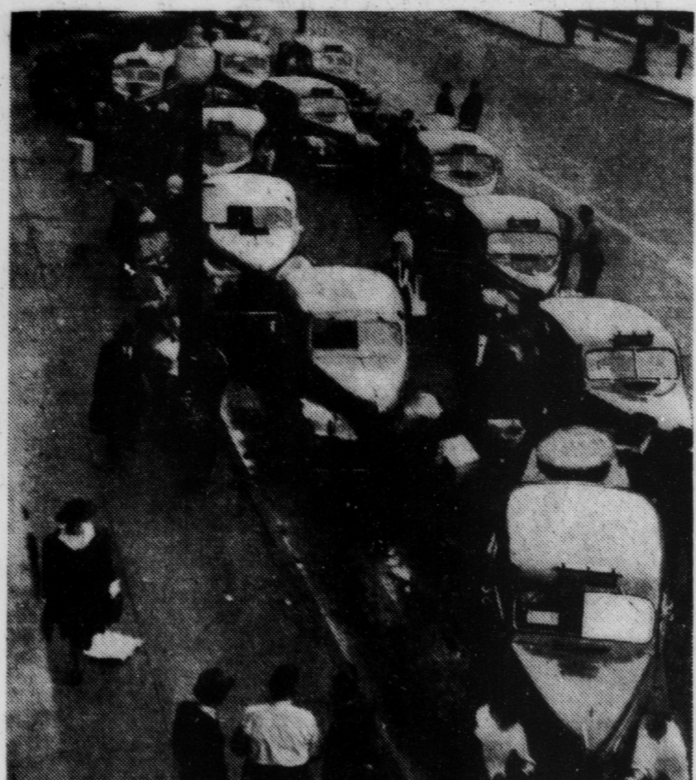


## Oath Was First on Program . . . Cabs Bring Ballots . . . At First They Were Jovial . . .



Before the 900 workers inaugurated the central ballot counting system in Tomlinson Hall last night, they were required to take an oath of their office. Here are some of the workers being sworn in by County Clerk Charles R. Ettinger.



The ballot boxes were brought to the hall from the polling places in taxicabs. This picture shows the first of the fleet of cabs arriving a half hour after the polls closed.



The workers were happy when they began their new tasks. These workers were eager as they removed the first ballots from the boxes—but they tired as the hours wore on and they didn't seem to be getting anywhere near the end of the job.

TENSE HOLLAND  
WAITS INVASION

All Public Buildings Under  
Guard; Close Canals  
To Ships.

(Continued from Page One)

Eight countries had been sharply restricted during the night and some calls had even been cut off.

Nation on the Alert

Government authorities and military quarters refused any comment on preparedness measures, more stringent than any since the World War.

It was intimated, however, that all preparations were part of a precautionary plan previously perfected in connection with the present war and the nation's determination to be on the alert for any development.

Reports from Belgium said that everything was quiet in that country, Holland's neighbor on the German frontier.

This fact caused the Dutch public, aware of foreign rumors that an attack on Holland might come at any hour, to accept the statement that their Government's extraordinary military preparations were purely precautionary. But what had caused the sudden precautionary moves remained a mystery.

It was understood that the Government had reserved all telephone lines to foreign countries all night for its own use.

(Some cable messages from Amsterdam were considerably delayed during the night, apparently by censors.)

## Phonics Cut Off

Early this morning the United Press Berlin Bureau telephoned the Amsterdam Bureau to comment on a report that Germany had recalled to military duty all reservists between the ages of 30 and 50 years.

Berlin had just said that "officials refuse any information since the report is of military nature" when the telephone line developed interference. Then the call was severed.

As the army, navy and air force canceled leaves, the governmental inspector general of navigation in home waters announced that entry of vessels into strategic waters would be halted between Saturday and Monday. Ships which entered these waters during the closed period would be held up until release is given Monday.

RADIO STATION CHANGE O.K.'D

WASHINGTON, May 8 (U. P.).—The Federal Communications Commission today granted application of WGBF, Evansville, Ind., to change from part time operation on 630 kilocycles to 1250 kilocycles unlimited hours, with five kilowatts power during daytime hours and one kilowatt at night.

