

PEACE COMES AT LAST AS JAPS ACCEPT TERMS

Cruiser Indianapolis Lost With 1196 Casualties

EVERY MAN ABOARD DEAD OR WOUNDED

Sunk by Enemy Action After Unloading Atomic Bombs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(P)—The heavy cruiser Indianapolis was lost recently in the Philippine sea from enemy action with 100 percent casualties to her personnel totalling 1196 officers and men.

Announcing this today, the navy said the famous vessel was lost shortly after completion of her last mission, sailing from San Francisco July 16 on a high-speed run to Guam to deliver essential atomic bomb material. She was lost after safely delivering her cargo.

No Details
The navy gave no details of her final, fatal action.

Casualties included five navy dead, including one officer; 845 navy missing, including 63 officers; 307 navy wounded, including 15 officers; 30 marine corps missing, including two officers; and nine enlisted marine corps wounded.

Her casualties placed her near the top in weight of losses on a single vessel in this war. The ill-fated aircraft carrier Franklin suffered 341 dead, 431 missing and more than 300 wounded. The battleship Arizona, with a total of 1104 officers and men lost in the Pearl Harbor attack, leads the list in personnel killed.

The Indianapolis, traditionally the flagship of the powerful Fifth fleet, had been at the Mare Island navy base for repairs just before her last run. She had been damaged by a Japanese suicide plane off Okinawa March 31, 1945. Admiral Spruance was aboard at the time of the suicide attack, but he escaped injury.

The skipper of the Indianapolis was Capt. Charles E. McVay, Third, Washington, D. C. He is listed as wounded.

The Indianapolis, first naval vessel laid down and completed after the London naval conference of 1930, was commissioned at the Philadelphia navy yard November 15, 1933.

Attacked Before
She had just returned from a week of attacks on the Japanese home islands and was participating in the pre-invasion bombardment of Okinawa when, one day before L-day, she was attacked by a lone Japanese fighter plane.

Shortly after dawn, the ship's lookouts saw the enemy plane emerge from a cloud about 2500 feet above, and in less than 15 seconds the kamikaze was upon the ship. The pilot released his bomb about 25 feet above the deck and crashed his plane on the deck.

The bomb crashed through the deck armor, ripped through a table around which several men were seated in the mess hall below, and then continued through the crew's living quarters and the fuel tanks, exploding in the water after passing through the bottom of the ship.

The concussion blew large holes in her bottom, flooding the compartments. Nine men were killed and two others were injured.

The ship settled slightly aft and took a list to port, but watertight boundaries of the damaged area held.

(Continued on Page 2—Column 1)

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Tampa and Tampa Bay Area—Scattered Showers Tonight. Partly Cloudy With Early Afternoon and Night Thunderstorms Wednesday.

For Florida—Partly Cloudy Wednesday With Afternoon and Evening Showers and Thunderstorms in North and West Florida.

Hourly Temperature Yesterday

1 a.m.	75	1 p.m.	87
2 a.m.	76	2 p.m.	89
3 a.m.	75	3 p.m.	87
4 a.m.	75	4 p.m.	79
5 a.m.	75	5 p.m.	78
6 a.m.	75	6 p.m.	77
7 a.m.	75	7 p.m.	76
8 a.m.	76	8 p.m.	76
9 a.m.	78	9 p.m.	76
10 a.m.	82	10 p.m.	76
11 a.m.	84	11 p.m.	76
Noon	85	Midnight	76
Highest	89	Lowest	74

Rainfall

Total for 24 hours ending 7:30 p. m.	.81
Total this month to date	3.84
Total since Jan. 1	4.36
Excess since Aug. 1	.44
Excess since Jan. 1	10.28

TEMPERATURES ELSEWHERE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(P)—Weather bureau report of temperature for the 24 hours ending 8 p. m.

	High	Low
Asheville	85	66
Atlanta	89	70
Birmingham	91	70
Boston	87	69
Buffalo	83	72
Chicago	82	72
Cincinnati	90	70
Cleveland	89	72
Detroit	84	76
Jacksonville	90	75
Kansas City	84	76
Los Angeles	83	57
Louisville	91	70
Miami	86	80
Minneapolis	76	62
New Orleans	91	76
New York	84	72
Pittsburgh	86	68
Richmond	86	70
St. Louis	86	78
San Francisco	62	53
Washington	87	72

Petain Gets Death But Mercy Asked

PARIS, Aug. 15.—(Wednesday)—(U.P.)—Marshal Petain, 89-year-old hero of Verdun, early today was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death with a recommendation by the jury that the sentence not be carried out because of his great age.

The 24-man jury which filed into court at 4 a. m. after deliberating for nearly seven hours found Petain guilty on a charge of intelligence with the enemy, and guilty on two other charges—that of plotting to gain power and of plotting against the security of the state.

Petain, who led France in the years of her greatest shame—during France's downfall and her occupation by the Germans—protested in a dramatic last statement to the judges and jurors that "my life is

(Continued on Page 2—Column 3)



TAMPA GIVES PEACE WILD, HAPPY WELCOME

Page of Pictures on Page 5

Tampa blew its top last night in its wildest, happiest, and noisiest celebration since the armistice of 1918.

Within a half-hour after President Truman's announcement that Japan had surrendered, downtown streets were filled with a blaring cacophony of automobile horns, banging garbage cans, laughing soldiers, shrieking girls, wailing whistles, resounding backfire explosions in a four-hour din that still was going after midnight.

Police estimated downtown crowds at between 20,000 and 30,000 people. Residential neighborhoods were deserted.

Magazine and newspaper scraps showered from hotel windows and serpentine of pre-war days was replaced by winding streams of toilet tissue floating lazily downward.

Tampa Electric Co.'s full-throated (Continued on Page 4—Column 7)

TAMPANS GET TODAY OFF; TOMORROW IS IN DOUBT

Tampa will observe a citywide holiday today, but there was much confusion last night over the possibility of another holiday on Thursday.

Stores, the city hall, courthouse, federal building, banks, all federal bureaus and the shipyards will be closed today. Workers at Tampa Shipbuilding company, who began their holiday last night, will return to work Thursday morning, while workers at McCloskey and company will return Friday.

All banks and federal offices will be closed tomorrow, with the exception of the postoffice. Postmaster Wall said the postoffice will be open tomorrow.

The big question mark was Tampa Merchants' association. Trenton C. Collins, secretary, said the association will decide today whether a second holiday should be observed by the stores tomorrow. Chairman Ball of the county commission and Mayor Hixon said the courthouse and city hall offices will follow the lead of the merchants' association.

