

Germans Crush Holland as Dutch Army Yields, Beat Bloody Path Through Belgium Into France; Added U. S. Defenses Imperative, Roosevelt Says

Arms Plan Is Drafted By President

Raising of Fund Is 'Minor Detail'

WASHINGTON, (AP)—An extraordinary arms program boosting next fiscal year's defense spending to over \$2,500,000,000 was reported in the making last night after President Roosevelt had asserted, with the utmost emphasis, that European events dictated an immediate expansion and modernization of America's armed forces.

Confessing, seated behind a desk piled high with papers as the result of long conferences on the subject, Mr. Roosevelt informed reporters that the program may cost a great deal of money, but must be undertaken in any event. He said that whether the money was raised by borrowing, increasing the \$45,000,000,000 legal limit on the national debt or by taxation was a minor detail.

"The important thing, he said, was the national defense, and the main thing was to get the money to work making America's defenses impregnable against foreign attack. A special message to Congress detailing his recommendations will go to the Capitol today, if he can finish it by then, he said, and if not will be dispatched by tomorrow.

Pershing Official Word
"There was no official word as to what sum it would ask, but estimates in high quarters ranged from \$750,000,000 to roughly \$1,000,000,000. Even the lower figure, when added to sums already voted or pending, would raise the total defense outlay for the year starting July 1 above \$2,500,000,000.

In addition to the President's pronouncement, defense questions and developments linked with war abroad had filled Washington's day.

(1) General John J. Pershing, commander of American forces in France in the World War, said in a formal statement that "every energy in this country" should be devoted to "preparation against the possibility of war."

(2) The State Department announced that the United States was willing to make a joint protest with other American republics against Germany's invasion of Holland, Luxembourg and Belgium.

(3) The Navy recommended an immediate appropriation of \$300,000,000 for expediting work on 68 combat and auxiliary vessels, now under construction, with the work week of shipyard employees increased from 32 or 40 to 48 hours and three shifts on the job.

Deputies Waste
(4) Senator Taft (R., Ohio) accused the Administration of using the emergency defense situation as "an excuse to exceed the debt limit, which is really being broken through its own domestic extravagance."

(5) Senator LaFollette (Prog., Wis.) demanded an "intelligent tax program." Senator McNary, of Oregon, the Republican leader, said he was opposed to raising the debt limit; that additional defense needs should be met through new taxes.

(6) Senator Lodge (R., Mass.), noting the tremendous effectiveness of Germany's aviation, called for the establishment of "at least three new training centers in the United States so that our production of pilots will keep pace with our production of airplanes."

(7) Secretary Hull said the 19,561 Americans in Italy had been advised to leave that country, in terms comparable to those used in Germany.

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

**AVOID THE RUSH
RENT BEFORE JUNE 1**
Many wise Richmonders are doing just this—these two families are already settled in their new flats.

SEMINARY AVE.—Upper, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, back porch, oil heat. Possession June 1.
Rented Second Day

GROVE AVE.—Furnished or unfurnished, lower 3 rooms, breakfast room, heat, water furnished.
Rented Third Day
Times-Dispatch
DIAL 3-3431
RENTAL HEADQUARTERS



A group of German attack troops wait the crushing of enemy defenses before advancing in this picture of the "blitzkrieg" in action. Large scale artillery attacks, accompanied by unstopable bombings from the air, followed by hundreds of rolling tanks, preceded the advance of infantry into the Low Countries.

Stocks Slump \$1-\$19; Grain Drops Limit

Price Level Lowest Since April, 1939

NEW YORK, (AP)—Fears the powerful German thrust at the Allies through the Low Countries may be so successful as to weaken serious damage on European purchasing power sent prices in the Stock Exchange and Chicago grain pit into a headlong retreat yesterday.

Stocks broke even more sharply than Monday, with losses ranging from \$1 to \$19 a share. This reduced the average price level to the lowest since April 11 of last year, considerably more than wiping out all of the advance of last autumn's "war boomlet."

Wheat at Chicago tumbled the full 10 cents a bushel permitted in a single day's trading, and cotton at New York lost about \$2.50 a bale. (See Page 19).

(The Dow-Jones average for 30 industrial stocks closed off \$9.36, compared with Monday's loss of \$7.22, and the average of 65 representative stocks off \$3.01, compared with Monday's slump of \$2.59. The Dow-Jones average for 40 bonds closed at \$85.99, off \$1.21, with 10 higher grade railroad bonds closing at \$90, off \$1.40. See Page 18.)

Two Schools of Thought
Wall Streeters said there seemed to be two distinct schools of thought in trading and investment circles:

That the German drive was proceeding so rapidly as to indicate the possibility the Allies might soon have to sue for peace, under terms which would have incalculable repercussions on world economy;

That it was only the early phase of "total war," with the Allies making strategic retreats preparatory to a vigorous stand which would presumably draw out the fighting for some time, and make huge demands upon the United States for supplies.

