

ALLIES FIGHT ON WITHOUT BELGIUM

Surrender of Army by Leopold Threatens Destruction of British and French Forces Trapped in Flanders.

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rible blow... were to cause the Allied armies to throw up their arms rather than be destroyed.

After that, the Nazis indicated, would come the climactic blow against England.

Allies Bitter Over Leopold's Move

That the British expected such an attack was more evident every hour and the Admiralty took over management and control of all Coast Guard stations throughout Great Britain as part of the preparations to fight off an invading army.

There was much bitterness over Leopold's surrender, especially in Paris, but Churchill warned that he should not be judged hastily. It was reported in London that the Belgian monarch said his troops (about 400,000 to 500,000) had eaten only biscuits for four days and had in some cases fired their last ammunition.

Nothing that had gone before struck with such stunning if not disastrous force at the Allied fighting front as the sudden action of the King whose father—Albert of the Belgians—had towered as an heroic figure above the ruins of his country in the World War.

In a broadcast to the French people, Premier Paul Reynaud, bitterly and contemptuously denounced the surrender and promised eventual victory despite the fact that the darkest days had come as a result of the Belgian capitulation which collapsed the vital left flank of the Allied front in the East and threw open to the German armies the path to the remaining Channel ports.

British Press Opens Up on Leopold

Minister of Information Alfred Duff Cooper told the people by radio that the situation of the British expeditionary force in Flanders was one of "extreme gravity" but that "there is not the slightest reason for panic."

The British press assailed Leopold as "King Quisling"—in reference to the Norwegian pro-Nazi leader Vidkun Quisling who was charged with Trojan Horse activities—and recalled that the Belgian monarch is a brother of the Crown Princess of Italy.

But it also was revealed in London that a last-minute attempt to persuade Leopold to follow the example of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and flee to London to carry on the war from there, had been turned down by the Belgian ruler.

To make good the promise of destruction, the German High Command hurled more and more power into the attack in Flanders. The dread dive bombers blasted at Allied lines in increasing number. Artillery pounded them ceaselessly and—time after time—massed infantry charged over the bodies of their own dead in an effort to deliver the knock-out blow.

The German bombardment of the Channel carried over to the Kentish coast of England, where British airplanes and anti-aircraft artillery were in action over a long period. The British Air Ministry said that yesterday the Royal Air Force had destroyed or severely damaged 79 German airplanes.

One High Command communique issued from Adolf Hitler's field headquarters praised Leopold for surrendering to the inevitable to avoid still greater slaughter, promised him a castle in Belgium for a temporary residence and said that the Belgian troops had fought with great bravery.

Hungary Calls Army Reservists

All Allied counter-attacks were repulsed, the German High Command said.

Meanwhile, in Hungary additional army reservists were called to the colors and it was reported in diplomatic circles that Russia was working to form a chain of buffer states in the Balkans, including Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The Russians were alleged to have threatened to march into southeastern Europe if Italy joined the war and moved into the Balkans.

In Rome, it was said that Premier Benito Mussolini might reveal his war or peace plans to a Council of Ministers meeting on June 4, but there was no definite new indication that the Italians plan an early entry into the war on the side of the Germans.

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record

DEATHS TO DATE

County City Total

1939 19 21 40

1940 11 32 43

May 27, 1940

Injured 7 Accidents 19

Dead 0 Arrests 16

MONDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Violations 7 Cases Convicted 19

Speeding 21 Fines paid \$193

Reckless driving 11 11

Failure to stop at 9 9

through street 9 9

Disobeying traffic 9 9

signal 9 9

Drunk driving 3 3

All others 23 23

Totals 76 75 \$351

MEETINGS TODAY

Mine Inspectors Institute, Claypool Hotel, 7:30 p. m.

Co-Operative Club of Indianapolis

Indiana Motor Traffic Association, Hotel Claypool, 7:30 p. m.

Indiana Junior Chamber of Commerce, Claypool Hotel, 7:30 p. m.

