

Jordan Asks Retirement As City's Police Chief

Surgeon Declares Disability Halts Further Service

Robert B. Jordan voluntarily applied yesterday for retirement as chief of police of Richmond, an office he has filled for the past 16 years.

Announcing the chief's decision, Safety Director Cutchins declared that the police surgeon, Dr. O. C. Brunk, had reported Major Jordan physically incapacitated for further active service and recommended that he be placed on the city's superannuate list to draw a monthly pension of \$50. Application for this pension, which must be approved by City Council, will be made to the Board of Aldermen Tuesday night, Colonel Cutchins said.

At the same time, Colonel Cutchins disclosed that Mayor-designate Gordon B. Ambler would be invited to designate Major Jordan's successor.

"I conferred with Mayor Bright about this," Colonel Cutchins said, "and he agreed that the member of the police force who is designated by Mr. Ambler should be named acting chief, with the rank of ambler."

Ambler Withholds Comment
"Told of Director Cutchins' decision to consult with him, Mr. Ambler withheld comment while he awaited more details."

Ever since Mr. Ambler won the nomination for Mayor in the Democratic primary last month, reports have been current that Lieutenant E. H. Organ would be favored by the new administration for police chief.

Mr. Ambler recently announced that he would make no appointments for his administration, which goes into effect on September 1, until his nomination was confirmed at the polls in the June 11 election.

Colonel Cutchins said that he saw no impropriety in asking Mr. Ambler to make known his wishes concerning the new chief. "Such an act would merely be an aid to me," he asserted, adding: "I retain the appointing power until the term of office expires next fall."

Both Mayor Bright and Colonel Cutchins deplored Major Jordan's decision to retire. The Mayor has repeatedly defended his chief of police, often a target for public criticism.

Cities Associates' Respect
While aware that Major Jordan has incurred the hostility of many persons, Mayor Bright emphasized that the chief also had won the friendship and admiration of his law enforcement associates, not only in Richmond, but throughout this country and abroad, a fact which was attested by his elevation to the presidency of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in San Francisco last October.

Taking cognizance of criticism aimed at Chief Jordan, Mr. Ambler during his campaign promised a sweeping reorganization of the Police Department, which he pronounced "demoralized," after his administration went into power.

"We are distressed at the thought of losing our chief of police," said Mayor Bright. "His service has been faithful and characterized by loyal devotion to duty. His ability has been recognized by his brother officers and colleagues in other cities who have advanced him to the important post of head of their international association. Bob Jordan has done a good job, and my best wishes for complete recovery go out to him."

Colonel Cutchins made the following statement when he announced Chief Jordan's plans for retirement: "Major Jordan has forwarded to me the department surgeon's report of his physical condition, which was made at Major Jordan's request."

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Major R. B. Jordan
Asks To Be Retired

Byrd Attacks 'Evil Trinity' In Government

Spending, Regulation, Competition Rapped

Senator Harry F. Byrd spoke out sharply here last night against a "trinity of evils" in Government that now have "required the formation at Washington of all times."

The evils, as described by Senator Byrd at the American Pharmaceutical Association banquet in the Hotel Jefferson last night, are "excessive spending, excessive governmental regulation and excessive Government competition."

His denunciation of teeming Government bureaus was one phase of a vigorous lambasting of New Deal spending policies. "This excessive spending program of the last seven years," he said, "is one of the most tragic failures of modern history."

He warned that "it is breeding another depression . . . we can look for hard times and suffering . . . for there never has been a great spending spree that was not followed by a great depression when the day of reckoning came."

Bureaucratic expansion has brought a concentration of power that is "against all democratic principles," he said, and is a principal factor in the continuing deficits that now threaten to overflow the country's legal debt limit.

"We are told that we are in a new era," Senator Byrd said. "We are listening again to the story that the old rules no longer hold; that the magic of new advisers and new tricks in financial manipulation have wiped out the significance of addition and subtraction. We are listening to the siren song of debt and still more debt."

Sees "Paid Army"
Public spending has established a "powerful paid army" to fight any national retrenchment, he asserted, with the result that bureaucrats at Washington are violating the lobbying laws, have sent out 1,000,000 propaganda letters, and "one bureau even has a private radio system for propaganda purposes."

At the present pace, the legal debt limit of \$45,000,000,000 will be reached in a few months, Senator Byrd said, and "Congress must then either retrench, raise taxes or increase the debt limitation." He urged a "fight to the last ditch against raising this debt limit."