Charles B. Galloway, president of Tampa Clearing House association, said the words "legal holidays" used by President Truman were justification for a two-day holiday for local banks.

DOWN TO EARTH

Two-Day Holiday Proclaimed By Truman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(U.P.)—The vast majority of war-weary Americans take a welcomed rest Wednesday and Thursday during a two-day holiday in celebration of Japan's surrender.

It is not strictly a "legal" holiday, but banks, stock markets, stores and most of the nation's utilities were expected to close with little argument over technicalities.

Truman's Directive

A green light was flashed by President Truman when he issued these post-surrender directives:

1. Proclaiming Wednesday and Thursday as a two-day holiday for all government workers here and across the nation.
2. Established the same two days as "legal holidays" for the purpose of giving premium pay to essential war workers who must remain on the job.

Robert Nathan, aide to War Mobilizer Snyder, said he interpreted the proclamation as ordering a "full force" two-day legal holiday in which banks and stock markets will be closed along with department

(Continued on Page 2—Column 4)

GREAT TASK IS AHEAD IN RECONVERSION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(P)—President Truman tonight turned the whole machinery of government loose to try to carry the nation swiftly and smoothly into the broad path of peace.

The magnitude of the job ahead—getting industry back on a peacetime basis and getting people into jobs—was vividly revealed by the President when he declared shortly after announcing the Japanese surrender:

"The emergency is at great as it was on Dec. 7, 1941."

Two Prime Points

Promptly he disclosed these two prime points:

1. The draft is finished for men 26 years of age or over. Only those under 26 will be taken henceforth. The President did not disclose how long he thought the draft itself would continue before congress stopped it.
2. Between 5 and 5½ million men now in uniform will be turned back into the civilian world within the next 12 or 18 months, all looking for jobs.

And—all controls over the nation's manpower were ended abruptly in a nationwide order by the War Manpower commission.

The end of gasoline rationing—ex (Continued on Page 3—Column 2)

DRAFT CALLS CUT 30,000 PER MONTH Reduced From 80,000 to 50,000 Immedi- ately

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(U.P.)—President Truman, acting swiftly to begin demobilizing the nation's vast military machine, tonight ordered selective service to cut monthly inductions from 80,000 to 50,000 immediately.

In a statement issued shortly after he proclaimed the Japanese surrender, he said it should be possible to release from 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 men from the army during the next 12 to 18 months. He did not estimate how many navy men could be released.

Truman's directive, made with the approval of the war department and selective service, will provide only the men required to support troops needed for occupation of Germany and Japan and to relieve men with long service overseas.

Lowest Age Group

Inductions will be limited to men in the lowest age groups. Preliminary estimates indicate that only those under 26 will be affected.

The President's statement came as congressional leaders opened a drive to halt all inductions immediately and to release from the armed forces all men not needed for essential purposes.

Truman said a constant flow of replacements to the occupational forces is imperative "in justice to the millions of men who have given long and faithful service under the difficult and hazardous conditions of the Pacific war and elsewhere overseas."

"Mathematically and morally," he added, "no other course of action appears acceptable."

Too Early Yet

He said it is too early to specify the number of occupation troops who will be needed in the Pacific, or to predict what reductions may be possible in German occupation forces.

"It is apparent, however, that we can release as many men as we can (Continued on Page 3—Column 7)

PACIFIC FLEET ORDERED TO CEASE FIRE

GUAM, Aug. 15.—(Wednesday)—(P)—"Cease fire" orders were flashed to the U. S. Pacific fleet and all other units under Adm. Nimitz's command today almost simultaneously with President Truman's announcement that Japan had accepted surrender terms.

The order "to cease offensive operations" was issued by Nimitz at approximately 9 a. m. (7 p. m. Tuesday, eastern war time—the moment at which Truman made his announcement in Washington.)

Nimitz's order applied to all Allied warships in the Pacific under his command, the fleet marine force and any army air forces under him.

The order—reported to the press three hours later in a communique—barely prevented Adm. Halsey's Third fleet carrier pilots from unloading hundreds of tons of bombs on the Tokyo area.

However, the fleet remained on alert against possible treachery.

Thirty-five minutes after the victory ensign was hoisted on one of the ships in Halsey's fleet, a Japanese bomber was shot down by a carrier fighter near the huge force, said a news flash from the fleet.

Halsey instantly ordered all ships' gunners to maintain an air raid alert.

The U. S. army strategic air force grounded all of its combat airplanes. The grounding order was received before B-29s participating in pre-dawn raids on northern Honshu had returned from their missions.

CENSORSHIP TO END ON V-J DAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(P)—Newspaper, radio and mail censorship all are due to die with the official coming of V-J day.

The Office of Censorship said tonight that it was getting ready to announce its going out of business when President Truman proclaims the day.

RUSSIA, CHINA SIGN TREATY

LONDON, Aug. 14.—(P)—The Moscow radio said tonight the Soviet Union and the Chinese republic had signed a treaty of friendship today.

END OF WAR ANNOUNCED BY TRUMAN

Calls Halt To All Hostilities and Names MacArthur To Take Enemy's Acceptance of Potsdam Terms.

(Photos on Page 4)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(P)—Japan surrendered unconditionally tonight. History's most destructive war is over except for formalities.

President Truman released the stirring news at 7 p. m. eastern war time.

Arrangements still must be completed for the signing of formal surrender terms. General MacArthur has been appointed supreme Allied commander to receive the surrender. Then V-J day will be proclaimed.

"Meantime," the President announced, "the Allied armed forces have been ordered to suspend offensive action."

And while the world celebrated with unrestrained joy, he ordered a Japanese government (which once had promised to dictate peace terms in the White House) to stop the war on all fronts.

DOES DICTATING

Through Secretary of State Byrnes and the Swiss legation, Truman did the dictating.

He decreed that the Japanese government:

1. "Direct prompt cessation of hostilities by Japanese forces.
2. Notify MacArthur of the effective date and hour of cessation and send emissaries to the general to arrange formal surrender.

In addition, he announced plans for slashing army draft calls from 80,000 to 50,000 a month and forecast the return of 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 soldiers to civilian life within 12 or 18 months.

As the great news became known, hundreds of Washingtonians raced to the White House to join hundreds already massed around the grounds.

SPEAKS TO CROWD

Truman, accompanied by his wife, walked out on the porch and stepped up to a hastily erected microphone. He waved and smiled. Then he spoke:

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the great day. This is the day we have been looking for since December 7, 1941.

"This is the day when Fascism and police government ceases in the world.

"This is the day for the democracies.

"This is the day when we can start on our real task of implementation of free government in the world.

"We are faced with the greatest task we ever have been faced with. The emergency is as great as it was on December 7, 1941.

