

Cloudy and cooler. Yesterday's temperatures: High, 76—Low, 64.

Wilmington Morning Star

Served By Leased Wires of the ASSOCIATED PRESS and the UNITED PRESS With Complete Coverage of State and National News

VOL. 78.—NO. 163.

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1945

ESTABLISHED 1867

Big Three Announce Victory
Reds Seize Dresden, Olmuetz

Soviets Win Final Battle From Germans

Czechoslovak Partisans Hoist Flag Over Liberated Prague

LONDON, Wednesday, May 9.—The Russians, fighting through the last day of the war, yesterday captured the Saxon capital of Dresden and won final-hour victory in southern Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia while Czechoslovak partisans hoisted the free flag of the republic over liberated Prague.

The Red army's battle against the Germans apparently went on until the official deadline for the end of all hostilities—12:01 a. m. London time—6:01 p. m. EWT. The Moscow radio carried Premier Stalin's proclamation of victory at 1:10 a. m.—an hour and nine minutes later.

Meanwhile, one of the Germans' most farflung resistance points disappeared yesterday when the German commander of the Dodecanese islands in the Aegean sea, Gen. Wagener, surrendered and about 10,000 troops under his command gave up their arms. There was no word from Crete—the only remaining Nazi outpost in the Mediterranean.

Another last-minute victory was won by Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Army of National Liberation which liberated the Croatian city of Zagreb, last of the puppet capitals once forming part of Hitler's fallen European empire.

"Cease fire" was ordered in Prague, in flames from wanton Nazi destruction at 7:25 p. m. (London time—1:25 p. m. EWT), although a few Nazi fanatics continued to loot and fire the Czechoslovak national life.

In successive orders of the day, following by four, five and seven hours, the victory proclamations of President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin announced the capture of Dresden; the fall of the Czechoslovak city of Olmuetz (Olmouck), and the seizure of four strongholds in Czechoslovakia and Austria between Prague and Vienna.

The Soviet operational war bulletin—probably Moscow's last—also announced that Soviet forces had surged into the Czechoslovak province of Bohemia from Saxony (Continued on Page Three; Col. 4)

WEATHER
Eastern Standard Time
(BY U. S. WEATHER BUREAU)
Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m. yesterday.

Peace Parley Observes Latin American Moves
SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The United Nations conference, pausing only for a moment's meditation on victory in Europe, kept a wary eye today on Latin American maneuvering for a peace-keeping system in the western hemisphere able to act on its own.

There was rejoicing over the end of war in Europe, but it was restrained. There were V-E Day speeches and statements in plenty. There was talk of a Truman-Churchill-Stalin meeting to tackle some of the immediate problems arising from defeat of the Nazis. But as committees went through routine sessions, trying to erect some of the framework of a new world charter to assure lasting peace, delegates of Latin American nations were organizing on the sidelines behind a movement to gain recognition in a world organization for the district inter-American security system embodied in the act of Chapultepec at Mexico City.

Molotov Will Return To Red Capital Today

U. S. And British Ambassadors To Moscow Also Plan To Leave San Francisco Conference

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—(AP)—Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov will leave San Francisco tomorrow for Moscow, it was learned today, leaving the Big Three deadlock over Poland unbroken. Molotov is turning the chairmanship of the Soviet delegation at the United Nations conference over to Ambassador Andrei Gromyko. Several days ago it was disclosed that Molotov planned to leave shortly. Gromyko was the previous Russian choice for the delegation chairmanship, before President Truman suggested to Marshal Stalin that he send his top foreign affairs man here.

Victory Is Proclaimed By Churchill And King

LONDON, May 8.—(AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, with a solemn reminder that Japan "remains unsubdued" and still must be brought to justice, today formally proclaimed the war with Germany was ended.

Shortly afterwards King George VI in a special V-E Day broadcast to the British empire from Buckingham Palace called upon his people to "give thanks to God for a great deliverance."

Churchill in a world broadcast from 10 Downing street said that the unconditional surrender of Germany signed at Reims at 2:41 a. m., Monday would "be ratified and confirmed" at Berlin and that all hostilities would cease at one minute after midnight, British time (6:01 p. m., EWT).