Central States Petroleum Council, Hotel Claypool, 7:30 p. m.

National Oil Producers Credit Group, Hotel Claypool, 7:30 p. m.

Rotary Club, Claypool Hotel, noon.

Y. M. C. A., 7:30 p. m.

Alpha Tau Omega, Board of Trade, noon.

Gyro Club, Spink-Arms Hotel, noon.

Merceder Club, Hotel Lincoln, noon.

Knights of Columbus, K. of C. Club, 7:30 p. m.

Katharine Service Club, Claypool Hotel, noon.

Time Patrol Credit Group, Wm. H. Block Co., noon.

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DEFENSE TAX, GREATER DEBT LIMIT PLANNED

Present Congress to Get Bills For 5-Year Plan; F. D. R. Gives Approval.

(Continued from Page One)

ing a continuing study of various types of national defense taxes. It was understood they would be ready at a moment's notice to provide whatever data was wanted by the Congressional committees.

Suggested as possible sources of revenue were broadening of the personal income tax, the so-called super tax and new excise taxes and increases in present ones. Meanwhile, the President devoted his efforts toward creation of a civilian organization to co-ordinate defense preparations. While House Secretary Stephen T. Early said he hoped that a preliminary announcement of the plan would be made late today.

House Studies Naval Labor

Other defense developments included:

1. The House considers today legislation to ease labor restrictions on shipyard workers in an effort to hasten naval construction and to authorize the Navy to increase its air force to 10,000 planes and train 10,000 pilots.

2. House appropriations committees sought to speed up consideration of the Senate-approved Army Supply Bill and the naval measure. The House Military Affairs Committee approved bills authorizing emergency defense expenditures of \$18,500,000 at military posts.

Tool Makers Meet

3. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced that "for the good of the whole economy," the automobile industry would, "unless something unforeseen comes up," proceed with re-tooling for 1941 models.

4. Tool makers met in Dayton, O., today to discuss the Government program for an estimated 200 million dollars in machine-tool orders.

Hydro-Electric Centers Studied in Defense Plan

WASHINGTON, May 28 (U. P.).—President Roosevelt and his Cabinet are studying the feasibility of developing defense industries near strategically located, inland hydro-electric centers such as the Tennessee Valley, it was learned today. The proposal was advanced at Mr. Roosevelt's three-hour Cabinet meeting last Friday. No decision was reached but the suggestion was said to have met some favorable response.

MORE 'SAD NEWS' GIVEN PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, May 28 (U. P.).—President Roosevelt today received with sadness the news that King Leopold had surrendered to the German Army to the Germans.

Commenting on the capitulation, Secretary Stephen T. Early voiced the President's reaction with the remark that "these are sad days."

Mr. Roosevelt was informed of Leopold's decision shortly after 9 a. m. today. William C. Bullitt, U. S. Ambassador to France called the White House by trans-Atlantic telephone at 4:30 a. m. but it was not relayed to the President until he awakened.

THREE HOOSIERS DIE IN TRAFFIC CRASHES

NEW CASTLE, Ind., May 28 (U. P.).—Mrs. Gertrude Alexander, 28, of Muncie, died yesterday of injuries received May 17 when her car went out of control on State Road 3, north of here. John Lassen Jr., 17, of New Castle, died the day of the accident and two others were injured.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 28 (U. P.).—Charles A. Tridle, 71, and his wife, Bertha, 60 of South Bend were killed yesterday when their light car was struck by a Grand Trunk Western Railroad passenger train at a South Bend grade crossing. Their deaths increased the county 1940 traffic toll to 17.

FIRE ALARMS

Monday

8:35 A. M.—Alabama and Washington, auto.

1:47 P. M.—1420 College, rear, tree.

4:28 P. M.—426 E. Market, electric fire.

