

Germans Take Brussels, Threaten Channel Ports; Tank Attacks Carry Blitzkrieg Closer to Paris; Senate Group Approves Record Outlay for Army

British Force Moves Back In Belgium

Command Fears Pincer Action

LONDON, (AP)—British troops withdrew last night to the west of Brussels, occupation of which was announced by the Germans, while Dutch and French forces abandoned the Netherlands Islands of Beveland and Walcheren, among the last of the Dutch fronts of resistance to the Nazi invaders.

Disclosure of the withdrawal from Brussels was made in a brief British war office communique following an appeal by an official source to Britons to keep "stout hearts and cool heads" in the face of German successes in Belgium and the deeper drive into northern France. Abandonment of the Dutch Islands in Zeeland province was decided upon after heavy bombardment by German planes and artillery, it was reported here.

King George VI, keeping closely in touch with the great battle in France and Belgium, studied maps at the war office and later received Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Buckingham Palace.

The war office declared there was "no question of a collapse or break-through" in the Brussels sector, where Allied and Belgian troops had fought bitterly to halt the Germans east of the city, in the vicinity of Louvain.

"Adjustments" Necessary
"During the night of May 16-17, certain adjustments in the front line have become necessary, the B. E. F. was withdrawn to positions west of Brussels," it said. "This readjustment was carried out without interference."

"The cause of the withdrawal was said to be the fact that German armored divisions which had penetrated into France were spreading fanwise, with one column swinging northwest toward the sea. The apparent reason for this move was to try to catch the British forces in Belgium in a pincer movement."

"The appeal to the British public said, 'Britain has faced tests like this before and can face them again.'"

"Believing that the future of Europe might hinge on events of the next few days, the official source added:

"There must, however, be no illusion about the fact we now are facing the first stages of the most tremendous battle in the history of the world."

"Nerves and Steel"
It was explained that while the situation is grave, it is not irremediable, and that "stocks may occur but the government are certain the people will prepare themselves to face any test with nerves and steel."

The day's developments brought Britain and France face to face with the most dangerous menace to their existence since the dawn of March 12, 1918, when the Germans launched their attack against the British Fifth Army—an attack which almost won the World War for the Kaiser.

King George VI, drove from Buckingham Palace to the War Office last night and spent an hour studying Western Front war maps.

Earlier, the British, cautioning against false optimism, ordered 10,000 London children from havens on the east coast to safer places in Wales.

One bright spot in the dark picture presented to Britons was an account of achievements by British warplanes which continued relentless bombing to hamper the advance of German columns.

"The air ministry claimed the Germans had lost more than 1,000 planes since the invasion of the Low Countries began and credited

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ZERO HOUR
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That's the latest war ads can be accepted for proper classification in the

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OR ANYTHING
DIAL 3-3431

G. O. P. Joins Arms Plea; Civilian Air Plan Pushed

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Increasing President Roosevelt's extraordinary defense program by \$50,000,000, a Senate subcommittee last night approved a \$1,694,877,724 outlay on the United States Army in the next fiscal year—an expenditure that would shatter all peace-time records.

Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) said the committee decided to make funds available so that a fully equipped force of 280,000 men, about 25,000 more than the President had suggested, could be put in the field.

There was no doubt that the smashing progress of German arms in Belgium had spurred the senators not only to approve Mr. Roosevelt's program, but add to it. The committee acted after a session with General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff.

The senators, working with an Army appropriation bill of \$784,000,000, previously approved by the House, almost doubled it by adding \$674,848,924 to it. First, they added \$545,770,364 in new

Allies Plan To Double U. S. Orders

Airplane Deliveries Too Slow, Is Plaint

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Allies are preparing to double their orders for American war planes, an Anglo-French commission indicated yesterday in announcing that its purchases of goods in this country already had passed \$1,000,000,000.

Four thousand planes, plus accessories, already have been ordered at a cost of about \$650,000,000, the commission said, adding that almost as much money had been earmarked for additional purchases.

"Within a few weeks," it was predicted by Arthur H. Ballantine, the secretary, "contracts for more than \$500,000,000 of this money probably will be placed for planes of the most advanced American Army types and for engines."

