factors Against Taxes

The possibility of levying additional taxes, a byproduct in election years, was said by Administration supporters to have been discarded for the present on two grounds: Fear that any tax increase might retard the immediate expansion of industrial facilities needed to implement the defense program, and mechanical difficulties of getting a revenue bill through Congress before the expected adjournment about the middle of June.

Representative Dittler of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, demanded in a radio address Saturday night that Congress remain in and decide how to pay for it.

Meanwhile, members of Congress reported indications that the public would be willing to accept additional taxes to finance defense expenditures.

#### Blind Offer Earnings

One, Senator Byrnes (D., S. C.), said that he had been almost overwhelmed with letters advocating tax increases.

Byrnes told of receiving a letter from "The Ways and Means for the Blind, Inc." at Augusta, Ga., enclosing a \$25 check with instructions that it be turned over to President Roosevelt to be added to the nation's defense fund.

The letter explained that this amount represented the earnings of blind and crippled persons in a vocational school. Byrnes said he forwarded it to the President.

Despite the reported indications of public willingness to shoulder additional taxes, the President was reported to have been advised that for him to suggest tax action now would be to open a "Pandora's box" of schemes to levy capital-consuming imposts against industry.

### Swastika Is Absent As Bund Camp Opens

YAPHANK, N. Y., (AP)—Nazi swastikas and uniforms were absent yesterday as 2,000 persons attended the opening for the 1940 season of Camp Siegfried, operated by an affiliate of the German-American Bund.

Both were much in evidence when the camp was inaugurated five years ago. Yesterday the American flag alone was flown.

Wilhelm Kuntze, successor to Fritz Kuhn, imprisoned Bund leader, told German-Americans not to be "misled by the talk of 'fifth columns' in the United States" and urged them to respect the laws of this country.

### Mercy Insignia Is Made Target

PARIS, (AP)—An official of the American field service, operating in conjunction with the French Army, said yesterday the service had ordered Red Crosses on 20 ambulances painted out because they "only attract the attention of German pilots" and "do not protect our men."

"For the last 10 days our cars have been bombed and machine-gunned sometimes by planes flying as low as 50 feet," the official said.

The American Volunteers Ambulance Corps is leaving crosses and United States flags on their cars for the time being.

### Militant Rome Hears Whisper Of Peace Talk

#### Britons Hopeful Of Blockade Accord

ROME, (AP)—The possibility of an agreement between Italy and Britain over the vexatious question of contraband control in the Mediterranean struck a faint note of peace yesterday amid Italy's intensified preparations for war.

The disclosure in British circles that negotiations to soothe Italian irritation over the Allied blockade showed promise of success contrasted, however, with Premier Mussolini's conferences with his military chiefs and spectacular demonstrations in Il Duce's presence to whip up popular war spirit.

Several hundred Fascist youths appeared before Mussolini in a war demonstration.

Il Duce stood impassive before them and made no comment other than a few words of appreciation for their athletic display when the youths raised great banners bearing such words as "War! War!" and "Duce, We Want to March!"

#### Gunfire Is Deafening

Machine-guns and light artillery fire set up a deafening din which caused some astonished spectators to believe war was at the very gates of Rome.

The demonstration by 10,000 youths started as Mussolini began to congratulate them on their gymnastic exhibition in Mussolini Forum. Mussolini was accompanied by German Ambassador Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen and members of a Japanese mission which has been in Rome several days.

No comment was available in authoritative Italian circles on statements of the British ministry of economic warfare that Italian authorities had made proposals for a contraband control controversy which were regarded as "affording a very satisfactory basis" for an agreement.

#### Sir Wilfrid Departs

British circles indicated optimism, describing the situation as "satisfactory." These sources said negotiations over contraband control which were begun here by Sir Wilfrid Greene are continuing, as well as trade talks, although Sir Wilfrid has left Rome.

Informed Italian circles, interpreted the fact that the liner Rex was permitted to pass Gibraltar without inspection on its last voyage, the first time since the war began, was evidence that Britain was prepared to waive her high

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### Allied Loss Of Boulogne Heavy Blow

#### Counterattacks Are Continuing

PARIS, (AP)—The ancient city of Boulogne on the English Channel fell to the German invaders yesterday after a bitter siege and fighting in the streets, but a military spokesman declared stubborn Allied resistance had stalled at least temporarily the German surge through France and Belgium.

