OHIO VALLEY WEATHER
(By The U. S. Weather Bureau)
Warm and humid, with thundershowers tonight, ending early Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight, 75; cooler and not so humid Wednesday.

The Parkersburg Sentinel

TEMPERATURES HERE
Monday's high 91
Last Night's low 67
Reading Noon Today 84

Daily Established Oct. 21, 1889
Weekly Established July 17, 1875

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1945

10 PAGES

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TRUMAN GETS NO JAP REPLY

Wheeling News Lithograph Comp
Wheeling, W. Va.

WAR GOES ON WHILE ENEMY STALLS

Message Sent Switzerland Not Long Awaited Word

Their Hopes Rise

Japan's offer of surrender brought a surge of joy to families all over the country whose relatives have been held prisoner by the enemy. Chart above shows U. S. civilian and military personnel held by Japs and the number of United Kingdom and British colonial internees.

43 Jap Ships Destroyed By Far Eastern Airforce

Kyushu Shipping, Rail Facilities Hit

Manila, Aug. 14—(UP)—More than 1,000 far eastern airforce bombers and fighters attacked the Japanese home islands during the past 48 hours, and destroyed or damaged at least 43 enemy vessels, including a cruiser, it was disclosed today.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that more than 600 land-based planes—the greatest mass raid yet staged by the far eastern airforce — attacked shipping and rail facilities at Kyushu island on Sunday.

Direct bomb hits were scored on a cruiser, United Press War Correspondent Russell Annabel reported. Four small freighters were sunk, 26 were damaged, and two were set afire. Four American planes were knocked down by enemy anti-aircraft batteries, but the pilots of the two were rescued.

Radio Tokyo said that more than 380 land-based planes returned to the attack on Monday.

In Sunday's attack seaport cities, industries and airdromes were battered both at Kyushu and Shikoku but Okinawa dispatches revealed the heaviest damage was inflicted on Kyushu.

Left in Flames

Myazaki, an important factory center and port on the east coast of Kyushu, was left in flames by a concentrated attack by 160 Thunderbolt fighter bombers.

(Continued on Page 3)

Russia Orders Her Armies to Overtake Fleeing Japanese Forces

"Don't Let the Enemy Get Away From Your Crushing Blows," Soviet Radio Says

By W. R. HIGGINBOTHAM

London, Aug. 14—(UP)—Russia, in broadcasts three hours after radio Tokyo's surrender message, exhorted her advancing Manchurian armies today to overtake fleeing Japanese forces and "show them no mercy."

"Don't let the enemy get away from your crushing blows," the Soviet radio at Khabarovsk told three Red banner armies clamping a stranglehold on Manchuria.

"The time has come for Japan to pay fully for her crimes. The time has come to avenge the victims of Japanese cruelty and beastliness. Your slogan is blood for blood, death for death. Crush Japanese militarism once and for all.

"Forward men. Forward!"

Moscow dispatches said Soviet armies already were driving into Central Manchuria from the west, northwest, northeast and east as fast as their transport will carry them.

Advanced 120 Miles

The Soviets last night revealed that their tanks and Mongol horsemen had advanced more than 120 miles across the waterless wastes of Western Manchuria in the fourth and newest of their offensives in the six-day-old war.

Bursting out of Nomonhan area of Outer Mongolia, the column by-passed the heavily - fortified railhead at Wenchuan, cut the Korean-Mongolian railway at Solun and swept on another 60 miles through the railway city of Wangyehmiao, 220 miles west of Harbin.

The advance completely outflanked the Khingan mountain barrier and the ancient Manchurian wall to the north. It also narrowed the gap between the eastern and western arms of the Soviet pincers on Manchuria to fewer than 400 miles.

Push Ahead 15 Miles

Other units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Transbaikal army farther north pushed another 15 miles along the Chinese Eastern railway through the Khingan mountains and captured Mientuho, 250 miles northwest of Harbin.

In the east, Marshal K. A. Meretskov's First Siberian army rolled ahead another 28 miles and captured the three-way railway and highway hub of Linkow, 170 miles northwest of Vladivostok and 180 miles east of Harbin.

