

JAPANESE SURRENDER

ACCEPT TERMS LAID DOWN BY ALLIES

Truman Tells Of Conference In Radio Talk

Big Three Determined To Preserve A "Just and Lasting" World Peace

President Truman revealed Tuesday night that new "military secrets" are in store for the Japanese in addition to the atomic bomb and Russia's participation in the Pacific conflict. The chief executive told the nation in his long-awaited report on the big three's Potsdam conference that Russia's action was only one of the important military decisions reached at Potsdam.

Delving deeply into the agreements reached at Yalta, he disclosed that Russia agreed to fight the Japs "before she had been informed of our new weapon"—the awesome atomic bomb.

He warned the Japanese that the United States will continue to use the bomb "until we completely destroy Japan's power to make war" and added that "only a Japanese surrender will stop us."

At the same time he reassured the American people that, in the peace making, the United States will acquire all the bases that military experts "deem to be essential to our protection"—including some of those not now in American possession. This will be done, he added, under arrangements "consistent with the united nations charter."

He revealed for the first time that he proposed at Potsdam international regulation of Europe's inland waterways, including the strategic Dardanelles, Germany's Kiel canal, the Danube and Rhine rivers "and all the inland waterways of Europe which border on two or more states."

Mr. Truman said that he seeks for this country American membership on the controlling agencies along with Britain, Russia, and France.

"Our proposal was considered by the conference and was referred to the council of ministers," he said. "There, the United States intends to press for its adoption."

He conceded that compromise on all sides was required before the big three reached the political and territorial decisions proclaimed to the world last week.

He said the three great powers are now "more closely than ever bound together in determination to achieve . . . a just and lasting peace."

"From Teheran, and the Crimea, and San Francisco, and Berlin—we shall continue to march together to our objective," he said.

He re-emphasized that there were no secret agreements or commitments reached at Potsdam "apart from current military arrangements" formulated by the big three.

Heavy Taxes Paid By Beer Industry

Raleigh, August 6. — North Carolina's beer industry paid \$9,003,844.52 in Federal, State and Local taxes for the 1944-45 fiscal year ended June 30.

Figures compiled by the North Carolina Committee — United States Brewers Foundation, disclosed the industry paid \$6,008,371.52 to the Federal Government, \$2,870,573 to the State and \$125,000 to counties, cities and towns.

Stores Here To Close Today; Service Planned

Gaston L. Hill, president of the Elkin Merchants association, said shortly after 5:00 o'clock this morning that Elkin stores would be closed all day in celebration of the surrender of Japan.

Mr. Hill urged that employees attend thanksgiving church services scheduled to be held at the Gilvin Roth YMCA at 8:00 p. m. this evening.

Suspense Here Ended

Elkin, along with the rest of the nation and the world, ended a long period of suspense early Tuesday morning when the news was flashed that the Japanese radio had broadcast that Japan had surrendered under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration.

Since 7:38 o'clock Friday morning when the Japs broadcast from Tokyo that they were ready to accept allied surrender terms provided Emperor Hirohito's prerogatives as a sovereign ruler would not be prejudiced, Elkin citizens have waited with an ear to the radio in the hope that at long last the greatest and most destructive war in the history of the world was ready to end.

But as hours passed and no word came from Japan in reply to the terms stating that the Japs could keep their emperor only as a puppet of the supreme commander of the occupation forces, the tension of waiting steadily increased, and many citizens were heard to state that the Japanese should be given another taste of the terrible atomic bomb.

Although the news of the acceptance by the Japs of the allied terms came in the wee hours of Tuesday morning, it did not catch all citizens asleep. Members of The

Leaders of Victorious Allied Forces In Pacific



Although there was nothing official to go on early Tuesday morning when it was learned that Japan had accepted the Allies' surrender terms, it was believed in Washington circles that one of the two men pictured above would be named as supreme commander of the occupation forces of Japan, with General Douglas MacArthur, right, expected to get the call. Admiral Nimitz, left, whom observers have mentioned for this post, is purely a naval commander and not considered likely to be given such a command over ground forces, although he has carried a large part of the burden of America's victorious march across the Pacific. General MacArthur, on the other hand, is commander of all army forces in the Pacific, and his choice would appear logical. It is probable that appointment of a supreme commander to occupy Japan will be named shortly once Japan's surrender is officially confirmed by President Truman.

Here's Text Of 'Big 4' Reply

Outlook For Home Front As Japanese Surrender

Washington. — This is the home front picture in brief as the war ends.

Cost of the war—Almost \$300,000,000,000 so far.

Casualties—Over 1,068,216, with more than 250,000 of them killed.

Taxes—Heavy public debt likely to require continued high taxes although Congress may insist on earlier cuts than treasury wants.

Government spending—Taking care of army and navy, and relief costs to require considerable money, with gradual easing of expenditures.

Cutbacks—Navy already halted building 95 ships costing \$1,200,000,000; army to trim purchases by \$25,000,000,000 or more on an annual basis.

Price controls—Due to be lifted soon from items the demand for which will exert no inflationary pressure.

Food rationing—High military requirements likely to make it necessary for some additional time.

Shoe rationing—Due to be ended soon.

Gasoline rationing—Due to be ended within two or three weeks.

Tire rationing—Not expected to last much longer with easing of military demands.

Manpower controls — Revoked immediately with end of war.