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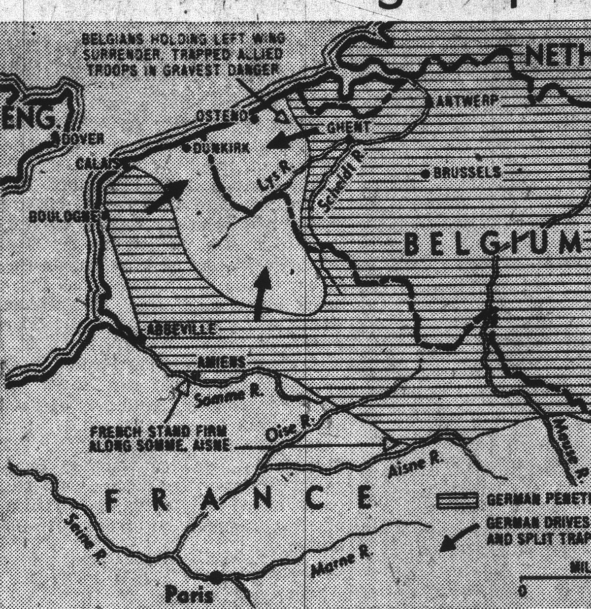
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Allies in Tight Spot



This map shows how the Belgian capitulation has opened the door on the Allies left flank for a lightning Nazi advance to the Channel, placing the encircled Allied army in an ever tightening spot.

Today's War Moves—

Leopold's Capitulation Second Tragic Blunder

J. W. T. Mason, whose feature "Today's War Moves" won international fame, is writing a daily analysis of the military situation in Europe for The Times.

By J. W. T. MASON United Press War Expert

The precarious situation of the Anglo-French troops in Flanders due to King Leopold's arbitrary surrender is the second tragic military blunder the impetuous young monarch has made to the detriment of his country during his brief reign.

In 1936, two years after he became King, Leopold canceled Belgium's military entente with France and Great Britain. He showed his forceful, headstrong character by this act, trusting to his own immature opinion rather than to expert opinion, just as today he has disregarded the judgment of his ministers, and capitulated on his own initiative.

Leopold believed in 1936 that his denunciation of Belgium's military agreement with France and Great Britain would save his country from a German invasion in the event of a new European war. He trusted the Germans.

For that reason, when Hitler violated Belgium's neutrality 18 days ago, the Allies were unable to assist Belgium quickly enough, and the country was overrun.

After thus jeopardizing his own country, Leopold, by his willful surrender, now has gravely handicapped the Anglo-French forces to whom he appealed so tardily for help.

Gen. Weygand now must rapidly revise the strategy of the Flanders fighting. It is improbable that the Anglo-French troops within the Flanders area can hold back the Germans now that some 20 miles of battle front on the northern flank have been given to the Germans.

Gen. Weygand thus has to consider whether to order an Allied withdrawal in force or to launch a great major counter-offensive.

It might seem better judgment to effect a withdrawal, since a counter-offensive would mean enormous losses to the French with no adequate gain that is yet apparent.

Whether the Channel ports still are open to a British retirement back to England, following King Leopold's capitulation is not yet known. But a swing southwestward, in the form of a semi-circle, would seem a possible way of retreat, the pivot being the newly established French positions in the vicinity of Valenciennes.

German occupation of the Channel coast, which would be the consequence of this maneuver, would represent the end of the present phase of the war.

The Germans would then be hemmed in, with their own backs to the Channel. Presumably they would try to make some gestures toward an "invasion" of England.

What super-Napoleonic plan Hitler may have for so gigantic a task has not been revealed. Whatever it is, it remains on paper and a long way from actuality.

France Will Win—Reynaud

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and, when the Allied leader visited him by airplane last week. But, it was understood, the King broached the idea of capitulation to members of the Cabinet after emphasizing the view that was useless to continue. The Cabinet rejected the idea.

Debate Fate of Congo Then, according to French charges, the King proceeded to negotiate secretly with the Germans. One alleged version of the negotiations said the King attempted to get an armistice which would have frozen the armies where they stood and prevented the surrender of the Belgian Army although it would have been disarmed.