Gen. Maxim Purkayev's Second Siberian army in the northeast corner of Manchuria battled another 25 miles deeper into swampland between the Sungari and Ussyri rivers.

Three Draft Bds. Send Men Today

Preinduction Exams Held in Huntington

All three local Selective Service boards sent contingents of selectees to Huntington this afternoon for pre-induction physical examinations. The men left by train at 1:45 o'clock from the Ann street station.

James Herman Spence was named leader of the Board No. 1 group that included Clair Austin Snyder, Jr., Raymond Eugene Patterson, Robert William Thomas, Charles Lawrence Carpenter, Richard Glen Kimble, Joe Powell Buckley, Thomas Kennedy Deem, transferred to Akron, Ohio; Virgil Clayton Sallee, Charles Leslie Cox, Donald Ray Holland, Robert Eugene Ball, James Alvin Burnside, and Glade Little.

From Board 2

The group sent today from Draft Board 2 is as follows:

James Trainer Smith, Thurman Cook, Roscoe Jay Stephens, Edgar Balderson, Jr., Homer Gerald Lee Gregory, Russell William Johnson, Kermit Woodrow Mullenax, Estel Pennix, Jasper Paul Highsmith, George Buffington Mills, Archie Glen McDonald, Bernard Benjamin Byers, Everett Cecil Flesher, Jr., Jesse Arlis Springer, Oliver Freeman Cross, George LeRoy Schrader, James Harold McClung, Roy John Scheutz, Charles Samuel Sprinkle, James Russell Wile, Alfred Roosevelt Boso, Cecil Ray Jones, and Robert Edwin Pratt.

Leaders of the board 2 contingent are James Trainer Smith, Robert Edwin Pratt and Russell William Johnson.

Board 3 Men

Dana G. Trowbridge is serving as leader of the group that left from Board 3 today. These men are James E. Amos, Amos S. Modesitt, Blen H. Tennant, Woodrow W. Lucas, Howard E. Hupp, Harry R. Riggs, Richard L. Cameron, Kermit W. Rolston, transferred to Akron; Clifton C. Boston, Daniel R. Sams, Harry R. Shadduck, transferred to Ithaca, N. Y.; Granville L. Jones, Bernard E. Hoover, James M. Brookover, Ansley C. Fridley, Nile D. Eddy, Paul F. Hogsett and Everett B. Leasure.

USED TRUCK TIRES RATION FREE

Washington, Aug. 14. —(UP)— Used truck tires will be removed from rationing Aug. 17, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

OPA said it is also planning to allow unrationed sale of passenger tires made from reclaimed rubber.

Japs Withdrawing From Burma Is Report

London, Aug. 14—(UP)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch reported today that radio Tokyo had announced the withdrawal of Japanese forces from southeastern Burma.

W. Va. Observes Jap Surrender

By United Press

West Virginians began celebrating their own unofficial V-J Day shortly after 3 a.m. Tuesday with blaring automobile horns, factory whistles and firecrackers.

City streets in Charleston were well-filled with celebrants by 4:30 a.m. Extra editions of the Charleston Gazette and the Daily Mail were on the street within a few minutes after the Domei flash was reported by the news services.

Joyous throngs surged through downtown Charleston, waving the red, white and blue extras, while open cars filled with young people drove down Capitol and Quarrier streets.

Although the surrender was not yet official, the celebration went on. For residents of the Capital City, that was it!

Neighbors Awakened

Neighborhood lights were on throughout the city long before dawn. Those who failed to hear the first radio report were awakened by those who did.

Among the early celebrants were several servicemen, apparently home on leave. They stared at the six-inch banner "Peace." And looked at one another before joining in the shouting.

Newsboys cut the one word "Peace" from the extra and pinned it to their backs while they sold the papers by the thousands.

Residents of Fairmont drove through the streets, horns blowing, and whistles shrieking. One unidentified sailor was arrested shortly after 3 a.m. and was charged with driving 72 miles an hour down a city street.

