

THE WEATHER: Mostly cloudy, occasional showers or thunderstorms Sunday; fair and cooler Sunday night and Monday.

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HAMMOND, INDIANA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1940.

WILKIE CHALLENGES FDR

Nazis Hail 'Total Blockade'

GERMANS DENY BRITISH CLAIM ATTACK FAILED

U. S. Refugee Ship from Finland Comes, Without Guarantee of Safety

(By United Press)

Germany announced Saturday a "total blockade" of the British Isles, and warned the ships of all foreign nations that they will be sent to the bottom by bombs, mines or torpedoes if they venture near the British coast.

From now on it will be an "all out" blockade to beat the British into submission, Germany said in notes to neutral governments.

The proclamation of the blockade came as the British people, digging out of the debris of 10 days of fierce aerial sieges, enjoyed a respite from bombing.

Along the chalk cliffs of Dover the gateway to London and the heart of Britain—a strange calm was reported and the British said that up to 6 p. m. Saturday there had been no Nazi air raids.

Germans Disagree

The Germans disputed Britain's boast that the fury of the aerial blitzkrieg had been broken and said that Nazi fliers had carried on attacks throughout the day but that "the British fighters showed little enthusiasm for fighting" and, as a result, there were no real air battles.

The Saturday air attacks, according to Nazi claims, were directed largely against anti-aircraft positions along Britain's south coast.

Coinciding with announcement of the "total blockade" Germany revealed she had warned the United States government that she refuses to bear any responsibility for any dire fate that may overtake the United States as a result of the American Legion's new route to New York from far-away Petsamo, Finland, with a passenger list studied with well known names.

Aboard the American Legion are Crown Princess Martha of German-conquered Norway and her two children; Mrs. Florence Borden Harriman, American minister to Norway, and the wife of the American minister to Sweden and their three children.

Warnings of Danger

Germany warned the United States, it was stated in Berlin, of the "extraordinary dangers" along the American Legion's route as it passed around the beleaguered British Isles.

Germany said that her "all out" blockade was really a humanitarian undertaking because it would hasten the end of the war and overthrow of British leaders "responsible for the war."

The British ridiculed the blockade as "just another idea from Berlin" and said it might be the tip-off to a withdrawal of the Nazi blitzkrieg and plans for an invasion.

Previous attempts to blockade the British Isles have failed, it was stated in London, and now Adolf Hitler has "failed" in his costly efforts to knock the Royal Air Force out of the skies over the English channel and the British Isles.

In addition to announcing a tight on the Nazis declared that Great Britain is a military fortress and that they no longer feel any qualms about bombing civilian centers.

Friday's attack on the London area, it was stated, was only a "snatch bite" compared with the "hammer blows" that await Britain.

Germany's claims as to damage done to the continent of Europe, although toned down considerably from the first extravagant versions of "accidental devastation," still were at wide variance with British accounts of damage.

RAF Continues Battle

The Royal Air Force continued on its counter-offensive against bases on the east coast of the continent and military objectives in Germany.

The bombing of an important German synthetic oil refinery at Lössberg and aircraft works at Kolben as well as the vast Ruhr industrial basin was described in official British communications.

Edward W. Beattie, United Press war correspondent at Dover, a spot where the aerial warfare has reached its fiercest, told of enormous explosions on the French coast Saturday night in

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Crowd Yells At Every Jab From Willkie

Thousands Sweat But Pay Eager Attention to Candidate

By HAROLD CROSS

CALLAWAY PARK, ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 17.—A solid mass of humanity extends in every direction as the band plays "Back Home in Indiana" to start the history-making ceremonies in which Wendell Willkie is to receive official notification of his nomination as president of the United States by the recent national convention of the Republican party.

The sun beats down unmercifully on the press stands where correspondents of the leading newspapers and magazines of the United States are seated at noisily typewriters.

Crowd Near 200,000

The crowd is variously estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 persons and while the exact figure will never be arrived at because there is no possible way of making an exact count, it is admittedly the largest gathering of the kind ever held in these United States, and of the people great in spirit as it is in size.

The people have come from near and far to attend a great town meeting to hear a momentous address by a man whose personality has captured a troubled nation.

Pervading the assemblage is the spirit of the founding fathers, the protest of a liberty-loving republic against the encroachments made upon its constitution and the government of representative government by that strange unnatural political body called the New Deal.