The French high command's night communiqué acknowledged that Boulogne was captured after the garrison there held out for days against overpowering German forces massed around the stronghold.

German armored columns led the assault. They rushed through their narrow corridor to the sea assembled on the fine sand beaches and charged into the streets of the city.

#### French Held Out

French troops still held out yesterday morning in the old citadel dominating the city, which was fortified in the seventeenth century by Marshal Vauban, builder of Verdun and other celebrated forts. The small band of French soldiers prevented the Germans from completing occupation of the port. The fate of the garrison was not announced. The Germans reached the Boulogne region on Thursday.

British forces there withdrew to a new line farther north, but the French resisted to the end, fighting in the ancient stone-walled stone houses and on the narrow, winding streets.

The loss of Boulogne was a heavy blow. The city, a British base in the World War, was an important port for traffic between France and England. Its 60,000 inhabitants thrive on the fishing industry.

#### Calais Reported Retained

Calais, the next German objective to the north, was reported here to be still in Allied hands. (In Berlin, the German high command announced yesterday that Calais had been occupied by the Nazis.)

In the fighting between the Aisne and Meuse Rivers, the French reported, "entire sections of German infantry" were "mowed down" by the French fire.

The Allied forces are attempting to close the 20-mile bottleneck, bounded by the Bapaume and Peronne sectors, through which the Germans rushed to the sea. The military picture drawn here by authorities indicated that the general position of the lines running from Belgium to Northern France had not changed materially in the last day.

#### French Press Campaign

The French, pressing their campaign to cut off the Germans on the coast, reported they had advanced along the Somme and were increasing their pressure on the south side of the German corridor.

On the north side, the Allied armies met and repelled mounting German assaults. It was said.

The army zone commanded by military authorities was extended by decree to include eight departments of Northern and Central France. A previous decree already included the territory from the battlefields to Paris. The new zone took in important French seaports, including Le Havre and Cherbourg.

The Germans have failed to

Continued on Page 2, Column 2



Lieutenant-General Sir John Greer Dill (Pointing)  
Ulsterman Commands Imperial General Staff



Sir Edmund Ironside  
Directs Home Defense

### Nazi Railhead Is Pulverized By French Guns

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, (AP)—Heavy artillery of the French Maginot Line literally pulverized the important rail junction at Well, Germany, just north of the Swiss frontier at Basel, in seven hours of intensive shelling yesterday afternoon.

Guns of Germany's Rhineland Gibraltar at Istein replied by pounding the French branch line connecting Maginot River forts with the strategic Burkundian Gate, a gap between the Jura and the Vosges Mountains before Bel-

It was apparent that the German artillery scored hits somewhere along the line, for thick clouds of black smoke rose from a point behind the village of Wentzwiller.

#### French Hits Seen

It was believed the shells may have fired some of the little Alsatian villages vacated soon after the war started.

There was no doubt about the French hits, however, for they could be seen from here.

It was apparent the Well rail junction, which links two important German Rhine lines—one from Karlsruhe by way of Fribourg southward along the river and the other from Konstanz via Schoppe and Lorrach westward along the Rhine—was smashed beyond hope of repair for some time.

Two freight cars standing on a well siding vanished like magic and a puff of flying debris pattered down like rain. The roar of shells echoed across the river and through the hills.

Other French shells made a ruin of the Well station and wrecked the web of tracks between Well and Haltingen.

### London Admits 12th Destroyer Has Been Sunk

#### 20 German Airplanes Are Downed by R.A.F.

LONDON, (AP)—Great Britain shook up the imperial general staff yesterday in a sudden move to "revitalize" it, unleashed a four-hour aerial blitzkrieg of her own upon Germany's vaunted air force and acknowledged the loss of a destroyer and a mine-sweeping trawler in the grim give-and-take struggle with the Nazis.

After the prolonged air battle over the French coast between British pilots and the German fighters, the Royal Air Force said 20 German bombers and fighters were shot down and 20 others put out of action at a cost to the British of only five planes.