Unemployment—Some 5,000,000 workers in munitions, shipbuild-

ing, aircraft and ordnance plants expected to be jobless within 60 days. Some due to leave labor market, with private industry likely to absorb much of balance.

Congress — To return to work September 4 to tackle such things as unemployment compensation, and legislation designed to take up any job slack in peacetime with public works.

Draft—Situation unchanged at present. Congress may pass law ending selective service at once.

Army discharges—5,000,000 men may be released within a year, although no official statement yet.

Reconversion—Emergency program being rushed by war production board to expedite manufacture of civilian goods.

Travel—Tough travel conditions expected to last another 60 days before situation eases on railroads, busses and planes.

Food prospects—Third largest general food and feed crop in nation's history expected for 1945 on basis present crop outlook.

Consumer goods — Accelerated production of vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, washing machines and toasters likely.

Automobile—Flood of steel expected to permit doubling the planned production of 250,000 and allow big increases in other consumer goods.

Fuel oil — Quick ending of rationing scheduled.

Tribune Advertising Gets Results

Hirohito Will Keep Throne But Only As Mouthpiece Of Victors

San Francisco, August 13th—(UP)—The Domei radio reported tonight (1:49 A. M., Tuesday, E. W. T.) that the Imperial message accepting the allied original surrender declaration would be announced shortly. (The office of War Information based on F. C. C. recording said flatly that the Japanese government had accepted surrender terms).

The announcement came at 2:49 P. M. Tuesday, Tokyo time — ninety hours and nineteen minutes after Tokyo radio first broadcast Japan's surrender offer, and it came after the mighty fleet of U. S. bombers, including giant B-29's had resumed attack on Japan's homeland.

The Tokyo flash said "Tokyo message accepting the Potsdam proclamation will be forthcoming soon."

O. W. I. explained that the Domei dispatch did not state flatly

Text of Potsdam Ultimatum To The Japanese

Following is the text of the Potsdam ultimatum which contained 11 points necessary for acceptance by Japan in agreeing to surrender:

1. Elimination "for all time" of the authority and influence of those who led Japan into her career of conquest.
2. Occupation of points in Japanese territory to be designated by the allies until a "new order of peace and security" in the world is assured.
3. Limitation of Japanese sovereignty to the main islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and a few minor islands.
4. Carrying out the terms of the Cairo declaration which would strip Japan of all her conquests.
5. Complete disarmament of Japanese armed forces.
6. No enslavement of the Japanese nation.
7. Stern justice for war criminals.
8. Removal by the Japanese government of all obstacles to a revival of democracy, freedom of speech, religion and thought.
9. Permission for Japan to retain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit reparations in kind.
10. Access for Japan to raw materials and world trade.
11. A promise to withdraw occupying allied forces when Japan has established a peacefully-inclined government "in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people."

that Japan had surrendered and that the action was final, but said that the fact that Domei put out such a statement indicated that that was in fact the case. Domei is controlled by the Japanese government. F. C. C. monitors reported that Tokyo, in a Japanese language broadcast to occupied Asia eleven minutes after the flash, made no mention of the surrender, indicating that the Japanese people in occupied territory were being kept in darkness about negotiations. There also is no indication that the Japanese in the home islands have been informed, F. C. C. said.

This announcement came 63 hours and 49 minutes after U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes replied to Japan's "conditional surrender offer." The Japanese offer asked for clarification of the status of Emperor Hirohito. The allies replied that he might stay on the throne, but would be under orders of the supreme allied commander — a post to which General Douglas MacArthur is reported to be named.

Only 22 minutes before Tokyo announced the decision, another broadcast said that the cabinet had been deliberating allied terms throughout Monday.

This announcement said that the Japanese government was then deliberating on its reply to the allied surrender terms, and that Japan's reply probably "will be available any time, as soon as legal procedure is completed."

At the same time federal communications commission engineers said that the Tokyo code station had been sending long code messages to neutral Switzerland since 12:48 A. M. ewt. The allied Japanese negotiations have been handled through Swiss "foreign" offices.

The first indication that there might be a break in the situation came at 10:15 P. M. Pacific war time, (1:15 a. m., ewt.) when Tokyo said that the Japanese government had started deliberating upon a message to the allies immediately after receiving the allied reply to Japan's surrender offer.

This brief broadcast indicated that Japan's acceptance of the new terms might have already been reached after hours of cabinet debate.

The Domei Agency flash was reported twice after the first sudden announcement, and then the radio was silent.

At 1:59 A. M. ewt, there had been no further announcement.

Earlier Report

First news of the Japanese decision to surrender came in a broadcast from Radio Tokyo at 7:38 Friday morning, which was picked up by short wave monitors in this country.

The Tokyo station began the historic declaration addressed to the Allies through Switzerland and Sweden but broke off without completing the text of the announcement.

An announcer asked listeners to "stand by."

The broadcast followed shortly on the heels of another announcement in which the enemy radio said the Japanese had lodged a protest with the United States against use of the atomic bomb.

"By the gracious command of his majesty, who ever to

Supervisor Meets With Local Panel

Allen Parks, of Winston-Salem, supervisor of the price panel board of OPA in this area, met with local OPA clerks and volunteer women workers of Elkin here last Tuesday afternoon.

Price charts were studied, and it was explained to workers how they might assist merchants in keeping prices in line.

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