"It is going to take the help of all of us to do it. I know we are going to do it."

For millions of Americans, for hundreds of millions of Allied people, his surrender announcement signified victory.

(Continued on Page 4—Column 1)

TRUMAN READS JAPAN'S MESSAGE



President Truman

Hirohito Blames Atomic Bomb For Japs' Defeat

Associated Press
A Domei dispatch broadcast by the Tokyo radio last night that Emperor Hirohito had told the Japanese people by radio that "the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb" and should Japan continue to fight "it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization."

"The enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is indeed incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives," the emperor was quoted as saying.

"Should we continue to fight, it would not only result in an ultimate collapse and the obliteration of the

Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization.

"Such being the case, how are we to save the millions of our subjects; or to atone ourselves before the hallowed spirits of our imperial ancestors? This is the reason we have ordered the acceptance of the joint declaration of the powers."

Text of Rescript

The text of the rescript follows: "To our good and loyal subjects:

"Pondering deeply the general trends of the world and the actual condition of . . . (indistinct word) in our empire today, we have decided to effect a settlement of the present situation by restoring to an extraordinary measure. We have ordered our government to communicate to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union that our emperor accepts the provisions of the Potsdam declaration. To

(Continued on Page 3—Column 5)

BABY BORN ON VICTORY DAY AS DREW CELEBRATES PEACE



Drew field, filled with soldiers who had been destined to go into the Pacific conflict, greeted Victory Day yesterday with celebration but in subdued form. There was no rowdiness because as one veteran scheduled for redeployment said: "We're not thankful." Only out-and-out celebrations were staged in the Drew service, officers' and non-commissioned officers' clubs where stewards distributed party hats and horns. In the WAC officers' quarters there was jubilation (left) as (left to right) Lt. Mearl A. Winkel, of Malta, Mont., Lt. Carolyn Casper, of Philadelphia, Lt. Richard Wahl, of Hollywood, Calif., and (left to right) Lt. Irene Brooks of San Francisco, Capt. Carrie E. Deer of Miami, and Lt. Mosley, of Dallas, joined in singing. During all the hilarity, a baby was born at Drew field regional hospital. Surrounding Mrs. Lee Joh, and daughter Sherry Lee of Indian Rocks beach are (left to right) Pfc. Dorothy M. Fite, of Newark, Tex.; Pfc. Mary Farr, of Union, S. C., and Lt. Eleanor Miskinis, of Washington, D. C. (Army Air Force Photos.)

Gun crews manned their stations and tayed there while the ship pitched over violently. Radiomen tried desperately to get out a message to all ships' stations—"Hit. Position longitude-latitude. Need immediate assistance." But it was no use; the ship's power was dead and radio keys clicked futilely the words that might have saved hundreds of lives.

When the skipper, Capt. Charles Butler McVay III, of Washington, D. C., saw the badly listing ship was going fast, he had the "abandon ship" order passed by word of mouth through the darkened, fire-scaled compartments of the 610-foot ship.

What happened in the last 15 minutes aboard the Indianapolis was a living nightmare of flames, explosions, of men screaming, of others making last-minute dashes, of watching the one-time Fifth fleet flagship of Adm. Armond A. Spruance founder helplessly, and disappear.

Spruance, who directed American naval forces in the first battle of the Philippine sea and the first carrier strike on Tokyo from the Indianapolis, was not aboard when she was hit.

Terrible Ordeal

For the nearly 500 men who reached the water—out of the 1198-man crew—now began an ordeal seldom equalled in modern history of lost ships.

The majority floated in rough seas from 95 to 116 hours, supported only by kapok jackets and a few rubber life rings. Death picked off the wounded; men killed each other in frantic moments of mass hallucinations, and drowned themselves during nightmare dreams.

Of 305 enlisted men and 10 officers who came through that battle with the sea, someone said "the weak died, the strong lived."

Sunk by Submarine

PELELIU, Palau Islands, Aug. 5.—(Delayed)—(P)—The 10,000-ton cruiser Indianapolis was sunk in less than 15 minutes, presumably by a Japanese submarine, 12 minutes past midnight July 30, and 883 crew members lost their lives in one of the navy's most disastrous disasters.

She went down in the Philippines sea, within 450 miles of Leyte while on an unescorted high speed run from San Francisco.

No Warning

The fatal torpedo attack came without a second's warning. Two explosions flashed out of her bow. She quivered while flames streaked like a white, searing torch down passage ways all through her hull.

In less than 15 minutes the Indianapolis was gone. 10,000 tons of "proud and happy ship" plunged headfirst into the sea.

Nobody outside the oil-covered circle of men and debris in the water knew her fate until after a Peleliu search plane led the way to the rescue of the 315 men who survived five days in the sea.

Nearly 700 men went down with the ship. Hundreds more jumped off the cruiser's rearing side in time—but many were without life preservers or rafts, without clothing, without hope of remaining afloat for long.

A total of 883 crew members lost their lives.

Survivors believe two underwater torpedoes smashed into the starboard side near the bow of the 14-year-old cruiser, setting off one of the eight-inch gun magazines.

WANTS STREET CLOSED

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 14.—(P)—The state cabinet today agreed to ask the city of Tallahassee to close the street which runs along the south side of the hospital in order to give room for a proposed new wing to the building. No date was set for the closing.

RAISE REFUSED

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 14.—(P)—An application by the state board of beauty culture for salary increases for members was rejected today by the Florida budget commission.

The Florida budget commission, by Attorney General Tom Watson which stated the commission was without power to increase or decrease salaries established by statute.

TEXT OF TRUMAN STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(P)—Text of a White House statement on the designation of Wednesday and Thursday as legal holidays:

President Truman today amended executive order 9240 to declare Aug. 15 and 16, 1945, legal holidays for premium pay purposes under the order. He said it was necessary to do this in order to permit essential work to be performed on those days.

The President said that, since the National War Labor board had permitted the payment of straight time wages for employees who are excused from working on those days, many employers had requested that employees who do work on that day should receive premium compensation. By adding these two holidays to the other six holidays heretofore

DECLARATION OF PEACE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(P)—The President's amendment requires the payment of time and a half to war workers for work which is performed on that day.

The amendment also makes these victory holidays, whether or not work is performed by a war worker, holidays which must be counted as days of work in determining whether an employee has worked seven consecutive days in a work week.

The victory holidays must also be counted in computing the sixth day worked in the work week unless the employment contract specifies otherwise.

Under executive order 9240 double time is required to be paid to war workers for work performed on the seventh consecutive day of work in a workweek, and time and a half may be paid for work performed on the sixth day when such premium pay is called for by agreement or custom or practice in a particular plant.

