

Japan Asks Leniency as Runious Blows Continue

(Continued from Page 1)

new Superfort headquarters on Okinawa.

Tokyo seemed to be of the same opinion. In one of its most amazing broadcasts the government-controlled radio said the Emperor's military leaders would gladly stop the

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war right now if the United States eased up on its demands for unconditional surrender. Simultaneously, Russia's Stalin was reported to have carried a Japanese peace offer to President Truman at the Potsdam conference. This report, published by Newsweek magazine, said Japan offered Manchuria to the Soviet Union for non-intervention, agreed to withdrawal from Asia, and American occupation of Korea and Formosa, but no occupation of the sacred islands themselves.

Japan's desire to quit is receiving a provocative boost from Admiral Halsey's allied fleet. On Tuesday alone, some 1,200 planes from the fleet's carriers damaged the greater part of the bedraggled Imperial fleet and knocked out 150 planes.

Heavy Toll at Naval Base. Twenty warships were bombed or torpedoed, including three battleships, six aircraft carriers and five cruisers. Sixty-two other cargo vessels and smaller craft ranging down to barges were damaged.

This toll was taken along the inland sea, most of it at the once great Kure naval base. Rolling banks of fog interrupted continued carrier attacks yesterday. But a partial return of the day's work showed 39 more Japanese planes destroyed or damaged.

In announcing this toll Admiral Nimitz made no mention of another naval bombardment due south of Tokyo on the approaches to Tokyo bay. Japanese reported the attack yesterday.

Carrier sweeps were augmented by land-based craft reaching from southern Kyushu island to Tokyo Bay. Among them were 100 B-29s which swept through intense anti-aircraft fire to wreak new damage on three oil refineries near the enemy capital. One Superfort was shot down. Tokyo reported two B-29s mine-laying expeditions in Nippon waters today.

New Island Invasion. A new island invasion which would carry allied forces half way from Rangoon to Singapore was reported in an unconfirmed Tokyo broadcast. A reconnaissance force of 500 amphibious troops was said to have landed yesterday on Puket island, 625 miles north of the Singapore naval base on the west coast of the Malay peninsula, under cover of a bombardment by two cruisers. Tokyo said they were driven off.

In the seaway China battles, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's forces recaptured Nanyung, 155 miles northeast of Canton. It is a former base for the U. S. 14th air force and a shipping point for the recaptured Wolfram mining area. Chungking dispatches said China could now resume movement of Wolfram to U. S. steel mills.

Churchill Government Overthrown in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

tives 168, liberals 10, liberal nationalists 12, communists 1, scattered votes for other minor parties and still doubtful 105.

It appeared certain that the labor party alone had won a good working majority, releasing it from the necessity of depending on other opposition parties to form a government.

The labor party last formed the government in 1929 under the

late Ramsey MacDonald, and held power until 1931 when it was forced to go to the people on the gold standard issue.

Death Knell For Monopolies. In one of the most acrimonious campaigns in Britain's history, the labor party pledged itself in this election to support a program of national socialization of heavy industry, transportation, mines and the Bank of England.

The first thing Attlee and his party probably will attempt to do when they take over the government will be nationalization of these enterprises, including the iron and steel industry and all forms of inland transport.

"When monopoly gets into the hands of a few men, then the only safe monopoly is a monopoly of the community," Attlee has declared.

He has promised political liberty for India "if they can achieve it for themselves" and he has declared for the closest possible relations with the United States and Russia.

There has been little outward difference of opinion between the labor and conservative parties on foreign policy, as shown by Attlee's willingness to accompany Churchill to Potsdam. The laborites did challenge Britain's position in Greece.

The question of who will be chosen Eden's successor as foreign secretary remained undetermined, but speculation has centered around three names in this order—Ernest Bevin, Hugh Dalton and Herbert Morrison.

All three served in the coalition cabinet of Churchill, Bevin as labor minister, Dalton as president of the board of trade and Morrison as home secretary.

George Isaacs, newly-elected M. P. from Southward and chairman of the powerful Trades Union congress, commented:

"The results prove the old saying that you can fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

"The greatly increased support obtained by the labor party shows that the Tory (conservative) trick of fooling the people by introducing all sorts of malicious, spectacular and often untruthful rumors has lost its power."

There are 640 seats in commons, so 321 are necessary to control. Just before the July 5 election, the conservatives held 356 seats and the labor party 165.

Churchill defeated Independent A. Hancock 27,688 to 10,488 in his personal race in the woodford constituency.

Brendan Bracken, sharp-tongued first lord of the admiralty and confidante of Churchill, who served as minister of information in the wartime coalition government, was defeated by Lt. Gen. Sir Frank Mason MacFarland by a vote of 16,530 to 10,693.

