

NAZIS WIN FLANDERS BATTLE

F. R. To Ask For Increase In Arms Fund

Will Call On Congress To Add \$750,000,000 To Extraordinary Amount

LARGER GUNS NEEDED

Doughton Plans To Introduce New Defense Tax Bill; Hearings Slated

WASHINGTON, May 29.—(AP)—Military lessons learned from Germany's blitzkrieg led President Roosevelt today to rush preparation of a request that congress and another large sum—probably \$750,000,000—to the \$1,182,000,000 extraordinary defense fund.

General George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, was reported to have told a house appropriations sub-committee that \$750,000,000 would be necessary to buy more powerful anti-tank guns, a new type of light machine gun, additional mechanized equipment and other weapons.

Guns Ineffective

Committee members said that the general testified the relentless march of German troops already had demonstrated the comparative ineffectiveness of the 37 millimeter anti-tank guns.

"That's why the French were forced to use their 75 millimeter field guns at point blank range," the legislator said. "We may have to develop a 90 millimeter weapon, the same size as our newest anti-aircraft guns, to meet the situation."

Members said the European war also had demonstrated the need for a light machine gun which soldiers could strap on and fire at any angle in front of them. They said German parachute troops and other units used such guns with deadly effect.

New anti-aircraft gun to combat the dive bombers also is being developed by the army, members said. This weapon was described as designed for use in synchronized batteries of 16 guns which would move on a half sphere and thus be capable of firing at 16 different angles at once so as to take care of bombers diving at their targets from many directions.

Legislators said the supplemental estimates also would include funds for about 1,800 new airplanes, chiefly training and pursuit types.

The place of aviation in the defense program was emphasized again during the day when Mr. Roosevelt requested immediate appropriation of \$1,200,000 to improve the research laboratory of the national advisory committee for aeronautics at Langley Field, Va.

WEATHER

FORECAST

North Carolina and South Carolina—Mostly cloudy, occasional showers Thursday, probably clearing Friday.

(Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m. yesterday.)

Temperature	1:30 p. m., 69; 7:30 a. m., 72; 1:30 p. m., 71; 7:30 p. m., 69; minimum 77; maximum 66; mean 72; normal 74.
Humidity	1:30 p. m., 59; 7:30 a. m., 77; 1:30 p. m., 72; 7:30 p. m., 57.
Precipitation	Total for 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m., 0.78 inch, total since first of the month 1.29 inches.
Tides For Today	(From Tide Tables published by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)
Wilmington	4:23a High 11:47a Low
Masonboro Inlet	4:55p High 8:38a Low
Surf	5:02a sunset 7:37p moonrise 1:22a moonset 1:32p

WASHINGTON, May 29.—(AP)—Weather bureau records of temperature and rainfall for the 24 hours ending 8 p. m. in the principal cotton growing areas elsewhere:

High Low Prec	Asheville, cloudy 66 52 0.14
Birmingham, cloudy 68 61 0.41	
Boston, cloudy 77 63 0.78	
Chicago, cloudy 77 47 0.05	
Cincinnati, cloudy 56 48 0.00	
Cleveland, cloudy 59 54 0.02	
Detroit, cloudy 56 48 0.00	
Galveston, clear 72 48 0.00	
Indianapolis, cloudy 63 57 0.00	
Kansas City, clear 82 60 0.70	
Los Angeles, clear 76 56 0.00	
Louisville, cloudy 74 54 0.00	
Memphis, cloudy 74 54 0.05	
Miami, cloudy 81 57 0.00	
New Orleans, cloudy 86 79 0.00	
New York, cloudy 85 68 0.00	
Portland, cloudy 82 57 0.00	
Richmond, cloudy 80 51 0.00	
St. Louis, cloudy 80 54 0.00	
St. Francisco, cloudy 73 52 0.00	
Savannah, cloudy 78 51 0.00	
Washington, cloudy 85 70 0.14	
Wilmington, cloudy 81 56 0.00	
Winston-Salem, cloudy 77 66 0.15	

A Little Girl Who Got In The Way



It was this little girl's misfortune to get in the way of the German invaders. According to Allied censor's caption, she lies in agony in a French hospital, machine-gunned through head and body by a low-flying Nazi plane. A French nun is trying to comfort her.

St. Pauls Bank Is Robbed Of \$2,100 By Man, Woman

FLEE IN AUTOMOBILE

ST. PAULS, May 29.—(AP)—A well-dressed man and woman held up the St. Pauls branch of the Bank of Rowland today and fled with an estimated \$2,100 in cash.