Crowded American plants are unable to deliver the warplanes as fast as desired, the Allied spokesman stressed. To speed their arrival at the war front, some of the big bombers could be flown across the Atlantic. Ballantine told reporters, but asked in almost the same breath: "Where are we going to get the ships to fly over?"

Planes of all types have been delivered recently at the rate of nearly 200 a month, according to authoritative estimates.

Machine Tools Sought
A statement released both in Washington and New York said the \$1,000,000,000 purchases included orders made through the joint purchasing agency, others placed before the commission was formed, and some that were made direct by the British and French governments. Aside from the \$650,000,000 spent for aircraft and aviation materials, it was estimated that machine tools and munitions accounted for more than \$200,000,000. Other purchases listed included electrical equipment, clothing, metals, boats, horses and mules.

Confirming earlier reports by Army and Navy officials to Congress, the commission said American aircraft which already had reached the war front had proved "highly satisfactory" in actual combat, when "amended to meet European requirements"—presumably by the addition of armor, heavier guns and self-sealing fuel tanks.

"It is confidently anticipated that the latest models will prove increasingly superior," the commission added.

Two Musica Associates Found Not Guilty

NEW YORK, (AP)—Two of the three former associates of the late F. Donald Coster-Musica who were accused of having had guilty knowledge of his swindling of the big McKesson & Robbins Drug Company were acquitted by a Federal Court jury last night.

They were Rowley W. Phillips, Waterbury, Conn., investment broker, and Horace B. Merwin, Bridgeport, Conn., banker, both former directors of the company.

Big Drive Is Launched By French

'Conquer or Die' Order Issued

PARIS (SATURDAY), (AP)—Spurred by the order of Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin to "conquer or die," the French army unleashed furious counter attacks today, seeking to draw a hankman's knot about the ponderous advance of heavy German tanks into northern France.

Adolf Hitler's gray-green fighters carried their week-old offensive on the Western Front to a peak during the day with violent blasts both in Belgium and France in a desperate effort to drive home a decisive victory.

The German thrust through Belgium struck straight at Brussels, from which King Leopold's government fled to Ostend, on the North Sea.

Drive Through Pocket
The German high command announced its troops entered Brussels at nightfall after breaking through Belgian and Allied lines defending the Belgian capital.

The drive into France was directed through a pocket carved out of the battle-scarred Northern plains.

The fate of the fatherland, that of our Allies and the destiny of the world depends on the battle in course," General Gamelin, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces, said in an order of the day.

"English, Belgian and Polish soldiers and foreign volunteers are fighting at our sides. British aviation is engaged to the full like ours."

"Any soldier who can not advance should die on the spot rather than abandon the part of native soil confided to him."

"As always at grave hours of our history the word of the order is today: Conquer or die! We must conquer!"

French troops baring the way (here nine words were censored) took their stand around the Sedan-Rethel-Sambre triangle, driving 35 to 40 miles into France after the German break through the Meuse front.

The Germans attacked on the west side of this bulge around Avesnes and Vervins, roughly 10 and 15 miles from the Belgian border, striving to take control of the main northern highways.

The bulk of the Germans' heavy tank divisions lumbered into the fray following armored cars and wheeled tanks which led the lightning advance.

French advances from the front said the giant machines were striking out in small numbers, driving far from their bases in defiance of old established military laws for protecting the flanks of advancing forces.

How far they had progressed last night could not be determined.

German planes took over the task of protecting the armored advance forces and tangled with Allied aviation in innumerable dog-fights.

Parliaments Assured
British parliaments alone were reported to have downed 157 German planes over the Western Front since the German invasion started last Friday. Twenty-one of them were accounted for yesterday.

French planes attacked the rear of the enemy "motorized" forces.

The Paris municipal council last night issued a notice to its population, now included in the army zone, declaring "everything necessary has been done to assure you protection and supplies."