Urging the pharmacists to make themselves heard against governmental extravagance, Senator Byrd said "when ordinary men and women demand that their Government stop this dangerous borrowing, then Government will stop it." Economy, he added, "like wartime charity, begins at home."

He maintained that "financial

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Nomination Is His, Say Roosevelt Supporters

Primary Sweeps Give President Lead of 3 to 1

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Third-term supporters regarded President Roosevelt's California sweep yesterday as corroboratory evidence of what they have been saying for weeks—that the nomination is automatically his, if he will take it.

Added to the third-term triumphs in Illinois and Wisconsin and the support of many party leaders elsewhere, they saw it, at least, as strengthening Mr. Roosevelt's ability to choose the party's candidate, if he does not run himself.

The election gave a slate of delegates pledged to Mr. Roosevelt's renomination a lead of nearly three to one over the combined ballots cast for three other tickets. One of these, pledged to Vice-President Garner, lost by more than six to one.

With everything still depending upon the President's decision to run or not, Washington saw that question put squarely up to him, but under circumstances which required no answer. He made none.

Resolution Presented
Party leaders from Georgia called at the White House with a resolution adopted by the entire delegation pledging their support for a third term. They presented it to Mr. Roosevelt.

"He simply read it," Governor E. D. Rivers told reporters later. "We didn't ask him for any action or comment. We told him in advance we didn't expect any."

And, a short while later, an Iowa delegation visited the Chief Executive. They presented a request from 70 Iowa Democratic leaders that Mr. Roosevelt approve an endorsement of his administration by their State convention and the instruction of its delegation for Secretary Wallace. Wallace has strongly urged a third term.

"The President did not make any comment," Senator Gillette (D., Iowa) said afterward.

Other Political Developments
Returns from Tuesday's Democratic primary in Florida showed Senator Andrews far ahead of his nearest opponent, but forced into a runoff primary in his quest for renomination. Late rural returns gave Jerry Carter, Townsend Plan champion, a slight edge over Bernard MacFadden, magazine publisher and New Deal critic, in the contest for second place.

Returns from Indiana showed Representative Hilleck and Representative Cillie both successful in contests with candidates of the Townsend Plan organization for Republican nominations to seats in the House.

Republican chairmen from a number of States conferred here with John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, on plans for the coming convention and campaign.

Chairman Gillette (D., Iowa) of the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee announced the receipt of complaints of "the improper use of State patronage and unreasonable expenditures" in connection with both Republican and Democratic senatorial primaries in Ohio, "numerous complaints" in connection with Tuesday's Florida Democratic primary, and the dispatch of an investigator to study "very serious charges" that the WPA has been engaged in political activity in New Jersey. Regarding Florida complaints, however, Gillette said he found them unworthy of investigation.

In a radio speech, Representative Jenkins (R., Ohio) said that President Roosevelt's request that the pending relief appropriation be for the months from July, 1940, to February, 1941, inclusive, indicates "he evidently is not expecting to be Chief Executive after January 20, 1941, but wants to be well supplied with relief money between the first of July and the November election."

The California election contained one peculiar quirk. Despite the extent of the third-term victory, two of the State's 44 delegates to the Democratic convention apparently will be pledged to Garner. This was due to the fact that there were two vacancies on the Roosevelt ticket. Officials said they would be filled with members of the next highest ticket, that of Garner.

Commenting on the California outcome, Representative Buck (D., Cal.) one of those elected to the Roosevelt delegation, said he was "certain now that the President can have the renomination if he wants it," but "not at all certain that he wants it."

In California, Governor Culbert L. Olson, the leader of the pro-third term ticket, asserted that "Progressive Democracy" in California "demanded a third term nomination."

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Chamberlain Is Saved by 281-200 Vote Amid Cries of 'Resign' in Commons; Yugoslav-Russian Military Pact Looms

Plans Pushed For Alliance In Balkans

BUDAPEST, (THURSDAY)—(AP)—It was learned authoritatively early today that a Yugoslav military mission headed by General Vojin Maksimovic, inspector of the national defense, will leave Belgrade shortly for Moscow to hold military talks with Soviet Russian officials.

Authoritative sources in Belgrade made this disclosure shortly after it was reported in diplomatic quarters that Britain and France were offering Yugoslavs the assistance of troops, air forces and naval forces and a guarantee of Yugoslav independence and territorial integrity in an effort to seal a Balkan alliance against German or Italian aggression in Southeastern Europe.