E. B. Ward, assistant cashier, described the pair as slender and appearing each to be about 30 years of age.

Ward gave this version of the holdup:

He was alone in the bank when about 1:30 p. m. the woman came in and asked for change for a \$5 bill. As he handed her the change, the man walked up, drew a pistol and told the woman to get the cash behind the counter. She quickly scooped up about \$2,000 in bills and about \$100 in silver and went out. Her escort meanwhile ordered Ward to lie flat on the floor and not to get up within three minutes. He aroused in time to see the car turn a corner. Officers were summoned, and Sheriff Clyde Wade said he would use "every man I can get" in the hunt.

SOUTH IS FAVORED FOR AIR TRAINING

General Fickel Says Dixie Schools And Training Centers Will Be Used

WASHINGTON, May 29.—(AP)—The south will be the training ground for virtually all of the 7,000 new pilots to be turned out annually under the army's program of air force expansion.

Brig. Gen. Jacob E. Fickel, assistant chief in charge of training, said the general policy would be to use schools and training centers south of the 37th degree latitude. Roughly, this follows the northern boundaries of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. Southern California is south of the line.

Mild winter weather is more favorable to uninterrupted work, it was explained. Of nine civilian schools giving primary training to air corps fledglings for the last year, three are located north of the new limit, and officials said the work of one particularly was seriously hampered last winter by unfavorable weather.

All nine will be retained, however, it was indicated, when the training is stepped up to the new rate of 7,000 pilots a year proposed in war department plans submitted to congress.

The projected training centers for advanced schooling are all located in the south. March Field, Calif., Barksdale Field, La., and Maxwell Field, Ala., among others, have been under consideration to supplement the existing air corps training center at San Antonio, Texas.

Cooper Plans To Work For W. P. Horton

Says He Favors Second Primary, Will Campaign For Lieutenant Governor

GRAVELY GIVES STAND

Fourth-Place Man Avers He Will Support Broughton On June 22

RALEIGH, May 29.—(AP)—L. Lee Gravelly today joined two other unsuccessful gubernatorial candidates in expressing the belief there should be no second primary, but a fourth.

Mayor Thomas E. Cooper, of Wilmington, said he favored a second primary and would actively campaign for the runner-up in the race, Lieut. Gov. W. P. Horton.

Gravelly, who polled 60,000 votes for fourth place in last Saturday's first primary, said he would support the leader, J. M. Broughton, if the second primary was held June 22.

Horton himself countered with a reiteration of his statement that he would continue his campaign, and Cooper asserted that "some of these also-rans for governor are speaking out of turn when they advise Mr. Horton not to enter a second primary."

Broughton himself issued a statement tonight saying "it is, of course, to be hoped that the state and the counties will be spared the heavy expense of a second primary."

"Unless a second primary is called in the gubernatorial contest, it seems quite likely that there will be no state-wide second primary and few, if any, second primaries in counties of the state," Broughton said. "It is certain that such a result would be highly gratifying to the people of the state and particularly to the members of the democratic party who are interested in the preservation of party harmony."

It was reliably reported here that W. Erskine Smith of Albemarle, who was second in a four-man field for the democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor, would not ask a second primary. R. L. Harris of Roxboro was high man in the race.

In declaring himself for Broughton, Gravelly went further than the two who had made earlier statements—A. J. Maxwell, who was third, and Paul Grady, who was sixth. Both of them, in expressing the hope there would be no second primary, said by implication they would support Broughton.

NAZI SUBMARINES RENEW OFFENSIVE

Account For Three Ships, Including Argentine Craft, Off Spain

VIGO, Spain, May 29.—(AP)—German submarines, lurking off the Spanish coast, accounted for three ships yesterday and today, sinking the Argentine freighter Uruguay, 3,425 tons, and a British tanker and French merchantman.

A Spanish fighting boat brought to La Coruna 13 survivors of the Uruguay's crew of 28. The ship was torpedoed yesterday.

The Uruguay left Buenos Aires April 28 en route to Antwerp with a cargo of wheat and other grains.

Today the U-boats, suddenly renewing their offensive against Allied shipping, sank the French ship Marie Jose, 5,000 tons, with a cluster of torpedoes, and shelled and fired the British tanker, Telena, 7,400 tons, with the probable loss of 25 members of their crews of 87.

The Telena's crew dumped the oil load and abandoned the burning vessel. Tonight fishermen were towing her to port. The attacks were, so sudden the crew had not time to man the guns.

