

# ALLIES STEM GERMAN ONRUSH

## Nazi Planes Raid Neutrals In Swarms

### Resistance Held Wholly Smashed

By Louis P. Lochner

BERLIN, (AP)—The thunderous impact of German total war descended upon western Europe yesterday.

Adolf Hitler, proclaiming the start of a fight to "decide the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years," pushed his tremendous armies by land and air across the frontiers of Holland and Belgium, through the tiny Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and gave these countries and his great enemies, France and England, their first real taste of hell from the air.

Superbly equipped platoons, ferried by sea and land planes or dropped by parachute, penetrated the lowland swamps and airports on the very western coastlines of the low countries. They formed enemy islands within the carefully prepared land and flood water lines of the little defenders, while by land the German columns bent across eastern frontiers.

### Other Planes to England

Swarms of bombers smashed at airports at Brussels and Antwerp in Belgium and near Rotterdam and Amsterdam in Holland. Others streaming into eastern and central France, were declared by the high command to have razed the airport at Metz, and to have bombed aerodromes at Saint Omer and Vitry-le-Francois.

Other planes darted straight for the heart of England, to drop bombs and engage defense fighters. One British Spitfire pursuit plane was shot down north of the Thames, in the vicinity of London, said the high command.

With Hitler, himself, at secret general headquarters "somewhere in the west," directing operations along a fighting front that now stretches 1,200 miles from Basel on the Swiss frontier to Arctic Narvik, Norway, the army last night announced resistance on the Luxembourg-Belgian-Netherlands frontiers, "broken everywhere in the first attack."

### Smash 'Appendix'

With these frontiers, the high command said, the Germans smashed across Holland's "appendix" province of South Limburg, seized Dutch Maastricht and the vital Albert Canal bridges on the Belgian frontier; penetrated to the IJssel River east of Arnhem in east central Holland; crossed the Maas River at several Dutch points; seized Malmédy, former German town in Belgium north of Luxembourg and crossed the Belgian frontier further south after moving through Luxembourg.

The Albert Canal is Belgium's great defense weapon and the Maastricht bridgehead is an important key to it.

At the same time the high command said that a British submarine had been sunk by a German U-boat near the Dutch North Sea island of Texel and that "an enemy destroyer" had been sent to the bottom by the torpedo of a German speedboat.

### 'Had to Act First'

The German high command timed the crossing of three borders by land troops at 5:30 A. M. (11:30 P. M., E. S. T., Thursday), but this was in the wake of the bombing and transport planes. (By that time, said Dutch advisers, German troops had parachuted to earth at Rotterdam's bomb-riddled airport, on the west side of Holland and, with other men landed by sea-plane in the Nieuwe Maas River, had fought their way into the city itself.)

Juridically, Germany based her invasion of three little states on the western fringe of the European conflict—and lying directly between Germany and her British enemy—on what it said was proof that Belgium and the Netherlands, in active connivance with France, were about to attack

## Nazi 'Open City' Reported Bombed

BERLIN, (AP)—Three "enemy" planes bombed the "open city" of Freiburg in southwestern Germany yesterday afternoon, killing 24 civilians, German authorities said last night, adding that Germany would answer five fold. The bombs were said to have dropped in the center of the city.

A communique said: "On May 10 three enemy airplanes attacked with bombs the open city of Freiburg in Breisgau, which lies entirely outside operations and is not a military objective.

"Bombs fell on the inner city and killed 24 civilians. As a reprisal for this action, which is counter to international law, the German air force will answer in the same manner.

"From now on every further regular enemy bombing attack on the German population will be answered five-fold by German planes on an English or French city."

### 'Quite Untrue'

LONDON, (Saturday), (AP)—The British air ministry today described as "quite untrue" and "a further example of German mendacity" a German allegation that Allied planes bombed an unfortified German town (Freiburg-in-Breisgau) and killed 24 civilians.

