The Greensboro Record

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CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS AS PREMIER

GERMANS STRIKE TOWARD ENGLAND

THEATER OF WAR—The above map shows the latest theater of war in Europe as the German forces start the newest offensive designed to conquer the low countries of The Netherlands and Belgium. The Hague and Rotterdam were reported being occupied by German forces.

Germany's War Machine Is Moving In New Blitzkrieg

Hitler Announces Beginning of Fight That Will Decide Fate of German Nation For Next 1,000 Years In Invasion of Lowland Countries

BERLIN, May 10.—(AP)—Germany's powerful war machine moved at dawn today on its third blitzkrieg since September 1, 1939.

Adolf Hitler announced this was the beginning of a fight that "decides the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years".

Steam-rolling its way into Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg by a combination of the land and air forces that proved so effective against Poland, Norway and Denmark, the armed forces of the third reich, under Adolf Hitler's personal direction, "darted over Germany's western borders along the broadest front for attack", as a high command communique briefly put it.

At the same time German fighting planes, with Holland's hitherto neutral air no longer a hindrance, darted straight for the heart of England.

Other units of bombers and fighting planes roared over central and eastern France and over Belgium and Holland, striking at airports and other military objectives, supporting the army's advance into the low countries, and sharing in the capture of a Belgian seaport.

As the first result of the raids on England, the high command announced the shooting down of an English chaser (pursuit plane) of the Spitfire type north of the Thames river.

Airports Bombed.

The French airports of Saint Omer near the English channel; Vitry-Le-Francois, 100 miles due east of Paris, and Metz, 25 miles west of the German border, were "effectively destroyed", said the high command. The Belgian airports at Brussels and Antwerp were among the low country objectives "bombed successfully".

Hitler's lightning action was based on the expressed conviction that the English and French, with the active aid and connivance of Belgium and Holland, were about to attempt to invade Germany's industrial sections—the Ruhr region, with its famous Krupp plants, united steel works and other heavy industries.

Once again Hitler offered three hitherto neutral countries—Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—"protection" on the condition they behaved. Otherwise bloodshed was bound to ensue.

Adolf Hitler has gone to the western front to assume personal direction of military operations, the German high command announced today.

The high command communique, issued daily, was datelined this time from the "fuehrer's headquarters" and said:

"In view of the immediately impending extension of the war area by evening onto Belgian and Dutch territory and the threat to the Ruhr territory connected therewith, the German western army at daybreak May 10 started over the German western borders along the broadest front for attack.

"Simultaneously, the air force attacked an enemy airport with great success and strong units have taken

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The War Today

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
Associated Press Writer

This is the great German blitzkrieg at last.

Hitler has spun the wheel for his supreme gamble, and it shouldn't be long now before we know who is going to win the war.

The nazi fuehrer himself has said it. In an order of the day to his army, just before his bombs began to fall on sleeping peoples and his troops were rained by ghostly parachutes from the blackness of the pre-dawn sky, he cried:

"The hour has come!"

Dramatically he added that the fighting beginning today "decides the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years".

That in its essence is true, for this blitzkrieg is a titanic effort to smash the allied strangulation-blockade and rend England and France.

If it succeeds, Hitler will dominate Europe. If it fails, he will return to the oblivion from which he rose so short a time ago and his fatherland will pay the price of defeat.

That was an epic line in which the Belgian ambassador to England, Baron Cartier, answered Hitler's challenge:

"They shall not pass this time."

My throat tightened when I read that, for often in the darkest days of the world war when German hordes were invading his country I discussed the future with this grand patriot. And never did he fail in his faith that the allies would triumph.

The blow which Hitler has struck

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Switzerland Ordering General Mobilization

BERNE, Switzerland, May 10.—(AP)—The Swiss government today ordered general mobilization beginning tomorrow at dawn and announced that a precautionary "state of war" begins at midnight tonight.

The official communique, which followed a series of bombings and sharp air battles over Swiss soil, said the mobilization was ordered "in view of the profound changes which have taken place on the western front"

The Swiss army, it was said, was ready "for any eventuality * * * to face any menace from whatever side it may come, in conformity with the absolute desire of the federation for neutrality".

