

Virginia Forecast—
Partly cloudy, warmer to-
day, preceded by showers
in west and north; tomor-
row partly cloudy.
(See Report on Page 7)

Richmond Times-Dispatch

War News Censored—
Readers of The Times-Dis-
patch are cautioned that news
from most of Europe is subject
to censorship before it is trans-
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Hitler Plans to Make 'Sensational Statement'; British, Crossing Channel, Prepare for Invasion; U. S. Rearmament Program Is Virtually Doubled

Commission Given Full Authority

New Canal Lock Voted by House

WASHINGTON, (AP)—President Roosevelt almost doubled the emergency rearmament program yesterday and made known that the National Defense Commission, created to carry it out, had been clothed with all the authority of its World War predecessors.

To the approximately \$1,250,000,000 already recommended, Mr. Roosevelt added another \$1,000,000,000, with which to buy equipment the need for which was unforeseen, he explained, as recently as a fortnight ago.

World conditions have changed vastly in a very short time, he told reporters at a special press conference. Although he did not say he was referring specifically to the smashing success of German mechanized forces, he made it clear that the additional money would be spent largely for the weapons on which the Germans relied.

Tanks and planes will be bought, guns of all kinds, and fixed ammunition, he said, and for the most part they will be purchased in quantities considerably greater than those which were thought necessary when the estimates were drawn for the \$1,182,000,000 emergency program which he laid before Congress two weeks ago.

Items Added

Some smaller items have been added to the \$1,182,000,000 in the past few days. The billion dollars added yesterday would bring the nation's immediate defense program to a total of \$4,300,000,000, including regular appropriations for the Army and Navy. The billion-dollar recommendations are to go to Congress today in a special message, the President announced.

A major event bearing on defense plans occurred last night when the House voted 187 to 141, to make funds available for building a third set of locks for the Panama Canal, at an ultimate cost estimated at \$277,000,000. The project's advocates have emphasized it is a necessary defense measure, saying that if existing locks were destroyed, naval communications between Pacific and Atlantic Oceans would be greatly hampered.

The proposal, in the form of an amendment to a pending War Department "civil functions" appropriation, was approved some time ago by the Senate. Yesterday's action was a reversal of a previous stand, in which the House refused to vote the funds.

Under the plan, \$15,000,000 would be made available immediately, and the Army would be empowered to enter into contracts totaling \$90,000,000.

Commission Holds Meet

While the President held his first meeting with the defense commission, Senator Byrnes (D., S. C.), acting with Mr. Roosevelt's approval, proposed a vast program of training 300,000 civilian Conservation Corps enrollees in motor vehicle maintenance, first-aid, road building, cooking, photography and other noncombatant activities vital to the armed services in war time. The proposal took the form of an amendment to the pending relief bill.

Another development was a Senate Banking Committee vote approving a bill permitting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to set up a new agency empowered to build plants or acquire machinery for the production of defense supplies. Senator Taft (R., Ohio) opposed the measure as granting powers that were too sweeping.

Correspondents Called

For nearly an hour and one-half, Mr. Roosevelt was closeted with the defense commission—a group of seven drawn from industry, labor and Government, to oversee the big expansion of industry and production which the defense program necessitates and stand guard against labor difficulties and inflated prices.

Then he called correspondents to his office and told them what had been done, and cleared up, in part at least, an aspect of the commission's work upon which there had been much speculation.

England Gives U. S. Prize Motor Patents

WASHINGTON, (AP)—England turned over the patents on its prize airplane engine to the United States yesterday to facilitate production of power plants both for the American and Allied air fleets.

The announcement was made by Dr. George Jackson Mead, aircraft adviser to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Mead said that the British gave this Government full rights to use in any desired manner the patents to its famed "Merlin" a 12-cylinder, liquid-cooled Rolls-Royce engine, the same engine powering British "Spitfires," "Hurricanes" and other speedy pursuit ships.

