

# ROOSEVELT WARNS PERIL WORLD-WIDE

Denunciation of Hitler Brings Defense Speedup; 90 Per Cent of Response From U. S. Favorable, Says Early; Congress Ready for New Requests.

By LYLE C. WILSON  
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President Roosevelt's warning that western culture—Christian civilization—is menaced by forces bent ultimately on world wide conquest turned the nation today toward a costly national defense speedup.

In an address last night before the eighth American Scientific Congress, Mr. Roosevelt said he thought our way of life could not survive extension of a wholly different principle of living to all other continents.

Congress is ready to receive new requests for immediate national defense funds—perhaps for as much as \$500,000,000 more this year.

White House Secretary Stephen T. Early said that 90 per cent of several thousand telegrams from every state and U. S. territory reacted favorably to Mr. Roosevelt's speech. He said the remainder reflected a desire for "peace at any cost."

White House proclamations extending the Neutrality Act to Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg are expected shortly. It will be cash and carry then, for them.

**Pocketbook Pinched**  
German invasion of those lowlands and the little Dutch already has pinched and pinched American pocketbooks. Stocks and bonds sagged but some commodities zoomed on the biggest war news since Sept. 3.

American politics has not had time to adjust itself to the westward sweep. But events of this week may be leading toward such critical situations as some persons believe would bolster the movement within the Democratic Party to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for a third term.

There is some talk of holding Congress in session for the emergency period. But majority judgment seems to be against that as of today.

Twenty-four hours of tension and spectacular government pronouncements and conferences ended last night with Mr. Roosevelt's Scientific Congress.

The State Department closed at 8 p. m. and the President completed his address shortly before 10 p. m. and went home to bed. Washington officialdom was in a somnolent mood.

**Stern and Gloomy**  
It was a stern and gloomy Chief Executive who addressed the scientists. He always speaks slowly but last night more slowly than usual in grim emphasis upon the dangers with which the world is faced.

But he said, in effect: It shall not happen here.

Science is not responsible for the uses of invention to which their inventions have been put, he said. "What has come about," he continued, "has been caused solely by those who use, and are using, your inventions of peace in a wholly different cause—those who seek to dominate hundreds of millions of people in vast continents and oceans who, if successful in that aim, will know down in our hearts, enlarge their wild dream to encompass every human being and every mile of the earth's surface."

He said that in this atmosphere we seek the full life and to live for each other and in the service of the Christian faith.

**Shocked and Angered**  
"Is this solution—or solution—is it permanent or safe," he added, "it is solved for us alone. That it seems to me is the most immediate issue that the Americas face. Can we continue our peaceful construction if all the other continents embrace by preference or by compulsion a wholly different principle of life? No, I think not."

Shocked and angered, as he said we all were, by the invasion of the Low Countries and Luxembourg, Mr. Roosevelt stated his opposition to the totalitarian ideology in vigorous language but within the limits of the methods of speech which he long has opposed. He warned of a "definite challenge" to the American type of civilization. He declared any mistaken sense of physical, economic and social safety from attacks on civilization elsewhere.

Mr. Roosevelt said fears that the Americans might have to become the guardian of western culture and the protector of Christian civilization had become a fact.

Three more independent nations have been "cruelly invaded by force

## MORE DEFENSE MILLIONS LOOM

Roosevelt Expected to Ask Increase Within Few Days.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (U. P.).—Congress prepared today to spend additional millions—perhaps as much as \$500,000,000—to speed up national preparedness.

President Roosevelt was expected to ask Congress within a few days to increase the \$2,000,000,000 already appropriated this year—the biggest defense budget in peace times. Forecasts of the increase ran as high as \$500,000,000.

The President's request is expected as soon as the House and Senate amount. Congressional committees indicated that they were ready to act at once.

Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations for additional appropriations were expected to embody the following features:

Addition of 15,000 men to the regular Army of 227,000, permitting completion of one more division and provide with National Guardsmen, the special corps troops for a second Army corps.

A one-to-two-year program for equipping a 1,000,000-man protective mobilization force.

A 500,000-man increase in the Puerto Rican National Guard which now has 235,000 men.

Filling of vacancies in anti-aircraft defense units; increasing air field guards.