Roosevelt Says American View Of War Is Same

No Change Seen With Respect to Keeping Out of Conflict

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(AP)—President Roosevelt said today he saw no change with respect to the possibilities of the United States keeping out of Europe's war.

At a press conference he told reporters who crowded his office to the walls that there was not much he could say about the situation abroad now and that it spoke for itself

"I think I can say personally," he declared, authorizing direct quotation, "I am in full sympathy with the very excellent statement that was given out, the proclamation by the queen of The Netherlands, and let it go at that. It is worth reading."

Possible Effects Studied.

With reference to possible effects of Germany's invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg on this country, the President asserted a great many things were being studied He did not give details

But in response to a question, he said that a German pledge, at the outbreak of the current war, not to bomb "open", unfortified towns was being considered in the light of reports of the bombing of such cities

At about 8 a. m. a few hours before seeing the press. Mr Roosevelt had signed an order to "freeze" all Dutch and Belgium credits in this country. Then the President had conferred for 35 minutes with key foreign and military advisers.

Gathered in solemn conference about Mr. Roosevelt's desk, these advisers canvassed further possible actions demanded by Germany's invasion of The Netherlands and Belgium:

Secretary Hull and Undersecretary Welles of the state department; Attorney General Jackson; Treasury Secretary Morgenthau; General George C. Marshall, army chief of staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, and Captain Daniel J. Callaghan, White House naval aide.

More than two hours before these officials entered the President's oval office. Mr. Roosevelt had signed an executive order extending to The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg the decree by which the government "froze" funds and credits in this country of the governments and citizens of Denmark and Norway.

Upon conclusion of the conference Admiral Stark indicated that the United States fleet would remain in Hawaiian waters for some time.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke calmly. At the rear of his office was a map of the war zone, with a sheet of white paper pinned over Holland and Belgium. Military experts traced the latest changes for him on the map.

The emergency order, rushed through before the country's financial markets opened for the day, was the first precautionary step taken to cope with the new war situation which had arisen overnight.

Other steps were expected to follow with dispatch, but they awaited an extraordinary conference which President Roosevelt called at the White House for 10:30 a. m. E. S. T

Officials of the state, war, navy and justice departments were summoned to consult with Mr. Roosevelt about extending the neutrality act provisions to the low countries

Little Sleep.

For the President, Secretary Hull and other high government officers, there was little sleep throughout the night after the arrival of the first diplomatic report that the lightning of Europe's war was striking a new front.

The President's order, which in effect blocks attempts of an invader

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Adolf Hitler's Armed Forces Invade Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg In Lightning Action To Place Fighting Units Nearer British Isles

German High Command Claims "Broken Resistance" In All Three Sectors of Campaign; Belgians Say Nazis Halted

(By The Associated Press)

Adolf Hitler's armed forces struck in the direction of England today with a pre-dawn "blitzkrieg" invasion of the "low countries"—Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—apparently to obtain a close base to attack the British isles.

Britain and France themselves were raided by the German air force in bombing forays over both countries.

The German high command tonight claimed "broken resistance" in all three sectors of the triple assault.

"Enemy opposition in the border area was broken everywhere in the first attack," a German communique said.

Belgium claimed to have "stopped the Germans everywhere".

The Belgian foreign ministry announced that the nazi invaders had been stopped cold a few hundred yards inside the frontier The German thrust, it was said, crumpled against the Belgian "demolition zone".

Allied troops went to the defense of the imperilled small nations, which are able to muster a combined military strength of 1,000,000 men.

Holland opened her flood-gates and dikes, blew up bridges and threw her army into action, holding the Germans near Arnheim.

Nazi bombers blasted Antwerp and Brussels. The French cities of Nancy, Lille and Calais, and Chilham in England, also were bombed.

Berlin claimed tiny Luxembourg had been overrun in the early hours of the pre-dawn invasion and, shortly after 8 a. m. E. S. T., the Berlin radio asserted nazi troops had occupied The Hague, the capital of The Netherlands. However, dispatches received four hours later directly from Amsterdam, 30 miles from The Hague, did not mention its fall.