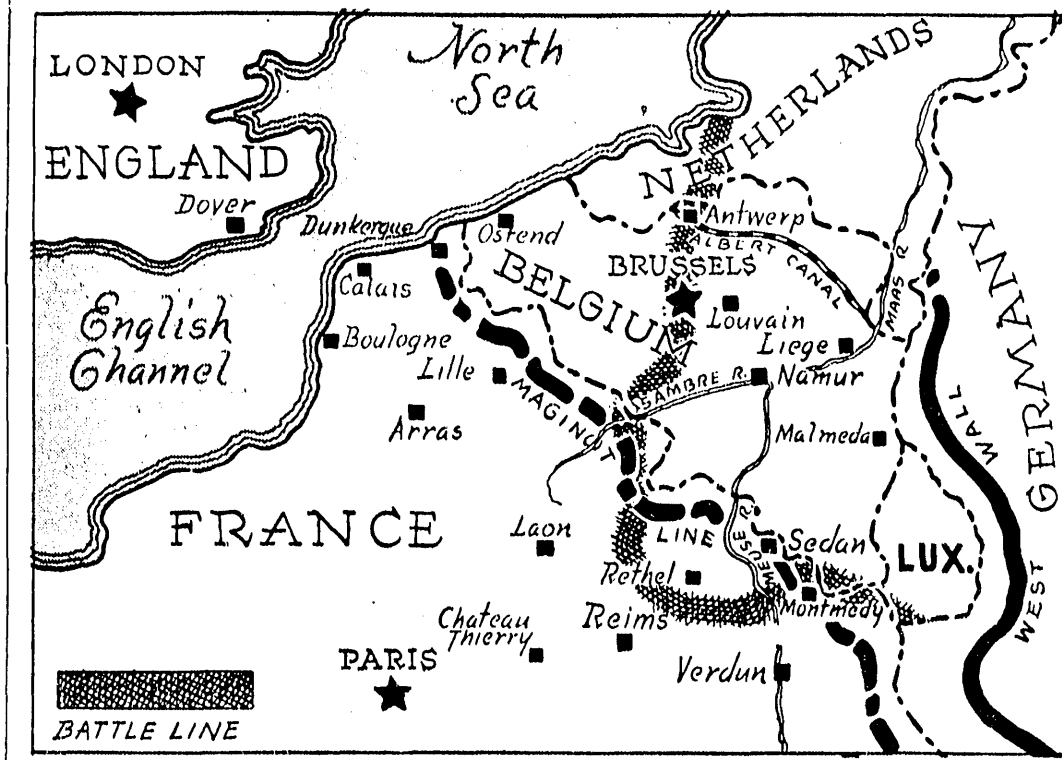
The notice urged the people to "be calm and resolute, as you have been every tragic period of our history."

The French ministry of information

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Extent of the German Advance in Belgium and France — Staff Map by Draper.

Liner Harding Sunk; Owners Continue Trade

Ship Sold to Sidestep Neutrality Restrictions

NEW YORK, (AP)—The United States Lines, which with a Belgian concern is operating chartered belligerent ships in the hazardous trade of transporting war implements, declared yesterday that it would continue the arrangement despite the loss of the old liner President Harding to German planes.

The Harding, renamed the Ville de Bruges, was beached after an attack on Tuesday during which four members of her crew—two Canadians and two Belgians—were killed by an aerial torpedo.

The United States Lines sold the Harding and seven other ships, totaling 66,124 tons, last February to the Belgian firm, after American vessels had been forbidden under the United States neutrality act from operating in the European war zone. The selling price was \$4,100,000.

Then the lines, for the same total price—\$4,100,000—bought a 40 per cent. interest in the Belgian syndicate, with the understanding that the money was payable at \$410,000 a year for 10 years, and that the entire board of directors, advisory, executive and finance committees yesterday to plan immediate means of bringing the story of Europe's plight to the attention of Richmond people.

A special promotion committee was appointed by Mr. Boykin including William H. Schwarzschild, John C. Hagan Jr., Mills F. Neal, Mrs. Robert C. Cabell 3d, and Miss Mary Ober Boykin.

The effect was that the American company thus was enabled to "tain its shore personnel and to continue operations in the zone from which all American vessels had been barred. The ship's personnel, however, is all foreign. American seamen being barred from the belligerent zones.

The arrangement was protested by United States shippers, who asserted it was an evasion of the spirit of the neutrality act, and unofficially by sections of the German press, which declared it was intended to "circumvent the (American) cash-and-carry neutrality law in favor of Great Britain and France by exploiting the neutrality of an accommodating third party."