Of arms, he told the scientists and addressed the appalling frequency in which threat has been followed by attack.

"We have come, therefore," he said, "to the reluctant conclusion that a continuance of these processes of armaments presents a definite challenge to the continuation of the type of civilization to which all of us in the three Americas have been accustomed for so many generations."

He contrasted our belief in a civilization of construction with a civilization of destruction and the freedom in the new world to search for truth with other parts of the world where teachers and scholars may not conduct that search "because the truth might make men free."

"Today we admit that until recent weeks too many citizens of the American republics believed themselves wholly safe—physically and economically and socially safe—safe from the impact of the attacks on civilization which are in progress elsewhere."

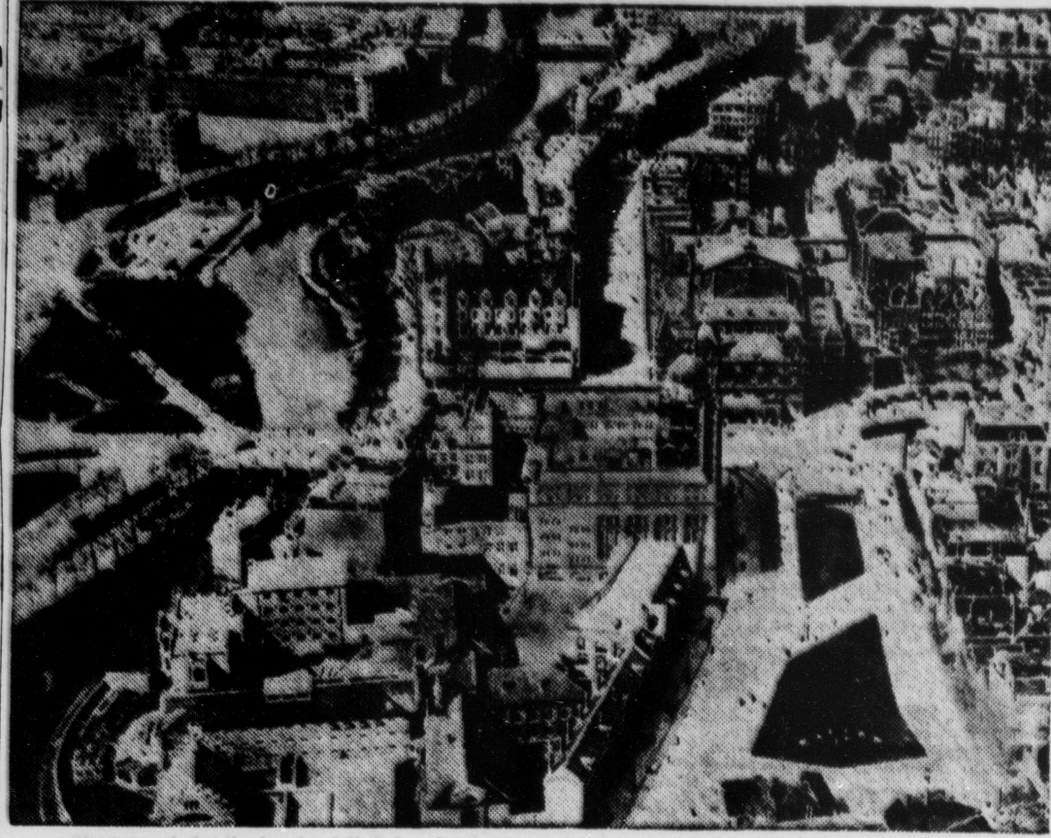
"Perhaps the mistaken idea was based on the false teaching of geography—the thought that a distance of several thousands of miles from a war-torn Europe to peaceful America gave us some form of immunity which would never be violated in itself."

"Yet speaking in terms of time tables, in terms of the moving of men and guns and planes and bombs, every single acre—every hectare—in all the Americas from the Arctic to the Antarctic is closer to the homes of modern conquerors, closer to the scenes of attacks in Europe than was the case in episodes of history to dominate the world in bygone centuries."

"I am a pacifist," he said, "You, my fellow citizens of 21 American republics, you are pacifists, too."

"But I believe that my over-zealousness in all the Americas you and I, in the long run and if it is necessary, will act together by every means at our command, to protect and defend our scientific, economic, and our American freedom and our civilization."