ALLIES RETREAT AND FLOOD SECTION AROUND DUNKERQUE TO GUARD PORT OF ESCAPE

AIR FIGHTS RAGE LOSSES ARE GREAT

Waves Of Planes Battle For Air Mastery Over Vital Port Of Dunkerque

BRITISH TAKE NARVIK

LONDON, May 29.—(AP)—British hurled her air force into mass battle tonight with waves of German fighters and bombers over the vital English Channel port of Dunkerque—last back door to safety for the Allies' lost battalions in the Flanders death trap.

The fight for air mastery raged on into the twilight of an anxious day for England. These were the highlights:

1.—In the Flanders "die-or-surrender" triangle, 500,000 Allied veterans under Lord Gort, commander-in-chief of the BEF, fought off repeated German thrusts with "stiff rear guard action" as they pushed doggedly down a narrowing corridor toward the coast.

2.—Out of the million and a half now actually under arms in Britain, half a million, especially equipped for modern mechanized warfare, are ready for action in France. They can join the French in any gouge into German defenses to ease the pressure on their comrades in Flanders.

3.—The war ministry announced the capture of the strategic Arctic iron ore port of Narvik, Norway, held by Germans through a month of fighting.

4.—On the home front, Britain extended wartime restrictions to Americans and other neutrals, brought its home defense forces up to 1,500,000 armed men, and heard the grim prophecy that a Nazi invasion might be imminent.

5.—The air ministry communique described the fight over Dunkerque as the latest of a recent wave of air attacks designed to ease the German pressure on the Flanders pocket and to shatter communications and bases behind the lines.

Twenty-two of the "large number" of German planes over Dunkerque were reported shot down. One British bomber failed to return.

Exact location of the 500,000 Allied troops hemmed in the steel-girded triangle was not disclosed, but a Nazi military spokesman said they had pushed "some miles toward the coast."

Their morale was described as "unshaken" and their units compact as they fell back behind "stiff rear guard action."

Fighting was unceasing on the rear and flanks as overwhelming German forces thrust hard to cut off retreat and slice them into scattered commands, easy to overcome.

Word of Encouragement
From their king came the word of encouragement echoed by the entire nation.

"The hearts of every one of us at home are with you and your magnificent troops in this hour of peril," King George VI said in a broadcast.

Paris fighting was reported in Dunkerque (presumably between the Allies and advanced Nazi armored columns.)

Dunkerque, the Germans say, has been burning for three days. It remains the only port where it is barely possible to embark British forces.

Paris Push Seen
The Germans were reported smashing furiously with hundreds of dive bombers, tanks and massed artillery in an effort to ring down speedily the curtain on the Flanders carnage.

Allies Divided
The British and French were cut apart in the general vicinity of Lille, the British to the north and the French to the south of that city. Their predicament turned to disaster by the sudden surrender yesterday of 300,000 Belgians. Only a miracle, Germans said, could prevent their annihilation or capitulation.

They spoke of the desirability of a quick Allied surrender to end "this futile waste of blood."

Then, if wide speculation is borne out, there will be a tremendous, pushed against the channel and blazing Dunkerque, are the men of the British expeditionary force which rushed in 19 days ago to resist the invasion of Belgium.

In the broken-off tip of the triangle; south of Lille, stand the Frenchmen who tried to break out of the German trap toward the south, at Valenciennes. Separated from the British, they are reported penned in a segment of 12 square miles. With them are thousands of hapless, homeless refugees.

The German advance sheared off this triangle tip today. Forces fighting from the northeast and southwest met at Lille, taking that city of French industry. The trapped French are below them.

On the sides of the triangle the Germans engulfed the Belgian channel port of Ostend, passed Bruges and reached Dixmude; occupied Langemarck; raised the swastika over Armentieres, near Lille; broke up a fortified French border position near Cassel through a rear-guard attack, and stormed Ypres and Kemmel, of tragic World War memory.

Captain Sentenced
BERN, May 29.—(AP)—A Swiss military court sentenced E. M. Mutterer, an army captain, to six years imprisonment today for having secretly copied orders and plans at divisional staff headquarters.

A communique said "it is not proved that Mutterer was guilty of espionage," but copying of the documents violated the military secrets act.

BLOODY CAMPAIGN ALL BUT OVER

Germans Left In Control Of France's Northern Industrial Region And Her Northwest Coast, Across From England

ALLIES BUILD SOUTHERN FRONT

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
PARIS, May 29.—(AP)—The Allies tonight gave up as lost the battle of Flanders and, in a great retreat, opened the flood sluices around Dunkerque to guard their last port of escape on the sea.

