

GERMAN ADVANCE ON PARIS CHECKED

Allies Fight Furiously to Stem Nazi Mechanized Columns Driving Toward Channel; Weygand Orders Counter-Attacks.

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(about 700 square miles and 60,000 population) which had been given to Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles.

The German High Command claimed to have taken San Quentin (which Paris denied) and pushed on toward Cambrai and Peronne after repulsing a French-Belgian counter-attack with heavy losses near Maubeuge.

This advance, according to the Germans, put their tanks and armored cars almost within striking distance of England.

The High Command in Berlin, however, did not dispute French statements that the Germans had failed to push past the Rethel front, some 65 miles from Paris, although it said that a French counter attack from Laon and been repulsed.

Sweden Faces New Worry

While the battle raged in France, dispatches from Stockholm indicated a serious situation had arisen as result of a German demand for passage of troops across Sweden to relieve the Nazi garrison under Allied siege at the north Norwegian port of Narvik. The Swedes were understood to be refusing the demand. The Germans, commanded by a Gen. Deitl, a close friend of Hitler, were reported in desperate straits.

In Belgium, the Germans said, the British forces retreated over the Dendre River to the Scheldt River, closely pressed by the Germans, who also claimed the capture of all of the Liege forts and all but one of the Namur forts.

French Rely on Weygand

The French intimated that Weygand had a definite plan for turning the tide and that he had put it in force a few minutes after taking charge, starting with a drastic reorganization of the whole Allied defense scheme.

Britain placed great faith in Weygand and it was understood that he would direct the British and Belgian as well as French armies.

Britain's main concern was over the Belgian and French Channel ports and German dispatches said that the assault in central Belgium had carried the German troops 25 miles west of Brussels to the Dendre sector.

The British frankly discussed the possibility that the Allies would lose Belgium completely and be forced to make a stand around Dunkerque, France, 40 miles across the Channel from Dover.

Also, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, never one to mince words, said that when the battle in France abated, regardless of the outcome, "There will be a battle for our island." He told the Britons, in other words, that a fight on their home soil was inevitable and that they must prepare for it.

The arrival in a British port of two boat loads of wounded increased the grim realities in that country. To bolster British spirits, however, the Air Ministry told of British raids on German oil and gas depots and refineries at Bremen, Hanover and Hamburg. The rate at which the Germans were using fuel, in their airplanes and tanks gave the Allies another ray of hope.

NEW PLASTIC RESIN USED IN DENTURES

A new "bullet-proof" plastic resin, developed for airplanes, and which in the last year has become popular as a material for dentures, or just plain false teeth, is among exhibits at the Indiana State Dental Association convention today in the Claypool Hotel.

The new material, originally developed for airplane windows, is described as "weather-proof, unbreakable, bullet-proof, non-porous and color-fast," and its cost was described as about the same as the rubber and bakelite materials.

The three-day convention was opened today with a series of table clinics occupying the morning session.

Dr. John Kemper of the University of Michigan told the convention this afternoon that the convention of teeth should be regarded as a surgical operation.

3D DISTRICT G. O. P. STILL IN STALEMATE

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 20 (U. P.).—Third district Republicans failed again today to elect a district chairman and voted to ask the State Committee to do so.

The deadlock between Harry Marum of La Porte, the incumbent, and State Senator Walter Barsley of Elkhart, which went 13 ballots last week, remained at a 3-to-3 tie today.

It appeared probable the State Committee will wait until after the party's nominating convention Friday at Indianapolis to name a new chairman.

ROME, May 20 (U. P.).—The British, French and German ambassadors to Italy sat within 10 feet of each other today during inauguration of King Victor Emmanuel of the General Assembly of the Institute of Agriculture.

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record

DEATHS TO DATE

County City Total

1939 19 18 37

1940 11 29 40

May 18 and 19, 1940

Injured 11 Accidents 62

Dead 2 Accidents 43

SATURDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Cases Convicted Fines

Violations 6 4 \$34

Speeding 6 4 34

Reckless driving 0 0 0

Failure to stop at 0 0 0

through street 0 0 0

Disobeying traffic 0 0 0

signal 0 0 0

Drunk driving 2 1 35

All others 6 4 2

Totals 11 9 \$71

MEETINGS TODAY

Scientific Club, Board of Trade, noon.

Service Club, Claypool Hotel, noon.

Irvington Republican Club, 846 E. Washington St., 8 p. m.

North Side Home, Canby Cottage, noon.

