

## Germans Overrun Half of Holland, Queen Flees; Brussels Threatened as Liege Defenses Crack; Roosevelt Would Step Up Defense With New Fund

### Half-Billion Arms Plan Is Written

### House Considers Credits to Allies

WASHINGTON, (AP)—President Roosevelt acted yesterday to speed up America's armament, working with military and fiscal officials on a request to Congress for an extraordinary defense fund which reliable sources said probably would exceed \$500,000,000.

Initial reaction to the news of his intention indicated that, as a result of the total war now raging in Europe, his recommendation would have many supporters in both House and Senate no matter how large it might be.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Committee, who with Chairman Vinson (D., Cal.) of the House naval group was called to confer with Mr. Roosevelt today, told reporters he favored an additional \$1,000,000,000 for the Army and Navy combined.

**Puerto Rico Fund Asked**  
Adding that he was for "anything the President asks," May declared:

"We ought to have a national defense setup or quit talking about it."

Mr. Roosevelt's round of conferences yesterday on the augmented defense program coincided with four other important developments:

(1) An Allied spokesman announced that England and France had bought about \$350,000,000 worth of American airplanes and airplane motors within the last four weeks. (See Page 10.)

(2) The question whether the United States should grant credits to the Allies reached the House floor.

(3) President Roosevelt asked Congress to make \$2,900,000 available immediately for the construction of seacoast defenses in Puerto Rico, and to grant the Treasury an additional \$12,500,000 for the purchase of strategic and critical defense materials in the next fiscal year.

**Bulwinkle Bucks Change**  
(4) The War Department estimated that 310,000 officers and men of the Regular Army, National Guard and reserve corps would be under arms during August maneuvers. Officials said this would be a record number for peace-time training.

Loans to the French, English and Belgium governments now are forbidden by the Johnson act, which outlaws advances to debt-ridden nations, and credits to all of the belligerent governments are barred by the neutrality act.

Representative Bulwinkle (D., N. C.) introduced legislation to permit the Allied governments to buy in this country anything they might want except "arms, ammunition and implements of war."

His proposal would alter portions of both the neutrality law and the Johnson act.

But Representative Fish (R., N. Y.) told the House that, instead of weakening the Johnson act, the Congress should stop the loopholes whereby loans and credits may be extended to foreign nations by our governmental agencies.

**May Reiterates Stand**  
"The repeal of the Johnson act would mean sending our dollars abroad," the New Yorker added, "to be followed by American soldiers to foreign battlefields."

Representatives May, the military committee head, who broached the question of granting credit to the Allies Saturday and provoked protests from those who fear such a step would lead to war, reiterated that the Johnson act should not be repealed but said he would not introduce a bill to

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

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### Hull Says World at War Faces Modern Dark Age

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Secretary of State Hull said last night that the world is menaced with "a new descent into the conditions of international anarchy which characterized the dark ages" and that the United States has no choice but to expand its armaments program.

He appealed, however, to those who believe in "international morality" to "hold fast to the conviction that law and morality will triumph over the forces of lawlessness and chaos."

Speaking before the American Society of International Law, the secretary denounced nations using force to achieve their ends. He mentioned no names, but officials close to him indicated he had Germany, and possibly Soviet Russia, in mind when he said:

"There has been a staggering multiplication of instances in which solemn contractual obligations have been brushed aside with contemptuous gestures and destructive action. Powerful nations have built up vast armaments for the avowed purpose of attacking their national aims by force; and their action has compelled other nations—even those most sincerely devoted to the cause of peace under a rule of law, including our own—to increase to immense proportions their own armaments."

Officials said he was referring to German "fifth column" activities, pan-Germans and subterfuges when he added: "Peaceful nations have been deprived of their inde-

pendence by the use of armed force or threat of force, combined with the exercise of fraud and treachery. Conquered populations have been subjected to new refinements of oppression and cruelty."

Hull summed up his views as to the present situation of the world by saying:

"The specter of a new descent into the conditions of international anarchy which characterized the dark ages looms on the horizon today. I am profoundly convinced that it menaces the civilized existence of mankind—of every nation and of every individual. Every nation and every individual should be actively on guard."

