

JAP PEACE OFFER ACCEPTED -- IF ALLIES CAN CONTROL HIROHITO

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In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

EATING in London is something of a problem for the raw American newcomer. For that matter, it is something of a problem for the Londoner. Food isn't exactly scarce here, but it certainly isn't abundant. It is kept from being scarce only by the well-administered British rationing system. But there are few delicacies, and eating tends to become a monotonous routine.

AN American staying at a fairly large hotel here is apt to tire quickly of the somber magnificence of its one or at most two dining rooms. American hotels learned years ago to guard against this by providing a variety of places to eat, starting with a cheerful, usually rather noisy, coffee shop and running on up the scale. The big London hotels haven't learned that trick.

So an American is apt to start hunting around for a little variety. He won't find it—soon—for he will start looking in the wrong places. Our natural tendency is to stick to the big streets. Here you're pretty certain to find the best eating spots in the most unlikely places. The "hunting around" situation is also complicated by the early closing hours of the general run of restaurants. Most of them specialize on breakfast, luncheon and tea. Relatively few stay open for dinner.

YOUR best bet for luncheon will be a "pub" if you do your picking carefully. Which will tinkle oddly in American ears, for a pub is just a saloon. But the variety of pubs in London is literally endless. If you'll look long enough, you'll find whatever you are looking for.

Some of these pubs just wouldn't be believed in the States. Drinkers would take one look and dash off to sign the pledge, thinking the habit was creeping up on them and they were beginning to see things. They'll be named, for example, the Coach and Horses, or the Red Lion, or something like that, and as like as not they'll have flowerpots around all the windows and more potted flowers inside and maybe a motherly looking woman as barmaid. And tucked away somewhere, probably upstairs, will be a little dining room that is clean and tidy and serves food well above the average.

NOTHING is commoner here than eating places in connection with a pub, for the British like food with their drink. With their strong drink, that is. Water is just never served with a meal, unless you demand it. Nor do you get a napkin unless you make a scene about it, even at the big places. Americans who have lived here a long time say that even before the war making were seldom provided, and if you insisted on one an extra charge was usually made for it on the bill.

TIPPING runs about the same here as at home—ten per cent, or perhaps a little more, is about the average rule. An American at a hotel gets a jolt, for he leaves a tip at the table and sheds tips to the porter and the messenger and the doorman and so on, and then when he gets (Continued on Page Four)

RED MANCHURIA DRIVE SLASHES ON FURIOUSLY

Soviets Push Conquest Despite Nearness Of Peace

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 are 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. (Continued on Page Two)

INSPECTOR JAILED ON ARSON CHARGE

A city official was incarcerated in the county jail today in lieu of \$2500 cash bail charged with the crime of arson.

A. W. Downs, city building inspector, is charged with willfully and maliciously setting fire to a dwelling house belonging to D. L. Mosier on the old Ft. Klamath road on July 18. The complaint was signed by Keith Ambrose, Klamath Falls fire chief.

The complaint was issued by the district attorney's office. Downs waived preliminary hearing in justice court this morning before Justice J. A. Mahoney and was committed to jail in lieu of bail.

The penalty for arson in this state is not less than three or more than 10 years imprisonment in the state penitentiary, according to the DA's office.

Atomic Bomb Target As It Looked In World War I



Nagasaki, second city in Japan to feel the blasts of the powerful atomic bomb, an event which probably is directly responsible for the Japanese offers of surrender, is shown above as it looked from the deck of a United States warship during the last war. James H. Hunter, 2851 Ward, who was stationed with the navy aboard the USS Brooklyn stationed at Asiatic ports most of the time during World War I, submitted the photograph taken while the ship was taking on supplies in the harbor. Hunter has two sons in the marine corps in this war, both having seen action in the Pacific.

Army Investigates Lumber Strike Here

By PAUL HAINES

Strike clouds still loomed large here today with the present situation virtually unchanged after the strike figure had rocketed to 1787 men idle yesterday in Klamath county.

Li. Col. Walter Burroughs and Capt. Robert L. Bidwell arrived here late yesterday afternoon to investigate the struck plants by orders of Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, and Burroughs stated that the army is gravely concerned over strikes in this area, regardless of Japanese peace offers.

Labor Branch Chief Burroughs is a representative of the army director of purchases and chief of the labor branch of the ninth service command, and Bidwell is industrial relations officer for the San Francisco ordnance district.

The army's attitude is "the only bet you can afford to make are the ones you can afford to lose," Burroughs stated.

The army has no authority to decide whether or not a struck plant is to be seized as this power is vested in the president of the United States, declared Burroughs.

50 Per Cent Take The army and navy take directly more than 50 per cent of the total timber cut in the northwest, he said, and approximately 30 per cent of the total cut

is utilized by war contractors under the war production board controlled materials plan. The balance goes into such channels as the WPB directs, principally essential civilian construction, he stated.

Both officers declined to make a statement concerning seizure of the struck plants here.