An offer of military aid reportedly has been made also to Hungary and Bulgaria by the Allies. However, these two countries are said to have been reluctant to accept promises which might compromise their neutrality in German or Italian eyes.

Slavs Lean to Russia
In recent weeks, both Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, Slavic nations, have been showing an inclination to lean toward the big Slav nation, Russia, for support, rather than to the western powers.

The belief was expressed in quarters close to the Yugoslav government that a Yugoslav-Soviet military alliance might result from the military mission's journey to Moscow.

Only yesterday, it was reported that economic negotiations between Yugoslavia and Soviet Russia in Moscow were turning to "political" questions. A military alliance between these two countries would be a complete turnabout in the policy of Yugoslavia, who has followed a strictly anti-Communist policy since the Bolshevik revolution of 1917.

Military Link Seen
The two countries have not even maintained diplomatic relations. But the Croat Vice-Premier Vladimir Macke, said on April 24 that resumption of trade relations, the first such treaty since the World War between the two countries, probably would be followed by resumption of diplomatic relations.

It was believed here that the military link might follow conclusion of political talks.

Diplomatic quarters in the Balkans, noting the parallel between the Yugoslav-Russian talks and the Allied offer of aid to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary in an effort to form a Balkan defense alliance to stand together against the Rome-Berlin axis, said there was a distinct possibility of Allied-Russian co-operation in Southeastern Europe.

Allies Seek Terms
The Allied offer to Hungary was reported to be contingent upon that country's resistance to passage of German troops for Balkan objectives.

The offer of military aid was reported conveyed to Count Pal Teleky, Hungarian premier, by the British minister, Owen St. Clair O'Malley, when the envoy asked Count Teleky what he would do if Germany attempted to march through Hungary.

The diplomatic sources said Count Teleky refused a direct answer, saying the government's attitude would depend on the circumstances when and if Germany got ready to move.

O'Malley's call on the premier followed publication of reports that Germany has requested permission of Hungary to go through.

The reported offer of armed support by the British appeared in line with their overtures in Balkan capitals, especially at Sofia, Bulgaria, where the British ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, has been holding extended conferences with King Boris and his cabinet ministers.

Sir Hugh was said to have made Bulgaria a high offer for her adherence to a defensive system in the Balkans but diplomats in Sofia understood the government was adamant against passage.

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David Lloyd George, Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill
They Battled Long and Fiercely in the House of Commons

Dies Ejects C. I. O. Leader From Hearing

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A belligerent C. I. O. leader was ejected from a turbulent Dies committee hearing yesterday after accusing the committee of "trying to bring on war." He arranged to testify later, however, after a move to cite him for contempt failed.

The witness, Michael J. Quill of New York, president of the C. I. O. Transport Workers' Union, defying the committee to put him in jail, was shoved out of the hearing room by three Capitol policemen upon orders of Chairman Dies (D., Texas).

At a secret session which followed immediately, Representative Thomas (R., N. J.) moved that Quill be cited for contempt, but the motion failed when neither Representative Casey (D., Mass.) nor Voorhis (D., Cal.) would second it. The chairman can vote only in case of a tie. The other three committee members were not present.

Furious Gavel Pounding
Quill threw the committee into an uproar when he referred to Thomas H. O'Shea, former president of the T. W. U., as the committee's "stool pigeon." O'Shea testified last month.

When Dies, amid furious gavel pounding, demanded that the witness observe respect for the committee, Quill leveled a forefinger at the chairman and shouted:

"You don't want to hear my story. You're afraid to hear the story."

His outburst came after Thomas asked him whether he would bear arms for the United States if it became involved in war with Soviet Russia. Jumping to his feet, Quill declared he was an American citizen and, as such, would defend its flag. Thomas pressed him as to whether that meant he would serve with the nation's armed forces if they were sent to Russia.

"Trying to Bring War"
"I'm opposed to going overseas," Quill roared. "That's what the committee's trying to do. You're trying to bring on a war." Banging of the gavel drowned out some of the exchange but over the hubbub, Quill cried:

"You can put me in jail. You'll not frighten me."

When the row subsided somewhat, Quill declared he had evidence of attempts to sabotage the New York subway unions and wanted a chance to present it.