Developments yesterday which brought the war even closer home to this invasion-threatened island included these:

Lieutenant-General Sir John Greer Dill, 58, was named commander of the imperial general staff, replacing General Sir Edmund Ironside, 60, who was given command of the home force which will defend Britain against any invasion. (See Foreign Affairs for summary of Sir John Dill's career.)

The admiralty announced the loss of the destroyer Wessex, 1,100 tons, in an enemy air attack off the coast of France, and the sinking of the mine-sweeping trawler Charles Boyes, 270-ton converted fishing boat, by a German mine. Six men were lost on the Wessex and 60 on the trawler. The Wessex was the 12th destroyer lost by Britain in the war.

She was one of the "W" class which served in the World War. Completed March 5, 1918, the vessel had a normal complement of 134 men and was capable of 34 knots. She carried four 4-inch and two 2-inch guns and six 21-inch torpedo tubes. Her commander was Lieutenant-Commander W. A. R. Cartwright.

The air ministry reported bombing German troops and communications in France and Belgium on Saturday. It placed the enemy's losses in those combats at 60 aircraft shot down or seriously damaged while the British lost 18 bombers and fighters.

Military authorities said British soldiers, fighting "magnificently" with their Allies were holding the Germans at bay at Calais, 22 miles across the Channel from Dover and the British general headquarters said the courage of the troops on the continent had not been impaired by events of the last few days when the Nazi steamroller ground its way to the Channel.

Continuing preparations for expected attacks upon England, the government declared 15 additional towns along the southeast coast to be "evacuation areas" and prepared to evacuate them.

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### Nazis Poise For Assault On England

#### Airplane Carrier Is Reported Sunk

BERLIN, (AP)—Calais, French seaport 22 miles across the Straits of Dover from the English coast, has fallen to the German spearhead through northern France, the high command announced last night.

Calais, at the narrowest neck of the Channel, is eight minutes by bomber from the English coast—a potential springboard for invasion of England.

As the Nazis pushed their offensive in the battle for the Channel and authorized German sources underscored the possibilities of an offensive directly against England, a special radio broadcast announced the sinking of a British aircraft carrier.

#### Calais Captured

Calais was taken after hard fighting, the high command said. The strategically important harbor had been encircled since Saturday, Germans said. The attackers had pushed on along the coast as far as Gravelines, 12 miles east of Calais.

Military spokesmen already had said Calais was useless as a base for the Allies after the Germans had succeeded in working around it.

In taking the port, the Germans adopted the tactics they used in securing the fall of Namur and Liege, by going around stoutly resisting points and holding them in pinneys until their resistance collapsed.

German writers already had pointed out that capture of the town puts Germany's long-range guns within shooting distance of British naval bases.

#### Communique Issued

The communique announcing capture of Calais said nothing regarding the booty taken, although the German spokesmen have declared they expected to find valuable stores there.

The brief communique said: "Calais fell into German hands today following hard fighting after our troops had continued their advance to Gravelines."

The forces at Gravelines were deemed certain here to be pushing further north, toward Dunkerque, last French port of importance remaining in Allied hands in the inclosed sector.

By seizing all the ports, the Germans thus hoped to capture or destroy the Allied army trapped between the northern and southern German pinches.

#### Carrier Unidentified

The unidentified aircraft carrier was said to have been sunk off Harstad, in the Narvik region of far northern Norway, as a result of bomb hits Friday and Saturday.

Nazi flyers, finishing off the job started Friday, hit the carrier with three more bombs, including one of the "heaviest caliber" yesterday and sent it to the bottom, the broadcaster announced.

Britain started the war with six aircraft carriers and had at least five others nearing completion. She has acknowledged the loss of one, H. M. S. Courageous, torpedoed and sunk last September 17.

The German air force has begun to pick off England's airports—an unusually significant guideline in the Nazi blitzkrieg technique—while ground forces are reported closing in for the kill on encircled Allied armies in Belgium and northern France.

Although yesterday's communique of the high command announced no new towns captured, it said the battle area was being methodically reduced with Stukas (dive-bombers) spreading death among the imperilled Allies.

#### Airports Bombed

In a typical Sunday communique the high command simply announced that bombs had been dropped with "good effect" on numerous airports in eastern and southeastern England on Friday night.

Whether that meant that the long-expected assault on England was about to begin or that Ger-

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