Thus, the President said, V-J day becomes a holiday under executive order 9240 subject to all the rulings and interpretations assured by the secretary of labor with respect to the other six holidays heretofore specified in the order.

STOCK MARKET WILL CLOSE

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—(P)—The New York Stock Exchange will close for tomorrow and Thursday in celebration of the nation's victory over Japan, Emil Schram, president of the exchange, and John A. Coleman, chairman of the board of governors, announced tonight.

The closing was voted in a telephone call of governors who could not be reached. The New York Curb Exchange and other security and commodity exchanges are expected to follow the Stock Exchange's lead.

ORION C. BAILEY DIES IN TEXAS

Orion C. Bailey, 46-year-old chief clerk in the merchant marine, died last Saturday at the U. S. Marine hospital in Galveston, Tex., according to information received by his sister, Mrs. Evelyn Maxey, of 911 W. Henry st.

Mr. Bailey, who came to Tampa in 1918, was employed by Melvin B. Smith Drug company for several years before entering the merchant marine four years ago. He made several trips to Europe, Iceland and other distant ports.

Survivors include his mother, Mrs. Mary L. Thompson; his father, Charles T. Bailey; four sisters, Mrs. Maxey, Mrs. Ernest S. Alford, Mrs. R. A. Morgan and Miss Myrtle Bailey, all of Tampa, and one brother, John W. Bailey, of Houston, Tex. Funeral services will be held in Galveston tomorrow, with the National Maritime union in charge.

SUCCESSORS JOHNSON

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14.—(P)—Gov. Earl Warren today announced the appointment of Maj. William Knowland, Republican, former state senator, as successor to U. S. Sen. Hiram Johnson, who died last week.

DEATHS

MRS. MADORA ALICE TATUM

Mrs. Madora Alice Tatum, 90, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Ward, of 1223 E. Ida st. Survivors are two brothers, Dr. F. E. Baker, of Stamps, Ark., and Parvin Baker, of Buckner, Ark.

CHARLES J. WEEKS

Charles J. Weeks, 81, veteran engineer of the Seaboard Air Line, died Aug. 14 at his home, 2714 Lydia st., Jacksonville. Survivors are his widow, Mrs. Chaddie Weeks; five daughters; Mrs. W. T. Dewitt, Jacksonville; Mrs. R. E. McCoskey, Lake City; Mrs. Lucile Bartosch, Fort Worth, Tex.; Mrs. J. N. Strickland, Tampa; and Mrs. O. K. Prince, Tampa; a brother, three sisters.

WILLIAM JAY CRAIG

William Jay Craig, 68, 4212 Florida ave., a resident of Tampa 15 years, died suddenly at home yesterday. Surviving is his niece, Mrs. W. Lehman, of Toronto, Canada.

HENRY ELLIS COLLINS

BARTOW, Aug. 14.—(Special).—Henry Ellis Collins, a civil engineer, 56 years of age, died yesterday afternoon at his home on route one, about five miles south of Bartow. He had been ill about a week. Survivors are his widow, Mrs. Ethel Crum Collins; two sons, H. Lamar Collins and John L. Collins, both stationed at Camp Blanding; a daughter, Miss Dorothy Louise Collins, and two sisters, Mrs. H. G. Skiles, of Tampa, and Mrs. J. R. Whipple, of Bartow.

FLORAL OFFERINGS

TINMAN'S FLOWERS

316 MADISON PH. 2059

Myrtle Hill Memorial Park

Perpetual Care Phone Y-1429

South Florida's Largest and Most Beautiful Cemetery

2-Day Holiday Is Proclaimed By Truman

(Continued from Page 1)

stores and most of the nation's offices.

All federal employees in Washington and throughout the country will also celebrate the victory holidays.

See Third Holiday

It appeared likely that a third holiday will be proclaimed—on V-J day. Official V-J day will be established by Truman after Japan signs the formal surrender papers.

The President told a news conference that federal employees were "one of the hardest working groups" of war workers during the last four years and would be given a "well deserved, though inadequate rest" on Wednesday and Thursday.

No mention was made for others—until the White House announced an hour later that the two days had been proclaimed a "legal holiday for premium pay purposes" by amending his executive order covering overtime work.

It was not immediately clear at first whether the term "legal holiday" meant that banks, stock markets, department stores and post-offices would be closed. Nathan, however, said it was his opinion that it was a legal holiday "in full force" and all such places should close.

Exchange To Close

Officials of the New York Stock exchange announced in New York that its governors had already voted to close tomorrow and Thursday.

The President can proclaim but cannot legally establish holidays except for federal works or within the District of Columbia. There are no "national" holidays and those observed are established by the states. But the White House said he designated the two days as "legal holidays" to permit premium pay to essential workers. It explained that he felt the step necessary to "permit essential work to be performed on those days."

The President said that the two holidays were added to the six heretofore specified in executive order 9240 covering overtime wage compensation, thus requiring the payment of time and a half to war workers on the job on those days.

His amendment, he said, also makes the victory holidays—whether or not work is performed by a war worker—holidays which must be counted as days of work in determining whether an employee has worked seven consecutive days in a workweek. They also must be counted, he said, in computing the sixth day worked in the workweek under the employment contract specifies otherwise.

Double Time Required

Under executive order 9240, double time is required for work performed by war workers on the seventh consecutive day of work in a workweek, and time and a half may be paid for work performed on the sixth day when such premium pay is called for by agreement or custom or practice in a particular plant.

Truman told his news conference that federal employees were being given a two-day holiday because they had no chance to celebrate Germany's surrender on V-E day. The same reasoning presumably applies to others who will celebrate with them.

He said the holidays will not be charged to the annual leave of federal employees and that heads of departments, agencies and bureaus have been ordered to maintain only skeleton forces.

"One of the hardest working groups of war workers during the last four years and perhaps the least appreciated—has been the federal employees," he said. "They have carried on the day to day operations of the government which are essential to the support of our fighting men and to the carrying on of the war."

"On behalf of the nation, I formally express thanks to them. I hope that all of the employees of the government will enjoy this well deserved, though inadequate, holiday."

PETAINE GETS DEATH BUT MERCY ASKED

(Continued from Page 1)

in your hands, but my honor you cannot take away from me."

Court Crowded

After almost an entire night of deliberation, in which the judge and jurors twice had meals brought to them, Petain, sleepy-eyed and with his white hair ruffled away, was led back into the court at 4 a. m. to hear his fate. The courtroom was crowded despite the long wait.

During the interval Petain took off his uniform and lay down and slept in his cell adjoining the court.

The case had gone to the jury at 8:55 p. m. Tuesday (3:55 p. m. EDT).

