

WEATHER

Clear to partly cloudy and a little warmer today, tonight and Sunday. Few thundershowers in mountains Sunday afternoon.

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TELEMAT PICTURES

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BIG FOUR GIVE CONDITIONAL AGREEMENT TO PEACE OFFER

30 PER CENT OF NAGASAKI OBLITERATED

13 Important Factories Wiped Out Or Damaged By Atomic Bomb

LEFT GREAT CRATER

GUAM, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Thirty per cent of Nagasaki, including some of Japan's greatest wartime plants, was obliterated by the atomic bombing of Thursday, the Army Strategic Air Forces announced today.

At least 13 important factories were wiped out or badly damaged and almost all of the Kyushu seaport's industrial district was destroyed, but the demolition still was considerably less than that in the first atomic bomb attack which razed 60 per cent of Hiroshima on Monday.

The results were announced by General Spaatz after experts studied photographs taken over Nagasaki yesterday, 24 hours or more following the bombing. Prior photographs had showed only a funeral pillar of smoke rising by fires.

The pictures showed a great crater where the bomb struck. Pictures of Hiroshima showed no crater. The Japanese said that both bombs were dropped by parachute but that the one at Hiroshima exploded in the air. This might account for the greater damage done at Hiroshima.

CITY SCATTERED Another possibility, suggested by Spaatz, was the geography of Nagasaki, where the 253,000 population live in irregularly-shaped districts reaching up low valleys from the sea and along the Urakami river.

Deconstruction nevertheless was gigantic. Spaatz said in a press release that the pictures showed .98 of a square mile of the built-up area of the city had been destroyed. This was about 30 per cent of the total built-up area of 3.3 square miles.

The area of destruction was on See 30 PER CENT Page 2

PETAINE DRIVEN BY VANITY

PARIS, Aug. 11.—(AP)—The prosecution charged today that Marshal Petain was driven by vanity and lust for power for its own sake when he set up the Vichy government after the fall of France.

Summing up the state's evidence at the trial of the 89-year-old marshal, Prosecutor Andre Morinet described Petain as a man who hated the republican form of government and welcomed the idea of a "Germanized Europe."

"For four years, Petain was guilty of treason," the prosecutor said. "I measure my words when I say that."

Before the stooped, white-bearded, 79-year-old Morinet began any outbursts or incidents, such as have halted proceedings at least twice during the 81-day trial.

Church Services To Mark V-J Day Here

A community-wide thanksgiving celebration of V-J day will be held in Shelby and surrounding area under sponsorship of the Shelby American Legion post of which Willis McMurry is commander.

Legion officials, after conferring and talking with several ministers, suggested that the observance center in churches and take the form of simultaneous services.

If the news of the surrender of Japan is officially proclaimed before 6 p.m., the Legion asked that services be held in all churches that night at 8 p.m. If the news comes



JAP HOLDINGS AT TIME OF SURRENDER OFFER.—The black areas on this map represent territory held by the Japs Aug. 10 when a Dornel broadcast announced Japan was ready to surrender under the terms of the Potsdam ultimatum if Emperor Hirohito were allowed to remain in power. The shaded areas denote the territory the Japan government would be allowed to keep under terms of the ultimatum.—(AP Wirephoto Map)

JAILBREAKERS ARE ARRESTED

Rufus Riley And James Edward Clark Taken In Cheraw, S. C.

James Edward Clark and John Rufus Riley, two of the five men who broke the Cleveland county jail after slugging Jailer S. B. Cooper Wednesday night have been arrested in Cheraw, S. C., and will be brought to Shelby for safe-keeping on Sunday, it was announced this morning by Jim Wallace of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Charlotte.

The FBI says Clark and Riley were apprehended by Chief H. H. Hillard while they were staying at the home of Riley's father in Cheraw. When the FBI arrived to make the arrest, the two men started to run but were overtaken and arrested.

TO LINCOLNTON

The two jail-breakers say they walked the railroad track Wednesday night to Lincolnton, spent the following day in the woods and on

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Says Cotton Faces Lower World Market

Wiggins Tells Rotarians Revolutionary Changes In Production To Be Necessary

Cotton raising as known in this section faces a revolution—one in which production must adjust itself to an approximate 13-cents-per-pound world price—the Rotary club's annual "Farmers' Day" meeting Friday was told by A. L. M. Wiggins, of Hartsville, S. C., past president of the American Bankers Association.

In a studied discussion of the peacetime outlook for agriculture in the south, more particularly for this section, Mr. Wiggins, who was brought here on a program arranged jointly by O. Z. Morgan and Clarence Mull, pictured industrial and agricultural prosperity as riding in the same boat, one which he sees requiring that an hour of work in farming must command as much cash return as an hour's work in industry. The speaker was presented by U. S. Senator Clyde R. Hoey who paid glowing tribute to Mr. Wiggins' accomplishments as banker, industrialist, seedman and newspaper publisher.

INSPECTS CROP While in this section, Mr. Wiggins, accompanied by Robert Coker of the Coker Pedigreed Seed company, inspected numerous outstanding cotton acreages, the party being conducted by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mull. They were greatly impressed with the appearance of the Cleveland crop which springs almost entirely from

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WHAT'S DOING

SUNDAY 1:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.—U. S. O. center open to service people visiting in community.

