

United Press Brings First "Flash" Of Japan's Offer to Accept Ultimatum

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (UP)—First news Japan had offered to surrender was flashed to the world today by the United Press from its trans-Pacific listening post in California's Moraga valley.

The great news beat was relayed around the world from three to seven minutes ahead of other news services or the monitoring service of the federal communications commission.

Not Startling

At 4:37 a. m. the Morse dot-dash of Domei news agency's regular 4 a. m. broadcast started a new item.

William Wells, Morse telegrapher, was copying letter for letter as the Domei transmission progressed. But he was not copying on a typewriter. He was punching out the letters on the keyboard of a teletype machine. Each time he struck a key the letter was recorded at the other end of the teletype circuit in the United Press news room in the Daily News building in San Francisco.

The new Domei item began inauspiciously.

Low Speed

"Tokyo—The Japanese government today addressed the following communication to the Swiss and Swedish governments . . ."

It sounded like just another

routine propaganda broadcast as the story continued at the slow speed of only 25 words a minute, United Press overnight editor Hennen Hackett watched the teletype in the San Francisco bureau.

The key sentence came laboriously over the wire—

"The Japanese government are ready to accept the terms of the joint declaration which was issued at Potsdam . . ."

Hackett immediately let go a shout that could be heard half way down toward Market street.

"Flash," he yelled. Every teletype operator in the room came to attention.

70 Years Aggression End In Jap Defeat

(Continued from Page 2 again.)

For five years the "Chinese incident" went on, and Japan bided her time to strike the United States. Then in June 1941, Germany attacked Russia—and hope of Russian help in the Pacific against Japan weakened. The black dragon society overthrew the Japanese civilian government, General Kideki Tojo became premier, the military clique was in complete control.

End of Dream

Dec. 7, 1941—the Japs attacked



"HARD TO BELIEVE WHAT WE SAW"—Lt. Col. Paul W. Tibbitts, jr., Miami, Fla., (standing) pilot of B-29 Superfort which dropped first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, tells of his experience at a press conference at U. S. army strategic air force headquarters, Guam. Seated (left to right) are Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, Rear-Adm. William R. Purnell, Gen. Carl Spaatz, and Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, chief of 20th air force. Navy radio-telephoto from Guam.

Pearl Harbor. The boomerang blow was struck, even while Japan's most famous diplomat, Saburo Kurusu, was in Washington, with peace talks prepared.

1942—The war went almost entirely the way the Japs had planned it—Hong Kong, Singapore, the Philippines, the Solomons, New Britain—all were lost to us by the spring.

Then in June, the Japanese were in the Aleutians. That was the high water mark of the Japs the last act of aggression she was to make. The end of a fanatical dream to control a hemisphere and inherit the earth—an end she refused to admit until hundreds of thousands more men were killed, and her homeland ravaged by the might of her foes.

American Subs Made Jap Sea Uncomfortable

By FRANK TREMAINE

PEARL HARBOR, (Delayed)

(UP)—American submarines penetrated the sea of Japan through its narrow, closely guarded, heavily mined entrances and sank 50 enemy ships totaling approximately 100,000 tons in two weeks, Vice Adm. Charles A. Lockwood, jr., announced.

Lockwood said the operation against the previously-untouched Jap shipping lanes, was "one of the most daring feats of the war," resulting in the biggest sub bag of any comparable period in this war.

Planned Job

Lockwood, commander of submarines in the Pacific, was responsible for the planning, preparation and secret means by which the submarines were able to enter the almost land-locked sea of Japan, the enemy's lifeline to the continent.

Its water are so confined that the submariners call it the "bath tub."

Lockwood and eight of his young "pig boat" skippers told the story of the daring operations.

Daring Feat

"This group of boys who went into the emperor's backyard and knocked off his ships accomplished one of the most daring feats of the war," Lockwood said. "Playing with the enemy's minefields is not recommended for retaining your health. How they did it will have to remain a secret."

Lockwood revealed that two years ago seven American subs penetrated the sea of Japan. Their patrol was not productive because most Jap ships then were running between the homeland the stolen empire to the south.

Lockwood said the submarines operated against ports in Korea, western Honshu and Hokkaido, sinking their first ship in the sea of Japan June 9.

This went down with three torpedoes from the submarine Spadefish, commanded by Cmdr. William Gersmehausen, jr., 34, Groton, Conn., in her belly. Gersmehausen said he saw lots of ships in his patrol area in the north part of the sea before the "shooting date," June 9. That night he took his ship inside a Jap harbor found only one small ship inside and one medium sized freighter moving out.

He put three torpedoes into the freighter, sinking her, then got two more ships coming into the harbor the next morning. The Spadefish got six cargo ships, three trawlers and one sampan. Part of her patrol was made off which Gersmehausen said was the port of Otaru on Hokkaido one of the busiest ports he ever saw until the submarine attacks began.