Germans continuing to resist after that hour, the Prime Minister said, "will of course deprive themselves of the protection of the laws of war and will be attacked from all quarters by the Allied troops."

Beaming broadly and smoking a cigar, the 70-year-old Prime Minister rode to commons in an open car through cheering crowds and his historical official announcement of the end of the European war.

There in commons, where five years ago he rallied Britain to a (Continued on Page Eight; Col. 3)

NORWAY BEGINS GERMAN ARRESTS
Quislings Scheduled To Be Tried By New Norwegian Government

LONDON, May 8.—(AP)—Norway shook off the shackles of more than five years of Nazi bondage today and underground leaders, taking control pending the arrival of Allied forces, began arresting the country's estimated 30,000 "quislings."

Uncensored dispatches from Oslo said concentration camps had been emptied of Norwegian patriots and were being filled with followers of Vidkun Quisling, who will be tried by a re-established Norwegian government and sentenced to death if convicted.

(NBC heard the American Broadcasting Station in Europe report that Quisling had escaped from his Oslo headquarters.) Representatives of the Norwegian government already had started for Oslo by plane and Stockholm dispatches said they had arrived. British units of the home fleet were proceeding to Oslo, Trondheim, Bergen and other ports to enforce the German surrender. The exchange telegraph reported from Stockholm that a Naval squadron already had arrived at Trondheim and that 48 other vessels, mostly trawlers, had pulled into Oslo fjord. The Kalundborg (Norway) radio said the Crown Prince Olav had returned to his homeland by air along with a British delegation, although he made a broadcast to Norway today announcing the (Continued on Page Eight; Col. 3)

Full Council Ticket Named In Election

1,095 Ballots Are Cast According To Unofficial Count

An unofficial total of only 1,095 Wilmingtonians went to the polls in yesterday's City Council election, with the result that Mayor W. Ronald Lane, J. E. L. Wade, W. E. Yopp, Garland S. Currin and Robert S. Legwin, all nominated in last month's primary, were elected to the five positions on the City's governing body.

Wade, operator of Wade Realty Co., former City commissioner, State senator and City commissioner of public works, and poller of the highest number of votes in last month's primary with 3,852, ran second to Mayor Lane, who polled 979 votes (unofficial), with 966. Lane drew 3,741 votes in the primary.

W. E. Yopp, owner of Yopp's funeral home, took the third highest number of votes with 952. Yopp was fourth in the primary with 2,935 votes. Tied with 928 votes each were present City Councilmen Garland S. Currin and Robert S. Legwin. In the primary Currin polled 2,377 votes and Legwin 2,985.

Write-ins caused no trouble to the ticket's being elected. Present Councilman Robert R. Romeo drew 12 votes, G. Brinson, 2, H. G. Carney, chairman of the City elections board, 1, George W. Saunders, Jr., 1, J. W. Fran Fales, 1, Sother, 1, and George Allen, Negro 1. Councilman Romeo, who received 1,930 votes in the primary, a number close enough to that of Currin's that a runoff would have been required, said that he "would not demand this right," thus placing Currin on the ticket elected yesterday.

Wade carried six of the 10 precincts, but Lane gained a considerable margin in the first ward (Continued on Page Two; Col. 5)

WHITEVILLE VOTE REPORTED AT 302

F. L. Fuller Defeats H. V. Sasser With Total Of 423 Votes

WHITEVILLE, May 8.—With a vote of 423, F. L. Fuller today defeated H. V. Sasser for the mayoralty of Whiteville. Sasser, the only other candidate, drew 258 votes. The total number of ballots cast was 302, according to the unofficial count.

From a field of 14 candidates for the board of town commissioners, C. L. Jackson, polled the highest number of votes with 526. Others elected to the board and their number of votes, were Lawrence Sellers, 273; Dr. S. A. Smith, 394; W. R. Fletcher, 285; and D. L. Love, 478.