Hitler, however, refused such terms, it was reported, and ordered the immediate occupation of all Belgian territory and seizure of supplies.

The fate of the rich Belgian Congo aroused interest here, it was said by Belgian officials, however, that the Congo became a part of the Belgian State in 1908 and that the King could not hand it over to Hitler.

There was some speculation on whether the throne might be abolished.

Military Situation Critical

Despite the determination of France to fight on "until victory," the critical military situation of the Allies in the north already had been made worse by the capitulation of almost 500,000 Belgians on orders of the King.

In contemptuous, bitter words Premier Paul Reynaud denounced Leopold and promised that the French and British would fight on south of the Somme and Aisne Rivers.

France will yet triumph, Reynaud declared.

"This is without precedent in history," the Premier said. "We know dark days were coming. They have come. We will hold the Somme-Aisne Line and because we hold it we will win."

"Our faith in victory is intact. We shall conquer."

The Belgian ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend and the French port

HOOVER LEADS G. O. P. CHARGE OF U. S. LAXITY

Hoover Leads in Criticism; Administration Makes Sharp Protest.

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there is keen competition, Republicans and Democrats volunteer in a great unit to save our country. National defense and foreign relations are not a party issue. Their administration usually is.

Others Rap Policies

But other speakers hit hard at Roosevelt policies and national defense performance. Frank Gannett, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, said in Portland, Ore., that Mr. Roosevelt was conducting a "political blitzkrieg" in the course of which he had "deceived the country."

Wendell Wilkie, president of Commonwealth and Southern Corp. and a candidate for the G. O. P. nomination, speaking at Wilmington, Del., called for modification of restrictions and regulations upon private industry. The best army the nation could enlist, he said, would be to enlist 10,000,000 unemployed in productive jobs.

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, pursuing the Republican nomination in Dallas, Tex., said that the New Deal for seven years had waged war "against business and every vital and productive force in the nation," and charged that men who understood industrial problems had been driven from the councils of the Administration. He estimated that inadequate preparedness would require about \$7,000,000,000 as a starter.

A non-partisan national defense board with "real power and full authority" to plan and direct the rearmament program should be established immediately, Mr. Dewey said.

Hoover Offers 7-Point Program

Mr. Hoover, in New York, criticized the "partisan flavor" of the President's Sunday address, and noted that although Adolf Hitler rose to power in Germany and European rearmament was at its height during the Roosevelt Administration, the nation still was unprepared.

He listed seven essentials of an efficient organization for "real preparedness." They were:

"1. That a munitions administration be created in Washington.

"2. That it should have a single head, with an administration with assistant heads for labor, agriculture and industry.

"3. That the administrator should be an industrialist and not a politician.

"4. That he should have authority to appoint a non-partisan advisory board representing the Army, Navy, Air Force, labor, transportation, manufacturing and agriculture.

"5. That the whole of the purchasing and manufacturing for the Army and Navy from private industry should be done by this Administrator. The business of the Army and Navy is to state what they want. It is for the munitions administrator to deliver it.

"6. That a research organization should be created to constantly improve these products.

"7. That all appropriations for such work should be made to this organization."

Stresses Organization

"We do not want 50,000 planes put away in hangars. These planes would be obsolete in a year. I do not suppose this is the President's proposal."

But we need in Washington is an organization capable of bringing about a co-ordination in American industry that can produce 50,000 airplanes in a year if they were called to do it.

"If we could demonstrate that we could supply the Army and Navy with 4000 planes during a single month, that would be ample notice to the world to keep off our grass. Likewise, we need an organized capacity to produce tanks and other arms."

CHANNEL NOW OURS, GERMANY BOASTS

(Continued from Page One)

strain on Franco-British political ties. "The time is ripe for the French to demand a halt to this wasteful pointless struggle," it was said.

The situation of the French and British expeditionary forces in Belgium, now estimated by the Germans as totaling 400,000 men, was described by the Germans as "desperate."