TO CONFER WITH TRUMAN

Washington, Aug. 14. —(UP)— Chairman Andrew J. May, D., Ky., of the house military affairs committee, said today he would confer soon with President Truman on speedy demobilization of the armed forces.

May, who favors an immediate end of the draft, said he also wanted troops released from service as rapidly as possible after the war ends officially.

Red Jap Nemesis

Leader of three armies of more than a million men, Marshal A. M. Vasilevsky, above, who commanded Russian armies that conquered East Prussia, is leading the invasion of Jap-held areas on the Asia mainland.

Huge Fleets of B-29's Blast 3 Honshu Targets

12 Hours After Tokyo Broadcast

By WILLIAM F. TYREE

Guam, Wednesday, Aug. 15.— (UP) —Huge fleets of Superfortresses battered three targets on the main Japanese island of Honshu early today, more than 12 hours after Tokyo had broadcast word that it would surrender to the Allies.

Gen. Carl Spaats, chief of the U. S. strategic air forces, announced that more than 1,000 of his planes were in action against the enemy in the last 24 hours, with more than 800 Superfortresses unloading more than 6,000 tons of demolition and incendiary bombs on a total of six targets.

Three targets—the Hikari naval arsenal, Osaka army arsenal and the Marifu railroad yards—were hit yesterday at midday. Big fleets of the aerial battleships followed through early today and assailed the Nippon oil refinery company near Akita on the northwest coast of Honshu; and the industrial areas of the cities of Kumagaya, 43 miles northwest of Tokyo, and Isezaki, 55 miles northwest of Tokyo.

Tokyo's broadcast that an Imperial message accepting the Potsdam declaration was expected as the daylight fleets were attacking.

Then Spaatz, as if to give the Japanese another prod, sent out the night bombers.

Spaatz announced that nearly 200 fighter planes from Iwo escorted the bombers hitting the Osaka area by daylight. They also hammered airfields in the Nagoya area, late in the afternoon.

While the Japanese still were digging out from the daylight raids, made by more than 420 Superfortresses, three fleets totaling more than 335 planes went to work at night. Spaatz said that the raiding forces totaled "more than 800" planes.

No Immediate Word

There was no immediate word as to whether the Third fleet was attacking Japan again today. Certainly no "cease fire" order had gone out from headquarters here, and none will until the surrender has been confirmed.

Three fleets totalling 430 Superfortresses and 180 escorting fighters resumed their assault on the Japanese homeland today after a four-day lull with the avowed purpose of hastening Japan's surrender.

The 313th heavy bombardment

(Continued on Page 3)

Directive Outlining Stern Policy for Governing Japan Is Completed

Described as a Formula for "Corrective But Not Punitive" Occupation

Washington, Aug. 14—(UP)—The United States has completed a directive outlining a stern policy to govern the immediate military occupation of Japan, it was learned today.

Informed sources said the order was now being circulated for final approval among the various government agencies involved and would be ready when U. S. troops move into beaten Japan. It was described as a formula for "corrective but not punitive" occupation.

Some 2,000 specially trained army officers are set to take over administration of the enemy homeland.

Officials emphasized that the directive was intended only for the initial period of occupation and that it in no way was comparable to the control program set forth at Potsdam. More detailed plans for Japan's economic disarmament and control still are being formulated.

May Divide Islands

It was suggested that the United States, Britain, China and Russia may decide to undertake joint occupation, with each of the Big Four responsible for one of the main enemy home islands—Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Because of her major role in the Pacific war, the United States would wield dominant influence in any such program and would undoubtedly be assigned the principal home island of Honshu, on which Tokyo is located.

In event the four powers occupy Japan jointly, the United States would urge adoption of a single, coordinated control policy for the entire country as she did in the case of Germany.

Tremendous long-range problems confront Allied occupation forces. These are a few:

1. Breaking the strangle-hold of the Zaibatsu, the clique that holds virtually all the wealth and power. This group controls all industry and is tied up with the military and the imperial family. For years, it has used the position of the emperor as a cloak for aggression.