## World Control Is Aim of War, Says President

### 'Mystic Immunity' Of Americas Is Hit

WASHINGTON, (AP)—President Roosevelt warned the Americas last night that modern conquerors seek to dominate "every mile of the earth's surface" and disputed any contention that this hemisphere's distance from Europe gives it a "mystic immunity."

In terms of modern invention, he asserted, the distance is less than that covered by the "chariots of Alexander" rolling from Macedonia to Persia, or the "ships and legions of Caesar" moving from Rome to Spain or Britain.

He questioned whether the New World could continue its policy of "peaceful construction" if another principle of life spread over all the rest of the globe. The American republics must ponder the problem deeply, Mr. Roosevelt added, and "act with unanimity and singleness of purpose."

He spoke before the eighth American Scientific Congress. His audience was composed of scientists from all sections of the hemisphere. The address followed an anxious day of reading dispatches telling of the Nazi invasion of Holland and Belgium, and conferring with his advisors on how best to shield America from the impact of the broadening war in Europe.

### Applauds Dutch Queen

At a press conference during the day, he applauded a proclamation in which Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands summoned her soldiers to fight the invasion and voiced a "flaming protest against this unexampled violation of good faith."

In delivering the speech, Mr. Roosevelt made two possibly significant changes in his prepared text. He had written "we must now admit" that modern conquerors seek to rule the entire world and he changed the phrase to "we know down in our hearts."

The second came after he had asked whether the American policy of "peaceful construction" could go on if a different principle of life prevailed everywhere else. To that he added an emphatic, "No, I think not."

The Chief Executive was intensely serious as he delivered his address and so was his audience.

The famous Roosevelt smile was not present. Applause was scarce, for most of the statements made in the address told of gloomy foreboding and gloomy foreboding.

## British Helm Is Taken By Churchill

### New Cabinet Possible Today

LONDON, (AP)—Britain marched to meet Adolf Hitler on every front last night under the leadership of Nazi-hating, hard-hitting Winston Churchill, who took from the faltering hands of Neville Chamberlain the helm of an empire plunged into its greatest battle.

Swiftly fulfilling Britain's pledge to fight for Europe's newly invaded low countries, British troops marched with their French allies into Belgium and the Royal Air Force bombed enemy-occupied aerodromes in The Netherlands in a counter-stroke to Germany's lightning, pre-dawn invasion ordered by Germany's Führer.

The dramatic dash preliminary to the first great blood-letting by the contending powers was accompanied by Chamberlain's resignation as prime minister and a final paean of hate against the man he trusted at Munich to "give us peace in our time."

### Emotion in Voice

His voice breaking with emotion, the 71-year-old Chamberlain said he would serve in any capacity under his 65-year-old successor whom he predicted would be successful in forming a new government of all parties. The Laborites already had decided to join a cabinet under a prime minister other than Chamberlain.

Chamberlain called upon the nation to "fight and work until the wild beast that has sprung from his lair upon us has been finally dominated and overthrown." Churchill is expected to complete his war cabinet this week end, possibly today. Liberal Leader Sir Archibald Sinclair is considered almost a certainty for a ministerial post and it is generally expected that David Lloyd George, World War prime minister and outspoken Chamberlain critic, may be included.

### Soldiers Sing

The Labor representatives most prominently mentioned are Clement R. Attlee and Arthur Greenwood, the opposition's chief spokesmen; Ernest Bevin, head of the trade unions; and A. V. Alexander, one-time first lord of the admiralty. Of these Bevin and Greenwood are believed to be the most favored.

Moving through lines of welcoming Belgians, British soldiers sang on their way to the Belgian battlefields where Tommies of the World War fought and died 26 years ago against invading Germans.

At home, the British forced a smile and cheered "Our Winnie" who advanced to the head of the government from first lord of the admiralty, although there was a tug at their hearts for "good old Nev" who matched wits with Hitler and, failing, stepped down.