Dr. Mead explained, however, that the British engine would be used only if found superior to existing American engines, and that Morgenthau asked for the patents only as an "insurance policy."

The Allison motor, American liquid-cooled engine of similar power, is manufactured by General Motors Corporation, but Mead declined to compare the two.

McNutt Calls On Roosevelt To Run Again

Danger to Security Seen by Indianian

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A call to President Roosevelt to accept renomination "in view of the danger to our security" was issued yesterday by Paul V. McNutt, who has been himself a conditional candidate for the presidency.

McNutt, Federal security administrator and former Governor of Indiana, has sought the Democratic nomination, but has declared that he would scrap his own aspirations if Mr. Roosevelt should become a candidate.

Yesterday he issued a statement saying that "the nation's welfare, now dependent upon total preparedness to avert the threat of total war, requires that President Roosevelt continue as the Chief Executive."

"It is true," he said, "that there are able men in both parties who are capable of directing the affairs of the nation under ordinary circumstances. But the emergency which faces us is so critical that it requires the strong leadership and wealth of experience in world affairs that the President alone can provide."

On Capitol Hill, the reaction to McNutt's statement was mixed. Senator Minton (D., Ind.), a supporter both of President Roosevelt and McNutt, told reporters that the latter issued his statement "because he realizes that the country is really for Roosevelt and that what we should be thinking about is not our own political fortunes but the welfare of the country."

"I think McNutt should be followed by other avowed candidates for the nomination," Minton added.

Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.), himself a contender for the Democratic nomination, asserted: "I don't think that Mr. McNutt or anybody else has to worry about the President's accepting the nomination. Every recent action has shown very definitely that he will."

From Senator Burke (D., Neb.) came the statement that he was opposed "to a third term for any President under any circumstances at any time."

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Sad Britons See Troops Return Home

Three Destroyers Lost in Retreat

LONDON, (AP)—Invasion of England itself was described by British leaders last night as really imminent while dog-tired, wounded and grossly unkempt Allied troops floundered sleepily home from the death trap of Flanders in bomb-raked ships.

Several defense sources gravely affirmed the belief that the Nazi forces across the narrow Channel soon would resume pursuit of the weary expeditionary troops, saved at the acknowledged cost of three British destroyers and several other surface ships.

Inviolable since 1066, while Britain fought its wars on foreign soil, the kingdom doggedly dug in for the worst.

As a forebode of what defense leaders expected surely to come, Britons witnessed the arrival of shiploads after shiploads of those feebly cheering, quickly napping survivors of the 20 days it took the Nazis to rout them from the continent they had entered so hopelessly.

Food Ship attacked

Even the full-front withdrawal carried every peril of warfare, while many survivors arrived intact, others were lost to the aerial and land barrages set upon their hastily loaded ships.

The ferocity of Nazi attacks upon the vessels was grimly underscored in tattered lines of gunfire and bomb holes in the funnels of the warships, transports and hospital craft put to desperate rescue duty in the Channel.

The passage was costly and little less vicious than the bloody retreat to the French coast.

The admiralty conceded the loss of the destroyers Grafton, Wakeful and Grenade, a small transport and various auxiliary ships in connection with the withdrawal of troops.

An evening communiqué gave official affirmation of the report that a successful withdrawal of at least part of the trapped forces has been effected. "The communiqué said the withdrawal operations had been carried out to date 'with great skill and daring.'"

"The German high command has claimed to have inflicted very large losses on naval units and transports which they protect," the admiralty said, "as usual these bear no relation to facts."

The withdrawal was facilitated by the heroic stand at Calais of the small British force sent to France last week to maintain communications.

Action Called Heroic
This force, which arrived just in time to find that the main body of the British expeditionary force was withdrawing toward Dunkerque, proved "of invaluable assistance" in the retreat, the communiqué said.

"This action," it continued, "will count among the most heroic deeds in the annals of the British Army."