Nature Club, Spink-Arms Hotel, noon.

Indiana University Club, Columbia Hotel, noon.

Indiana State Dental Association, Claypool Hotel, 8 p. m.

American Society for Metals, Hotel Washington, 6:30 p. m.

Sigma Delta Kappa, Canby Cottage, noon.

MEETINGS TOMORROW

Rotary Club, Claypool Hotel, noon.

Y. M. C. A., Y. M. C. A., noon.

FIRE ALARMS

Sunday

3:23 a. m.—1545 Shelby, auto.

1:32 p. m.—King Michigan, waste paper.

11:24 a. m.—322 N. Berke, shed.

11:24 p. m.—Paris and 24th, false.

11:58 p. m.—2014 W. Washington, lunch wagon, defective wiring.

OFFICIAL WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS FORECAST: Partly cloudy with showers in afternoon or night.

Sunrise 4:25 Sunset 6:58

TEMPERATURE

May 20, 1939—

6 a. m. 65 1 p. m. 78

BAROMETER

6:30 a. m. 29.84

Precipitation 24 hours ending 7 a. m. 10

Total precipitation since Jan. 1 12.59

Deficiency since Jan. 1 2.50

MIDWEST WEATHER

Indiana—Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; tomorrow partly cloudy with showers in afternoon or at night, cooler in afternoon.

Illinois—Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; tomorrow partly cloudy with local showers in morning and west part cloudy in afternoon.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy, slightly warmer in west portion tonight; tomorrow partly cloudy, followed by showers in afternoon, cooler by night in extreme south-west portion.

Ohio—Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; showers tomorrow night.

Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; showers tomorrow night.

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Belgian refugees trudge through a bomb-wrecked Louvain street in search of shelter, according to the British-censored caption for this cablephoto flashed from London to New York. Some carry babies, others carry their only possessions.

2 DEAD HERE OF AUTO INJURIES

Five Killed in Accident Near Ft. Wayne in Heavy Rain.

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near Kendallville, who died of injuries received in a crash near his home Friday.

MRS. VELMA HARTER, 33; her son, RICHARD, 16; her daughter, JOAN, 14; ROBERT HUNTER, 21, and WILEY DUPREE, 23, all of Ft. Wayne, killed in a crash during a heavy rain yesterday west of Ft. Wayne.

Son's Condition Critical

Attendants at St. Joseph Hospital said today the condition of Burton Max Harter, 9-year-old son of Mrs. Harter, was "critical."

Police said there were no witnesses to the crash, but they believe the machine in which Mr. Hunter and Mr. Dupree were riding skidded on the wet pavement and struck the Harter car head-on. Both machines were demolished.

Mr. Hunter, Mr. Dupree and Richard Harter were killed almost instantly. Mrs. Harter and her daughter died at Methodist Hospital a few hours after the accident. Police were unable to identify all the bodies for several hours.

Basel Harter told police his wife and children were driving to Sunday School when the crash occurred. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Dupree, employees of an automobile sales company in Ft. Wayne, were driving to northern Indiana lake to paint the cottage of one of the firm's salesmen.

County's Worst Accident

Authorities described the accident as one of the worst in the county's history.

Funeral services for Mrs. Knudsen will be at 3 p. m. tomorrow in the Flanner & Buchanan Funeral Home, with burial in Crown Hill.

Mrs. Knudsen was a member of the Meridian Street Methodist Church, of the Magazine Club and the Neighborhood Club.

She had lived in Indianapolis 45 years and was the widow of Henry Knudsen, who died last August.

She is survived by Mrs. Rinne, three other daughters, Mrs. E. E. Voyles, Indianapolis; Mrs. Thor Ramsing, Oklahoma City, Ok.; and Mrs. E. J. Owens, Vernon, Neb., and a son, John D. Evans, Denver, Colo.

Fuel Reserves Attacked

It said that "selected military objectives" in western Germany were attacked, chiefly the vast oil reserve supplies at Hamburg, Bremen and Hanover. British pilots were quoted that the night skies above the cities were lit up by fires from fires consuming Germany's vital fuel supplies, already seriously depleted.

British bombers for three nights have blasted at the German lines in Belgium and the oil depots. Prime Minister Winston Churchill said that during the first 48 hours of successive raids, oil refineries had been attacked, presumably at Leuna in the Ruhr, headquarters of German synthetic gasoline production.

Leuna's 12 refineries, with storage tanks and waste compressors, are near the French frontier.