Dies interrupted to say that the committee was going into private session to determine whether to cite Quill for contempt. He added that as long as he was chairman he would not permit continuance of a hearing at which the witness was "deliberately trying to insult the committee." When Quill started shouting again, Dies motioned to the waiting policemen and aid.

"Remove the witness."

Germany Prepared to Strike On Any Front and at Any Time If Allies Try to Spread War

BERLIN, (AP)—Official German quarters, in the face of general European anxiety, last night assured all inquirers that Germany is prepared to strike decisively wherever and whenever her enemies aim a blow.

"We reveal no secret," authorized sources said, "when we repeat that Germany is prepared on all fronts."

Asked whether this meant The Netherlands frontier also, they replied: "Obviously."

"Chamberlain twice recently has intimated England is determined to widen the area of combat," these sources added. "But he has not said where except that he broadly hinted at the Mediterranean."

"That may be a blind, however, for operations elsewhere, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland—all have been mentioned by the world's press. We won't be caught unawares anywhere."

Hand-in-hand with these verbal assurances went wholesale summonses to the colors.

All ages seem involved. Cases of reservists over 50 years of age have been noticed in the past days. All walks of life appear to be included so that there is a general lack of manpower except in war industry, with its many ramifications.

In the actual fighting, the high

command reported that German armies successfully had routed marching columns of Allied troops near Narvik, far-north Norwegian port, where the Allies are besieging a German force. One English pursuit plane was reported shot down.

The high command also said two cruisers were hit by bombs in another Nazi air attack on enemy naval vessels outside of Narvik.

On the Western Front, the high command reported, an enemy attack south of Saarbrücken had been repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

Nazi officials angrily rejected any suggestion that Germany might contemplate striking first in another direction.

The officially inspired commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland, asserted the pressure on the British cabinet by the opposition is such that it must do something spectacular and decisive.

"England and France have succeeded in bringing unrest, not only in the Southeastern European countries, but within the entire neutral European zone from the Dardanelles to the English Channel," Dienst aus Deutschland said.

That commentary, like all other German publicity organs, denied German harbors any plans against Holland and Belgium.

American Press Writer Killed Abroad

LONDON, (AP)—Webb Miller, 48, veteran American war correspondent for the United Press, was found dead on a railway track in southwest London early yesterday, the victim of an accident in the wartime blackout.

Authorities said they believed he had suffered a fall from a moving train while attempting to leave his compartment at Clapham Junction. They said he apparently did not realize, in the blackout, that the train already had left the station.

He suffered a hard blow on the right side of the head. Although the body was found at 5:15 A. M., it was believed the accident occurred shortly after 9 o'clock Tuesday night as Miller was returning home after covering the House of Commons debate, on the Norwegian campaign.

Had Colorful Career
Miller, who was European news manager for the United Press Associations, had a colorful career as reporter on a wide variety of war fronts, from Mexico in 1916 until the present European conflict.

His experiences were recounted in his autobiographical book, "I Found No Peace," published in 1936.

A native of Dowagiac, Mich., Miller was an employee on a passenger steamboat on Diamond Lake, Mich., and a rural school teacher before he took "a grandstand seat at the most momentous show in history."

He went to Chicago as a police reporter in 1912, then in rapid succession covered the American punitive expedition to Mexico in 1916, reported in Washington and New York, and began his career in Europe in 1917.

Besides the World War, which he saw from the British and American fronts in France, he

Dutch Moves Seen as Test For Defenses

AMSTERDAM, (AP)—Influential Netherlands commentators advanced the suggestion last night that the elaborate precautionary steps taken by the army and navy within the last 24 hours was a move by the high command to test the nation's defenses.

These were coupled with the declaration of the widely read Amsterdam newspaper, De Telegraaf, that although the international situation was dangerous the sensation caused by the government's measures was "not justified."

The Dutch Army at present, the newspaper pointed out, is more fully mobilized than at any time in history and it is only logical that the authorities should make a test of their readiness.

No Reason for Alarm
"There is no reason for disquiet," De Telegraaf continued. "Foreign countries should stop guessing against whom our measures are intended."

"We ourselves want the certainty that our military apparatus corresponds to the demand of the military authorities."

There were no further measures announced since Tuesday night when a partial "blackout" of communications was enforced after all leaves were cancelled.

With the nation's armed forces swelled to some 400,000 men, it was recalled that leaves were cancelled approximately 60 times during the World War, whereas this is only the fourth time in eight months that such action has been taken in the present conflict.