There were no demonstrations in the dimly-lit court as Petain was led in followed almost immediately by the judge and jurors.

Pierre Monbeaube, one of the three judges, took his seat immediately and began reading in a high-pitched voice a recapitulation of the charge against Petain.

Petaine, white-faced, took a seat in a chair under a chandelier with a light shining on his white hair. He occasionally rubbed his face with his hand, but appeared only half awake, sitting with his head propped on his chin. His three lawyers, also looking tired, sat immediately behind him.

No Demonstration

The verdict was received without any demonstration in the court, although one man was arrested just before the court reconvened. A total of nine have been arrested in court at various times during the trial for creating disturbances.

The charge of intelligence with the enemy, on which Petain was found guilty, is punishable by death under the French penal code.

Petaine himself certainly will not appeal against the death sentence, as one of his attorneys indicated today, but the jury's recommendation of mercy undoubtedly will be placed before Gen. De Gaulle immediately. There is no appeal to another court against the high court's decision.

During the jury's deliberations automobiles waited outside the palace of justice to take Petain back to Montrouge prison, where he was imprisoned up to the time the trial began.

If De Gaulle commutes the sentence to life imprisonment, it is believed Petain may be imprisoned at Sainte Marguerite Island near Cannes in the Mediterranean.

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TINMAN'S FLOWERS

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Myrtle Hill Memorial Park

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DREW SEES RAINBOW AS PEACE COMES

Just as President Truman proclaimed an end to the war with Japan last night at 7 o'clock, a beautiful rainbow was visible from Drew field.

"The pot of gold," speculated one service man. "It's the pot of gold of peace."

BRITAIN HAS 2-DAY HOLIDAY TO HAIL PEACE

LONDON, Aug. 15.—(Wednesday).—(U.P)—Prime Minister Attlee, announcing Japan's surrender, proclaimed a two-day national holiday today and Thursday coinciding with the opening of a Labor-controlled parliament which comes into being on the day peace came to Britain after six war years.

"Peace once again has come to the world. Let us thank God for this great deliverance and this mercy. Long live the king!" Attlee told the British people in a special midnight broadcast.

Attlee began his speech by saying that "Japan today has surrendered. At last our enemies are laid low." He went on to review briefly the history of the struggle in the Far East, and called for tribute to the men of the British Empire.

Praises U. S.

"Our gratitude goes out to our splendid Allies, above all to the United States without whose prodigious efforts this war in the east would still have many years to run," he said.

He went on to tell the people at home that "you have earned rest from the unceasing efforts you have all borne without complaint through so many dark years." He said he had no doubt that industry generally would follow the government lead in the matter of "victory holidays" Wednesday and Thursday.

"When we return to work Friday morning, we must turn again to the great tasks before us. But for the moment, let all who can relax and enjoy themselves in the knowledge of work well done," he continued.

It was predicted that Buckingham Palace would proclaim a national thanksgiving service Sunday, probably to be held at St. Paul's with the king and queen in attendance.

Following Attlee's lead, the admiralty, war office, and air ministry granted 48 hours additional leave for those on furlough from home commands.

FUNERAL NOTICES

BUNTON, CHARLES EDGAR.—The remains of Charles Edgar Bunton, 74, of Tampa for past two years, died Sunday morning, Aug. 12, at his home, 330 E. 24th ave., where funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Tuesday at St. Luke's Episcopal church, 1000 N. 1st st. Burial will be in the family lot, 1000 N. 1st st. Survivors include a wife, Mrs. B. E. Bunton, and a daughter, Miss Christina Bunton; two brothers, Oliver E. Bunton and F. B. Bunton, all of Savannah, Ga.

STIPICK, INFANT TWINS.—Sons of Staff Sgt. and Mrs. Anthony Stipick, resident of 330 E. 24th ave., who died Tuesday morning at a local hospital, will be buried at 10 a. m. Wednesday at St. Luke's Episcopal church, 1000 N. 1st st. Burial will be in the family lot, 1000 N. 1st st. Survivors include a wife, Mrs. B. E. Bunton, and a daughter, Miss Christina Bunton; two brothers, Oliver E. Bunton and F. B. Bunton, all of Savannah, Ga.

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JAPS FACING STERN CONTROL FOR LONG TIME

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(P)—The Japanese left themselves in for stern, and probably long, controls tonight when they accepted the Potsdam surrender terms.

Although they didn't say so in so many words, they agreed that their emperor will take orders while the Allies haul them back into the ways of peace and destroy their capacity to follow any other path.

Here are the Potsdam surrender terms, the Japanese Aug. 10 "understanding" that the emperor's powers would not be taken away and the U. S. note of Aug. 11 setting forth the emperor's status, plus immediate surrender steps.

(1) Terms

There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.

Until such a new order is established and until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

The terms of the Cairo declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.

Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners.

The Japanese government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech and religion and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights, shall be established.

Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the payment of just reparations in kind, but not those industries which will enable her to rearm for war.

To this end access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. Essential Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

We call upon the government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction.

(2) Japanese "understanding"

The Japanese government is ready to accept the terms with the understanding that the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of his majesty as a sovereign ruler.

(3) U. S. attitude and immediate surrender steps. (This is what the Japanese said "yes" to tonight, along with all the Potsdam declaration.)

From the moment of 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 insure the signature by the government of Japan and the Japanese imperial general headquarters of the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration, and shall issue his commands to all the Japanese military, naval and air authorities and to all of 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.

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.

FORMER TAMPA MAN IS DEAD

Word has been received here of the death in Washington of Walter P. Tarpley, 62, former Tampa man who left here eight years ago to serve as an inspector in the war department.

Mr. Tarpley, it was said, died Monday. He was connected with the Seaboard Air Line railway here.

He was the father of Melvin Tarpley, well-known Tampa tennis player who at one time held the state championship. Other survivors are his widow, Mrs. Kezia Tarpley and a daughter, Bertlemay, both of Washington.

DOWNSDOWN FROM

THIS SIDE OF THE CANADIAN BORDER

BREWERY FLAVOR

FOLKS FAVOR!

THE Best OF BEER

THE Best OF ALE!

Not Just Beer
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but
A Triple-Aged Blend of Special Brews

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PROMPT, PERSONAL INTEREST CLAIM SERVICE

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\$36.50 Per Person For 7 ENJOYABLE DAYS

This includes Breakfast and Dinner daily in the Beautiful AIR CONDITIONED RAINBOW ROOM, and the best of room accommodations. Dancing nightly to name orchestras.

In the Palm Beaches you'll find the FINEST bathing, fishing, golf and tennis.

