

Virginia Forecast—
Cloudy, slightly cooler,
showers on coast today;
tomorrow, fair, warmer.
(See Report on Page 13)

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-
mitted to the United States.

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Mrs. Norton Fails to Halt Exemptions To Wage Act

2 Million Workers In Farm Industry Seen as Dropped

WASHINGTON, (AP)—After a hectic struggle, in which the House tentatively approved exemption after exemption from the Wage-Hour Act, Representative Mary Norton (D., N. J.), a leader of Administration forces, abandoned hope last night of stopping sweeping amendments in that chamber.

Mrs. Norton, chairman of the House Labor Committee, announced that Administration men would count on the Senate Labor Committee to block the changes approved yesterday, changes which she bitterly estimated would exempt from the minimum wages and maximum hours standards 2,000,000 workers engaged in the processing of farm products or in farm co-operatives.



Lewis W. Douglas
Declines 'Isolation'

Douglas Raps U. S. Policy Of 'Isolation'

Former Budget Head Cites Interest in War

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Business leaders from cities throughout the country heard Lewis W. Douglas deny a policy of "isolation" for the United States last night, a short time after they had called upon the Government to expedite further armament on a "pay-as-we-go" basis.

Douglas, the Roosevelt administration's first budget director, and now president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, declared that America's national interests were deeply involved in the outcome of the European war and that it would be impossible to reconstruct a peaceful world if England and France were defeated.

Drastic Shift In Armament Of U.S. Planes Is Reported

Air Corps Chief Declares Lessons Learned in War

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Major General H. H. Arnold, Air Corps chief, was reported yesterday to have told a Senate appropriations subcommittee in a closed session that the Army was making drastic changes in its armament of fighting planes because of lessons learned from the European war.

These changes, it was said, involved largely the installation of self-sealing gasoline tanks, additional armor to protect runners in bombing planes, bullet-proof windshields, and larger caliber guns.

Arnold's testimony on the deficiencies of existing American military planes, as contrasted with German craft, caused Senator Lodge (R., Mass.), a committee member, to assert later that "every military plane in the service of the United States is obsolete, according to the European war standards."

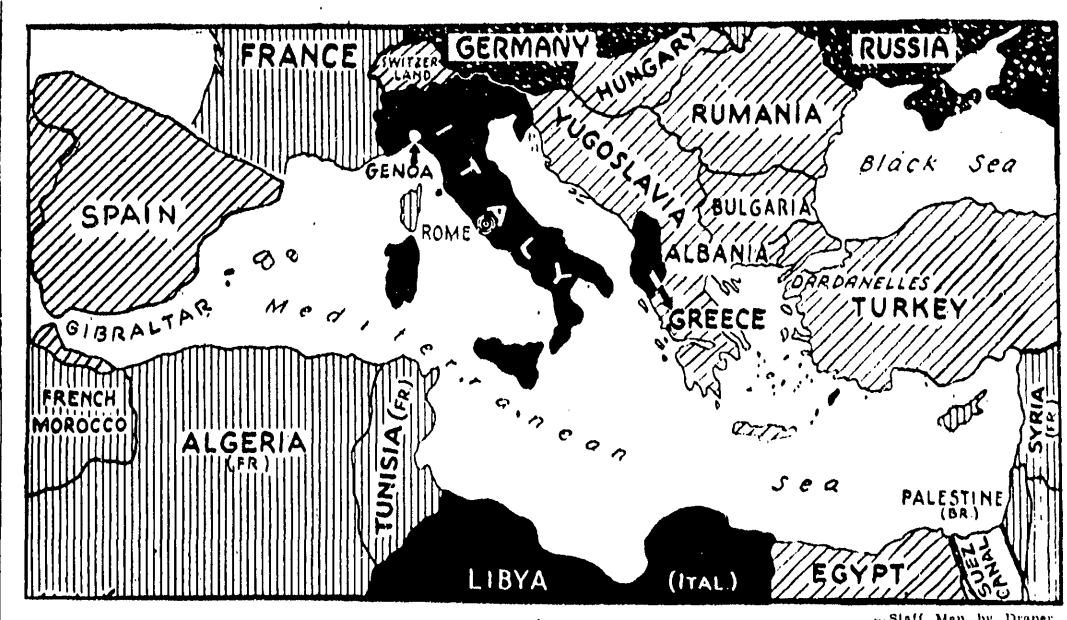
Larger Guns Held Need
A self-sealing gasoline tank developed by the Nazis and now reported to have been duplicated for the latest model of American fighting ships is made of a fibrous material, crude rubber and treated rubber, encased in leather. As bullets penetrate the tank, the rubber oozes into the holes thus made and closes them.