# Nazis Rain Death on Amsterdam



Showers of deadly bombs fell today from German airplanes over Amsterdam, the industrial capital of Netherlands, killing at least seven persons and wounding a score.

## AT LEAST 7 DIE IN GERMAN RAID

Hundreds of Fully Equipped Parachute Troops Drop On Low Countries.

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ace and the main railroad station. An air bomb exploded at the corner of Langestraat and Blaauwburgwal, about 600 yards from the central Postal Telegraphic headquarters.

The Royal Palace, a grim, gray structure in the heart of the city, stands a quarter of a mile from where the bomb struck.

Three buildings were destroyed. Windows were shattered a quarter of a mile away.

Other bombs fell almost at the same moment elsewhere in the central district.

Fifteen minutes later eight heavy explosions were heard from the northern suburbs.

At least four persons were wounded by the bomb in the heart of the business section. The German raiders broke a sewer line in the business district. One German airplane was reported downed.

Tom Varkamp, a United Press correspondent, arrived at the scene of the downtown bombing four minutes after the explosion.

"I saw at least four wounded lying on the sidewalk," Mr. Varkamp said. "One was a girl about 12 years old. Her right leg had been shattered. A few yards away there was a man with the whole lower part of his body blown away."

"Dirty water from a broken sewer gushed down the street. Windows were broken at all four corners of a street intersection. I was near a central railway station looking from a window and actually saw a bomb fall. I immediately grabbed my bicycle and dashed off to investigate."

**Machine-Gun Allied Troops**  
In addition to bombing and machine-gunning Allied columns moving to the battle front the German air transports flew low over Dutch and Belgian towns to drop parachute troops at points where previously landed German forces had been harassed by the Dutch defenders.

Messages to Amsterdam and radio warnings broadcast by the Dutch military reported that six German planes unloaded 200 parachute soldiers from a low altitude near Rotterdam.

(The Dutch previously had captured the Rotterdam and The Hague airports and the Germans, but late reports indicated Nazis held the Rotterdam marine barracks and that a big battle was in progress.) The Dutch now claim to hold all the airfields.

About 80 German parachute soldiers were reported to have landed from planes at Sliedrecht, also near Rotterdam. Towns around The Hague reported that German planes were flying low and some of them dropping troops at points where they were in an effort to encircle the capital, from which Queen Wilhelmina today issued an appeal to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy to aid them in obtaining the respect of belligerents for the rights of civilians in war time.

**Sixty Nazi Planes Sighted**  
Other reports from scattered towns in Holland said that planes had dropped troops at Wassenaar (near The Hague) at Waalhaven airfield and at Tilburg, in southwestern Holland.

The seriousness of the situation at The Hague was indicated by reports that a Dutch troop unit near the capital was fired on by a group of persons wearing Dutch uniforms and aided by others in civilian dress. They were described as German forces landed by parachute. A dozen soldiers dropped near a factory.

Sixty Messerschmidt fighting planes were sighted over North Brabant, on the Belgian frontier, flying toward Belgium.

The Amsterdam radio ordered all citizens of The Hague to turn over all ammunition and firearms to police headquarters before May 15 on threat of severe penalty.

**Report Belgians Stand Ground**  
On the land front, the Dutch said they were holding an irregular line about 15 to 20 miles inside their own frontier, based on connection with the main Belgian line along the Albert Canal.

The Belgians were reported to have stood their ground at prepared defenses behind their border, but vast numbers of German airplanes were roaring over Belgian territory in an effort to seize key points and to break up—with bombs and machine guns—the Allied mechanized columns rushing toward the front. A Belgian war communiqué said that the Germans had attacked along the Albert Canal (main Belgian defense line) and the Ardennes and Meuse River sectors.

## German Parachute Soldiers Swarm Over Low Countries

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tem, the German news agency said, was working perfectly in Holland and Belgium and all points originally seized by the Germans are still in Nazi hands.

The Dutch and Belgians claimed that they had wiped out or surrounded virtually all of the German parachute forces, but one report from The Hague admitted that Dutch soldiers there had been fired on by persons in Dutch uniform and civilian clothes who may have landed from planes.