Love and Smith were both incumbents, and Smith had been serving as mayor pro-tem, since the death of Mayor Jackson Greer, Jr.

Nation's Newsmen Back A. P.'s Victory Scoop

By The Associated Press
Edward Kennedy's Associated Press story of the German capitulation was acclaimed by the nation's newsmen and their staff members yesterday as one of the great news "beats" of all time.

And Kennedy's suspension by Supreme Allied Headquarters for flashing the news a full day before V-E was proclaimed, along with SHAEF's six-hour embargo on A. P. dispatches from the European theater, were denounced as vigorously as the A. P. Western Front chief was praised. Even as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was rejecting a request from Kennedy's Paris competitors that additional filing privileges be denied the Associated Press, editors and publishers in this country (Continued on Page Two; Col. 6)

Truman Offers Japan Opportunity To Surrender In Victory Speech

Solemnly Proclaims Victory In Europe; Tells Nations It Now Must Work Unflinchingly To Defeat Enemy In The Pacific; Speaks On 61st Birthday

WASHINGTON, May 8.—(AP)—President Truman today solemnly proclaimed Victory in Europe and told the nation it now must work unflinchingly to bring victory in the Pacific. At the same time he offered Japan a chance to escape national suicide by surrendering unconditionally before it is too late.

Going on the air at 9 a. m., EWT, while Prime Minister Winston Churchill was proclaiming the long-awaited day in London, the President said that one glorious triumph had been won but that the national (Continued on Page Two; Col. 3)

Over 150,000 Yanks Die In Defeat Of Nazi Army

More Than Three-Quarters Of A Million Casualties Reported; Over A Month Of Fighting Unaccounted

WASHINGTON, May 8.—(AP)—War against Germany, ending today, cost this nation over three-quarters of a million casualties, some 150,000 of them dead.

Actually reported losses, covering action only up to about April 1 for the Army and up to April 26 for the other services, number 747,164, including 148,385 killed. While recent action in most European areas has not been of the sort that makes long casualty lists, more than a month of fighting is yet to be accounted for.

The Army's list, covering fighting in the Mediterranean area including North Africa, on the continent, in the middle east and the Caribbean sector, totals 732,270. The breakdown shows 139,498 dead, 467,408 wounded and 72,374 missing. The remaining 52,990 are listed as prisoners.

The Navy reports total losses of 14,347 in the European war, broken down into 8,345 dead, 672 missing, 5,301 wounded or injured, and 29 prisoners.

In the Atlantic theater the Navy total includes 10,650 casualties, made up of 6,415 dead, 594 missing (Continued on Page Eight; Col. 4)

KENNEDY ACCUSED OF CODE BREACH

Eisenhower Says Story Of Surrender Was Unauthorized

NEW YORK, May 8.—(AP)—General Eisenhower in a message sent through War Department channels to Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, said that Edward Kennedy's suspension for filing a dispatch reporting Germany's unconditional surrender was "due to (self) admitted deliberate violation (of) SHAEF regulations and breach (of) confidence."

Eisenhower replied to a message sent 24 hours previously by Cooper, protesting against the suspension of Associated Press filing facilities in the European Theater of Operations, which suspension was lifted yesterday after being in effect less than seven hours, and adding: "Finally, if the restriction is applied because of the action of one individual, please not only give me the charges against him but quote to me his explanation in answer to the charges, since apparently I am unable to communicate with him myself."

The text of Eisenhower's reply follows: "Associated Press suspended (Continued on Page Three; Col. 3)

THREE JAP SHIPS ARE SUNK BY U. S.

GUAM, Wednesday, May 8.—(AP)—Ranging to Korea and Hoonshu, Naval aircraft sank six Japanese ships, including a small freighter-transport, and damaged 13 small ships and fishing vessels yesterday and Monday.

Meantime, battleships and cruisers turned their heavy guns, ranging from 5-inchers to 14 and probably 16-inch rifles, on Japanese positions guarding the southern Okinawa defense line. They destroyed gun emplacements, some artillery weapons and mortars, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in today's communique.