Revising Japan's Economy

2. Revising Japan's economy to concentrate on goods needed for a peaceful way of life—production of foods instead of weapons. At present, Japan raises only 75 per cent of her food supply. Until she hikes production, she will have to live on what she has because the United States will not ship food to Japan.

3. Moving the hundreds of thousands of Japanese who have colonized Japan's huge stolen empire back to the home islands. This was said to be a definite U. S. objective.

These sources said the goal of occupation was to create a new Japan which never again could menace the world. In doing this the Allies would foster conditions to make it possible for the Japanese people eventually to select their own government.

Important Announcement to Be Made at 11 P.M. (EWT) Japs Say

San Francisco, Aug. 14—(UP)—A Japanese Domei transmission today said that a transmission of "unprecedented importance" will be made at noon Wednesday (11 p. m. EWT Tuesday).

Domei said in a transmission recorded by FCC monitors that because of the importance of the broadcast "the 100,000,000 (people of Japan) without exception must listen attentively."

At the same time the Japanese domestic radio was heard telling its listeners that "a very important announcement is scheduled to be given tomorrow at noon. Will you please listen."

It appeared that this hour had been fixed for telling the Japanese people of the acceptance of the Potsdam ultimatum. No word of Japan's negotiations has yet been given to the Japanese public.

The message telling of the unprecedented forthcoming announcement was transmitted shortly after Domei had sent to its bureaus in occupied Asia a "hold for release" message from Emperor Hirohito.

This message expressed Hirohito's "extreme concern" at the "calamity caused by the United States."

Surrender May Take Place on Ship or Okinawa

London, Aug. 14 —(UP)— British sources understood today that Japan's formal surrender will take place aboard an Allied battleship or at Okinawa.

(Reports have been circulating in the United States for some time that the surrender will be signed aboard the American battleship Missouri, named after President Truman's home state. It was expected that either Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz or both would accept the Japanese surrender.)

The ceremony will be held as soon as possible after Japan's decision to surrender has been confirmed, informants said.

Authoritative quarters in London believed the Imperial message promised by Tokyo would be Japan's outright surrender. They cautioned, however, that a possibility remained that the enemy reply might include some new qualification.

Rising Tide of Joy Sweeps Over United States

Peace Seemed to Be Just Around Corner

By JOE W. MORGAN
United Press Staff Correspondent

A rising tide of joy rose gradually across the United States today. Peace seemed to be just around the corner.

The news that Japan was ready to surrender unconditionally to the United States brought people tumbling sleep-eyed out of bed in the early morning hours from Broadway to Main street.

This, perhaps, was the day awaited for three years, eight months, and seven days since Pearl Harbor day by every mother with a son, every wife with a husband in uniform, and every sister with a brother fighting for his country.

And perhaps it wasn't. Underneath the hilarity there was that sobering thought. Celebrators were held back by a caution that said wait until President Truman makes the peace official. Instead of snake dancing in the streets, thousands knelt in prayer at church.

As the nation awaited word from Washington, the celebrations in most cities were tame with the wild jubilation of Armistice day 1918. People in many towns took the early news calmly and soberly.

San Francisco Celebrates

San Francisco had the biggest early celebration. The news of the Tokyo surrender broadcast hit that Pacific embarkation port at 10:49 p. m. while the streets, res-

(Continued on Page 3)

Only Japs Know When The Actual Surrender Note Will Be Started

Japanese Alerted for Broadcast of Unprecedented Importance at 11 P. M. (EWT)

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington, Aug. 14—(UP)—A world waiting for official news of Japanese surrender was told today that no such news was on the way—yet. Tokyo radio broadcasts indicated, however, that when it does come it will be acceptance of the Allied unconditional surrender terms.

A long diplomatic message reported en route from Tokyo to Bern, Switzerland—assumed by the White House and everybody else to be the official Japanese reply—turned out to be something else. When the actual surrender note will be started on its way was known only to the Japanese. While they stall, the war goes on.

The Japanese radio alerted Japanese listeners for a broadcast of "unprecedented importance" at 11 p. m. EWT. That may be the first official enemy announcement that the emperor has accepted unconditional surrender.