The situation in Belgium was about the same, with huge German air forces in action throughout the country but the results of parachute landings in a dozen or more places still unclear.

A War Office communiqué issued at Brussels said that the Belgian troops, led by King Leopold, were holding off the Germans on land and in the air. It claimed 15 German planes had been shot down.

The chief hope of the Low Countries and the Allied forces pouring across their frontiers was that sufficient air strength could be mustered to disrupt the Nazi aerial reinforcements and permit the mopping up of the German troops before they could achieve their objective of making contact with the land forces advancing from the frontiers of the Reich.

## Churchill Fills New Cabinet For Presentation to King

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Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, King Leopold of Belgium and Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg, expressing his sympathy with them over the "brutal and wholly unwarranted German invasion" and expressed his "disgust at this crime."

Churchill, successor to Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister, was expected to present his Cabinet list to King George today. He had remained up until the early hours of the morning completing it.

Both Britain and France had unified their political parties. Churchill had included Labor and Liberal leaders and Premier Paul Reynaud of France had brought men of the extreme right wing into what was now a Cabinet of national union.

The British and French had ranging from the Fascist-like French Social Party to the Socialists. Jean Ybarnegaray, vice president of the Social Party, and Louis Marin, president of the Nationalist Republican Federation were the new ministers, both without portfolio.

Chamberlain had expressed his willingness, in retiring, to co-operate in a new war Cabinet. However, it was reported today that both Conservative dissidents and Labor Party leaders had objected to Chamberlain as a member of the inner war Cabinet and particularly to his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The President Conservatives also, it was reported, wanted him to give up the leadership of the Conservative Party.

Newspapers generally eulogized Chamberlain—now that he was out—and hailed wholeheartedly the appointment of Churchill, dynamic descendant of the Duke of Marlborough who smashed the power of Louis XIV, as his successor.

It had been forecast that Churchill would give key posts to David Lloyd George, his World War chief; Maj. Clement Attlee, and Herbert Morrison, Labor Party leaders, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Party leader.

In a broadcast last night Chamberlain called on the people to support the new Government.

Chamberlain was unsparing in his epithets for Hitler. He called him a "wild beast who has sprung out of his lair" and an example of unique "vileness."

His final warning—delivered in a voice vibrant with anger and emotion—was that:

"Our hour has come. We are to be put to the test as have the unfortunate peoples of Holland and Belgium."

**PREDICT AAA PLAN TO LOSE IN SENATE**  
WASHINGTON, May 11 (U. P.).—Opponents of President Roosevelt's plan to abolish the Air Safety Board and transfer the Civil Aeronautics Authority to the Commerce Department predicted today that the Senate would reject it by at least a half dozen votes.

The proposal, incorporated in Mr. Roosevelt's fourth reorganization order, already has been turned down by the House. Senate disapproval would kill it, at least for this session of Congress.

Meanwhile, House proponents of the Hatch "clean politics" bill obtained five additional signatures to their petition to take the measure out of the Judiciary Committee, bringing the total number of signers to 138. None were Hoosiers.

## FRENCH FLIERS STRIKING BACK IN RHINELAND

Retaliate After Claiming Nazis Kill or Wound More Than 100 in Air Raids.

PARIS, May 11 (U. P.).—German airplanes attacked at dawn today along the whole length of the Belgium-Netherlands front while German land forces, covering the left flank of the entire operation, attacked the new Allied positions in Luxembourg.

The French High Command said that more than 100 persons, mostly women and children, had been killed or wounded in German air raids on France yesterday and that the French air force had counter-attacked, delivering smashing blows at airfields and railroad junctions in the German Rhineland throughout the night.

Air raid sirens and anti-aircraft guns had awakened Paris at dawn again today.

**Several Bombings Reported**  
Although no bombs had been dropped on Paris, the Government was swamped with reports of the bombing of open French towns yesterday. Casualties were heavy. They included:

Hennin-Liétard—One woman killed, three injured.

Bray—One man killed, four injured.

Lens—A family of Polish miners killed.

La Fere and vicinity—Ten killed, 30 injured.

Loan—Four killed, 10 injured.

Nancy and vicinity—Sixteen killed, 12 injured.

Colmar—The prefecture bombed. Pontoise, 24 miles from Paris—Two killed.