SIX BRITISH TRAWLERS SUNK

LONDON, May 8 (U. P.).—The Admiralty reported today that six naval trawlers were sunk in air attacks during the Allied evacuation from the Tromsheim area.

Writer Describes Bombing  
Of Allies Leaving Namsos

Editors Note—Arthur Menken, United Press special correspondent and Paramount News Reel cameraman, witnessed the British-French withdrawal from Namsos, Norway. Accompanying the Allied troops, he watched from a transport ship as waves of German bombers made five raids on the transports and the evacuating warships. He describes the raids during which the British Destroyer Afridi and the French Destroyer Bison were sunk.

By ARTHUR MENKEN

United Press Special Correspondent

A NORTHERN PORT, Scotland, May 7.—(Delayed by Censor)—Namsos and the surrounding country

was riddled with spies when the British-French expeditionary forces withdrew last Friday to be subjected to five German bombing attacks during which the British Destroyer Afridi and the French Destroyer Bison were sunk.

The Allied troop transports crept into Namsos Thursday night and left the next day crowded with British soldiers and members of the crack French chasseur.

The Germans were 25 miles away in the direction of Bangsund and 50 miles away in the south and southeast of Namsos. I saw no Norwegian soldiers in Namsos and I do not believe that the Norwegians fought a rear guard action to cover the Allied withdrawal. There were many spies in Namsos and surrounding country, and it was impossible to trust the civilian population.

## 50 Bombers in Raid

The troop transports and their British-French convoy ran the gauntlet of five intensive air raids by 50 German bombing planes which dropped 200 bombs. The Afridi and the Bison went down, but not a single member of the Allied-Norwegian expeditionary force was lost.

There were British troops and Chasseurs Alpins aboard my ship. As I lay in my cabin on deck along the side the weary, unshaven soldiers, the first bomb from nine attacking German planes dropped. Then three of the planes singled us out for attack and dropped, like plummets, from the sky. The anti-aircraft gun opened up, creating an infernal din, filling the sky with grey puffs from exploding shells.

Then six planes dropped a curtain of bombs along the convoy with-out damage. Six large bombs fell 300 yards from my ship. They flew away but two more planes roared out of the sun and dropped a salvo of bombs, one of which struck the De-

stroyer Bison. The French gunners stuck to their anti-aircraft guns, downing one of the attackers.

## Bison Is Struck

Suddenly there was a terrific explosion and the Bison was lost from view behind an enormous pall of smoke. Then I saw other destroyers rush to her assistance. As we drew further away I heard more loud explosions.

Then we were followed by a German flying boat which never let us out of sight. Soon, additional German planes flew up, attacked with a barrage of bombs laid horizontally and then bombed the destroyers.

One Junkers JU-87 ripped down from the sky at the Afridi and let loose a flood of bombs. A tremendous explosion told us the Afridi had been hit.

She heeled to the starboard, but plunged through the waters with unflinching speed. Then she circled, smoke pouring forth from amidships, and dropped out of the convoy. Other destroyers rushed to her assistance while a hail of bombs fell around the vessels composing the convoy.

It was a terrifying sight, with the German planes raining destruction and all ships blazing away with anti-aircraft and machine gun fire.

## Huddle in Corridors

The troops on my ship huddled in the corridors and below deck to escape flying shrapnel and bomb splinters.

Later, there was a submarine scare and the destroyers dropped depth charges. A flying boat joined the convoy to pick out any submarines, but there was none to be seen.

Aboard my ship there were 20 German prisoners, 30 Allied and Norwegian wounded and one wounded German.

We reached this harbor Sunday, but before the convoy was within sight of land I was locked in a cabin at the waterline with two other American correspondents and a Danish cameraman. The porthole was sealed to prevent us looking out.

We were locked up for 20 hours, during which time there was an air raid alarm, but no guns were fired. Sitting in my hotel room I still can see the German bombers, hear the drone of their engines and the whistle of falling bombs. One trivial detail sticks out in my memory. During the fight three rats scurried out of a life boat, dashed down a rope to the deck and plunged unhesitatingly into the sea.