England Quits Battle in Lower Norway; Allied Fleet Steams Toward Alexandria; Britain Orders Her Ships From Italy

Trip Home To Be Made Via Suez

GENOA, ITALY, (AP)—British merchant ships in Italian ports were ordered last night to sail with all possible speed for England by way of the Suez Canal, avoiding Gibraltar. It was believed that the urgent instructions were transmitted to all British merchantmen in the Mediterranean.

Ships anchored at the crowded port of Genoa were the first to receive the order. Four British vessels were here at the time. One sailed at once and the others prepared to weigh anchor by morning.



Mediterranean Area, Possible Scene of Next War Activity
As Allied Fleet Nears Egypt, Shipping Quits Genoa for Suez Canal

Chamberlain Tells House Of Defeat

LONDON, (AP)—Great Britain abandoned her struggle in lower Norway yesterday and Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons, snatched her battle-tired troops from Andalsnes from under the very bomb sights of the German air force that they may live to fight another day for Norway and for England.

His face etched with the lines of anxiety and fatigue, Chamberlain gave Commons a preview, if incomplete, according to the first phase of the Norwegian campaign, now 23 days old, and then faced suddenly south to brandish the whip of Allied naval power in the direction of Italy.

Assurances From Italy Are Limited

ROME, (AP)—United States Ambassador William Phillips has received only limited assurances of Italy's peaceful intentions from Foreign Minister Count Ciano, reliable political circles reported last night, as official Italians expressed indifference at Allied precautionary measures in the Mediterranean, including the dispatch of a battle fleet to Egypt.

Phillips was reassured yesterday by Ciano only that Italy contemplates no warlike moves within the next 10 days, it was reported.

Reich Hails 'Wild Flight' Of British From Andalsnes; Air Victories Are Claimed

By Louis P. Lochner
BERLIN, (AP)—German troops hoisted the Nazi war flag yesterday at Andalsnes, on Norway's rugged west coast, and the Reich hailed with undiluted joy what it called the "wild flight" of the British from lower Norway.

A high command communiqué last night said the German flag was hoisted at 3 P. M. in the landing port abandoned by the British after German troops had tirelessly pursued their enemies to the sea.

These exemptions were tacked on to the Norton committee's bill, which provides that 16 processes immediately connected with the preparation of certain farm crops for market shall be wholly exempt from the 42-hour week for 14 weeks a year, and that for the rest of the year the maximum work week shall be 60 hours.

Withdraws From Debate
"If any self-respecting member of the House can vote for the bill now, it's all right with the committee," Mrs. Norton said angrily. "I wish to take no further part in the debate."

One amendment, offered by Representative Bland (D., Va.) and approved 52 to 40 would exempt "any employee employed in the cleaning, packing, grading or preparing fresh fruits and vegetables in their raw or natural state or any employee employed in the canning, processing, freezing or preserving of any product consisting wholly or in chief volume of perishable, seasonable fruits or vegetables, including dried fruits, or in handling or transportation in connection with or incidental to such operations to the extent any employee is so engaged."

Previously the chamber had overwhelmingly reaffirmed a decision to grant a total exemption to some 200,000 persons in small farm co-operatives, and had adopted many other less controversial changes.