Address Manager, Hotel Pennsylvania, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

MAY WE OFFER YOU A LIFT?

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M-8361 420 TAMPA ST.

Cruiser Indianapolis Lost With Casualties For All Men Aboard

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Indianapolis left the formation and limped to a salvage ship for emergency repairs.

The text of navy communique No. 622:

The U. S. S. Indianapolis has been lost in the Philippine sea as the result of enemy action.

The next of kin of casualties have been notified.

SEARCH FOR SHIP DELAYED

GUAM, Aug. 15.—(Wednesday).—(P)—The navy said today no effort had been made to locate the cruiser Indianapolis until after she was 54 hours overdue on her trial trip.

Nothing was known of the tragedy until a destroyer escort picked up survivors five days later. The navy explained that under wartime procedure there was no directive instructing port directors to make notifications when a warship is overdue. Merchants, however, are carefully plotted and watched.

The Reasons

These reasons were given:

Warships often are diverted by high authority and such information cannot be given port directors; warships may be diverted by their captains on their own authority without telling port authorities; warships may be under radio silence for several days while they pursue a submarine or other enemy vessel.

Official records show the Indianapolis left Guam at 9 a. m. July 29. The port director in Guam messaged her speed and route and estimated time of arrival as noon July 31. At 4:48 a. m. Aug. 2, the Leyte port director advised Guam the ship had not arrived and asked for information.

Aircraft based on Peleliu in the Palaus while on a routine search sighted about 30 survivors in the water the morning of Aug. 2 but their identity wasn't known.

Rescue ships went out from Peleliu and Leyte. First identity of the sunken ship was received in a dispatch about midnight Aug. 2 from the destroyer escort Doyle.

It said the Indianapolis was hit by a torpedo or mine about 12:15 a. m. July 30.

Ships at the scene formed a scout-

Heartburn

Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back

When excess stomach acid causes heartburn, indigestion, gas and flatulence, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicine known for symptomatic relief—Dr. J. R. Alden's Tablets. No laxative. Bell's brand brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. See at all drug stores.

RECTAL DISEASES

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805 MORGAN ST. TAM

JAPS CLAIM WONDER DRUG FOR BURNS

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Japanese claimed today their scientists have developed two wonder drugs, "koha" and "shiko," which rapidly are curing thousands of persons burned in air raids. A Do-mei news agency broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, said the pills also are good for chilblains.

Money Back If Indigestion Isn't Relieved With Digestives

Don't suffer the pain and discomfort of acid indigestion, nausea, heartburn, gas, sour stomach, over-work, over-worry or hasty meals. Eat all the foods you like without stomach distress and enjoy life. No need for strict diets, you'll sleep and feel better by taking Digestives.

Go to your Druggist now and get the new pleasant tasting mints containing Vitamin B1 called Digestives. Made of the same fast acting medicines prescribed by many Doctors. Digestives with Vitamin B1 must give you fast relief or your Druggist will cheerfully refund your money. Try Digestives today at all Drug Stores.

How To Hold FALSE TEETH More Firmly In Place

Do your false teeth annoy and embarrass you when slipping, dropping or wobbling when you eat, laugh or talk? Just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. This alkaline (non-acid) powder holds false teeth more firmly and more comfortably. No gummy, goopy, pasty taste or feeling. Does not sour. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH today at any drug store.



Make up a couple dozen quarts of this favorite pickle. For flavor, just use McCormick Pickling Spices and Pepper. One pickle dish men never turn down.



BEAT THE HEAT

Here's quick cooling relief for burn and smart of heat rash, prickly heat. Just sprinkle Mexsana on your irritated skin and ease the tormenting sting. This soothing, medicated powder has a special base that helps absorb moisture, often the cause of these miseries, and guards tender skin from chafe. Soothes itch of healing sunburn, mosquito bites, and minor skin troubles. Mexsana relieves diaper rash; used after every change helps prevent it. A family favorite. Send some overseas. Costs little. Beat the heat with



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Keep dangerous and costly pests from loitering at your property. Call Orkin, the South's largest exterminator today for

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Allies Reveal Secrets Of Radar, War's Miracle Ray

For the first time the war and navy departments have permitted disclosure of the details of radar, scientific miracle surpassing only the atomic bomb in breath-taking possibilities. This story is of all the more interest to Tampans because of the fact the Drew field at one time was one of the largest centers for training of ground-radar use in the United States, turning out thousands of signal corps experts in the then super-secret devices.

By FRANK CAREY
Associated Press Science Writer
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—Most of the wraps on radar—the most remarkable defensive and offensive weapon of the war—were lifted today by American and British allies. They declared the development should prove as valuable in peace as it has been revolutionary in conflict.

Radar, whose name stands for "radio detection and ranging" has been one of the top secrets of the war, and very little has been written about it in this country since mid-1942 when the Associated Press published a series of articles with the cooperation of the U. S. Navy. There have been tremendous advances since then.

Civilian scientists of the navy, as far back as 1922, were doing research of the type that led to the development of radar independently in the United States, England, France and Germany during the 1930's. Britain was the first nation to employ it operationally.

Radio Wave Echoes
Today, military and scientific leaders of Britain and the U. S. disclosed all that can be told now of the technique which detects objects by means of radio-wave echoes in somewhat the same way that we can detect the presence of an unseen cliff by uttering a shout and listening for the sound echo.

The facts revealed by our armed forces and the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) and by the British Information Service in this country relate the story of an electronic "cat's eye" that can see through darkness, fog, smoke and the thickest clouds.

It is the story of something that has rendered sea and aerial navigation virtually fool-proof, thus presaging a new era of safety for civilian transport by sea and air when the war is won. (Radar's application to land transport is still a question mark.)

It is the story of an entirely new dimension in warfare—the ability to shoot accurately at an unseen enemy and to trace his advance long before he comes into view.

Giant Instruments
It is a story of radar sets ranging in size from a tiny one that can be strapped to the leg of a paratrooper up to giant land-based instruments that allow ships and aircraft to plot their positions from more than a thousand miles out to sea.

It is the story of instruments so sensitive they can trace the flight of a projectile from a naval gun and even show when it strikes the unseen target, miles away or splashes to a "miss."

It's the story of the growth of a new U. S. industry from one which hardly existed in 1940 to one that had delivered approximately \$2,700,000,000 in radar equipment to the army and navy by July 1, 1945.

There were only 20 ships of our fleet equipped with radar at the time of Pearl Harbor.

Saved Britain
It is the story of how radar saved Britain during the "blitz" by enabling her to husband the strength of her valiant few fighter planes until the enemy was sighted by the magic eye of science.