A Paris military spokesman declared "the most gigantic battle of all time" appeared imminent.

Holland officially announced her defense forces had shot down at least 70 German planes, blown up a German armored train and were offering "strong resistance"

In London, the ministry of home security issued a general warning to all England to "be prepared"—presumably for a land invasion of the British isles by Germany.

ROTTERDAM, The Netherlands, May 10.—(AP)—Germany's plane and parachute troops, attempting to fight their way through Rotterdam, were driven back into a dangerous position late today by the attacks of reinforced Dutch troops and the pounding of Dutch artillery.

Strong detachments of Netherlands marines made repeated rushes into the enemy positions on the River Nieuwe Maas and the fighting was fierce.

Dutch incendiary shells set fire to the large Maas hotel from which the Germans were operating on the left bank of the stream, which divided Amsterdam.

The fire spread rapidly, threatening the thin German lines.

One German transport plane, alighting on the river, was damaged badly when it hit a boat.

A German army of the air spanned the strong land and waterline defenses of The Netherlands today and, landing by parachute and in huge seaplane transports at the western side of the nation, fought its

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Stock Market Tumbles After Early Advance

NEW YORK, May 10.—(AP)—Heavy selling swept the New York stock exchange today after a brief morning buying flurry in such "war brides" as steels and aviations. Early advances were mostly swept away, and several leading issues tumbled $1 to $5 a share.

In Chicago, an early buying wave which swept wheat prices up as much as 5 cents a bushel subsided, and a good part of the rise was lost.

Financial circles were confused by the possible implications of the German thrust in Holland and Belgium, and traders were nervous.

While some looked for a vast increase in the demand for steel, airplanes and other materials as the result of Hitler's "total war", others pointed out that developments might conceivably move too rapidly to permit further heavy buying of supplies here.

Early advance of $1 to $3 points in steels and aircrafts were quickly converted into losses, as selling converged upon the market near midday

Chrysler dropped about $5 and United States Rubber nearly $4. Issues off $1 to $2 included United States Steel, General Motors, United Aircraft, Douglas, Westinghouse, Texas corporation, Pennsylvania railroad, and others.

The bond market was generally depressed, with even United States government issues losing as much as a point in some cases. Foreign issues were mostly lower, but there

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RESIGNS

PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN.

War Bulletins

NEW YORK, May 10.—(AP)—Two squadrons of nazi planes, loaded with soldiers, were said today by Edwin Hartrich, Amsterdam correspondent for CBS, to have made a "daring attempt to capture Queen Wilhelmina", an attempt which evidently "has met with failure and sudden death for the perpetrators. His cable from Amsterdam to CBS said: "A daring attempt of the German air force to capture Queen Wilhelmina in the early hours today apparently has met with failure and sudden death for the perpetrators."

ROME, May 10.—(AP)—United States Ambassador William Phillips was summoned urgently to the chief palace today to see Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

BRUSSELS, May 10.—(AP)—The German land forces have been stopped within a few hundred yards of the frontier after entering Belgium as part of Adolf Hitler's blitzkrieg against the low countries, the foreign minister announced today.

LONDON, May 10.—(AP)—The Belgium embassy said it was informed that Antwerp had been bombed by 37 planes and a military hospital destroyed.

BRUSSELS, May 10.—(AP)—Belgium is "resolved to defend herself by all means * * * and can not be vanquished," Germany was told today in a note handed to German Ambassador von Bulowschwante by Paul Henri

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Winston Churchill, Belligerent First Lord of the Admiralty, Becomes New Man of Destiny to Direct War Efforts

LONDON, May 10.—(AP)—Winston Churchill, belligerent first lord of the admiralty and longtime target of Adolf Hitler's wrath, tonight became Britain's man of destiny, succeeding Neville Chamberlain as prime minister as war surged over western Europe.

The government announced "The Right Honorable Neville Chamberlain resigned the office of prime minister and the first lord of the treasury this evening and The Right Honorable Winston Churchill accepted his majesty's invitation to fill the position"

"The prime minister desires that all ministers should remain at their posts and discharge their functions with full freedom and responsibility while the necessary arrangements for the formation of a new administration are made".