The empire's war effort swelled apace, despite the cabinet crisis, bearing out Chamberlain's words that if Hitler "counted on our internal divisions to help him he has miscalculated the minds of this people."

### Air Force Asks Volunteers

These developments pointed up the gathering speed of the empire's war machine.

The Royal Air Force threw down the bars and called for volunteers. Britain "reserved the right" to retaliate for any bombing of civilians.

R. A. F. planes bombed Germany's invading troops in Belgium and Nazi-occupied airports in Holland.

Britain took Danish-owned Iceland under protective custody to prevent, it was announced, its possible use as a submarine and air base by the Nazis, now entrenched in Denmark.

All R. A. F. personnel was recalled.

The ministry for home security asked every Briton to carry his gas mask and watch for invading parachute troops.

Britain cancelled the Whitsuntide holiday and the king's birthday holidays.

### 'National Basis' Asked

The British treasury strengthened its grip on citizen's securities. R. A. F. planes struck fiercely at German planes on the western front, an air ministry announcement asserting that "numerous" enemy aircraft were downed.

In his valedictory, Chamberlain said a new cabinet would be sought under Churchill on "a national basis" to include all parties.

While Britain massed her air striking power and steeled the public against assault from the skies, German planes flew over the Thames Estuary, the southeastern coast and into Kent, where an official announcement said four in-



Areas Affected by Yesterday's Fighting in New War Zone

## British Land to Aid Defense of Netherlands As Little Dutch Army Stubbornly Battles Foe

AMSTERDAM, (AP)—British troops came last night to the defense of The Netherlands, fighting tenaciously and for the first time in 145 years against a foreign invader.

Soldiers in the battle dress of the British Army crossed the North Sea by transport, landing at several points on the west Dutch coast, while the Dutch Army struggled with a German blitzkrieg which bridged and crisscrossed the kingdom's defenses by land, air and water.

Two British destroyers and one French vessel arrived yesterday afternoon at Flushing and proceeded up the ship canal to Middelburg.

Motorized French troops also reached Middelburg from the sea early last night. German planes raided the port several times, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs in the vicinity of the docks. Several fires were started.

Four hundred British Royal Engineers were under a severe air

attack, but the landing was made without a hitch.

Last night one British detachment marched through war-torn Amsterdam, on its way east, where the Dutch, marshaling both guns and the flood waters they used first during the Spanish siege of Leyden in the sixteenth century, were fighting bravely and with some success.

Some of the Germans, dropped by parachute, already were in Western Holland, fighting in the streets of Rotterdam. But their position there was not a happy one.

The British moved swiftly. Not until yesterday morning had Holland asked for Allied help; indeed, she openly refused to accept any advance promises of aid from any one.

(Yet, even last autumn, persons in the know in Amsterdam had it that 25,000 British troops were held ready on the British east coast, ready to move at a moment's notice across the North

Sea and into Holland to defend her from invasion. That invasion came at dawn today, after repeated and well-founded alarms.)

Last night the fighting in Rotterdam, Netherlands' opulent seaport, grew in intensity as the Germans flew in reinforcements to their hard-pressed shock units. The Dutch also rushed to strengthen their forces battling to wipe out this strong but small force, confined to the left (south) side of the River Nieuwe Maas.

The Germans were driven out of their control of the big bridge across the river connecting the two parts of the city. But they continued to occupy the Maas Hotel, their headquarters, after extinguishing a fire set by Dutch incendiary shells.

The Nazis last night bombed The Hague, governmental seat of the invaded nation, one explosive falling close to United States Minister George A. Gordon. There

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## Allies of 1914 Again Lend Belgians Aid

BRUSSELS, (Saturday) (AP)—British and French troops pelted with flowers by the cheering populace, moved last night and early today into the most important centers of Belgium while King Leopold, a fighting king in command of his own army, proclaimed that the Belgians were battling "foot by foot" to halt the German invaders.