Consequently, he said, "we have no choice but to expand our program of armament construction to a degree necessary to provide fully adequate means of defending this country's security and its rightful interests."

But he added that, "if mankind is to avoid a long-continuing period of chaos and retrogression, it can only be through the firm establishment of order under law. Never before has there been a greater need for our people to place the support of a wholly united public opinion behind our nation's efforts to exert the great weight of its moral influence in favor of a revindication and revitalization of the basic principles of order under law, which alone can give lasting assurance of safety, security and peace."

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

**Third Term  
Simplified  
By War Crisis**

**Nomination Easily His,  
Say Roosevelt Men**

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The increased acuteness of the European crisis was regarded by some politicians yesterday as having simplified the principal problem of the third-term supporters—that of convincing Mr. Roosevelt he should run again.

So far as can be seen now, they have arranged things so that he can have the Democratic nomination without serious opposition, but there has been no word from Mr. Roosevelt as to whether he would accept.

The President has made clear his own view that the Nazi invasion of Holland and Belgium has intensified a situation which could in the end prove extremely harmful to the United States. He did so in his address Friday night to the eighth American Scientific Congress.

The third termers are expected to point to the seriousness of the situation as an argument why the President should run. In turn, Republicans and other anti-Roosevelt men are preparing to argue just the reverse—that world conditions call for a new hand at the helm.

Considering the effect of war developments on domestic politics, Washington also was watching.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

**Stock Values  
Drop Dizzily**

NEW YORK, (AP)—Unnerved by the swift developments of the European war, the Stock Market went into a headlong plunge yesterday, the most severe in 2½ years.

The slump, ranging from \$2 to more than \$9 a share in leading issues, completely wiped out the war boomlet of last autumn, and reduced average prices to the lowest since August.

Selling was evidently touched off by liquidation of Dutch marginal accounts in the early dealings. Unable to get in touch with their clients in The Netherlands, brokers had no alternative but to liquidate impaired accounts of Dutch speculators.

The market seemingly ignored such news as a big comeback in steel mill operations, estimated at 70 per cent of capacity for this week, compared with 60.9 per cent two weeks ago; or announcement in Washington the Allies in the past four weeks have placed orders here for airplanes and engines totaling \$350,000,000, a figure bigger than that for all American exports of all sorts to France, Holland and Belgium for the entire year 1939.

### George VI Welcomes Wilhelmina

### Britain Braces For Onslaught

LONDON, (AP)—Great Britain braced herself last night for the "blood, toil, tears and sweat" of battle under the command of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who pledged "victory at all costs—victory in spite of all terrors."

While the new leader won unanimous votes of confidence in the House of Lords and the Commons, British troops went into action in the Low Countries against the Nazi invaders, British warships bombarded German air troops on the Lowlands coast, and British planes attacked German communication lines.

With fierce fighting under way in the homeland and refugees streaming from Holland and Belgium, the Dutch royal family sought sanctuary in London.

**Royalty Arrives in London**  
First to come yesterday were Crown Princess Juliana, her two baby daughters and her consort, Prince Bernhard.

Then, last night, Queen Wilhelmina arrived.

The 59-year-old refugee queen was met personally by King George VI at Liverpool Street Station. The king clasped the queen's hands and kissed her on both cheeks. King George and Queen Elizabeth left London later for Dorsetshire.

The queen came to England on a British warship. It was believed among the reasons she fled her country were reported plots by a "fifth column" to kidnap the royal family.

A foreign office communiqué explained it was of "paramount importance" that the royal house of Orange-Nassau "should be safe."

**Air Fighting Continues**  
The British fight in the air continued at an intense pace. An air ministry communiqué said that 40 more enemy planes were shot down "at very small cost" to the British attackers and it was added unofficially that the British air force alone has shot down 135 German planes all told since the Lowlands invasion began last Friday.

The air ministry also said its planes had "successfully" bombed German columns in Belgium and Luxembourg.