Moscow News Of Surrender Is Released

Guns Of Europe Ordered Silenced At 6:01 P. M. (EWT) Yesterday

PARIS, Wednesday, May 8.—(AP)—Germany bowed today to the most crushing defeat ever inflicted upon a nation, her abject surrender proclaimed to the world by the United States, Britain and Russia.

The Moscow radio in behalf of Premier Marshal Stalin, whose Red armies broke the armed might of Hitler's Reich on the Eastern Front, announced the unconditional surrender to the Russian people at 1:10 a. m. today, ten hours and ten minutes after President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill proclaimed V-E Day.

The announcement said the final articles of capitulation were signed yesterday in Berlin, the ruined capital symbolic of the fall of the Third Reich.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Kietel, chief of the German high command signed the articles in the presence of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, assistant commander of the Red armies; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, deputy supreme commander in the west; Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, chief of the U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe, and Lt. Gen. Gen De Latre De Tassigny, commander of the French First Army.

For Germany it was a crowning ignominy—Von Kietel, whose armies all but mastered Europe, forced to sign in the ashes of Germany's first city the surrender articles which stripped the Reich of its last vestige of military strength.

The guns of Europe, which through five years, eight months and seven days of unexampled war inflicted possibly 40,000,000 casualties, fell silent at one minute past midnight today (6:01 p. m. Tuesday, Eastern War Time.)

Actually, guns on the Western Front were stilled yesterday to prevent further bloodshed as the Allied world celebrated V-E Day 11 months and two days after Gen. Eisenhower's armies stormed into France to liberate a Europe in Nazi chains.

The last shot on the Western Front was fired in Czechoslovakia by the 80th Infantry Division of Gen. Patton's Third Army, the last (Continued on Page Two; Col. 3)

ALLIES APPROACH BORNEO AIRFIELD

Yanks Slug At Entrenched Japs On Mindanao And Luzon

MANILA, May 8.—(AP)—American troops were slugging away at entrenched Japanese in eastern Mindanao and northern Luzon, and Australian troops in Borneo were picking their way through minefields and pillboxes today while the folks back home celebrated victory in another war half a world away.

Reports from Borneo said that Australian and Netherlands East Indies troops had seized hills east of the rich Paomesian oil fields near Tarakan and were getting into position to seize the field itself. Japanese troops were using its derricks as roosts for sniping.

The advances on Borneo were aided by planes already operating from the airfields captured by Australians, and in addition heavy bombers were smashing at Japanese harbor installations and airfields elsewhere in Borneo.

In northern Luzon, the Japanese were fighting as bitterly as if they had only now embarked upon their 1941 plan of conquest. On Mindanao, other American troops were assaulting prepared Japanese defenses in the Davao area with mortars and flamethrowers. Japanese forces in this section were dug in on hillsides where they concentrated after the swift American drive from the southwestern coast of Mindanao knifed through to the coast.

die East theaters and 2,900,000 in the United States. There was no mention of Russia's probable role in the Pacific from U. S. sources but Japanese radio and news broadcasts indicated some concern. They stressed Japan's wish for continued "strict neutrality."

Nimitz, in a radio message broadcast to the United States, commented: "If the enemy's action were at all times indicated by common sense he might choose to surrender soon."

Hopeful Of Early Aid, Pacific Yanks Fight On

GUAM, Wednesday, May 8.—(AP)—The war against Japan went on today—in mud and blood on Okinawa and other farflung fronts—as United States forces accepted Germany's defeat without celebrating it hoped for early reinforcements from Europe.

"We don't count on a quick end to our war with Japan," said Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the U. S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific ocean areas.

An immediate and increasing flow of men and material to the Pacific war fronts was looked for by Nimitz and other commanders.

About 1,500,000 U. S. troops now are distributed through the Pacific and on the Asiatic mainland, Washington reported. There are approximately 4,000,000 in the European, Mediterranean and Mid-

There was no indication from Tokyo on the battle fronts that Japan would be swayed by "common sense." Some Tokyo press dispatches laid Germany's collapse to large-scale troop surrenders and declared Japanese soldiers would continue to fight to their death.