Chamberlain, the apostle of appeasement who saw his policy fail and when war came expressed the hope he could carry on long enough to see Hitlerism destroyed, had been in office since May 28, 1937.

Churchill, whose mother was an American, has been first lord of the admiralty since the outbreak of the war, returning to the post he held during the world war. He is 65 years old.

Summoned by Chamberlain on the day war was declared on Germany, Churchill resumed the post of first lord of the admiralty which he held in the world war

Later he became head of the committee of service ministers and then in Chamberlain's latest effort to stave off defeat, he was named defense chief in direct charge of all British war strategy.

Labor leaders already had announced they would serve under "a new prime minister" who could command "the confidence of the nation"

No man has more of Britain's confidence, observers said, than the belligerent Churchill who first learned of war with Spanish forces in Cuba in 1895.

Churchill drove to Buckingham palace five minutes after Chamberlain left He rode in an admiralty car which some sources considered he might turn over to Alfred Duff Cooper, his friend and a former first lord of the admiralty.

Allies Crossing Belgian Border To Meet Nazis

PARIS, May 10.—(AP)—A British-French army was authoritatively reported moving rapidly across the Belgian border today to meet German legions which had entered from the east and a Paris military spokesman said the "most gigantic battle of all time" may be near at hand.

The spokesman said that the Germans must have one of two military purposes in mind.

Pointing out it was difficult at the moment to determine the exact nazi objectives the spokesman said they may be trying:

1. An operation to gain control of a long strip of coastline facing England, or

2 "A vast strategical movement of invasion comparable to and infinitely larger than that carried out by the German troops across Belgium in 1914"

In the later case, he said, "we are at the beginning of the most gigantic battle of all time."

Mopping Up Air Troops.

The Belgian army was reported by Havas, French news agency, to be busy mopping up small detachments of German parachutists who landed on Belgian territory.

Several German planes were shot down from the numerous squadrons which flew over Belgium.

The war department spokesman said there was as yet no precise information in Paris of the exact line of march of the Germans.

The Germans, he continued, are following the usual tactics of sending shock forces in advance, preceded by intense aerial bombardment of roads, bridges, railroads and air fields

The bombardments, he states, are on a vast scale in "Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France, those in France being notably in the eastern and northern areas"

Notes from Belgium and Luxembourg appealing for French and British aid were made public by the foreign ministry at noon.

The Belgian note said:

"The Belgian government is determined to resist the aggression with all its force

"The government of the king is firmly confident that, as in the past, the joint efforts of France, England and Belgium will assure triumph of the right"

The Luxembourg note, delivered to the foreign ministry by the duchy's charge d'affaires, pointed out the country was without arms and asked French aid "for the re-establishment of the independence and integrity of Luxembourg"

Premier Paul Reynaud, reporters said, was holding conferences with the idea of altering the makeup of his cabinet

The broad French military activity came after German bombers had struck deep into France.

All indications were that Europe's war at last had broken out in its expected major proportions.

Life and Death Struggle.

On every hand were signs that a life and death struggle between Germany and the allied powers is at hand.

Taking advantage of a moment when both London and Paris were raked by impending cabinet crises as a result of the failure of their Norwegian campaign, the Germans

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Small Child Injured In Traffic Accident

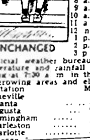
Frances Wright, aged four, 1304 Randolph avenue, is a patient in Piedmont Memorial hospital, with facial injuries as a result of a traffic crash on Randolph avenue Thursday afternoon. The girl was in collision with the automobile of J. M. Brady, Scott apartments when she is said to have dashed into the thoroughfare in front of the automobile, according to police reports. She was reported to be getting along nicely Friday.

WEATHER

Minimum Temperature
Forecast Tonight
50 Degrees.

North Carolina: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday not much change in temperature

Virginia: Fair tonight Saturday mostly cloudy followed by light showers in west portion, continued cool



UNCHANGED

Local Hourly Temperatures.