Sink Three

Several of the submarine skippers spoke of encountering new steel Jap cargo ships ranging from 800 to 2,300 tons in size, designed for short hauls between Japan and the continent.

The Timola, commanded by Cmdr. Richard C. Latham, 34, New London, Conn., got three of the ships, all heavily loaded with torpedoes, and a furth with shell fire.

A Jap habit of running close to the coast almost got the Sea Dog, skippered by Cmdr. Earl T. Hydeman, Piqua, O., in trouble one morning. He said they sighted several cargo ships close to the beach of Honshu steaming directly toward the submarine and about 4,000 yards away.

"We fired everything we had left forward," he said, "but we had to make a hurried approach, and we sank only one. Then a Jap plane appeared and we had to submerge. I overguessed and we hit the mud."

The sub had to back off, a difficult maneuver for a submerged underwater craft, but she got clear safely.

Capitals Around World Celebrate Surrender Offer

GIs Ask 'When Can We Start For Home'

MANILA, Aug. 15 (UP)—News of the Japanese surrender offer rocked this Philippines capital, which tonight was swarming with troops and jammed with supplies in preparation for the invasion of Japan. A victory celebration swept the town.

"When are we going home?" shouted bisterous GIs who had been ticketed to go to Japan.

As United Press correspondents spread the news along Rizal avenue — Manila's Broadway — cheering troops thronged the streets.

First news of the Japanese offer was brought to MacArthur by the United Press, and to Gen. Walter Krueger of the sixth army.

Others who were told about the news by the United Press were President Sergei Oamena, Gen. George Kenney and Lieut. Gen. Benjamin Giles.

The initial reaction of all was disbelief, followed by relief.

TROOPS GO WILD ON OKINAWA

OKINAWA, 9:30 p. m., Aug. (UP)—American troops went wild on this island they conquered less than two months ago today when they heard radio reports Tokyo had said Japan would accept the Potsdam surrender ultimatum.

They fired off guns and flares. Tracers criss-crossed the sky. Men yelled and beat on buckets. They hammered one another's backs shouting:

"The war's over."

The display of pyrotechnics was greater than any even seen during Japanese suicide attacks.

Searchlights were turned on. Machine guns opened up. Bullets were falling everywhere.

"We'd better get into a fox-hole, somebody's gonna get hurt," they said.

But nobody did. The Yanks were certain they were going home soon.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (UP)—The biggest city in the world greeted Japan's condition offer to surrender today with an enthusiasm comparable to that which hailed the downfall of Germany three months ago.

The news spread rapidly. Streets were jammed with cheering, singing crowds. Ticker tape danced with Yanks, Canadians and wastepaper swirled from the cobblestones Britons buildings.

and Australians. In Whitehall, crowds cheered Clement Attlee, as he arrived at No. 10 Downing street.

In Piccadilly circus, taxis, buses and private cars became

snarled in the worst traffic jam since 1930.

Soldiers pushed into the street, yelling. One group marched on Piccadilly and stormed to the top of a boarded-up statue.



SHE HAS DONE A GOOD JOB!

Despite the tremendous burden of wartime military and civilian telephone traffic, she has given full service, helping to bring this victory day here.

As restrictions are loosened and equipment becomes available, she will be able to give you the full peacetime service you have learned to expect.

West Coast Telephone Co.

He'll Soon Be Home . . .

It won't be long before they will come home, nearly thirteen million strong. We at home have a responsibility to make their homecoming worthwhile, their return to civilian life as speedy as possible.



Stone's Creamery



They'll Fly Home Victorious

ALL OF US WILL BE THERE TO GREET THEM

We know their biggest thrill will be "going home" and settling down to a peaceful life once more with families, wives, sweethearts and friends. That's why this day of Victory and Peace means much to them and all of America. Let's give them the key to opportunity on their return.

INTERIOR GROCERY CO.

Liberty

The price of liberty and the right to our own way of life has been effort on the part of all of us and the supreme sacrifice for many.



RADIO and MUSIC SUPPLY CO.

George Tiss, Prop.

1213 Adams

Phone 805



"Flowers for Every Occasion"

We celebrate the coming of peace today . . . the beginning of the return of servicemen to bring new life and happiness to American homes.

Cherrys Florists

Phone 11

IT'S OVER!

For nearly four years we have concentrated our strength and resources against our enemies to bring this day of Victory and Peace.

Now we can turn again to the labors and plans we left when war was thrust upon us.

Fairway Electric

L. F. Johnston



The Best News Yet . . . PEACE?

The News we have been waiting for . . . The news that means so much to all of us is here — final victory over the enemies of mankind and the opportunity to return to ways and a life of peace.

Now Let Us Work for Peace

Gettings-Lynch Motor Co.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

NASH AND PONTIAC CARS