Hours earlier, at 1:49 a. m. EWT, the Japanese Domei News Agency had interpreted a discussion of chilblain cures to broadcast:

"Flash—Tokyo—14/8 — learned imperial message accepting Potsdam declaration forthcoming soon."

Only the Japanese knew what they meant by "soon."

White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross announced at 9:52 a. m. that the Japanese surrender note was expected here "some time today." About 2½ hours later he had to make another announcement.

It was that the note transmitted from Tokyo to Bern did not "contain the answer awaited by the whole world."

The Swiss did not say what the note did contain. There was a possibility that it might be a long-winded Japanese protest against U. S. use of the atomic bomb.

Ross in his first press conference of the day told more than 100 newsmen that the Japanese reply to the surrender ultimatum had been received by the Swiss in Bern.

He added that "it looks as if our long vigil is coming to an end soon —that is, some time today."

He said the allied Big Four were in consultation on simultaneous release of the Japanese note after its receipt here.

But the Swiss foreign office in Bern and the Swiss legation here subsequently denied that the Japanese reply had been presented for transmission by Switzerland.

In his second press conference, Ross disclosed that the Swiss legation here had received at 10:59 a.m. EWT from its government the following hope-dashing message:

"Very urgent—760—Japanese legation reports that coded cables it received this morning do not (repeat not) contain the answer awaited by the whole world."

The Swiss legation shortly after noon handed this message to the State Department, and Ross made it public.

This development meant that Japanese broadcasts — and the logic of military events—were the only basis for believing that Japan at last is ready to bow to the inevitable and surrender.

One of the enemy broadcasts, in words sounding strange to western ears, reported that "on Aug. 14 the Imperial decision was granted." In the light of the earlier broadcast, it was assumed this meant the decision to surrender had been made.

The Japanese radio went on to say that throngs of Japanese gathered before the Emperor's palace and wept with bowed heads in shame because "our efforts were not enough."

When the surrender message is received at Bern, it will have to be decoded for delivery to the Swiss.

State department officials said the normal procedure for the Swiss, after receiving the note from the Japanese, would be to prepare two copies. One, the official one, would be transmitted to the Swiss legation here for delivery to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who would take it to President Truman.

The other would be handed to U. S. Minister Leland Harrison in Bern.

Byrnes, meanwhile, called twice on the president, the first time at 8:15 a. m. and again at 11:14 a. m.

The Japanese broadcasts indicated that the enemy had agreed to complete surrender. But officials here were taking nothing for granted.

Tokyo Reports Reply on Its Way

San Francisco, Aug. 14—(UP)—Tokyo radio said today in a broadcast monitored by FCC at 12:01 p.m., EWT, that the Japanese minister at Bern." The Tokyo report appeared to be some hours behind developments.

The Tokyo radio report said:

"The Japanese government's reply to the Four Powers is now on its way to the Japanese minister at Bern."

Name Knowland Calif. Senator

Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 14—(UP)—Gov. Earl Warren today named Maj. William F. Knowland, son of the publisher of the Oakland, Calif., Tribune, to succeed the late Hiram W. Johnson as U. S. senator from California.

Presents Correct News

The Sentinel in its earnest endeavor at all times strives to give its readers correct and intelligent news conforming to conditions surrounding the "news" happenings.

The ending of a war, the rise or fall of a great empire, are events which do not call for a quick and momentous decision.

Diplomatic manuscripts take time to pass between countries at war particularly if the language and speech differ.

The Sentinel this day publishes the news as it is given over the great United Press world-wide news service. The Sentinel could have spread the red ink and "box car" type, however we felt since the ending of the war has not been officially proclaimed by the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, President Truman, it is not the time to ballyhoo but to give sincere, solemn and not misleading news to its readers.

The war is still in progress and no one here knows at this time what is contained in the Japanese answer to her foes concerning surrender. We can all pray and give thanks and hope this is the end. However, when it is officially proclaimed by our leader and chief, the President of the United States, the Sentinel will fittingly display itself to the thousands of readers whom we hope place every measure of confidence in what is published in The Parkersburg Evening Sentinel.