And it's the story, quickening in pace with the crescendo of battle, of how radar helped eliminate the submarine menace, how it helped defeat the knockout punch of our strategic and tactical bombing of Germany, and how in the closing days of the war against Japan it ranged high, wide and handsome on everything from PT boats to super-forts.

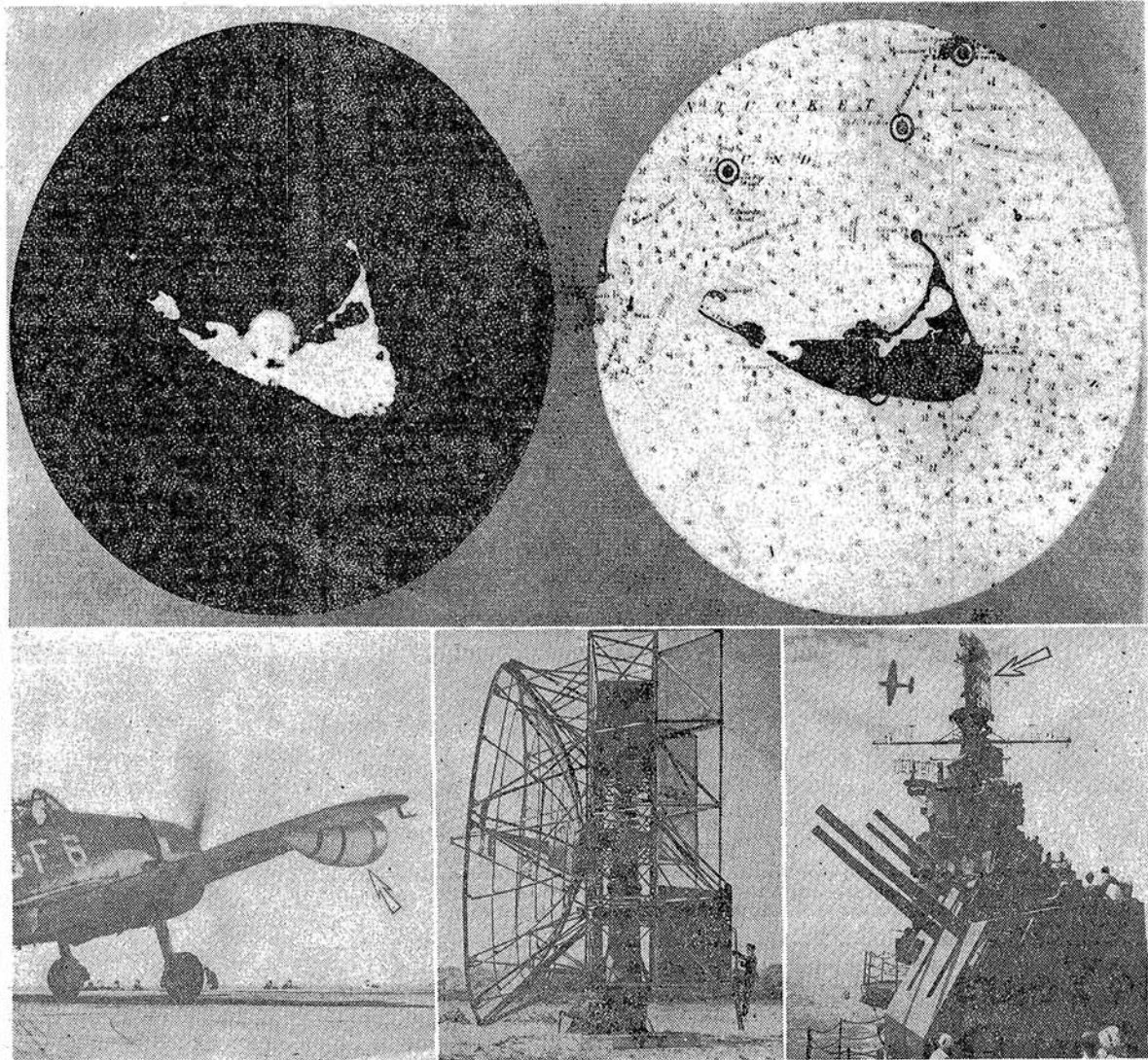
Before we see specifically what radar can do, let us see how it operates.

A transmitter sends out radio energy in very intense bursts, of small duration, called pulses. These pulses may be only a millionth of a second long and they travel with the speed of light—186,000 miles a second. They travel with such speed that they show up on an instrument panel on the radar set as a single line. This line serves as a "time base." (A cathode ray tube allows the visual presentation.)

Range Indicated
When the transmitted pulses strike an object, a radio echo is sent back to a receiver, and a vertical projection or "pip" appears at some definite place on the "time base" line. Since the speed of the pulses is known, the distance between the beginning of the time base and the received "pip" is an indication of the range of the reflecting object.

The bearing of the detected object from the radar transmitter point is determined by noting the position of the antenna at the time the echo appears. The antenna is of the directional type which sends out pulses in a narrow beam, like a searchlight, and can sweep through the entire circumference of a circle.

On some radar instrument panels, or "scopes," range and bearing can be noted simultaneously. On some



the altitude of a detected object is shown.

In the latest type of scope, known as a "plan position indicator" (PPI) the radar echoes are caused to draw a map on the face of the cathode tube, and no matter how many targets surround the radar set, whether on a ship or plane or on the ground, each is indicated by a blob of persistent light on the tube face. The direction of the blob from the center of the scope indicates the target's range.

The Uses
Now let's list the specific uses of radar by the armed forces, referring mostly to U. S. equipment, although the British have counterpart materiel, and each nation has high praise for its own product:

We'll divide them into airborne, sea and ground radar although there will be overlapping in some cases:

AIRBORNE RADAR

1. The B. T. O. or "bombing through overcast" radar sometimes known as "Mickey." With it, bombers can bomb accurately through complete overcast from altitudes of 15,000 to 40,000 feet. It's provided with a PPI scope that provides a map of the unseen terrain beneath and all around the aircraft, emphasizing such features as shorelines, cities, mountains, lakes and rivers.

Water, which does not reflect the radio waves, shows up black. Reflecting objects show up as bright light.

300-Mile Range

The electronic map shows up everything within a range of 300 miles, and large cities can be defined at about 50 miles. As the bomber approaches nearer and nearer the target, airfields, bridges and other specific targets become magnified. The set feeds data on range, altitude, bearing into a Norden bomb sight, and if necessary, the bombing can be done by radar alone, although visual bombing always is preferred.

2. The ASV or "air to surface vessel" radar. With this equipment, aircraft can spot surfaced submarines at "tens of miles" in pitch black night and larger craft at greater distances up to 200 miles.