Bombs are fired high into the air to release American flags that unfurl and parachute to earth.

Willkie has not made an appearance as Glen R. Hillis, candidate for governor, and Archie Tobitt, state Republican chairman, are introduced.

Waits His Call

The presidential candidate is resting beside the speakers platform after riding through the city to the park standing in an open automobile, waving his hat and smiling to the cheers and greetings of a crowd wild with enthusiasm.

The reception accorded Willkie as the parade moved slowly between lanes of humanity has no parallel in the political history of this state, and is reminiscent only of the Philadelphia convention when he was nominated by a nation-wide demand of people of all walks of life.

Behind Willkie's car Governor John W. Bricker and hundreds of Ohio citizens paraded, eight abreast with bands from Cincinnati and a troupe of elephants.

"America wants Willkie" read the banners of the marching Ohioans who came to Elwood this morning in special trains.

What Willkie will say is now known in every editorial office in the land and has generally been accepted as a strong, intelligent, piercing analysis of the problems confronting the country stated in simple terms of the everyday man.

Sent to Newspapers

The speech has been distributed to hundreds of newspapers to be released upon delivery and nonp

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HUNT HIGHLAND MAN'S SLAYERS IN LABOR FIGHT

Link Schaafe Killing to His Connection with Painters' Union

The slaying Friday night of William Schaafe, 37, Highland tourist camp resident—victim of the second Calumet labor shooting in 10 days—is being traced by Chicago police to Schaafe's association with the Chicago Painters' union.

Schaafe, who formerly served as business agent of the union, was killed by gunmen, who poured four bullets into his back and abdomen, apparently from a moving auto at 78th street and Ashland avenue as Schaafe got out of his own car at the corner.

Live in Highland Camp

The husky ex-union agent staggered to a tavern. His right hand held a German Mauser pistol. It contained a full clip of bullets. There had been three attempts against his life while he was connected with the union, and it was the seventh killing in nine years attributed to strife within the union.

Town Marshall Waymond Pettit of Highland said the victim resided in a modest trailer in the Ray Obrecht camp, Second street and Highway avenue, Highland, with his wife, Catherine; a son, 10, and a daughter, 13.

Schaafe came to the Highland resort three years ago after he was forced out of the union by James G. Dungan, boss of the organization. Dungan was ambushed and slain on Aug. 8, 1938, in front of his Chicago home. Schaafe led a faction which opposed Dungan.

Mrs. Schaafe, Pettit said, heard the report of her husband's assassination in a radio broadcast Friday night and went to Chicago with the two surviving children. Police were questioning her yesterday to learn what led him to Chicago.

Obrecht described the Schaafes as being a model family. The children attended the Highland public school.

Fire Marshal in Probe

Deputy Fire Marshal Elmer, a bomb expert, arrived in Hammond yesterday to assist local police in the investigation of the bombing of the home of Frank McCoy, business agent of Local 395 of the Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers' union, who escaped with his life Aug. 7 when a lone gunman shot him three times in front of his home at 5433 Tell avenue.

Police have not yet advanced the probe of attacks on McCoy to determine the motive, Detective Capt. Sandor Singer said. Sources close to McCoy said he opposed Chicago attempts to gain control of the local iron workers' union. Glaziers were transferred from local union membership of the painters' and paperhangers' union to the union formerly dominated by Schaafe.

The Emerson band was the largest and most impressive of the countless bands that paraded through the downtown streets of the biggest little city in the world in the forenoon before the start of the memorable ceremonies. The 880 persons who came, the safe and same way aboard the special train supplied the nucleus of Lake county representation at the ceremonies in Callaway park where a crowd of 70,000 was already gathered at 11 a. m.

Scores came to Elwood by planes

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Man's Best Friends

(An Editorial)

There is need of this society. Dog owners are not always dog lovers. Some dog owners apparently don't like dogs and have no business to own them. They have been known to tie their dogs in the hot sun, go away to remain all day, and beat and kick the miserable creatures for whining because they suffer from thirst and hunger.

During the spring months when homeowners start work on their gardens, scores of dogs are poisoned in Hammond to prevent weeds and bulbs from being uprooted. These dogs die in agony. There are humane ways of destroying dogs and poison is not one of them.