Perhaps indicative of hard times to come for Britain, an authoritative source warned the folks at home not to be disheartened when they "hear of certain withdrawals." This source declared: "The Germans apparently are staking 'almost everything' in an attempt to win the war quickly."

**Churchill Warns Nation**  
Commons voted unanimous confidence—381 to 0—in Churchill's streamlined government after he told the members that nation's manpower was in "the preliminary phases of one of the greatest battles in history." He, too, warned of grave times to come, but said he was leading the nation with "buoyancy and hope."

Churchill sent the members home until May 21 with the statement that "at the present time, we are in a very great battle and I do not know what the position will be when we meet again."

But he promised, his policy would be:

"To wage war by land, sea and air. War with all our might and all the strength God can give us."

Britain's powerful navy has been operating continuously off the coast of Holland and Belgium in spite of "reported bombing attacks having been made on them," the admiralty said in a communiqué.

The admiralty also announced British warships had supported Allied operations on land, had bombarded enemy troops landing

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

**One Shot, One Beaten  
In Labor Disorder**

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., (AP)—Violence flared yesterday as the aftermath of a labor demonstration in which an estimated 3,000 members of the Chattanooga Construction Trades Council (A.P.L.) declared a "holiday" to permit picketing of a city paving project.

Luke Lea Jr. of Chattanooga, subcontractor on the paving project, was charged with felonious assault. Detective Captain Glenn Holleman said Lea fired into a group of demonstrators who gathered where his trucks were parked several blocks from the project. Michael Kelly suffered a flesh wound in the leg.

Attempting to flee from the scene, Lea was seized by a group of men and beaten severely. He suffered rib fractures, body bruises and lacerations. His assailants escaped before arrival of police.

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

### The Hague Is Vacated By Regime

### North Provinces Are Subjected

AMSTERDAM, (AP)—Outflanked from the north and from the south, with their famous Grebbe water defense line pierced and with Rotterdam threatened by German motor columns but 15 miles away, the Dutch last night vacated The Hague as a seat of government and sent their queen to safety in England.

Observers believed the government planned to operate from England.

The Dutch high command acknowledged in a communiqué last night that the Germans had succeeded in taking "a small sector of the Grebbe Line," their main water defense system running south of the Zuider Zee to the Rhine, and that although Netherlands troops by fierce fighting had retaken the sector they could not hold it when the Germans launched fresh attacks. (The Germans have reported penetrating this line between Amersfoort and Rhenen, about 35 miles east of Amsterdam.)

**Fighting in Rotterdam**  
To the south, the high command acknowledged that Germans with motorized equipment had raced through the Langstratt (south of the Maas River) and had reached and passed the Moerdijk Bridge which crosses the Maas but 15 miles south of Rotterdam.

In Rotterdam itself, German parachute and transport-landed troops were admitted still to be holding out "stubbornly."

Moreover, the Germans were acknowledged to be in possession of most of the northeast provinces and to have reached the east coast of the Zuider Zee, that great tongue of the North Sea which has turned partly to fresh water because of Dutch dykes.

From there, the Germans threatened the huge dam at the north of the Zuider Zee, for a march south on Amsterdam. The dam, however, is strongly defended.

**Radio Tells of Transfer**  
The radio station at Hilversum announced the decision to transfer the government to an undisclosed place.

Apparently the Germans had reached the Moerdijk Bridge, one of the most important in the country, connecting as it does the northern part of the country with the southern, by breaking through the Peel Marsh system of defense to the west of the Maas River near the German frontier. They were reported then to have advanced in rapid stages by way of Tilburg and Hertogenbosch.

The 59-year-old Netherlands monarch fled to Great Britain aboard a British warship several hours after her daughter, Crown Princess Juliana, and Juliana's two babies reached a haven in London. It was reported in London that fear of a "fifth column" attempt to kidnap the royal family prompted the flight from the war-ridden country.

A proclamation broadcast by the commander-in-chief of the Dutch forces from Hilversum announced the transfer of the seat of the government in order to maintain its complete freedom of action.