Lambersart—Four killed, 8 injured, including 73-year-old man and a 13-year-old girl.

At Lyons, incendiary bombs set workers' homes afire in the Decimes suburbs.

**Nancy Raided Three Times**  
Nancy was bombed three times. An empty school was destroyed.

In northern France, Bouai, Hasebrouck, Doullens, Abbeville and Lambersart were bombed.

The air alarm sounded in Paris from 6:15 to 7 a. m. today, and although no planes were visible from the center of the city, the firing of anti-aircraft guns could be heard plainly. There had been an alarm yesterday at dawn.

It was estimated here that the Germans had paid heavily for their aerial blitzkrieg. The Dutch claimed to have shot down 100 planes; the Belgians 15, and the 500th French war communiqué said last night that 44 had been shot down in France; a total of 159 German planes with the loss of approximately 500 fliers.

**Retaliation Indicated**  
It was considered certain that French public opinion would demand that the Allies retaliate by bombing German cities. A Government proclamation announced that in view of the German bombings, France now reserved the right to "take appropriate measures" regardless of the fact that it had promised President Roosevelt at the beginning of the war not to bomb civilians.

Premier Paul Reynaud warned the people by radio last night that Germany was "rushing at us."

"Everywhere in the world, every free man and woman looks on, holding their breath at the drama which is going to be played," he said.

A climax was expected in about 10 days after both sides have maneuvered into positions.

The blitzkrieg itself was said to have stalled when it encountered stiff opposition and was confronted with massive Franco-British intervention.

**SPEAK ON BUREAU**  
The service bureau, "Why Bother, Inc.," was the subject of the last Speakers Forum meeting of the year in the Canary Cottage last night. Several members discussed the bureau, which has an office in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

## Welcome Nazis, Belgians Advised

BERLIN, May 11 (U. P.).—"Dear listeners," said a voice on the German radio today, addressing itself to Belgians, "Germany doesn't want to bring upon you the horrors of war. All we wish is the right to march through your country. Belgium is too small to resist the force of German arms."

"Welcome your German brothers, who are fighting in the common cause against capitalism and plutocracy."

The message was broadcast in both the French and Flemish languages. The program ended with the new march of the German air force, "Bombs Against England."

## POLICE IN ROME RESCUE ENVOY

British Lodge Protest After Melee; Allies Rapped As Duce Applauds.

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tion plates, had been plastered with anti-British posters.

On the spot he demanded of the police that the posters be removed and the police forced students to tear them off. Upon Sir Noel's return to the Embassy the British protest was lodged with the Government.

The filing of the protest coincided with anti-British demonstrations which occurred in Rome after Premier Benito Mussolini had led applause in the Senate where Admiral Domenico Cavagnari said that Italy's position in the Mediterranean must be changed.

Although no posters obnoxious to the British were placed on the British Embassy the neighborhood was plastered with offensive wall stickers saying "England Missed the Boat" and "Don't Put Your Faith in the Allies."

**100,000 Posters Put Up**  
It was estimated that more than 100,000 posters were put up in Rome during the night.

A Hollander was reported to have been pushed around while attempting to tear down anti-British posters which appeared overnight on walls of hotels catering to foreigners. Three separate incidents were reported to have occurred while the posters were being torn down.

At one time more than 100 students, some of them wearing Fascist uniforms, marched through the streets shouting "Down with democracies."

**Raps Allied Blockade**  
In his speech before the Senate, Admiral Cavagnari, Undersecretary of the Navy, criticized the Allied blockade and said:

"I think that France and England have done all in their power to inflict the maximum of damage on the enemy while Germany on the other hand has not yet employed the maximum of her air and naval power."

Because of the present situation, Cavagnari said, the naval war was likely to be intensified later.

The Senate approved without discussion Army and Navy budgets.

## NAZI PLOT TO SEIZE WILHELMINA HINTED

LONDON, May 11 (U. P.).—Dutch Foreign Minister E. N. Van Kieffens, now in London, indicated in an interview today that the German invaders of Holland had planned to capture Queen Wilhelmina or the greater part of the Dutch Government.

"Yesterday parachutists were dropped in such a way as to form more or less a ring around The Hague—the residence of the Queen and the seat of Government," Van Kieffens said.