Burroughs said that he had no information on the amount of lumber that will be needed by the army and navy in the event of a Japanese surrender, but that he did know that box lumber and some construction lumber would be required. This is

being checked now in Washington, D. C., by government officials, he said.

The two officers met with officials of the IWA-CIO union last night but the situation is still at a stalemate, according to information received from the government representatives and union officials.

Union Ready Vernon Chase, president of the Klamath basin district council, IWA-CIO, said this morning (Continued on Page Two)

Strikers' Wage Cases Dropped

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 11 (AP)—Rulings on all voluntary wage cases involving striking Klamath basin loggers were suspended today by the west coast lumber commission.

Whether cases will be returned eventually to their original place on the docket or dropped to the bottom of the list will be for the commission to decide, based on the severity of the strike, said Walter A. Durham, wage stabilization director.

AMERICAN FORCES CONTINUE FIGHT

By MORRIE LANDSBERG
GUAM, Aug. 11 (AP)—America's mighty fleet of superforts, warships and carrier planes will continue to hammer Japan until she is definitely out of the war.

Pacific commanders made this clear today after both B-29s and Admiral Halsey's third fleet gave Nippon a one day rest from their explosives and only General MacArthur's far east air forces carried on "their missions against Japan."

Unless Directed "Unless otherwise specifically directed" naval forces will continue to batter the enemy and then will watch for possible Japanese treachery, Admiral Nimitz announced. His headquarters explained that Halsey's fleet had planned today's respite before Tokyo made a bid for peace.

Superforts, too, will continue to blast Japanese industries with atom, demolition and fire bombs until the war department tells them to stop, said Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May, chief of staff of the U. S. army strategic air forces.

More Devastating B-29s which demolished 30 per cent of Nagasaki Thursday with a new and more devastating type of atom bomb, had cancelled scheduled Saturday raids. The Nagasaki atom bomb was so (Continued on Page Two)

End Of Gas Rationing, Slash In Travel Restrictions, Cut In War Production Seen As America Prepares For V-J Day

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The government's war procurement agencies have stepped up the cancellation of war contracts to free materials for reconverting industry to peacetime production.

War Mobilization Director John W. Snyder announced this today.

The navy is reviewing the ship construction program and has scheduled a series of meetings with contractors to outline a contemplated cut-back of \$1-

200,000,000. Snyder said and the army "also will make immediately a sharp reduction in its buying program."

Snyder emphasized, however, that the impending cutbacks "are not the result of the Japanese surrender offer but have grown out of reviews of procurement programs held over the last few weeks."

Civilians Benefit The war production board will direct released materials into civilian production as rapidly as possible, Snyder said, and the war manpower commission has been instructed to get set to handle the reemployment problem that will be occasioned.

Government officials estimated today that perhaps 5,000,000 munitions workers will lose their jobs within 80 days after Japan surrenders.

Two Klamath Men Casualties

In recent releases from the war department, two Klamath Falls men were listed as casualties in the Pacific theater of operations.

PFC James W. Burns, son of Mrs. Lela Burns of Klamath Falls, was announced killed in the Pacific by the army. No other details are known by this office.

Wounded in the Pacific regions was PFC Earl V. Henson, husband of Mrs. Lillian H. Henson of Klamath Falls.

This news as peace negotiations continued was in sharp contrast with another homefront prospect—the end of gasoline rationing, two or three weeks after V-J Day and elimination of travel restrictions a few months later.

Of the 5,000,000 slated for release, it was said that a great number—perhaps half—would leave the labor market and would not be classed as jobless.

Unemployment The others would be added to the current unemployment roll to swell the total to around 4,000,000 persons.

How long it will take for the majority of these to be absorbed in civilian production is anybody's guess, the officials said, although they look for openings quickly in peacetime industries.

The heaviest munitions cutbacks were forecast in the air. (Continued on Page Ten)

State Guard V-J Plans Announced

All state guard members, regulars and reserves are asked to report to the armory at 8 o'clock on the morning officially designated as V-J Day, according to an announcement today by Captain C. L. MacDonald, head of the state guard unit here.

This order has come from the adjutant general of the state guard, Gen. Olson.

End Of War Possible Sunday Or Monday

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The allies told Japan today she could surrender and have an emperor, too—provided the throne takes orders from an allied military commander and Nippon's people eventually determine their own form of government.

On behalf of the Big Four Secretary of State Byrnes sent this conditional acceptance of Tokyo's offer to give up.

The proposed military commander for Japan, the White House stated, would be an American, not yet designated.

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."

No Guarantee Of Sun-God Power

This language apparently did not offer any assurance of a permanent continuation of 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.

Reply Possible Sunday Or Monday

Since transmission is handled by wireless, the surrender conditions deemed acceptable in Washington, London, Moscow and Chungking could be officially placed 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 commander's 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.

Five Conditions Laid Out

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 he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms."