The communiqué did not say exactly what happened to this small force but mentioned that "its refusal to surrender Calais until it contained a large number of the enemy" was accomplished "in spite of repeated attacks and of continuous air and artillery bombardment."

The Royal Air Force was credited with successful screening of the withdrawing troops. In "constant engagement with the enemy," the communiqué said, the Royal Air Force destroyed "over 77 enemy aircraft."

While news of the partly successful jamming of the Nazi trap was announced in Britain, the citizenry was warned by Home Secretary Sir John Anderson, that "there is every prospect of early call upon the civil defense," meaning.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1



Belgians Seek Shelter as German Raiders Pass Overhead
A Soldier and Civilian Share the Same Ditch for Protection

Weary British Soldiers, Back on Home Soil, Relate Grim Tales of Death and Destruction

A SOUTHEAST PORT IN ENGLAND, (AP)—Thousands of British soldiers smashed army of Flanders, staggering with fatigue from the bloody 20-day battle across the Channel, landed on home soil last night.

But many were lost on the narrow stretch of water that was turned all the way into a raging strip of fire.

With them were many French infantrymen; there were men who told in awe of the night of the German Army and air force and of the cheapness with which life was held in the Nazi columns.

Their trip across the Channel had been scarcely less punishing than the 20 days spent in ravaged Flanders.

One soldier thus described the embarkation:
"When we were hit (by bombs) we swam ashore, but when the ship didn't go down we swam back to her again to take her out of the harbor. But then she turned turtle and we had to swim again."

Some of us were in the water for hours before we were picked up by a British warship."

Telling of suffering continuous air attacks from the very beginning of the Flanders campaign, they all declared it was the great swarms of German planes and the great weight of German numbers that finally pushed them off the Flemish plain.

Hospital ships as well as troop ships were targets for Nazi bombs, they declared.

"Our flyers are magnificent," said one, "but it's volume that we need."

Another, telling of the Channel trip, thus philosophically described his troubles with a ship that had been hit:
"I was very thankful when after swimming seven or eight miles I was able to get hold of a table. Another fellow and I sat on it until we were picked up. All of us were almost naked and we have had no food since Wednesday at midday and no sleep for three days."

"But it's back again now to help the army..."

"It's not only British troops we're bringing over," he explained, "but French and Belgians, too. The Belgians don't want to give up fighting."

"If only they would give us more planes we could tell the Germans a different story. As it is they have got as much as they have given and we have not been bombing and machine-gunning men in the water."

Five Belgian officers in the party declared they were astounded when the order came for the Belgian Army to cease fighting.

One Belgian, speaking of King Leopold's capitulation, said angrily:
"I was asked to hand over my revolver. I immediately refused and with my companions I made for the coast and finally we were picked up."

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

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Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Italian Entry Into War Anticipated as Fuehrer Calls Goebbels to Front

By Louis P. Lochner

BERLIN (FRIDAY), (AP)—Adolf Hitler has summoned Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels to general headquarters in the west to prepare a "sensational announcement," dealing perhaps with Italy's entry in the war, a usually reliable source reported early today.

Goebbels' summons was a hasty one. The source gave it as his own opinion that the announcement would have to do with Italy's action.

He said he understood that there was an agreement between Hitler and Mussolini that Italy would enter the war only after Hitler has assured Il Duce that the French air force is so demolished as to constitute no longer a threat to Italy's chief industries. Most of these are in the Po Valley, in the north of Italy.

Whether this assurance has been forthcoming, now that Germany has won the bloody battle of Flanders and claimed great inroads in the French and British air strength, is a matter of speculation.

Likewise it was not known exactly when the announcement can be expected.

1,000,000 French Casualties Reported

As for manpower, reliable German sources estimated last night that France has but 3,000,000 men left to face 8,000,000 Germans and, possibly, 4,000,000 Italians.

Of the original 4,000,000 Frenchmen under arms, about 1,000,000 were declared either to have been killed, taken prisoner or to be facing annihilation within the next few days in the German pincer movement.