But while those adopting the first view were hastening to dump their holdings, those adhering to the second stood aside in the market places, and were willing to buy only at sharply lower prices.

The slump in stocks was again the sharpest since the price collapse of autumn, 1937, and trading clogged the quotation machinery, with a turnover in the Stock Exchange of 3,680,400.

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

FHA Project Here to House 128 Families

Old Pettigrew Place At Woodside Chosen

A \$530,000 housing project, which is to be financed through the Federal Housing Administration and is to furnish homes for 128 families, is to be constructed on the old Pettigrew place at Woodside on the Midlothian Turnpike in South Richmond, it was announced last night by Clinton H. Sheppard, South Richmond real estate dealer who is one of the sponsors.

It is understood that the old Pettigrew house, constructed more than 100 years ago by Dr. Lezekiel Archer and which has long been a showplace of the section, is to be retained intact as one of the central units of the project.

State Capital Invested
The new company, for which a charter will be sought as soon as the final draft of the plans have been approved by the FHA, will be known as the South Side Housing Corporation, Mr. Sheppard said.

M. E. Newsome, president of the Citizens National Bank of Durham, N. C., will be president. He is acting as sponsor of the project in its dealings with the FHA, along with Mr. Sheppard and H. A. Underwood, president of the H. A. Underwood architectural firm of Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Sheppard said it was likely that he and Mr. Underwood would be vice-presidents of the new corporation, while the secretary-treasurer will be announced later. Several Virginians, he said, are interested in the project and much investment in it.

The site on which the buildings are to be erected lies partly inside and partly outside the Richmond City limits on the Midlothian Pike at the intersection

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Allies Move To Balk Foes On the Meuse

Sedan Is Scene Of Battle Again

PARIS, (AP)—The armies of Germany and France struggled again last night in a gigantic, no-quarter fight on the historic field of Sedan after Adolf Hitler's columns had smashed into France through the Meuse River valley, a tried and trampled path of invasion.

The thunderous collision, which may prove the decisive turning point of the war, came in full force following a five-day German offensive across Luxembourg and Belgium and into the French town of Sedan.

The French high command announced that its forces had counter-attacked, determined to keep the vital Meuse Valley out of the hands of the Germans fighting to force a passage at Sedan across the Meuse River itself.

Knock Out Blow Attempted
The German offensive appeared to have turned into a campaign to deliver a knockout blow to the French army on the Sedan battlefield, where the Prussians destroyed the French fighting force and ended the war of 1870.

The high command's communiqué said the Germans were making a "momentous effort with furious obstinacy and at the expense of heavy casualties" to press on through Sedan after entering the town, which is on the east bank of the Meuse.

The French, still holding the west bank, accepted the challenge and plunged into the battle at this bottleneck of the valley. (Here seven words were censored.)

Military quarters described Sedan as the northern "hinge" of the French front where the Maginot Line covering France's border with Germany and Luxembourg joins the new line of fortifications protecting the Belgian frontier.

Nazis Drive on Hinge
The German strategy appeared to be to try to crack that hinge and drive into the plains of Champagne. Last night, 24 hours after the Germans had reached the Meuse, the tide was swinging back and forth in what French military observers called the first stages of "the greatest battle in history."

On the flanks of this front, last night's French communiqué said, German attacks were repulsed both to the northwest in Belgium and to the southeast in the Moselle valley.

Both sides flung tanks, planes, guns and men into furious fighting, for their armies were involved in a life or death struggle.

6,000 Planes Used
On the whole front, French dispatches estimated, the Germans are employing between 6,000 and 7,000 planes.

The main front extends for 100 miles along the Meuse from the Belgian citadel of Liege through Namur and Dinant, Belgium, to the French fortresses around Sedan, known as France's northern defenses, apart of "the little Maginot line."

Two German armored divisions, followed by masses of infantry on foot and artillery hauled by tractors, reached the Meuse valley in a giant bound southwest through the Ardennes mountains and forests of Belgium.

Liege, Namur, Dinant and Sedan were attacked by the Germans, French military commentators acknowledged.

The French, after delaying the German advance with light cavalry units, took their stand on the Meuse. Their Sedan line lies seven miles within French territory.

French military dispatches acknowledged German entry into Sedan, most of which lies on the east bank of the river. The little

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Nazis Expect Huge Battle Near Namur

Drive Is Faster Than Wilhelm's

BERLIN, (AP)—Germany's thunderous war machine crushed The Netherlands last night and beat a bloody path along World War battlefields through Belgium to the ramparts of France.