Other German papers alleged by intimating that English money bought the remaining 60 per cent of the Societe Maritime Anversoise.

The Harding, 13,869 tons, was the fifth largest merchant marine casualty of the war. The United States Lines declined last night to place a specific value upon her, but a consideration of the fact that she and the seven other ships were sold to the Belgian syndicate on a tonnage basis indicated her price at that time had been put at \$848,484. Her original cost was \$4,432,000, at the time of her construction in 1921. There was no information as to the cargo loss.

Oregon for Roosevelt

PORTLAND, ORE., (AP)—Returns representative of virtually all Oregon sections established a substantial margin for President Roosevelt last night in his Democratic primary presidential nomination contest with Vice-President Garner.

Brussels Is Eighth Of Fallen Capitals

By The Associated Press

Brussels is the eighth of Europe's capitals into which German troops have marched in recent years.

In succession, Adolf Hitler's legions have rolled into Vienna, Austria; Prague, Czechoslovakia; Warsaw, Poland; Copenhagen, Denmark; Oslo, Norway; Luxembourg, Duchy of Luxembourg; Amsterdam, The Netherlands; and now Brussels, Belgium's historic capital.

Immediate Aid Asked Here By Red Cross

With every hour bringing new and agonizing details of human destruction and misery in Europe, Richmond citizens are called on by the American Red Cross to respond immediately to the needs of stricken refugees and wounded of invaded nations by giving generously to the war relief funds here of \$32,000. The national fund is \$10,000,000.

Declaring that an emergency existed, Hamilton G. Boykin, chairman of the drive, called together the entire board of directors, advisory, executive and finance committees yesterday to plan immediate means of bringing the story of Europe's plight to the attention of Richmond people.

A special promotion committee was appointed by Mr. Boykin including William H. Schwarzschild, John C. Hagan Jr., Mills F. Neal, Mrs. Robert C. Cabell 3d, and Miss Mary Ober Boykin.

A telegram from Richard F. Allen, manager of the Eastern Area of the national organization, stated the terror reigning in Europe and asked that immediate response be given and results be telegraphed to Washington today.

A special coupon appears in The Times-Dispatch today to enable those who have not contributed to the local appeal to send in their contributions to war relief headquarters at 711 East Grace Street.

\$15,086 Raised Here
The total raised in Richmond's drive since Monday was \$15,086 late yesterday and with the coupons appearing in the newspaper, the 21 booths stationed at vantage points throughout the city and solicitation going forward under special teams led by Mrs. Frederick S. Valentine Jr., Mr. Boykin, J. Joseph May, William R. Gardner and Robert L. Brown, it is hoped by officials that the goal of \$32,000 will be in hand within the next several days.

The telegram from Mr. Allen stated that an additional \$100,000 has been made available to the French and British Red Cross for relief of Dutch and Belgian refugees who are being cared for by those societies. The full text of Mr. Allen's telegram follows:

"Please wire us Saturday morning the total collections to date in your relief fund campaign. Every hour brings new and agonizing details of human destruction and misery in Europe far surpassing anything our imagination can conceive. The gigantic task of relief which faces the American Red Cross in co-operation with other Red Cross societies is a challenge to our

Nazi Invasion Condemned By Americas

21 Republics Join in Protest

MONTEVIDEO, (SATURDAY), (AP)—All 21 American republics have approved a joint declaration protesting German invasions of neutral countries, Uruguayan officials said today, later adding specifically that the United States had agreed to its terms.

The declaration, drafted by Uruguay, was approved after Chile and Nicaragua communicated unreserved approvals.

Consequently, the Panama government informed Uruguay the text of the declaration would be released at Panama this afternoon.

Meantime, impromptu demonstrations took place here after a rally in protest to German invasions.

Crowds stoned a German-owned cafe.

Shots Are Fired
Several shots were fired in the air as police dispersed the demonstrators.

Other groups tried to demonstrate on the central streets of Montevideo but were broken up by the police.