The Dutch, their fire aroused by

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

**Luxembourg Ruler  
Arrives in Paris**

PARIS, (TUESDAY).—(AP)—The Grand Duchess Charlotte, ruler of German-occupied Luxembourg, accompanied by the prince consort and their children, arrived in Paris late last night. The party is staying incognito at a large hotel in the center of the city.

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

**On the Inside**

Agriculture  
State Wheat Allotments Announced 20  
Preview of New Movies 9  
Chinese Finger Paintings Here 24  
A Paris Railway Station 11  
Dutch Flee From Italy 4-5  
America and the Blitzkrieg 10  
Allies Purchase More Planes 19  
House Passes Pension Bill 2  
Emma Goldman Dies in Toronto 12  
Toscanini on NBC Blue Network 23  
Death Ray Used, Rome Says 3  
"Debonair" 9  
Colts Defeat Norfolk, 5-4 16-17  
Mullins Indicted for Murder 8-9  
Beauticians Study Trade at Meeting 13-15



DUTCH PRINCESS IN LONDON—Crown Princess Juliana, heir to The Netherlands throne, is shown as she arrived at Buckingham Palace, London, late yesterday for a visit to King George. The princess, with her husband and two children, fled Holland early yesterday.

### Belgians Admit Nazi Pressure Is Ceaseless

### News Is Restricted By Tight Censorship

BRUSSELS, (AP)—The Belgian high command acknowledged last night that the Germans had waged day-long offensives on the entire Belgian frontier but declared they had been met with "stiff resistance."

Its communiqué said:

"Throughout the day our troops fought severe combats. Everywhere they put up stiff resistance to the enemy."

"A village which had fallen in the hands of the enemy has been reoccupied after a counter attack by Belgian units supported by tanks."

"During the operations of the last few days, certain infantry units, cyclists, Chasseurs in the Ardennes and light motorized troops have particularly distinguished themselves, having fulfilled their mission with courage and bravery."

"The crew of a Belgian airplane shot down in territory occupied by the enemy succeeded in regaining their posts after crossing the German lines."

**Nazi Pressure Is Constant**  
An earlier communiqué indicated that Nazi pressure was almost constant. It said engagements had taken place "at diverse points" during Sunday night and that, starting early yesterday, "enemy motorized forces delivered new attacks against all our positions."

It said Belgian troops had maintained their positions "everywhere" against the attacks Sunday night but neither communiqué gave details on the outcome of yesterday's assaults.

With British and French troops alongside the Belgians in the front lines, optimism appeared buoyed after the first impact of the Nazi blitzkrieg offensive and experienced observers here said the outcome still was in the balance.

The joint British-French-Belgian command established an inter-Allied censorship in Belgium.

As refugees streamed south and west from the fighting zones, John Cuddey, United States ambassador, disclosed he was consulting with Belgian Red Cross officials.

He said the feeding and housing of the Belgian war homeless already was a tremendous job and funds were needed.

The Belgian government was prepared for flight itself, if necessary, but officials said that Brussels was in no immediate danger from land attack.

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

### Allies Assert Withdrawals Part of Plans

### Intensive Fighting Reported in Belgium

PARIS, (AP)—Allied advance motorized columns poured their fire into "massive" German attacks in The Netherlands and Belgium yesterday but gave ground all along the line except west of Liege, Belgium, where the French counter attacked with tanks.

A French war ministry spokesman emphasized that while French, British, Dutch and Belgians were retreating slowly in the face of savage onslaughts by German motorized corps and "tremendous" blasting attacks from the air, the withdrawal was in accordance with strategic plan and could not be considered a retreat.

The heaviest fighting, the French reported, occurred in the Belgian Ardennes Mountains, north of France, where the Germans threw several divisions of infantry and between 1,500 and 2,000 tanks into a smashing blow in an effort to sever Allied communications.

**Big Push Is On**  
"It's the big push," said one official commentator, but "we've erected the wall against it."

On this wall, he said, "the great battle will be fought."