Hammond's humane society will prosecute dog-owners who are cruel to the helpless animals and the dog-haters who scatter poisoned meat and bones in alleys. The society will, on the other hand, aid health authorities in eradicating rabies and the police in reducing the number of dog-bite cases.

Dog-owners are urged to attend the meeting Monday night at which the good work will be begun.

Calumet Republicans Head for Elwood



Several hundred Calumet district Republicans rode to the Willkie acceptance ceremony at Elwood yesterday in a special Pennsylvania railroad train that left Whiting at 6:20 in the morning. Despite the early hour, those sitting in the coach (top photo) seemed to be wide awake and happy about it, but Andy Evans of Hammond (lower photo) was not quite awake as his expressive yawn indicates. He said he got dressed in time after all to make the train. The Lake county delegation, by taking the train, missed the traffic jams that centered around Elwood from early morning as thousands of motorists converged on the Indiana town.

Political Highlights

Lake County Folks Attract Attention

Plenty Turn Out Who Knew Willkie When—

By The Political Reporter

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 17.—Parading behind the weary Emerson 105-piece World's fair band, 880 Lake county Republicans who came to the notification ceremonies today

in a special train were welcomed with open arms.

The band played "Back Home Again in Indiana" as the folks from Hammond, Gary, East Chicago, Whiting, Crown Point, Lowell, Hobart and the rural districts of the first district marched down the street to disband at the Elwood high school where Wendell Willkie, the GOP presidential nominee, received his early education.

Much of the long standing political prejudice against Lake county, manifest throughout central Indiana, was rubbed out by the fine showing of the Republicans from the robust industrial district of the Calumet.

They were too excited to notice the heat although the mercury registered 103 degrees and the skies were cloudless.

Thousands of Hoosiers in the milling throngs that lined the march of the Lake county Willkies cheered and clapped their hands.

"We need Lake county this time," shouted one woman in the mmis-takable accent of southern Indiana.

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Scores came to Elwood by planes

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Favors Face to Face Debates on Campaign Issues

FOR DRAFT, AID TO ENGLAND

GOP Candidate Makes His Acceptance Speech to 200,000 Assembled in Elwood Park

By WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE (United Press Staff Correspondent)

CALLAWAY PARK, ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 17.—Wendell Willkie today endorsed military conscription and called for material aid short of military involvement to Great Britain as he accepted the Republican presidential nomination with a blistering attack on the New Deal whose success or failure he challenged President Roosevelt to debate with him from the same platforms.

He stood under a blistering sun in the town of his birth before a crowd officially estimated at 250,000 to begin a campaign that probably will be as heated as the weather was here today. Willkie led off with a charge that Mr. Roosevelt's administration, like the "Popular Front" regime of Socialist Leon Blum in France, was following a course that would lead to economic disintegration and dictatorship.

Agrees with FDR But—

While Willkie agreed with Mr. Roosevelt about the need for selective service training to build an adequate national defense, he

pledged to cut government expenditures to the minimum, and called for revision of federal tax laws.

He described himself as a liberal Democrat who had to come to the Republican party to find democracy, and specifically endorsed the major New Deal reforms of stock

market and interstate utility regulation, federal wage and hour legislation, acts protecting the right of workers to organize, old-age pensions, and unemployment insurance.

Debate Challenge a Surprise

His challenge to Mr. Roosevelt for face to face debates on platforms throughout the country, was the big surprise of his acceptance speech. These debates, he said, should be on specific problems of domestic and foreign policy and should include the unprecedented bid of Mr. Roosevelt for a third successive term.

If Mr. Roosevelt accepts Willkie's challenge, it will be the first time that presidential candidates have debated together since Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas contested in the historic campaign of 1860 just before the Civil war.

The crowd stood patiently in the blistering heat for hours waiting for the appearance of the Republican's new political miracle man, who was born in this town 45 years ago. They were as enthusiastic as the weather would permit. They stood in shirt sleeves under a blazing sun that sent the mercury above 100 degrees.

Willkie, enjoying his day of triumph in his home town, kept his coat on despite the terrific heat, and the perspiration rolled down his cheeks in big drops as he spoke to the cheering throng. At one hand was a cup of iced cola—a soft drink with political implications today because James A. Farley quit the Democratic national chairmanship and Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet to work for the company which manufactures it.

Offers No Details

Willkie endorsed the principle of military conscription but, like Mr. Roosevelt, he avoided discussion of specific details such as the Burke-Wadsworth bill now before congress.