At the same time the Royal Air Force was credited with relieving pressure on the front by continuous harassment of communications lines, bombing of bridges, railway junctions and sidings, bombing and strafing troop concentrations and highway convoys; bombing air-dromes and scoring an increasingly large number of "kills" against the German bombers.

Germany unquestionably already has made serious inroads into her gasoline supply, since an estimated total of 12 tank divisions have been thrown into the "battle of the bulge"—totaling about 3000 tanks, requiring about 500,000 tons of gasoline before the offensive got underway.

As bombers in Belgium and France Saturday shot down at least 20 enemy planes, the communiqué said, and British fighters downed at least three and possibly seven Heinkels near Brussels.

Meanwhile the Admiralty reported that the destroyer Whitely had been damaged by bombs and had been beached with four casualties.

Tribute Paid to Weygand

The Whitely, 1100 tons, was the 13th British destroyer lost during the war. It was commanded by Lieut. Com. G. N. Rolfe.

British military experts paid tribute to the new Allied commander, Gen. Maxime Weygand, as a man who seems to have solved the secret of perpetual youth.

Lindbergh Calls for Unified Hemisphere Defense Plan

WASHINGTON, May 20 (U. P.).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, on the eve of the 13th anniversary of his historic trans-Atlantic flight to Paris, declared that this country's armed forces have been inadequate for many years and called on all the 21 American republics to unite in a practical defense plan for the Western Hemisphere.

He minimized America's danger to conquest from the air and urged that we stop the "hysterical chatter of calamity and invasion that has been running rife these last few days."

Thirteen years ago this morning, Col. Lindbergh, then an unknown, started on a 33½-hour flight from New York to Paris that was to make him a world hero and this country's No. 1 flier.

Speaks Over CBS

Today, Pan American Airways celebrates its first anniversary of regular commercial trans-Atlantic flights. The Yankee Clipper arrives on the 152d ocean flight.

Col. Lindbergh spoke last night in a nation-wide radio address over the Columbia Broadcasting Co.'s network.

The CBS said that Col. Lindbergh had telephoned that he desired to express some views on air defense and that CBS offered him its facilities for a sustaining program broadcast.

Col. Lindbergh conceded that bombing planes could be built with sufficient range to cross the Atlantic and return, but he said that the cost was high, the target large, and the military effectiveness small.

The advantage lies with us, he said, for great invading armies must still cross oceans by ship. He declared that the first need was a "definite policy of defense"—whether the United States is to defend itself or all of the Western Hemisphere.

He pointed out, too, that the American Legion for 20 years has urged a strong and adequate national defense.

Adding that "we are about to realize this important objective," Commander Kelley said the Legion is gratified.

He said he had a full appreciation of the gravity of war developments abroad and their effect upon the peace and safety of the United States, but called for individual and national sanity and cool thinking.

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FRANCE DENIES REICH CAPTURE OF ST. QUENTIN

Germans Drive to Within 60 Miles of Channel, Threaten Amiens District.

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with French, British and German tanks interlaced and fighting a series of running engagements.

Weygand Orders Attack

Gen. Maxime Weygand, new Allied commander-in-chief, had thrown specially armed anti-blitzkreig units and powerful tank detachments in the fighting to join the infantry and the famous French 75-millimeter field guns, firing point blank at German tanks, into the battle.

Weygand attempted two or perhaps three counter-attacks today, designed to strike at the base of the German wedge. One was in the Maubeuge sector, another near Laon and possibly a third on the Rethel-Montmedy front. The Germans claimed that both the Maubeuge and Laon thrusts had been repulsed.

The Germans now were using motorcycle raiders to contact the Allied advanced forces. As soon as they had reached the Allied positions they raced back before their own mechanized units arrived.

This morning's High Command communiqué, No. 519 of the war, said:

"Our troops are fighting vigorously in the region north of St. Quentin to halt the enemy drive. Near Rethel enemy elements who succeeded in crossing the Aisne were thrown back during the night. In the region of Montmedy German attacks were repulsed with the same intensity but all were fought off."

"During the night our bombers continued violently the task of disorganizing enemy revictualment."

Situation Remains Serious

It was noted that the communiqué now talked of repulsing German attacks, where last week—until the French drove the Germans back nine miles Saturday in recapturing Le Cateau and Landreux—the communiqué had told of the power of the German drive, and had shown the French retreating, if slowly and stubbornly.

Despite the somewhat more encouraging tone, it was emphasized here that despite heavy losses and worn material, the German mechanized divisions continued assaults of the greatest intensity yesterday, and it was emphasized that the situation was still "very serious."