Outgoing telephone calls were suspended again last night as they were on Tuesday night, from 10 P. M. to 8 A. M. (2:40 A. M., E. S. T.).

Other measures included an order barring ships from inland waterways and the posting of guards around all public buildings in Amsterdam and The Hague.

Churchill Says Responsibility For Defeat His

LONDON, (AP)—Neville Chamberlain remained the master of Britain's war government by the narrow margin of 81 votes last night after beating off for the moment the thunder of criticism which in two days of historic House of Commons debate had threatened his ministry for its surrender in Central and Southern Norway.

The government carried a vote on a question of confidence at conclusion of First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill's calm, firm, almost deprecatory speech, by 281 to 200 for the combined opposition.

The Conservatives' position was clouded, however, by the 134 absences or abstentions, who, with those voting in opposition, make a majority of the 615 members.

40 Join Opposition
Moreover, an estimated 40 members who normally are government supporters voted with the opposition.

Some political observers speculated on whether the 71-year-old prime minister, chastened by the unexpectedly large opposition vote, might follow the example of former premier of France, Edouard Daladier, and resign. There was nothing, however, to confirm any such intention.

Men who had hammered at the government for two days took the vote as a victory rather than as a defeat. Jubilantly they sang, "Rule Britannia," and shouted "Go! Resign!" as the gaunt Chamberlain left the house.

Two Possibilities Seen
Should the man who led Britain to Munich and then to war to destroy "Hitlerism," actually go to the king to resign, his most likely successor would be Churchill or Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, possibly at the head of a government of all parties.

But the political situation was in a great state of uncertainty. One possibility, however, was that Chamberlain would now attempt to form a national government of all parties, inviting Labor and Liberals to take portfolios in his cabinet.

The Labor Party convention on Monday may decide to reverse its decision not to participate in the government.

It was evident the opposition expects Chamberlain—a picture of weariness at the end of the seven-hour tumult—at least to reconstruct his cabinet to satisfy their scornful condemnations of "muddling."

Members May Go
Sir John Simon, chancellor of the exchequer; Sir Samuel Hoare, air minister; Oliver Stanley, secretary for war, and Leslie Burgin, supply minister, were members mentioned as likely to go.

A day of drama and excitement such as ancient Westminster has not witnessed in years was capped when Churchill, a Tory "rebel" who fired many a barb at the Chamberlain escutcheon in the days of appeasement, rose to make the closing speech for the government.

Accepting "full responsibility" for the admiralty's decision not to attempt to force Trondheim fjord—a blow which Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes on Tuesday said would have left Adolf Hitler holding losing cards in Norway—Churchill said Britain had 12,000 troops facing 120,000 Germans and had the choice of getting them out or "leaving them to be destroyed."

Disaster Was Feared
Britain's surface navy would have invited losses amounting to "disaster" from the German air fleet, he said, had an attempt been made to cut German communications to Norway in the Skagerrak.

Moreover, he warned, British inferiority in the number of war planes "will condemn us for some time to come to a great deal of difficulty and suffering and danger."

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House Votes 232-153 to Kill CAA Reorganization Order

WASHINGTON, (AP)—By the one-sided vote of 232 to 153, the House voted yesterday to kill President Roosevelt's reorganization order shifting the independent Civil Aeronautics Authority into the structure of the Commerce Department.

The resolution, rejecting the order now goes to the Senate. Under the terms of the reorganization act, the order, despite the House vote, will take effect next month unless the Senate also disapproves it.

Yesterday was the first vote to reject a reorganization order since Congress, in the spring of 1939, granted the President broad powers to revamp the executive branch of the Government.

Seventy-seven Democrats joined 153 Republicans and two Progressives to roll up the total of 232 disapproving votes.

Despite the contentions of the President's lieutenants that the transferred CAA would have virtu-

ally the same powers as at present and that some economies would be effected, the members voted with those who argued that the shift would retard the progress of civil aviation many years and make the CAA subject to bureaucratic "political domination."

The House action, based primarily on objections to the CAA shift, carried down to defeat other regrouping proposals in the reorganization order. One of these would transfer the Weather Bureau from the Agriculture Department to the Commerce Department.

[Virginia Democrats disapproving were Representatives Drewry, Satterfield, Smith and Woodrum. Voting against disapproval were Representatives Burch, Darden, Flannagan and Robertson.]

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Rented First Day

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