"Turning aside from farm processing amendments for the time, the members adopted an amendment to permit a flexible work week for certain employees provided the total hours at the end of the year averaged 40."

Exempt Livestock Packers
This proposal, sponsored by Representative Ramspeck (D., Ga.), would apply to regularly employed, salaried workers who voluntarily reached such an agreement with their employers. The compact would have to be approved by the Wage-Hour Administrator.

When the members overwhelmingly approved a proposal by Representative Coffey (D., Neb.) intended to exempt livestock dressing and packing plants from the hours limitations for any 14 weeks in a year.

In a broadcast address prepared for delivery at a dinner ending the twenty-eighth meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, he added:

"There are some who may hold the opinion that we can isolate ourselves from world events, crawl into our economic and political cyclone cellar, draw in the trapdoor after us, and thus preserve the essential elements of the American experiment."

"But this course means ultimately the creation of a government which is vested with sufficient power and arbitrary powers to restrict our production to our internal demands, to plan our consumption so that it meets our production, and thus to distribute whatever products we may cultivate or manufacture—not by the measure of the individual's capacity—but by the standards of a central planning authority, dispensing favors here, subsidizing efforts there, directing the production of synthetic articles which can be produced and obtained elsewhere in the world for less, expending an ever-increasing part of our production and our patriotism in a necessarily expanding system of national defense."

"To retreat to the cyclone cellar here means, ultimately, to establish a totalitarian state at home."

Splits Blame for Ills
Douglas, who quit the New Deal in disagreement with its fiscal policies, spared neither the Government nor business in placing responsibility for domestic ills. He called upon business men to demonstrate that they could support the national interest at the expense "of our pocketbooks, if need be."

And, on the other hand, he said that continuation of the Administration's spending policies would lead ultimately to "economic and social disintegration."

The address of the former congressman and Government official followed a business session at which the chamber, without debate, adopted a 24-point program proposed by its resolutions committee and elected James S. Kemper of Chicago, president of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company, as its president for the coming year.

Some committee members said they got the impression that the Army's desire to "catch up" with the German improvements had been an important factor in the Administration's decision to permit foreign sales of the latest type of planes.

Discuss Redesigning
Meanwhile, Secretary Edison and Assistant Secretary Lewis Compton discussed with President Roosevelt Edison's idea that the nation's warships should be redesigned to strengthen them against air and subsurface attacks.

Another Navy official, Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of operations, told the national meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce that the present relative strength of this country might not be sufficient for national defense in the future. He said that a minimum requirement was to maintain the fleet at the 5-5-3 ratio of the 1922 Washington Naval Treaty.

The chamber adopted a resolution demanding that further United States armaments be expedited on a "pay-as-we-go" basis and commending steps thus far taken to build up the Army, Navy and air forces.

Garner and Farley Talk Over Issues
WASHINGTON, (AP)—Vice-President Garner and James A. Farley, both contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination, had a lengthy political conference yesterday which friends of the vice-president described as "highly satisfactory."

There was no word from Garner or Farley, but associates of Garner said they had discussed Democratic candidates and issues.

The vice-president also talked during the day with his campaign manager, E. B. Germany, and the latter announced afterward that a truce between Garner and New Deal forces in Texas "means absolutely nothing at all insofar as the Garner campaign either in Texas or throughout the nation is concerned."

The order, coming on the heels of an order one day earlier that all British lifeline shipping avoid the Mediterranean by rounding the tip of Africa, reflected increasing international tension.

No Explanation Offered
Concurrently British and French naval forces were concentrating in the Eastern Mediterranean.

There was no immediate explanation for routing the ships homeward by the much longer way of Suez instead of through the straits of British-occupied Gibraltar.

Nor was there any apparent change in Italy's professed attitude of indifference toward the British precautions.

The Dutch destroyer Van Galen received orders from Holland authorities to proceed immediately to Dutch territorial waters and sailed last night.