Quiet South of Sedan

The sector south of Sedan was reported quiet for the moment. Information said that the French had repulsed heavy German infantry attacks in the Montmedy sector at the end of the Maginot Line, throughout yesterday and during the early hours this morning.

Premier Raymond Poincaré named Weygand commander-in-chief there were other signs that France was girding herself for a real fight. Dances in Paris were closed. Georges Mandel, new Interior Minister, named M. Winter as chief of the Surete Nationale, the French secret police, a post which Winter had held in the World War.

Alexis Leger, veteran Secretary General of the Foreign Office, was supplanted by Jean Charles Raux, ambassador to the Vatican. Workers at a national defense factory in the Paris region turned over to 10 of their fellows who had refused to report for work yesterday, and the police handed the recalcitrants over to military authorities.

The statement, made as Commander Kelly boarded a plane at Puerto Rico en route to Cristobal, Panama, was released from national headquarters here.

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Gen. Weygand 'No. 1 Strategist'

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Army, despite objections of politicians who feared that his forcefulness, in a time of dictatorship, might give people ideas. At the end of the World War Weygand was rushed to Poland where the Bolshevik armies were marching on Warsaw. He looked at a few battle maps, gave crisp directions for attack, and sent the Red armies precipitately back into Russia within a few days.

He had been since High Commissioner and chief commander in Syria, Foch's successor as Supreme War Council member, a retired officer and, at the outbreak of this war, commander in chief in the Near East.

There was nothing at the border to indicate that hostilities against France are imminent, though the passes are heavily guarded.

Passes Heavily Guarded

A report current in Rome is that Hitler told Mussolini, at their recent Brenner Pass meeting, that he would not need armed assistance at the outset of total war—that Italy could best serve the axis by helping to keep the Balkans in line, thus protecting Germany's southeastern flank. This Mussolini is now doing, and as a result Germany is obtaining maximum supplies from that area.

War in the Balkans, therefore, would hurt rather than help Germany as long as the outcome of the battle on the Western Front remains in doubt. Once that issue is decided to Italy's satisfaction, however, Italy is expected to come into the war, be it soon or late.

Italy Packs Equipment

This, at any rate, is the consensus among qualified observers in Rome. They are convinced that Italy lacks equipment, munitions and raw materials for waging more than a few months of war. About a million and a half men are mobilized, but some of these are said to be without proper equipment, including uniforms.

But Italy has an excellent air force and fairly good fleet, and so could give a good account of herself—as long as supplies held out, which is said to be why Mussolini is determined not to intervene unless and until he is absolutely convinced the end of the conflict is in sight.

Italy hopes to gain much as a result of this war, hence her German ally may ask her to help win it.

'Flat Rejection' of F. D. R.'s Plea Reported

ROME, May 20 (U. P.).—Italy was believed ready today to enter the war on short notice.

Fascist leaders, presumably with Benito Mussolini's approval, warned the nation to prepare for war, and it was reported that Mussolini had turned down Italy President Roosevelt's appeal for peace.

Some quarters said he was playing his "moral" part in the conflict by keeping the Allies' attention diverted to an ever-increasing danger in southeastern Europe.

Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Foreign Minister, in a speech at Milan yesterday said that the nation was ready for war as soon as Mussolini gave "the word."

Did Duce Ask U. S. Aid in Adjustment?

WASHINGTON, May 20 (U. P.).—Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early today refused to comment on reports that Premier Benito Mussolini had suggested that the United States co-operate in its efforts to adjust Italy's colonial territorial claims.

Reports had been published that Mussolini made the suggestion in answering Mr. Roosevelt's latest appeal for peace in Italy and the Mediterranean area.

At the same time authorized sources said Germany did not intend, in event of final victory, to re-annex Alsace-Lorraine from France, and they said the Netherlands would be restored to independence after the war.

The High Command said all resistance in Holland had ended with the capture of the island of Walcheren in Zeeland province.

The Germans claimed to have taken 111,000 prisoners, not including the Dutch.

ISLES TO FEEL WAR, CHURCHILL WARNS

LONDON, May 20 (U. P.).—Great Britain prepared for the total war at home today, spurred on by the warning of Prime Minister Winston Churchill that their very lives and homes might have to be sacrificed in the struggle against Germany.

In a fighting speech to the British people yesterday, the new head of the Government said that whatever the "cost in agony" might be, the Allied armies would fight on until "we conquer—as conquer we must, as conquer