1 a. m.	56
2 a. m.	56
3 a. m.	55
4 a. m.	55
5 a. m.	54
6 a. m.	54
7 a. m.	54
8 a. m.	58
9 a. m.	60
10 a. m.	63
11 a. m.	64
12 noon	62
1 p. m.	66
2 p. m.	67
3 p. m.	68

Official weather bureau records of the temperature and rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 7:30 a. m. in the principal cotton growing areas and elsewhere follow

Station	Max.	Min.	Prec.
Asheville	80	52	.09
Atlanta	89	61	.12
Augusta	92	60	.41
Birmingham	89	60	.00
Charleston	78	63	.00
Charlotte	88	53	.34
Chicago	54	45	.00
Columbia	94	60	.20
Denver	[illegible]	45	.00
Detroit	65	41	.06
Evansville	69	53	.02
Galveston	81	67	.00
GREENSBORO	85	53	.40
Hatteras	71	54	.77
Jacksonville	87	62	.06
Key West	80	73	.00
Little Rock	69	55	.36
Los Angeles	94	62	.00
Memphis	67	51	.29
Meridian	86	63	.00
Miami	80	69	.00
Minneapolis-St Paul	71	49	.21
Mobile	84	60	.00
Mt. Mitchell	60	31	.00
New Orleans	84	67	.00
New York	66	49	.00
Raleigh	90	56	.17
San Antonio	74	64	.00
San Francisco	63	51	.00
Spartanburg	90	55	.15
Tampa	84	69	.00
Washington	66	48	.00
Wilmington	78	55	.38

John T. Flynn Interviews Candidates

Governmental Shackles Must Be Removed If Business Is to Take Road Toward Recovery, Senator Taft Says

This is the fifth of six articles in which leading presidential candidates tell John T. Flynn, noted economist and writer, how they propose to bring about recovery if elected.

* * *

By JOHN T. FLYNN
NEA Service Special Correspondent

When I asked Senator Robert Taft what he would do to bring about recovery in the event of his election, he answered:

"Whether we get recovery or not depends fundamentally on whether we have in Washington an administration that wants to encourage business or one that wants to fight.

"It seems to me that by this time everyone knows that nobody or no power can make business but business. That is, business men must invest money, must build plants, must order machinery, must hire men. Any man who has a job has it with some other man who is in business. The only way to make two jobs grow where one grew before is to make it possible for the man in business to increase his business, enlarge, it so that he needs more men to operate it.

Must Free Business.

"Now, that being so, is it not the most obvious thing in the world that an administration which uses its powers thinking up new ways to hamper business, to regulate it, to restrict it, to prevent it from growing, to fight it will discourage business? And is it not equally clear that the first thing to do about that is to substitute an administration which wants to free business, wants to help it to grow and expand?

"In other words the government can aid recovery only by helping business to recover, because recovery means essentially business revival. The government therefore should stimulate business and not make war on it."

The First Step Is Taxes.

Then I asked Senator Taft to say just what he would do, specifically, to aid business to recover.

"Well," he replied. "the first thing I would do would be to start taking off its chains. For instance, I would make an end of taxes that are imposed to prevent the growth of business. I would levy taxes in such a way as to encourage investment and enterprise

"Then I would deal with all the restrictive laws and bureaus. I would administer the laws against monopoly in a spirit of friendliness to business, not in an angry, hostile spirit.

"I would put an end to all price-fixing programs I would change the wage-hour law. I would order it so that it would be a real minimum-wage law designed to protect workers from oppression where the normal processes of collective bargaining are not effective. But I would abandon hour regulation except so far as it is essential to protect the health of the workers or to insure him time for recreation.

Would Change Labor Law.

"I would amend the national labor relations act. There should be a separation of the prosecuting and judicial functions in that set-up. Generally I wold adopt the amendments proposed by the American Federation of Labor

"I would amend the securities exchange act and the securities exchange commission act in a way to prevent any commission from acting as a barrier to investment. As these acts and that commission stand today they are like a fortress across the path of the investor seeking to put his money into business. We must protect the investor, but not drive him out of the market.

"These merely indicate the course of a general policy of freeing enterprise.

Must End Deficit.

"But of course the government must end its deficits. The very existence of this policy introduces into our business world a state of uncertainty which is a drastic deterrent to business. We must begin at once to cut government expenditures.

"We must get a farm policy which

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