The first British ship to sail was the Llandowry Castle, 150 passenger-carrying for Durban, South Africa.

The steamers Switzerland, Baltara and Alex are expected to leave shortly.

The route the English ships would have to take through the Suez Canal and then around Africa past Cape Town to Southampton, England, is approximately 15,128 miles. The route via Gibraltar to Southampton is about 2,000 miles.

The United States steamer Excelsior departed from Genoa on her regularly scheduled sailing for New York with 24 American refugees from Norway and Denmark among her passengers.

A large group of other Americans fleeing the Scandinavian war zone are expected to embark for New York Sunday aboard the liner Manhattan.

Balkan Tension Apparent
BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, (AP)—Reassured by Germany and Italy that Balkan fears of aggression were unfounded, but nevertheless aware that the situation may change at any moment, the capitals of Southeastern Europe last night weighed the import of several disturbing developments.

German diplomats officially assured Balkan officials that there was no "real peril" to themselves except some attempted intervention by the Allies which would provoke "German action," as in Norway.

The Germans argued that it was to their interest to keep Southeastern Europe peaceful and productive.

Italian diplomats said there was no reason to believe that Italy intended in the immediate future to change from her status of a nonbelligerent ally of Germany.

While these quieting words bolstered the assurances reported given United States Ambassador William Phillips in Rome, the news that the British and French war fleets were steaming through

Foreign circles already had been made anxious by Britain's diverting her shipping from the Mediterranean as a precautionary step.

Ambassador Phillips, it was learned, called on Count Ciano at the request of the State Department in Washington, and not, as had previously been reported, at the request of Ciano.

It was assumed the ambassador's second call arose from his conference with Premier Mussolini Wednesday.

In Wednesday's conference Mussolini indicated he had no war intentions for the present, and yesterday Ciano is understood to have let it be understood Yugoslavia is safe from any Italian action in the near future.

These assurances, however, were limited.

The slight easing of tension that followed first reports of these conversations was succeeded by the radio announcement of British and French fleet movements in the Mediterranean, and the uneasiness revived.

Last night, Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia indicated its opinion that Italy's attitude is none of the United States' business.

"Italy already is in the conflict, from the first day," said the paper, "as for quitting its position."

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Methodists Ask Taylor Recall; Cite 'Discord'

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (AP)—The new Methodist Church, through resolution of its general conference, asked President Roosevelt yesterday to recall Myron C. Taylor, his personal peace envoy to the Vatican.

By a show of hands, the 776 conference delegates adopted a resolution declaring Taylor's appointment "has created a spirit of uneasiness and resentment in the minds of a great number of people, and instead of promoting peace has engendered discord and strife."

There were 234 delegates who voted to strike out that part of the resolution asking for recall of Taylor, but when that motion was defeated, less than 50 delegates raised their hands against the resolution as a whole.

Editor Leads Fight
Dr. Harold Paul Sloan, editor of the Christian Advocate, New York edition, led the unsuccessful fight to limit the resolution to a protest against "any establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the United States."

Dr. Sloan told the delegates "it is nothing new for the United States to have a representative at the Vatican," and observed the United States had an ambassador to the old papal states from 1847 until President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated 72 years later.

"Yes," replied Dr. Edmund Heinsch of Austin, Texas, "we have had ambassadors to the papal states, but never before have we had a representative to the papacy."

Nazi Troops Move North; Battle Looms

STOCKHOLM (FRIDAY), (AP)—With Allied resistance in southern Norway completely withdrawn, German troops from the Oslo district today began flooding northward towards Trondheim and a possible battle with Allied forces north of the big port.

The Germans were reported already advancing quickly to recapture such points as Roros and Tynset in the Glomma River Valley, which they abandoned Tuesday.

How much resistance scattered Norwegian units were offering could not be ascertained, but it was believed that formal resistance south of Trondheim was practically finished.

Full attention now is focused on the British-held Namsos front, 100 miles above Trondheim.