The Germans were "able to advance," said the nightly French communiqué of this sector.

"Our cavalry units, after having fulfilled their mission to retard the enemy, fell back on the Meuse which was reached by the enemy on a part of its course."

The Meuse (Maas) River swings southwestward, south of Liege, and after passing through Namur and Dinant, enters French territory at Givet, some 45 miles west of the Luxembourg border.

The Germans were reported waging violent battle for possession of Longwy, French town at the junction of the French Luxembourg and Belgian borders. The French still held the town.

The battle line along Luxembourg was described as partly in French, partly in Luxembourg territory. Farther north, official spokesmen of the war ministry declared the Germans had taken but one of the Liege forts, that at Eben Emael, 15 miles north of the famous fortified center which stemmed the German advance 12 days in 1914. (The Germans said the swastika had waved over the Liege "citadel" since morning.)

German infantry with a spearhead of two motorized divisions which poured through this gap in the Albert Canal defense line

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

### Rotterdam Is Invaded, Berlin Says

### French Contact Expected Soon

BERLIN, (AP)—Adolf Hitler's legions hoisted their swastika flag yesterday over the citadel on the northern edge of fortress-ringed Liege and broke into the Belgian city, the German high command reported, in their crushing advance through the Low Countries.

German troops are still fighting with the Belgians for some of the outer forts of Liege, but others continued westward of the stronghold and to the north while in The Netherlands the Nazi announced occupation of fully half the country.

A deeply penetrating thrust of armored forces in The Netherlands, the high command said, established contact with troops landed by parachute around Rotterdam. DNB, official German news agency, declared that as a result, "the so-called Holland fortification system has been flanked."

**Huge Battle Looms**  
Hundreds of thousands of German troops were sweeping west and southwest through the little kingdoms toward what loomed as perhaps the bloodiest mass battle in history. British and French forces sped to the aid of embattled Dutch and Belgians.

DNB said one German force in The Netherlands captured about 18,000 Dutch soldiers; a Dutch general and his staff were taken.

While Hitler's army was driving for the heart of the Lowlands with speedy armored cars leading the way on the ground, a tremendous fight went on for supremacy in the air.

The high command reported 320 enemy planes were destroyed on Sunday and more than 50 yesterday alone. (According to an official French compilation, the Germans lost 400 planes up to yesterday noon.)

DNB in a later summary of the war situation said that air attacks to an "hitherto unknown extent" characterized yesterday's fighting, and that more than 100 enemy planes were shot down by early afternoon.

Early today, the German radio declared more than 1,000 enemy planes had been destroyed during the first three days of fighting in Belgium and Holland.

**Losses Are Heavy**  
French and Belgian troop concentrations in Belgium were attacked and the enemy suffered "heavy loss," DNB added. The agency also said that several "warships and transports were hit and set afire" and "sunk" in air attacks on British landing operations on the Dutch and Belgian coasts.

Germany warned France that German parachute troops would be treated as soldiers, not spies, and announced for every parachute trooper shot by France in violation of international law she would shoot 10 captured French soldiers.

This was a specific warning to France, in a denial of a French allegation on Sunday that the parachutists wore foreign uniforms or civilian clothes.

The first contact of German

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

**Hitler Decorates  
Eben Emael Captors**

BERLIN, (AP)—The "incomparable daring" of eight Nazi air force officers in capturing the new Belgian fortress Eben Emael at Liege and certain bridges over the Albert Canal won for them yesterday the knight's cross of the Iron Cross, personally bestowed by Adolf Hitler.

The recipients included a Captain Koch, promoted to major; a Lieutenant Witzig, who was a captain, and two other lieutenants who were wounded but received their decorations by proxy.

First reports said Eben Emael was taken with a secret weapon after Witzig landed his plane in the fortifications.

But DNB, the official German news agency, later yesterday said the officers were the shock troop leaders of a parachute regiment. DNB said the personal bravery of the men behind the enemy lines won the awards. There was no indication whether the men had been dropped from the planes into the heart of Eben Emael.

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Continued on Page 5, Column 5