VICTORIOUS HALLECK  
BACK IN WASHINGTON

Times Special

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R., Ind.), who won a better than 2 to 1 victory over his primary opponent, Frederick Landis Jr., arrived here by plane this morning to vote against the latest Administration reorganization bill which would transfer control of the CAA to the Commerce Department.

The House defeated the measure 232 to 153.

Rep. Halleck received congratulations on his primary victory from colleagues on both sides of the House. The Republican leaders rate him as one of the outstanding men on their side.

'WAR BABIES' GAIN;  
POUND OFF TO \$3.31

(Details, Page 23)

"War babies" advanced fractions to more than a point on the New York Stock Exchange today. Most shares were generally higher and Bethlehem and Eastern Airlines hit new 1940 highs.

A break in sterling sent the free British pound rate at New York down to \$3.31, lowest since late 1932. The French franc fell below 1.88 cents to an all-time low. Wheat was 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents higher at Chicago and corn was up 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents at the close.

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INDIANA'S VOTE  
TREND PUZZLING

Townsend Pension Forces  
Swamped by Gillie and  
Halleck.

(Continued from Page One)

James O. Cox leading indecisively among three Democrats.

THIRD DISTRICT—Congressman Robert A. Grant, Republican, easily renominated almost 10 to 1 in complete returns; George Sands unopposed for Democratic nomination.

FOURTH DISTRICT—A most final returns gave Mr. Gillie 25,287 in 283 of 312 precincts, a 12 to 1 advantage over Fred Greene, his closest opponent; Frank E. Corbett of Ft. Wayne is the apparent Democratic winner.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Republican Congressman Forest Harness unopposed; George Wolf of Peru the apparent winner with 12,804 votes to 707 for Jorman Myers in 331 of 380 precincts.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Republican Congressman Noble J. Johnson unopposed; neck and neck race between Alanson Albright and Lenhardt Bauer, 8021 to 7265 in 253 of 361 precincts; Terre Haute vote still to be counted. This reportedly favors Mr. Bauer.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—A bitter factional quarrel was settled when Mr. Bedwell won the Democratic Congressional nomination over Mr. Culbertson of Vincennes, 19,124 to 7622 with 362 of 432 precincts reporting. State Democratic Chairman Fred Bays backed Mr. Bedwell, his neighbor. Rep. Gerald W. Landis was unopposed for renomination.

ROCKNE AGAIN NOMINEE

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Congressman John W. Boehne easily won renomination on the Democratic ticket and will be opposed by Charles F. Werner, 1938 Republican nominee who polled the odd figure of 11,111 in 258 of 345 precincts.

NINTH DISTRICT—Democratic Congressman Eugene B. Crowe was unopposed. A six-cornered Republican fight has narrowed down to Earl Wilson of Huron, who has Townsendite support and 9202 votes in 361 of 417 precincts, and Grant Rogers, who is trailing with 8609 votes in the same number of precincts.

TENTH DISTRICT—With only 20 of the 349 precincts in the 10th District missing, Don Ward of Union City won over Fred Culp of Middletown, 12,629 to 7449.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Congressman William H. Larrabee of New Palestine headed for the Democratic renomination with more than a 2-to-1 margin with no Marion County votes tabulated whatever. One-fourth of the district vote gave Robinson, a Townsend Plan advocate, more than a 4-to-1 lead for the Republican nomination.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Only one precinct was reported from Marion County, the State capital, under the new central counting law. This gave a 78-to-5 margin to the veteran Louis Ludlow on the Democratic ticket. James Collins had a lead of 280 to 177 over Judson L. Starke in six of 209 precincts on the Republican ticket.

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900 Busy Counting Vote;  
Newness Confuses Workers

(Continued from Page One)

their duties and the routines of handling tabulating sheets.

Even the most experienced election tabulators who have been in the counting rooms every election for the last 15 years were reported confused as to their routines during the first few hours of counting.