"We must not shirk the necessity of preparing our sons to take care of themselves in case the defense of America leads to war," Willkie said.

"I shall not undertake to analyze the legislation on this subject that is now before congress, or to expound the intentions of the administration with regard to it. I can only say that many members of my party, that these intentions must be closely watched.

"Nevertheless, in spite of these considerations, I cannot ask the American people to put their faith

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Stage Manager Stirs Ire After Star Actor Leaves

Takes Advantage of Moment to Chisel the Crowd for a Plug and Folks Say Things Which Aren't Nice

By JOHN WEITAKER

Editor's Note—Mr. Weitaker, who is sports editor of The Hammond Times, is one of the Calumet region's 11,378 Number One Original Willkie Boosters.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 17.—The principal actor was all that was advertised. The crowd liked Will-

kie, liked what he said and appeared certain to go wholeheartedly for the things Willkie stands for.

But the stage manager of today's show—

Journalistic license does not permit a rehearsal of risingside comments concerning said stage manager's conduct a few minutes after Willkie had left the speaker's platform.

Crowd Disgusted

Suffice it to say that there were looks of disgust, muttering under the breath, and a few "world's greatest newspaper"—cheapering his organization and leaving a false impression with the assembled thousands—took command of the public address system for a two-minute

speech lauding the merits of the w.g.n. and pointing out that it would be on sale, pictures and all, for the price of a nickel.

It took guts to make a Tribune sales talk in the wake of Willkie's vigorous blast of philosophies closely akin to those recently espoused by the world's greatest newspaper.

Only two weeks before the Philadelphia convention when the Tribune was red hot for Tom Dewey and others who eventually joined the also-rans, Willkie was ignored by the Tribune's political department, subjected to what amounted to disparaging, ridiculing remarks by one of the Tribune's copy boys, editorial writers. WGN in brief, did not like a man who had the courage to challenge political parties and, as so often in the past, guessed public opinion on the basis of what it learned along LaSalle street.

Press Section Froved

There was deep resentment among newspaper men seated in the spacious press section here today. They did not like the chisel, the effrontery and crassly commercial attitude with which the Tribune moved in.

But most of them agreed on one thing—

If there is a political candidate in all history capable of winning with the handicap of Tribune support, that man is Wendell Willkie.

Wendell Willkie was the Republican nomination without the help of the Tribune and he knows as much today, plus the millions who got the message by radio, know by now that he is the new Republican leader, that he may some day have the opportunity to explain that today was a day of tolerance—even for those whose over-zealousness and desire for one more dime could have hurt the chances of a truly great candidate.

Only unhappy citizens in the town (Demo payrollers excepted) were a pair of talent scouts for Ripley's Believe-It-Or-Not show. Seems they've come-examined thousands

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FDR PLEDGES TO DEFEND CANADA

Tells Mackenzie King His Promise of Two Years Ago Holds Good

BULLETIN

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 17.—(U.P.)—Fifteen sticks of dynamite, to which no fuses were attached, were found today under a cabinet in a road house which President Roosevelt passed a few hours later on his inspection trip through the first army area, it was disclosed tonight at army headquarters here.

It was believed that the dynamite had been left behind by a road construction crew, the army announcement said.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 17.—(U.P.)—President Roosevelt, opening a momentous meeting with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada on western hemispheric defense, tonight renewed his pledge that the United States will defend Canada against aggression from beyond the seas.

Meeting the prime minister on a railroad siding within sight of Canada, Mr. Roosevelt said the pledge he delivered two years ago at Kingston, Ont., still is good today.

He forecast that his conference with King, who came here from Ottawa for the meeting, probably will develop a specific course of action for Canadian-United States collaboration in guarding the new world against wars raging elsewhere in the world.

The President's words gave direct indication that his railway car conference with King tonight may well be as portentous—in peaceful ways—as was the conference last spring at Brenner Pass of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. Mr. Roosevelt already has revealed he is negotiating for British naval air bases in this hemisphere and is carrying on conversations with Canada on matters of defense of this hemisphere.

On this basis, the conference appeared almost certain to develop a new implementation of the Monroe Doctrine, with Canada collaborating with the 21 American republics in maintenance of the status quo in the western hemisphere, regardless of the outcome of the European conflict.

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