Capitulation of Holland (ordered and acknowledged by the Dutch commander-in-chief, with the exception of the southwestern province of Zeeland), after five days of blitzkrieg, was hailed by the Germans as "a unique military achievement."

German authorities said resistance continued in Zeeland, blaming skepticism of the local Dutch commander, but said "negotiations are being conducted" to end hostilities there too.

The German high command announced that surrender of Rotterdam, once-great Netherlands seaport, had preserved it from destruction by dive bombers and armored forces.

Rotterdam Falls
Rotterdam is within the quadrangle of the "Holland fortress" which The Netherlands had counted upon defending at all costs.

The Germans also announced sinking by aircraft of two enemy tankers and a destroyer off the Dutch coast and the firing of two other ships and damage of yet another.

"In north Belgium," the German command announced, "armored units have reached Ligny, historic battle ground of 1815, in pursuit of the retreating enemy."

Earlier the Germans said the retreating Belgians, French and English had been thrown back at the River Gette in the direction of Loewen and Wavre.

The French apparently attempted to halt the onrushing Germans in the Charleville-Sedan sector by opening up a full-fledged but unsuccessful air attack, said DNB, German official news agency. It said the French thus lost 69 planes.

Rich in German Memory
Both Sedan and Ligny are rich in memory for Germans. It was at Sedan in September, 1870, that Germany decisively beat the French armies of Napoleon 3d.

At Ligny, on June 16, 1815, Napoleon Bonaparte beat the Germans under Blucher, but failed to follow up his advantage and Waterloo resulted.

Ligny is eight miles north of Charleville, famous World War battlefield where the Allies fought in retreat to the Marne, and the scene of Napoleon's defeat of Blucher's Prussians in 1815, two days before Waterloo. The town is about 15 miles west of Namur, on the Meuse.

The Germans were reported to have advanced to this river line at Sedan, Givet and Dinant. Northeast of Namur, the Germans reported earlier, for the first time in this war a furious tank battle in which German battle planes dived on French tanks.

Tanks Driven Back
The Germans said the French tank companies were driven back to positions along the Dyle River west of the Meuse. German military experts said the first great battle of the war is likely to take place along a line running west of Namur to Antwerp.

The Meuse, from Givet, on the French border, to Namur, is regarded by the Germans as a natural continuation of the French Maginot Line, and north of Namur, the Dyle River fortifications running to Louvain are regarded as a further continuation.

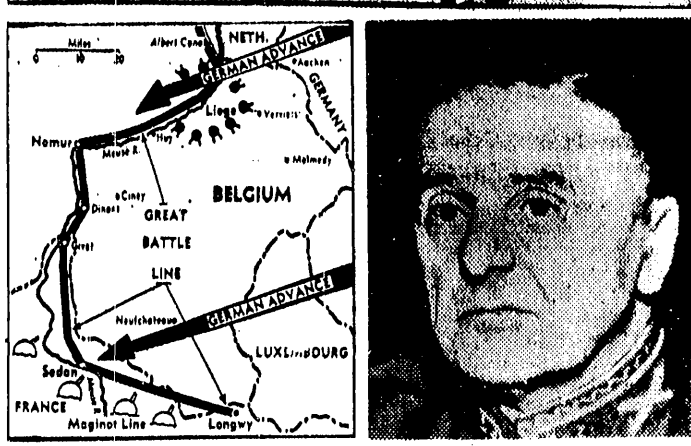
German military experts said what interested them was whether the Allies would choose to defend that line or retire farther west, beyond Brussels.

Vital Routes Taken
Declaring occupation of Rosendaal, 15 miles south of the Hollandish Diep bridge by which the Germans reached Rotterdam, had cut rail communications to Antwerp, a German spokesman said that all avenues for swift development of the German offensive now were in German hands.

The high command and other German sources described the attack as so fast on the ground and so furious in the air that Allied and Belgian resistance had been thrown into panic.

They asserted Nazi forces not only had made faster progress in

Continued on Page 3, Column 2



The map at top shows extent of the German invasion of the Low Countries early today following capitulation of the Dutch fighting forces yesterday. The lower map shows the area in which a great battle looms. On the right is General H. G. Winkelman, Dutch commander-in-chief, who gave the order to cease fire.

Britons Fear German Attacks By Sea and Air May Be Near; Churchill Augments Cabinet

LONDON (WEDNESDAY). (AP)—The dire threat of German air and submarine assaults on Great Britain from bases in Nazi-occupied Holland weighed heavily on Britons today while expeditionary forces on the continent were declared officially to be maintaining "contact with the enemy."

The Dutch acknowledged the German conquest of all Holland except the southwestern province of Zeeland; but their legation here said the fight continued in Zeeland and the Dutch still was battling as a "state of war" persisted.