The machinery is set up to tabulate ballots from 75 precincts simultaneously.

The first precinct completed was the 13th of the 20th Ward which showed 39 Republican votes and 97 Democrats, 11 of which were voided because of faulty markings.

Despite the slow count, Mr. Ettinger, who was described as the "boss counter," said that "once this system is properly instituted it will be the best ever."

"This is one election that isn't going to be stolen," he said, explaining the Election Board's policy of deliberately slowing down the vote to guard against manipulations.

Election Board officials also said a "mistake was made" in delaying the start of the counting until 10 o'clock last night. Counting had been scheduled to start at 9 o'clock.

Public interest in the balloting yesterday fell below expectations of party leaders who had predicted that the perfect weather and the contests between organization slates and anti-machine candidates would swell the vote.

The balloting was marked by many reports of irregularities and some fist fights but election officials said none was serious.

No arrests were made all day although Mr. Ettinger threatened to prosecute some precinct workers if irregularities in instructions of voters were not stopped.

The first taxicabs, bearing precinct workers and their sealed ballot boxes, arrived at the central counting room in Tomlinson Hall 15 minutes after the polls closed. There was a steady stream into the building until 8:40 p. m. when all precincts had reported officially.

Under the new central counting law, all ballot boxes are required to be reported into the Election Board by 9 p. m.

At ceremonies in Tomlinson Hall before the counting started, election officials were introduced along with legislators who sponsored the central counting bill in the 1939 Legislature.

Mayor Reginald Sullivan, introduced to the counters, said: "We have begun a new era in politics. An honest count of ballots is the basis of this republic."

Reports from other first and second class cities in which the central counting system is used under the new 1939 law, indicate that some were working speedily, while others were slow.

Two letters were found in Mr. Miller's clothing, one from his son who is now in New York and the other from Hollywood Cal.—Praise from reader of the reporter's best-selling autobiography, "I Found No Peace."

Mr. Miller was only 48 years old, but into his newspaper career had been crowded more excitement and adventure than the average man can hope for in a life of three score and ten. The burden of "I Found No Peace" was that the author was, at heart, a man who would like to read philosophy in a quiet country-side, far from wars and the alarms and worries of the world.

But whenever trouble broke out in far-away places, Mr. Miller was the first man to look up airplane schedules and make plans to get into the thick of the story.

He watched war change from Gen. Pershing's cavalry maneuvers on the border in pursuit of Pancho Villa into the mechanized blitzkrieg that makes today's headlines. He had the knack of making friends of men of such diversified personalities as Mahatma Gandhi and Benito Mussolini. And he managed to perform two jobs at once, for in addition to being a top-flight international reporter, he was general European manager of the United Press.

Mr. Miller was a soft-spoken man of medium height and inclined to be slender. He did not appear to have

the constitution that would enable him to scurry around the world, risking the fevers of India and the rigors of mountain travel in Ethiopia, but he always got through with the story and frequently he got through with it to the outside world, hours ahead of any one else.

He scored a world beat on the Italian invasion of Ethiopia and United Press newspapers knew the war had started even before word reached the War Office in Rome. In 1930 Mr. Miller flew 12,000 miles through 16 countries to do a brilliant piece of reporting on the salt riots in India. He went into Russia and came out with a comprehensive explanation of the Stalin blood purges.

Those feats and the work he did on four major wars—the World War, the Italian campaign in Ethiopia, the Spanish Civil War and the Russo-Finnish conflict—did not dampen Mr. Miller's zest for being where momentous things were happening. Before his death he had obtained credentials that would have admitted him to almost every European country and he had made arrangements to be among the first correspondents accredited to the British Expeditionary Forces in Norway.

Mr. Miller was born in Dowagiac, Mich. He described himself as a timid lad impressed with the works of Henry David Thoreau in Thoreau's "Walden" he found a pattern for human peace and happiness. As a man he once said, "The philosophy of Thoreau is impractical as a rule of life," but he always carried a copy of "Walden" in his pocket.

Mr. Miller is survived by his wife, Marie, and son, Kenneth, both of whom are in the United States.

Mr. Miller