The impression prevails that the Allies will make a determined effort to hold this area for the time being at least, with the possibility of large-scale battles in the near future—unless the Germans content themselves with holding their present line across Norway from Trondheim to Sweden.

Considerable activity along the Namsos front was reported last night by a Swedish correspondent in a telephone call from Grong, 25 miles east of Namsos, but he said he was unable to determine whether the Allies were planning a retreat or an offensive there.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

House Packed

Chamberlain told the listeners who packed the benches and steep balconies of the house that the Allies intend to fight on in Norway, to "seize every chance to inflict damage on the enemy" from their land concentrations above Trondheim and in the Arctic region and by air and sea.

Although Chamberlain refused to disclose the course of future operations in Norway, now that the campaign from south of Trondheim has been scrapped, it was learned the Allies almost certainly will fling a line across the country above Trondheim from the coast to the Swedish frontier.

This would provide favorable bases for counterattacks on the Germans and protect "mopping up" operations at Arctic Narvik, where the Allies are moving slowly but steadily in on the Germans who occupy the port.

An Allied blow from above Trondheim, aimed at that port, cannot be entirely discounted.

Warning Issued
Although Chamberlain said Norway is not to become "a sideshow," he warned his homeland as well as the neutrals in the west of Europe and in the southeast that they must be ready for new German lightning strokes. Germany, he added, could not trap the Allies into dispersing their forces and weakening "the vital center."

The Germans, he said, may even make a lightning swoop "on this country."

Chamberlain insisted it was too early to strike a true "balance sheet" in Norway, despite his frank declaration that Britain had to abandon her from the south and has taken its troops below Trondheim "elsewhere."

It is safe to say, he went on, that "the balance of advantage lies up to the present with the Allied forces."

He explained it this way: The British loss of life in Norway has been small in proportion to the scale of the engagement; German losses on land, sea and in the air must have amounted to many thousands; Germany has lost two or three capital ships damaged, four cruisers, 11 destroyers, and five U-boats sunk and 30 or 40 transports as compared with British losses of four destroyers, three submarines, a sloop, five trawlers and a storeship; as a result, Britain has been able to divert part of its fleet to the Mediterranean.

"Ever-Increasing" Strength
Soon after the prime minister had told of the withdrawal of "the whole of our forces from Andalsnes (100 miles southwest of Trondheim) without, as far as I am aware, losing a single man," the war office chronicled the withdrawal as the result of "ever-increasing enemy strength."

Reinforced German troops, moving up from Oslo, had forced the Allies back from Dombas, a main railway junction for Trondheim, and had taken the town.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

On the Inside

Agriculture	Tobacco Act Amendments Asked	27-28
Amusements	Loretta Young Film Reviewed	18-19
Commentators	The Author of An Old Hoax	12
Editorials	Norway and Our Navy	13
Foreign	London Takes War News Solemnly	2-3
Industry	Labor Board Member Testifies	27
National	G. O. P. Gains Revealed in Poll	15
Obituaries	Deaths in State and City	11
Radio	Miss Lawrence Kate Smith's Guest	31
Religion	Dr. Reamey Writes of Conference Work	16
Science	Study of State Problems Sought	16
Serial Story	"Yukon Honeycomb"	22
Sports	Giants Defeat Cardinals	23-25
State and City	Pleat Seen on Justice Election	4-11
Woman's Page	Pioneer Clubwomen Honored	20-21

NEW YORK, (AP)—Russell W. Davenport resigned yesterday as managing editor of Fortune Magazine to devote "full time, in collaboration with a number of my personal friends, to further the nomination of Wendell L. Willkie as Republican candidate for President of the United States."

Davenport said his efforts, "together with those of my friends who are interested, are being undertaken on our own responsibility without any authorization from Mr. Willkie."

"I do not contemplate forming any organization, raising any funds or making any of the routine moves of a 'campaign,'" Davenport said.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Continued on Page 16, Column 5