German forces expected to capture Zeebrugge and Ostend without much, if any, opposition. That would leave the French and British occupying a slim finger of territory hardly more than 20 miles wide and stretching 60 miles from Dunkirk to Templeuve.

Term French Position Perilous

The Germans regarded the position of France as a whole as "extremely perilous" and it was said that as result of the heavy fighting in the Valenciennes area the French will lose their elite shock troops and as a result will be left with an insufficient number of men of first line caliber to withstand a German drive south of the River Somme. It was claimed that France would be in no position to withdraw troops from the Maginot Line, from her southeastern border or from her colonies.

The High Command's communique indicated that the Germans were striking hard in France as well as through Belgium to the Channel coast.

The communique said that on the southern front enemy tank attacks were repelled successfully and that 30 enemy tanks had been destroyed.

Allied air losses yesterday were placed at 81 planes and the Germans admitted the loss of 23 planes.

GAYDA PRAISES LEOPOLD

ROME, May 28 (U. P.).—Virginio Gayda, authoritative editor of the Giornale d'Italia, praised King Leopold of Belgium today for what he called a "loyal and human" act in surrendering the Belgian Army.

Hungary Adds to Army

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 28 (U. P.).—Hungary called additional army reservists to the colors today and sped mobilization in apparent fear of isolation by a Russian-formed, Allied-approved Balkan buffer bloc.

Balkan diplomatic quarters reported that Russia was forming a chain of buffer states in the Balkans—Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia—and intended to march into southeastern Europe if Italy entered the war and moved on any Balkan state.

It was even reported that Balkan states might have agreed in principle to permit Russian troops to cross their frontiers on the way to the Adriatic if Italy entered the war.

Jugoslav sources here asserted that it was nearly certain that Russia and Yugoslavia would resume formal diplomatic relations soon, for the first time since the World War, as a sequel to their new trade agreement.

The recent visit to Bulgaria of Sir Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, and Britain's decision to send Sir Stafford Cripps, left-wing Labor Party leader, to Moscow as special envoy, were linked here with the reports regarding Russian activity, and were believed to mean that the Allies would approve fully any active Russian interest in the Balkans.

Hungary's anxiety seemed plain. Not only had she called up reservists in the Budapest area and in the Pann area of southern Hungary but it was reported that she was contemplating the requisitioning of many private motor vehicles for army use. A meeting of the National Defense Council has been called for tomorrow.

To complicate the situation, it was reported that Slovakia, said by the air.

Duce May Tell Plans For War June 4

ROME, May 28 (U. P.).—Premier Benito Mussolini may tell his plans for war to his Council of Ministers meeting June 4, it was reported today.

At that time, it was learned authoritatively, the Council will make an important decision regarding Italy's position with relation to the war. It also was regarded possible that Mussolini might go so far as to tell his ministers the exact date if he intends to enter the war.

Mussolini was expected to review all the preparedness measures which Italy has taken, and give an account of the full extent of the nation's strength on land, sea and in the air.

Bitter Days Near—London

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kirk—now reported in flames under German air bombardment—England.

Both choices appeared extremely hazardous if not impossible. The Belgian capitulation meant that the German Army was given an apparently open road around the Allied left flank to Bruges (which the Germans said they were approaching), and the Belgian ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend.

Supply Lines Failing This advance, designed to join up with German mechanized units that had swung around the Allied armies to Boulogne, Calais and St. Omer, was co-ordinated with massive German frontal attacks on the Allied line from Menin, in the Lille sector, to the Valenciennes area and in the Douai region. (Berlin claimed advances on all of these fronts today, with Valenciennes, Douai and Orchies taken.)

British experts emphasized that it had become increasingly difficult to supply Allied forces in north France and Belgium because of German capture or destruction by air bombing of Channel ports.

The port of Calais, although Allied forces still hold out there, was described as unusable and Dunkirk was said to be a fiasco.

Belgian refugee leaders were sharp in their comment on the King's capitulation.