## BELGIANS YIELD TO NAZI TROOPS ONLY AT LIEGE

Dutch Declare Rotterdam Is Recaptured After Stubborn Battle.

LONDON, May 11 (U. P.).—British, French, Dutch and Belgian and German airplanes and troops and desperate German Trojan Horse units fought today on a new Western Front where military information forecast one of the big battles of modern times developing.

Dutch troops recaptured Rotterdam airport and were reported fighting the Germans stubbornly on a line about 15 miles inside their frontiers still in front of their strongest defenses.

Belgian troops were reported holding their first line close to the German frontier except at Liege, where it was reported the Germans had forced the Albert Canal and reached the outer defenses of Liege, 10 miles inside Belgium.

**British Counter-Attack**  
Britain reported that German planes were attacking advancing Allied troops in Belgium with machine gun fire and that British machines were retorting forcefully.

France asserted that Allied planes, in their first bombardments of the war inside Germany, attacked airfields and railroad junctions in the German Rhineland.

The Allies were reported to be holding Arlon in southern Luxembourg.

Netherlands troops were reported fighting along a line passing near Arnhem, Hengelo and Almelo. There the front was interrupted by swamps as far as Groningen in the north.

**Great Test Still Ahead**  
Dr. E. N. Van Kieffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, said that Dutch troops had recaptured Rotterdam airport, the last landing field held by German parachute troops in the country, and Dordrecht, just south of Rotterdam.

Dutch troops attacked at 8 a. m. at Rotterdam airport and retook it after a costly fight, he asserted. The Dordrecht German contingent, he reported, was wiped out.

Desperate German Trojan Horse troops were reported landing at various points in Belgium as they had in Holland yesterday.

Military quarters here and at Paris, as well as at Brussels and Amsterdam, seemed to believe that the present position was satisfactory, with the great test still to come.

## TWO HURT IN FALLS FROM SCAFFOLDS

Otto Christensen, 50, of 602 N. Denny St., was reported in a serious condition at St. Vincent's Hospital today after a 20-foot fall from a scaffold yesterday.

The accident occurred while he was painting a house in Prospect St., 2100 block.

Chester Thomas, 48, painting contractor of Glens Valley, was hurt when he fell from a scaffold while painting a house in N. Capitol Ave., 3100 block. He is in Methodist Hospital.

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## IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record

DEATHS TO DATE

County City Total

1939 . . . . . 16 17 33

1940 . . . . . 10 27 37

—May 10, 1940—

Injured . . . 9 Accidents . . . 16

Dead . . . . . 0 Arrests . . . 41

**FRIDAY TRAFFIC COURT**

Cases Convicted Fines

Violations . . . 28 26 \$148

Reckless driving . . . 9 8 81

Failure to stop at . . . 12 12 21

Disobeying traffic . . . 9 9 22

signal . . . . . 7 7 145

Drunk driving . . . 33 33 58

All others . . . . . 98 95 \$482

**MEETINGS TODAY**

Jordan Conservatory of Music, scholarship competition all day. Certified Public Accountants Association, 10 a. m. to 12 p. m.

4-9 Club, War Relief, 10 a. m. to 12 p. m.

All day, Fraternity, Hotel Anker, night.

Public School Grand Tour, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Company H, 1938 Indiana Volunteers, Hotel Washington, night.

Spanish-American War Veterans, reunion, Severin Hotel, 8:30 p. m.

General Foods Luncheon, Severin Hotel, 12:30 p. m.

Indiana Safety Show, Claypool Hotel, 7 p. m.

**BIRTHS**

Girls

William, Clara Palmer, at Coleman.

William, Marcela, at Coleman.

Dale, Ruth Jay, at Methodist.

Forrest, Mildred Cox, at Methodist.

Orville, Constance Taylor, at Methodist.

David, Jane De Haven, at St. Vincent's.

George, Catherine Adams, at St. Vincent's.

Harold, Frances Meyer, at St. Vincent's.

William, Nona Henderson, at 2638 Burton Ave.

Walter, Wanda Glover, at 1117 Spain Ave.

Ronald, Mary Wheeler, at 1932 Caroline.

Charles, Pauline Cooper, at 3711 Western.

Boys

Richard, Blanche Manning, at Coleman.