"The emperor will be required to authorize and ensure the signature of the government of Japan and the Japanese imperial general headquarters of the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam declarations and shall issue his commands to all the Japanese military, naval and air authorities and to all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations and to surrender their arms and to issue such other orders as the supreme commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms."

Prisoners Must Be Returned

"Immediately upon the surrender the Japanese government shall transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety as directed, where they can quickly be placed aboard allied transports.

"The ultimate form of government of Japan shall in accordance with the Potsdam declaration be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

"The armed forces of the allied powers will remain in Japan until the purposes set forth in the Potsdam declaration are achieved."

The allied position was made known after a 24-hour period of conferences among the four capitals on Japan's offer to surrender if she could retain her emperor.

As the British cabinet stood by in London, President Truman held an early morning discussion with Secretary Byrnes. Byrnes then went to the state department and talked with Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the senate foreign relations committee.

Congressional Acceptance Debated

Connally told reporters the allied proposal was "acceptable" to him although he said he did not know how it would be received generally in congress. Congressional opinion has been sharply divided on the question of keeping an emperor on the throne.

The allied offer would permit the Japanese to "save face" by retaining their emperor as nominal head of the government, as well as spiritual leader. The Japanese had said in a communication through the Swiss that their surrender offer was submitted "with the understanding that the said (Potsdam) declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of his majesty as a sovereign ruler."

The question of retaining an emperor on the throne had been the principal point at issue in Big Four discussions since the Japanese proposal first was received yesterday.

Emperor Would Aid Allied Control

Because the emperor is the constitutional head of the Japanese government, the allies will be facilitated in dealing with that country if the terms are accepted.

Recognition of the fact that the emperor is the head of the army and navy and solely responsible under the Japanese constitution for making peace was seen in that section of the allied reply which said he will be "required to authorize and ensure the signature of the government of Japan and the Japanese imperial headquarters of the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration."

In line with the Potsdam declaration, the four governments specified that the Japanese people must be permitted ultimately to choose their form of government.

Troops May Move In

The allied demand for occupation of Japan presaged immediate movement of upwards of a million American troops into the Japanese home islands if the surrender terms are accepted.

The reference made by the allied powers to the Potsdam ultimatum reaffirmed their proposals to dismember the Japanese empire.

Allies Ponder Hirohito's Removal In Festive Mood

By The Associated Press

A spirit of celebration swept through the allied world at news of the Japanese offer to surrender.

The Japanese offer to accede to the terms of the Potsdam surrender ultimatum—with the proviso that the emperor remain sovereign—posed a knotty problem for the allies, whose leaders long have disagreed over the treatment to be accorded Hirohito after victory.

Opinion was divided in the United States, but in Britain it was felt the emperor should be kept in power to prevent chaos in post-war Japan and an upheaval of the nation's religious and social structure, while in China, the people's political council already has recommended

to the government that Hirohito be listed as a war criminal. Moscow's attitude toward the emperor's removal was stated from a broadcast declaring that "unconditional surrender is unconditional surrender—there can be no play on words."

Joyful Celebration The news of the surrender offer was greeted with joyful celebration in London and in Chungking.

While Americans remained relatively calm, waiting for official word of Japanese capitulation, crowds in London's Piccadilly circus celebrated an unofficial V-J Day.

Homeless American GIs chanted "Home Sweet Home," and shouted, "this saves us from the Pacific."

LA Concern Buys Hopka Building

The deal was completed this week for the sale of the Hopka building, near the corner of Eighth and Main streets.

W. F. Hopka, now of Sacramento, sold the building which he built in 1925 to Stores Properties, Inc., a Los Angeles concern. Consideration was placed at \$87,500.

There will be no change in the uses of the store space in the building, most of the stores being leased. Lessees of the building now are J. H. Hooks, Hazel E. Wilson and the Houston Beauty shop. The upstairs is occupied by offices.

Hopka was accompanied to Klamath Falls by George Popper, attorney, also from Sacramento.

American Seen For Jap Command

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said today the supreme allied commander mentioned in the counter proposal to the Japanese government today "will be an American."

"Who that American will be I cannot yet say," Ross told reporters. He declined any comment on speculation that it might be General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

The allies in the Pacific have been operating under a chain of commands without one over-all chief. There has been speculation that General MacArthur or Admiral Chester W. Nimitz might be appointed to such a position.

Island Victory Display Kills 6

OKINAWA, Aug. 11 (AP)—At least six men were killed and 30 were injured by falling anti-aircraft fragments and bullets in last night's spectacular display of rockets, ackack and flares celebrating Japan's surrender offer, a survey disclosed today.

The half-hour demonstration by forces on Okinawa was quelled, and only when island commanders ordered the air raid alert sounded, and then warned the men over the radio to cease firing because of danger to lives.

WEATHER (August 11) Mar.: (Aug. 10) ...82; Min. ...60 Precipitation last 24 hours ...0.00 Stream year to date ...13.28 Normal ...12.25; Last year ...10.82 Forecast: Warmer Sunday.