Lord Gort, commander-in-chief of British field forces, told his cabinet, and the War Office called on volunteers for defense against a possible Nazi invasion of England by parachute troops.

Chief among the cabinet additions was that of vigorous 61-year-old Lord Beaverbrook, Canadian-born newspaper publisher, to the newly created post of minister for aircraft production.

Long an advocate of "planes, planes, and more planes," his energies will be directed toward bolstering a fighting arm in which Britain admits a deficiency.

The appointment of Lord Beaverbrook recalled the World War selection of David Lloyd George for the war-created post of minister of munitions when Britain experienced a shell shortage which almost cost her the war.

Britain's air inferiority was driven home last week when Churchill, before his elevation to the premiership, frankly admitted that Germany's air power led to the British debacle in Norway.

Besides Beaverbrook, publisher of the London Express and the Standard, other cabinet appointments included: Sir John Reith, former minister

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

One Province In Southwest Still Fights

Amsterdam Fired; Rotterdam Taken

AMSTERDAM, (AP)—Bomb-blasted and encircled, The Netherlands high command last night ordered its troops to cease fighting the German invader everywhere except in the fringe of low islands on the kingdom's southwest coast.

The order was given by General Henri Gerard Winkelman, commander-in-chief of the small Dutch army which for five days took all the punishment the German army could administer.

Holland's queen and government, in leaving the country, had made General Winkelman their highest representative and empowered him to make any military decisions he considered necessary. He had supreme power, therefore, to issue the "cease fire" order.

The government had fled to England with Queen Wilhelmina. From there she will rule The Netherlands colonial possessions, an empire of 750,000 square miles and a population of 60,000,000.

Proud Nation Falls
But the proud, rich Holland, with 8,600,000 people and a territory of 12,700 square miles, has fallen in the war between Germany and England and France from which she tried so hard to stay aloof.

Fighting still was going on last night in the Zeeland islands, valuable to Germany as submarine bases from which to attack England. But General Winkelman told his army elsewhere to cease fighting in order to "save the civilian population and prevent further bloodshed."

His order was issued after the Germans had forced the surrender of Rotterdam by furious bombing which had set afire a large part of that great seaport city.

Into this western seaport, behind all the labyrinth of rivers, floodwaters and canals upon which the Dutch had counted to defend it to the last, the Nazis had driven the claws of their armored columns.

Annihilation Avoided
Utrecht, in the center of the main line of water defenses, where the Nazis had broken through, was threatened "with complete annihilation," in the words of General Winkelman.

The Dutch themselves had set their Amsterdam oil stores afire earlier in the day to keep Germans from getting them. General Winkelman, in ordering cessation of resistance, told his troops to "maintain order until the arrival" of the Germans.

Queen Wilhelmina declared in London: "The Netherlands will one day, with the help of God, rewin its whole European territory."

Great petroleum stores, both in the eastern part of the harbor at the depot of the Batavia Petroleum Company and at the western end in Petroleum Haven, were fired by order of General Henri Gerard Winkelman, army chief of staff.

Represents Queen
The fires were started shortly before noon in a dozen tanks used to fuel ships. There were several explosions and a huge column of white smoke and flame billowed into the sky.

Amsterdam's 800,000 people were told to stay at home and be calm; that the fires were for defense (presumably both as a screen against attack from east or north and to keep the Germans from getting the oil). The harbor is north and east of the central part of Amsterdam.

This act by the high command literally wrote in letters of fire the gravity of the military situation.

The German armies, or at least their "blitz" platoons, have circled below the nation's vaulted main line of flood water and gun defenses and have come up behind, crossing the great bridge over the Hollandse Diep, southern North Sea inlet, on the lower west coast.

The Diep, according to military plan, was to have formed the southwestern flank of the water line, but the fact that the great bridge was not destroyed made it impotent as a defense for Western Holland.

These columns were swarming on Rotterdam, a greater part of which was reported afire. Parachute troops and seaplane transports first struck at Rotterdam last Friday, and the fighting in

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

On the Inside

Agriculture	Dairies Challenge Milk Ruling	20
Amusements	Critic Attends Pittsburgh Premiere	8
Commentaries	Lindley on U. S. Defense	10
Editorials	This Country Needs Patriots	11
Foreign	Allied Flags Burned in Rome	2-3
Industry	S. W. O. C. Asks 'Strict Neutrality'	19
National	Hull Leads Democratic Second Flight	4
Obituaries	Deaths in City and State	23
Radio	New Market Anniversary	8
Religion	Methodists Meet in Smithfield	2
Science	Antarctic Map Is Extended	17
Sports	Dodgers Win, Reagan Lead	12-13
State and City	Mullins to Have Mental Tests	5-7
Woman's Pages	Bank Celebrates Anniversary	14-16