Of these remaining 3,000,000, German sources estimated that 1,000,000 are needed as possible defenders against Italy. Another 1,000,000 are said to be lined up between the Somme and Aisne Rivers protecting Paris. One million are said to be in the Maginot Line.

These disclosures and estimates were made a few hours after the Reich's foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, had transmitted to the French government through Sweden an official warning of reprisals in the event German flyers captured by the French are mistreated, and after a parade of other indications that German anger is now being directed in the main against France.

Now that the battle of Flanders is ending in a tempest of death from land and sky for the Allied troops attempting to escape to England across the Straits of Dover, there is wide speculation concerning a great onslaught on France's Somme-Aisne line, then Paris.

Should Italy enter the war, her position in the south, against France, would be much easier if the French troops were engaged against a great German offensive in the north. Many military observers also believe a deeper plunge into France is necessary for Germany before its forces can directly attack England with the fullest effect.

Germany's thundering guns and diving planes look terrific toll on the Allied flight from Flanders last night as the Nazi armies announced capture of the veteran French general, Rene Jacques Adolphe Prioux, with uncounted hundreds of his battle-strewn troops.

Prioux and his mechanized men had been fighting to hold open the lower end of the Allied escape corridor to the sea.

The Berlin radio said the 61-year-old general, commanding parts of the first French army, was trapped on Wednesday with his entire staff at Steenvoorde, just east of Cassel—barely 20 miles from Dunkerque, France.

It was added that "the number of prisoners taken by the Germans cannot yet be estimated, even approximately."

Heavy Destruction Reported

The high command proclaimed "destruction" of the escaping armies of the Allies and their ships by the score.

Two whole flying corps, land guns, and even the leveled muzzles of anti-aircraft weapons tore at the remnants of the British Expeditionary Force, struggling in the sea and along the coast between Dunkerque and Ostend.

Behind the British were the French, many of their units cut off from the shore, declared by the high command to be annihilated or laying down their arms, helpless, uncounted.

Despite these scenes, with the German air force claiming the sinking of three warships and 16 transports and the bombing of a total of 60 ships, neutral military men here believed the British must have succeeded already in taking a considerable number of troops out of the Flanders trap.

They said there had been transport movements off the Channel coast for four days.

Yet, to Germans, the bloody coastal chapter written by massed dive bombers and German artillery.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 5



Paul Joseph Goebbels
Summoned by Hitler

Duce Calls Cabinet For Next Tuesday, Speeds War Plans

ROME, (AP)—Reports from Berlin that Adolf Hitler has summoned his propaganda minister to prepare an announcement concerning Italy's part in the war reached Rome too late for official comment, but observers said they thought it highly unlikely Premier Mussolini's precise intentions will be known before he strikes.

While expectancy was high that Italy would enter the war soon, few expected any sort of declaration of war.

The Berlin reports caused no surprise here. All indications have been that Italian intervention, when it comes, will be either independent or at Germany's side.

Method Is Uncertain

The chief question was whether Italy would strike directly at France, at French and British possessions, or launch on an independent Balkan tangent which would menace such powers as Greece and Turkey and ultimately the English and French.

The United States embassy was

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

On the Inside

Agriculture	Federal Plan Signed	13
Amusements	Alice Fay Disappointing in New Film	22-23
Commentators	Pegler on the Trojan Horse	15
Editorials	The Call for Realism	14
Foreign	Sad Britons See Men Return	2-3
Industry	Insurance Men Convene	13
National	CCC Youth May Augment Defense	4-6
Obituaries	Deaths in State and City	24
Radio	Samis Groito Band Goes on Air	27
Science	Canada Trains Read "Dogs of War"	7
Serial Story	"Masque Macabre"	18
Sports	Chauncey Durdan's Sportview	10-22
State and City	Brief Backs Governor's Salary Moves	8-12
Woman's Pages	Iris Johnson Weds Today	16-17

Continued on Page 3, Column 1