Before the replies of Chile and Nicaragua were received, Argentina and Paraguay withdrew minor objections while Alberto Guani, foreign minister of Uruguay, telegraphed the Colombian government asking the withdrawal of similar amendments "in the interests of Pan-American unity."

Chile, meantime, announced her willingness to meet with other American governments "to study all means designed to reinforce and make more effective the security of the nations of this hemisphere."

An official announcement in Santiago said the protest proposal was accepted "insofar as it conforms to the spirit which animated the consultative meeting at Panama which declared 'nothing can justify the interests of belligerents' prevailing over the rights of neutrals," and Chile reaffirms her firm purpose to maintain peace and neutrality."

Egypt Sets Up Camps
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, (AP)—Egypt established concentration camps yesterday on the Nile delta to intern enemies in the event of war in the Mediterranean, and advised its citizens to cancel trips abroad because of the "instability" of the situation.

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Roosevelt's Ancestral Lands Surrendered to Germans

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Surrender to German invaders of the island of Tholen, Holland, has brought within the hands of Hitler the supposed ancestral lands of President Roosevelt.

Dispatches yesterday told of the fall of the island in the province of Zeeland, in southwest Holland, Zeeland was the only portion of Holland where soldiers were not ordered by the Dutch high command to cease firing this week.

From the island of Tholen, some historians say, Kias Martenszen van Roosevelt, lineal ancestor of two American Presidents, came to New Amsterdam (later New York) in 1649.

His other presidential descendant was Theodore Roosevelt, who visited the island when he made a tour of Europe after retiring from office.

At the White House yesterday it was said that while monuments and relics indicate that the village of Oudvossemmer, on the island of Tholen, may have been the cradle of the President's family, such a fact has never been established definitely.

Nazi Troops Now Pound At Antwerp

French Defenses Reported Broken

BERLIN, (AP)—Germany's power in two great thrusts smashed into Brussels last night as Allied resistance melted through the center of Belgium, and to the south drove "deep in Northern France" along a 65-mile front aimed toward Paris.

One report, without official verification and lacking details, said the German drive into Northern France between Maubeuge and Montmedy had carried to within 76 miles of Paris.

The high command announced German troops marched into the Belgian capital after sweeping through Louvain, 16 miles to the east, and Mechelen (Malines), 14 miles northeast.

Pound at Antwerp

Marking the speed of Adolf Hitler's blitzkrieg, Brussels was entered in the eighth day of the current campaign whereas Kaiser Wilhelm's legions in 1914 roosted into the city on the seventeenth day of their invasion.

The whirlwind drive also brought German troops pounding at the outer fortifications of Antwerp, 28 miles north of Brussels, while to the south of the capital they were reported to have pierced the Dyle River position between Brussels and Namur.

South and west from the Namur region, the German advance on French soil pushed through sections of the little Maginot Line, where that defense system has been extended along the Belgian-French frontier, the high command reported, and brought claims that Nazi forces had punctured the main French defenses.

French Exploited
Dienst Aus Deutschland, authoritative commentary service, said the massed British troops concentrated in Belgium were heading for the coast while the French were backing toward Paris.

[The French admitted German penetration to the region of Rethel, 100 miles northeast of Paris, and French Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin ordered his troops to "conquer or die!"]

[The Belgian government already had fled to Ostend, Belgian port on the North Sea.]

This seeming breach in the Allied lines now is being exploited by the Germans.

Evidently breaking through the Allied lines in the vicinity of Namur, the Germans were said to have penetrated a distance of 20 to 40 miles to a point south of the heavily fortified French city of Maubeuge, which is on the River Sambre some 40 miles southwest of Namur and about 120 miles airline northeast of Paris.

Big Battle at Namur
Namur, extreme right wing of the Belgian Dyle line, is believed here to be the scene of a terrific battle, after the Germans were reported to have taken the outer Namur forts.

Namur is at the juncture of the Meuse and Sambre Rivers and, according to the Germans, is equipped with all modern defensive weapons.

North of Namur the Dyle fortifications extend into Belgium; south from Namur, the Meuse defenses extend to Sedan, thence southeast to the main Maginot Line.

The German bulge into northern France begins just below Namur.

It now is France's turn to experience what it means to hitch her wagon to England's star, after

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