MONDAY 7:30 p. m.—State guard drill at armory.

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RED COLUMNS SMASH ACROSS MANCHURIA

Drive Threatens To Cut Off Japs North Of Chinese Railway

NO LETUP IN BATTLE

By Eddy Gilmore

MOSCOW, Aug. 11.—(AP)—

Only 550 miles separated the tips of two huge Red army columns striking from west and east across the heart of Manchuria today.

Smashing forward along the axis of the Chinese eastern railway which cuts across the country from southeast to northwest, the Russians were threatening to cut off all the Japanese troops north of that communications artery in the swiftest conquest ever witnessed in that ancient battleground of east Asia.

No abatement in the furious drive by tanks, cavalry and infantry marked the peace offers from Tokyo.

The tip of the western pincer, which tore ahead for 106 miles yesterday, approached Putela Pass, 4,000-foot passage through the great Kinkian range, after capturing the highly important railway town and base of Hulun (Hullar). This force was driving toward Harbin, in the center of the country.

The tip of the eastern pincer edged up the Wan mountains in the region of Muling, between Harbin and Vladivostok. The Russian base on the sea of Japan, Muling is 200 miles east of Harbin and 30 miles into the Manchurian frontier.

TWO VANGUARDS Actually had two vanguards with the southern army moving south of Hulun and edging up to Khalin pass.

Moreover, the Mongolian peoples republic, Soviet Russia's protectorate in outer Mongolia, had entered the war against Japan, and another operation loomed against the Japanese—an invasion by famed Mongolian cavalry units down the historic caravan route from Ulan Bator through Inner Mongolia to Peiping, former capital of China.

Overrunning large sectors which were heavily fortified by the Japanese, the Red army's mobile units

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Allied Forces Will Continue Fight—Nimitz

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

GUAM, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Allied forces in the Pacific will continue the attack right up to the Japanese surrender and then will stand guard against new Japanese "treachery," Admiral Nimitz said today.

"Unless otherwise specifically directed," by the high commands, offensive action in the vast Pacific ocean areas will continue, Nimitz said in a statement which warned that vigilance against further enemy attacks and "treachery" should be exercised even in the event of a complete surrender.

The statement was issued at the close of a day in which both the Superfortresses of the strategic air forces and the carrier planes of the Pacific fleet were inactive. Earlier, however, the Navy had said that the fact Admiral Halsey was not striking with his powerful Third fleet was according to previously land operations plan.

General Spaatz simply announced "B-29s are not flying today."

Americans Arrest Wilhelm Weiss

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The former editor in chief of the notorious Nazi newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter, Wilhelm Weiss, was arrested by American troops near Berchtesgaden, a BBC broadcast, heard by NGC, reported today.

Hirohito Must Be Under Allied Orders

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—(AP)—The Big-Four Allied powers today made a conditional acceptance of Japan's offer to quit the war—based on retention of the emperor's sovereignty.

The two principal conditions of acceptance: The emperor must subject himself to the orders of a supreme Allied commander.

That a government in Japan be ultimately established in accordance with "the freely expressed will of the Japanese people."

This language apparently did not offer any assurance of a permanent continuation of the sun-god throne—something on which the Japanese people will themselves have the last say.

There is at this time no designated Allied supreme commander—mentioned in the reply to Tokyo.

The Allied reply put the next move up to the Tokyo government. The terms acceptable to the Big-Four will be transmitted to Switzerland where they will be handed the Japanese minister for relay to his government.

Since transmission is handled by wireless, the surrender conditions deemed acceptable in Washington, London, Moscow and Chungking could be officially before the Japanese government by nightfall, eastern war time.

It was considered doubtful whether a reply—and a possible end of the war—would be forthcoming before late Sunday or Monday.

In a reply to Japan through the Swiss government, Secretary of State Byrnes said the United States would accept the surrender proposal, if the emperor is made subject to the supreme commanders' orders.

This represented the viewpoints of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and China, Byrnes said in his message delivered through the Swiss embassy here at 10:30 a. m. Eastern War Time.

Byrnes laid out the following five conditions in his message to the Japanese:

"From the moment of the surrender the authority of the emperor and the Japanese government to rule the state shall be subject to the supreme commander of the Allied powers who will take such steps as

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—(AP)—This is what the reply of the Big Four powers—to the Japanese offer to surrender—means in effect so far as the royal house is concerned:

- 1. Because the emperor is the key figure in Japan, the allies will use him in ruling Japan. 2. But this doesn't mean the emperor can keep his job independently. He can keep it until some future time when the Japanese people can decide whether they want to have an emperor at all.

(The Japanese people haven't had any choice like this. They've had an emperor, generation after generation, and thus until now have accepted the idea of having one.

he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms.

"The emperor will be required to authorize and secure the signature of the government of Japan and the Japanese imperial

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Text Of Byrnes' Reply To Proposal

Emperor Will Be Required To Ensure Proper Signing Of Surrender Terms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Following is the text of the reply of Secretary of State Byrnes to Max Grassli, charge d'affaires of the Swiss legation relative to the Japanese surrender proposal:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of August 10, and in reply to inform you that the President of the United States has directed me to send to you for transmission by your government to the Japanese government the following message on behalf of the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China: "With reply to the Japanese government's message accepting the terms of the Potsdam procla-

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