The bloody conflict in the north was all but over. The Germans, thus, were left substantially in control of France's northern industrial region and her northwest coast, across from England.

At least, however, the battle had given the Allies time to build a strong southern front along the Somme and Aisne rivers, for 200 miles across France.

The virtual collapse of the Allied cause in Flanders, after the Belgian army's surrender ordered by King Leopold, left their flanks laid open—came amid scenes of fire and flood.

Defend Rear
While the waters rose steadily in the vast system of streams around Dunkerque, French divisions fought across the tortured landscape to hold the rear while British troops defended the main points of passage for the main forces seeking the coastline.

The Allies brought on the inundation by opening the locks southwest and northeast of Dunkerque, on the great canal that flows by the city and follows the coast for many miles.

In Dunkerque, the last Allied resistance was rallied under Vice Admiral Jean Marie Abrial, 61-year-old commander of the port. The Allied armies, navies and air forces fought together in an effort to save as much as possible from the wreckage of Flanders.

The retreat was harassed by heavy German fire. Some Belgian units, refusing to lay down their arms despite their king's order to capitulate, were reported still fighting beside the British and French.

Oppose Nazi Push
A single French division which had been stationed with the Belgians as the backbone of their front tried to hold back the Nazi rush in the Neuport-Dixmude sector, a World War battlefield on the coast northeast of Dunkerque.

Suicide squads also held out on the eastern and southern sides of the Allied path to the sea. Some Allied units had to fight through German columns.

Dunkerque, manned by French sailors, was the last island of Allied positions.

The rest of the battlefield was a macabre scene of free-for-all fighting, lighted up by blazing fires.

Airplanes Tangle
Airplanes tangled in the heavy clouds hanging over the battle area. Allied navy dive-bombers, using the low-flying tactics they employ against submarines and warships, plunged no German tanks.

American-made bombers, newly arrived, operated effectively, but too late to turn the tide.

Still other battles must be fought on the Aisne-Somme front before the war itself can be called decided.

The Germans made Lille, the industrial center of northern France, and Calais, on the Channel Straits of Dover, particular battlegrounds. But their advance was slowed by Allied sharpshooters waging guerrilla warfare in the fields and fighting in the streets of the cities.

And tonight, toward the vital city of Dunkerque, the bulk of an entrapped army of half a million was backing.

"Satisfied"
The French admiral in command there reported that he was "satisfied" (Continued on Page Three, Col. 2)

REFUGEE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT MEETS TOMORROW TO SEAL FATE OF LEOPOLD

PARIS, May 29.—(AP)—The refugee Belgian parliament will meet in Paris Friday to seal the fate of King Leopold III with what power it wields.

The quick action of the Belgian cabinet in "disowning" him was informally approved yesterday by a parliament meeting in a Paris dance hall.

The Friday assembly in Paris town hall will consider new measures for the government of the fugitive peoples of Belgium.

The projected training centers for advanced schooling are all located in the south. March Field, Calif., Barksdale Field, La., and Maxwell Field, Ala., among others, have been under consideration to supplement the existing air corps training center at San Antonio, Texas.

A new army will be recruited among the 2,000,000 Belgians already in France as refugees.

Leopold has been returned to Brussels palace by the Germans, according to word here but unconfirmed elsewhere.

The newspaper Paris Soir said the three royal children, motherless since the lovely Queen Astrid was injured fatally in a 1935 automobile accident, have been taken to Lisbon, Portugal, for the duration of the war; but the Belgian legation in Lisbon denied they were there or coming there.

The legation described the king as a German prisoner.

Although the man in the street in France and England appeared bitter over Leopold's surrender, there was some indication in British high places that the whole story has not yet been told.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, special British liaison officer to the Belgian king, emphatically asked for a stay of judgment.

"Some very hard things have been said in this country and France," Sir Roger remarked in London, "about the action of King Leopold. I trust judgment will be suspended on a very gallant soldier until all the facts are known."

The Paris press said all of Belgium's gold had been removed before the invasion and will be at the disposal of the new government.

The status of foreign diplomats in Brussels is uncertain. They are in the position of being accredited to a court which has been repudiated.

At least four of Belgium's ministers knew last Friday that King Leopold intended to capitulate, Belgian spokesmen said.

So long did the ministers entreat the king to reconsider that they barely escaped capture, according to this story.

The king, they said, declared his soldiers were too tired to counter-attack and that he had decided to make peace to preserve "a relative independence."

Shortly after their departure, Belgian officials said, the ministers received an urgent request from Leopold that a paper be sent him which would permit him to change the ministry and revoke the government. They refused.