Two other conservative members of the cabinet defeated by laborites were Sir Walter Womersley, minister of pensions, and Harold MacMillan, air minister.

Among other casualties were the prime minister's son, Maj. Randolph Churchill, and Minister of Works Duncan Sandys, Churchill's son-in-law.

The defeated also included: Minister of War Sir James Grigg; Minister of Education Richard K. Law; L. S. Amery, secretary of



Sonny Tufts, Eddie Bracken, Marjorie Reynolds and Veronica Lake are co-starred in the comedy hit "Bring On The Girls."

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Railways Given More Time to Adjust Rates

WASHINGTON, July 26—(AP)

The Interstate Commerce commission today granted the nation's railroads an additional three months in which to make effective temporary freight rate adjustments ordered in ICC's May 15 freight rate decision.

The order for temporary adjustments stipulated that all present class rates in and between Southern, Western trunkline and Southwestern territories, and between these territories on the one hand and official (Eastern) territory on the other, be reduced 10 per cent.

Present class rates within official territory were ordered increased 10 per cent.

The commission ordered these adjustments to provide "temporary relief" until a permanent uniform scale of class rates could be worked out.

Staggering Japan Seeks Leniency in Peace Feeler

(Continued from Page 1)

weeks the empire has undergone. Mammoth Superfort raids, paralyzing land-based aerial strikes from Okinawa, and the great

fleet bombardments and carrier attacks since July 10 have ripped the empire from stem to stern and further mangled the Japanese war machine in China and elsewhere.

So much so that earlier today Tokyo radio agreed with Admiral Halsey that American sea and air power indeed had opened the invasion phase of warfare against the Japanese homeland.

The Japanese peace feeler said there really are no "problems" between a "liberal America" and Japan, and claimed that a "liberal America" has never given occasion for Japanese militarists to rise, but America now talks of unconditional surrender.

Cry For "Liberty" The implication is that America is not now "liberal" and that the unconditional surrender formula is an outgrowth of the lack of what the Japanese consider liberty.

In short, they (American officials) intend to mete out such a hard retribution that the Japanese people are more determined than ever to unite and resist as a united mass of 100 million souls and will so continue as long as American minds remain dictatorial and oppressive," declared the Japanese commentator.

"Should America show any sincerity of putting into practice what she preaches, as for instance the Atlantic charter, excepting its punitive clause, the Japanese nation, in fact the Japanese military, would automatically, if not willingly (several words missing) following in the stopping of the

knows the situation better than we do. The Russians were a terrific help in the war and I hope they get their proportion from this fund."

Needs Not Detailed Russia's request did not detail her needs. It said these would be furnished later.

Hendrickson said UNRRA would need about \$325,000,000 a month for the remainder of this year or about \$1,625,000,000. A total of \$1,862,788,348 has been authorized or is in the process of authorization by the 44 participating nations as of July 24.

Through June 30 \$296,563,000 had been spent for shipment of 1,304,298 long tons of supplies to liberated areas.

No Soft Peace Terms For Japs, Grew Repeats

(Continued from Page 1)

on the issue of eliminating their future power to make war.

But Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the minority whip, said he thought the Japanese feeler indicated a willingness to give up that ought to be met with a definition of the unconditional surrender demand.

"The peace terms with Japan should be just as hard as the military authorities think they should be made," he declared.

"The sooner we announce our terms, however harsh they may be, the quicker we will be able to end the war. If we want anything short of complete annihilation of the Japanese people, we ought to say so."

German Blunder Cited Democratic Leader Barkley said the Japanese feeler offers nothing that the United States can consider.

"Why should we give them a soft peace?" Barkley demanded. "We made what turned out to be a soft peace with Germany 25 years ago and we had to fight them again."

To Senator Magnuson Tokyo radio's appeal appeared the direct result of demands from various American sources for the fixing of terms.

"A definition of unconditional surrender doesn't mean that the Japanese are going to quit any sooner," he declared. "If they know, on the other hand that their continuing to fight isn't going to change our minds, they will be inclined to give up sooner. We'll make terms with Japan after they have surrendered and not before."

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conflict and then and then only will sabers cease to rattle both in the east and in the west," he continued.

The spokesman's reference to the Atlantic charter suggested that he might be replying to an American broadcast made to Japan last Saturday by Capt. E. C. Zacharias, USN, who told Japanese leaders they had a fast-fading choice of two opportunities at present:

1. Virtual destruction of Japan followed by a dictated peace.

2. Unconditional surrender with its attendant benefits as laid down by the Atlantic charter.

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