The king's proclamation declared "the power of our country today is infinitely greater than in 1914" and said the fight to oust the Germans would be hard "but no one can doubt the final result."

### Virginian Released

Exact location of the Allied troops was a government secret. Four R. A. F. aviators, interned when their planes crashed in Belgium earlier in the war, were released amid wild cheers. One was an American, Jim Trotter of Charlottesville, Va., who crashed February 24.

While the Allies poured in, refugees streamed from the combat zones where the Belgian army, under personal command of King Leopold, declared it had halted the German invaders all along the border area.

Traps, barbed wire, blown-up bridges and roads, stopped the Nazis' land invasion, Defense Minister Lieutenant-General Henri Denis told a cheering House of Deputies, while behind the lines Belgian troops "dealt with" German parachute troops.

Eight German planes were shot down, an official announcement said.

Meanwhile the economies ministry ordered food rationing to be enforced at fixed prices, and Belgium experienced its first black-

## 'Biggest Battle of All Time' Impends on 200-Mile Front; Nazis Bomb 18 French Towns

PARIS, (AP)—Allied forces driving into the face of Germany's invasion of the low countries have advanced on a front extending more than 200 miles from the North Sea to the juncture of Germany, Luxembourg and French territory east of the Moselle River, the French high command announced last night.

It reported continuing progress in Belgian territory, while in tiny Luxembourg military advisers said there were "sharp combats" as vanguards of the Allied and Nazi war machines established contact. At the same time, while German warplanes thundered into France in widespread raids, killing at least 40 civilians, French defenders aloft and on the ground manning antiaircraft batteries blasted 44 German planes out of the sky onto French soil, the high command announced.

### Reynaud Widens Cabinet

Germany's push to the west, the high command said, extended to the region of Sierck, French town east of the Moselle River a short distance from the juncture of Germany, Luxembourg and France.

Matching action on the military front in preparation for what one spokesman said might be "the most gigantic battle of all time," Premier Reynaud widened his cabinet with two new ministers without portfolio, Louis Marin and Jean Ybarnegaray. They also will become members of the inner war committee of the cabinet. The premier also dropped all but four of 13 undersecretaries.

Evidence that the war had broken out in earnest was seen in German raids and bombings over almost all of France. Towns in the north, the east and even central regions of the country were

subjected to attack and the list of dead and injured mounted steadily.

The Paris region, raided early yesterday morning, again heard antiaircraft batteries in action last night.

### Retaliation Threatened

The French government announced its intention of replying with air bombardments on other than military objectives if the Germans bomb such targets as air raid casualty and damage reports came in from all parts of the country.

### Incomplete Reports Listed

The following casualties: Nancy—16 killed, 30 injured. Laon—4 killed, 10 injured. Frénoy—10 killed. Breucy—7 killed. Lyon—2 killed. Abbeville—1 killed. Villers-Cotterets—10 killed, 30 injured. Henin-Liétard—3 killed. Lens—entire family of Poles, number undetermined.

### 'Courage, Energy, Confidence'

Other places reported bombed, with unrevealed casualty tolls, were Colmar, Pontoise, Luxeuil, Bethune, Coques, Lens, Calais, Dunkerque, Hazebrouck and a number of small villages.

General Maurice Gustave Gamelin, commander-in-chief of the British and French Armies, proclaimed to his forces that Germany had begun "a fight to the death against us."

In his order of the day he said: "The attack which we have foreseen since last October was launched this morning."

"The orders are, for France and her allies: Courage, energy, confidence."

## Armies Are Hurled Through Lowlands In Hitler's Path

### BULLETINS

AMSTERDAM, (Saturday)—(AP)—Amsterdam was bombed at 6 A. M. (12:40 A. M., E. S. T.) today. The attack lasted 25 minutes. The bombs included many of heavy calibre. German bombers came over the city again at 6:48 A. M.

NEW YORK, (Saturday)—(AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation reported early today that a hospital in Brussels was in flames. The broadcast, picked up by NBC, gave no further details.

By The Associated Press

Adolf Hitler's terrible, typical lightning invasion of The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, with simultaneous bombings of England and France, drew quick and ferocious retaliation from the aroused Allies last night and today while the invaded low countries answered the Nazi challenge with fire and flood.

The British wreaked havoc on German aerial troops transports at Rotterdam and The Hague and landed troops on The Netherlands coast; the French thrust into immediate fighting contact with the German legions in Luxembourg, and forces of both Allies marched into the most important regions of Belgium to the cheers of flower-tossing citizens.

The Germans protested violently that Allied planes had killed at least 24 civilians in bombing a southwest German town.

The French, however, listed more than 50 persons killed by German bombings of French cities, and said they had shot down at least 44 such Nazi raiders on French soil. The British denied any raid on German cities, but said they bombed Nazi troops on the Western Front.

The Netherlands claimed more than 100 German planes had fallen to their barking guns, and the total claimed by the French, Dutch and Belgians was more than 150. The Germans said they downed about 100 enemy planes.

Holland airports, seized in the first predawn German sortie, all were recaptured with one exception, the Dutch announced, and 14 German planes were seized with them.

### British Replace Chamberlain

In full stride, the British got rid of the shaky cabinet of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, replacing him with the belligerent Winston Churchill, and hastened planes and men to the fighting fronts so dramatically opened up after more than eight months of stalemate.

The German high command contended that the stern resistance of The Netherlands and Belgium was being broken at every point, but the unyielding defenders declared the German strategy of surprise had been thwarted and that German footholds behind their defense lines had been gained only at horrible costs.

Adolf Hitler went to a secret headquarters on the front to direct personally this boldest of all the bold strokes which have marked his career as Germany's man of dictatorial destiny.

None doubted his declaration that this was the "hour of decision."

In Berlin, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the former champagne salesman, lauded by Nazis as "the new Bismarck," soothingly insisted to foreign correspondents that Germany merely had gotten the jump on the Allies and done something they had planned.

His story was similar to the reasons given for the German invasion of Denmark and Norway 31 days ago.

### Invasion Called Worse Than 1914

But the move into the low countries was no pushover parade.

The German command claimed its men in gray had taken bridges over Belgium's important Albert Canal, had seized the strategic cities of Maastricht and Malmédy, and were penetrating throughout both Belgium and Holland.

The assaulted lowlands disagreed.

Calling the invasion worse than that which shocked the world in 1914, Belgium contended the Germans had been stopped just inside the borders, despite aerial bombing of airports and other strategic centers of Brussels, Antwerp and other cities.

King Leopold took personal command of his army of 600,000, which downed at least eight German planes during the day.

The green-clad men of Holland, fighting an invader of their homeland for the first time in 145 years, destroyed four German troop trains and were giving their mechanized and winged attackers a spectacular taste of their own medicine in gory battles in the center of the great seaport of Rotterdam.

General Henri Gerard Winkelman, Netherlands commander, relayed to his army of 400,000 the gratification of Queen Wilhelmina at their resistance, which he said ruined the German surprise program.

The British and French, acting with a speed that con-

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## In Sunday's Times-Dispatch

Whether the party nominates him or not for the presidency, big Jim Farley, postmaster-general, is America's No. 1 Democrat. . . . A march has been stolen on the census-takers to show that Richmond, the nation's big leader among cities showing industrial gains, scored a banner year in 1939. . . . Amateur sailors find it deucedly difficult convincing British authorities they have been born. . . .

These are just a few of the interesting feature stories included in the "Our Times" section of The Sunday Times-Dispatch. Columns diagnosing these hectic days, news of the theatres, advice for the amateur gardener and commanding pictures are some more of the interesting items to be found in tomorrow's "Our Times" section.

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