Defeated Wolf Packs

It was this weapon that contributed largely to the defeat of the German wolf packs when the U-boats were cutting deep into Allied shipping. The Nazis tried everything to outwit the searching beams of the radar, including the development of sets based on a captured model of our own which were used to intercept Allied signals and give the subs a chance to duck under.

But the Allies countered with a new type of radio wave—the microwave—which was of shorter wave length than the one previously used. Even when the Germans developed their Schnorkel air-tube which enabled them to recharge their submarine batteries without surfacing, the Allies were ready with a new bag of tricks—still undisclosed—but the war ran out in the meantime.

These ASV sets are so sensitive that operators say they can even pick up the wake of a ship at a considerable altitude, but even those were improved with the development of LAB or "low altitude bomb sight" with which the bomb release can be made entirely by radar.

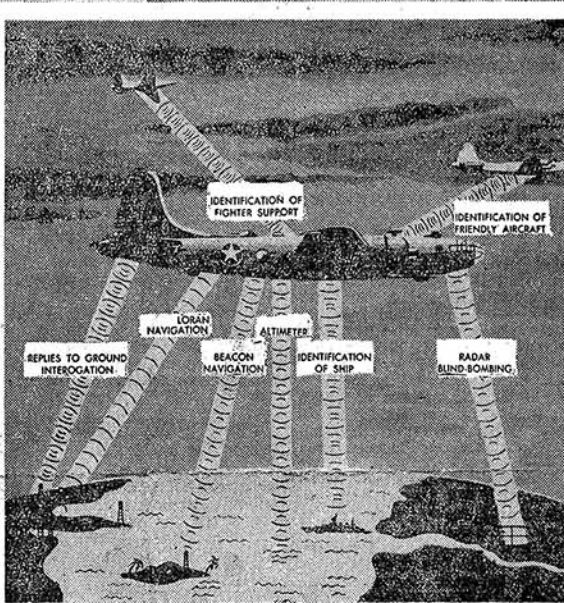
Snaring Subs

3. The LAB is especially suited for snaring isolated marine targets and is used by such craft as torpedo bombers, allowing them to pinpoint on targets through overcast at altitudes of from 65 to 2000 feet.

4. The AI or "aircraft interception" radar. This is equipment especially adapted for night fighter planes. Normally, they are under the control of ground-controlled interception sets (GCI) which guide the fighter planes into a particular quadrant of the sky where the enemy lurks, maneuver the fighters to within a few miles of the still-unseen foe by radio telephone, and then leave the radar operator in the fighter plane to take over.

The navy has a special AI set for carrier-based craft in which the pilot is his own radar operator.

It was the British counterpart of the AI in the early days of the war that helped lick the Luftwaffe in the blitz. And it was British and American AI sets that helped take the



For the first time, the army and navy last night permitted publication of photographs concerning radar, the magic ray. At top right is a chart of the island of Nantucket, R. I., and at top left is an aerial radar scope photo of the same island, with land areas appearing in white, and water black on the radar screen. Aircraft or shipping also appear as white box. Identification made by comparison with charts or previous radar photos. Brilliant area in center of scope photo indicates position of plane making picture. Below are some typical radar antennae: Left, arrow points to bulbous radar antenna housing on the wing of a navy Grumman Hellcat; middle, a fighter direction aerial radar system on which is mounted a thirty-foot diameter paraboloid, is part of radar installations in England; at right, arrow points to radar antennae on an Essex-class carrier, which help check accuracy of five-inch gun batteries in foreground. Below, an army air force diagram shows functions of five types of radar equipment in a B-29—sometimes referred to as a flying radar set.

measure of many a buzz bomb later on.

5. The IFF radar, or "identification, friend or foe," which enables an aircraft or surface vessel to tell whether a craft seen on its radar scope is battling on the right team. In this system, the interrogating craft sends out a radar "challenge." If the other craft is friendly, the interrogating radar pulse "triggers" a reply from a responder set in the other ship or airplane.

6. The "tail-warning" radar. This is a small set in a fighter which doesn't carry other radar. The set is hooked up with a cone on the tail of the plane. If any enemy comes within 800 yards range of the tail, a bell rings, and a light flashes on the pilot's instrument board.

7. Radar "altimeters." These give the absolute altitude of the aircraft above the terrain over which it is flying, rather than the altitude above sea level. One type, useful up to 4000 feet, is employed in dropping parachutists at night, and has an accuracy of within six feet. A high altitude altimeter, used by some of our B-29s for high-level bombing, has a maximum error of only 150 feet at an altitude of 40,000 feet.

SEABORNE RADAR

1. "Search" radar which patrols the seas for many miles—to the horizon—all around the ship and also scans the skies for aircraft. It's so sensitive it can detect even small pieces of wreckage and spot a seagull in flight.

2. Radar coordinated with fire control. This has enabled our ships to slug through whole engagements in which the enemy was detected, ranged on, and sunk without a single man having seen him visually.

On ships which roll and pitch and yaw, radar-equipped gun directors are trained on any planes that may slip through the combat air patrol. The gun directors feed information on the range, altitude and bearing of the attackers into computers. These take into account the target speed, ship's motion and many other factors to point the guns so as to hurl their shells into the exact spot where the plane will be when the shells arrive.

3. Radar for convoy protection. control. The commander of escorting force can keep a fast-moving, con-

stantly zig-zagging fleet in perfect formation during total darkness by watching their "mapping" on his PPI radar scope. If a straggler strays out of the picture as often happened before the fleet had radar aptly, or an enemy craft looms on the scene (spotted by "friend or foe" identification), proper action can be taken.

Saved U. S. Ships
Radar is given a large share of the credit for the navy's record of losing only one-tenth of one percent of all convoyed ships.

4. Radar enables a fast-stepping task force in tight formation to steam into little-known waters without danger of colliding with one another in the dark or of striking treacherous reefs.

GROUND-CONTROLLED RADAR
1. "Early warning" radar for detecting aircraft at distances of more than a hundred miles. It was such a set that detected the incoming Japs at Pearl Harbor, although no one believed they were enemy craft.

2. Radar-controlled army anti-aircraft. In this type, the radar antenna moves automatically so that it always points at the enemy plane without help from the operator, and the guns follow automatically by remote control. It was this type of gun that established the world's record against buzz bombs—one buzzer for every 40 rounds fired.

3. Ground controlled approach (GCA) radar. With this radar, signals are sent out from huge land-based stations at regular intervals. The signals can be picked up by ships and aircraft at distances up to 1200 miles.

Signals at Sea
4. LORAN, or "long range navigation" radar, in which pulsed radio signals are sent out from huge land-based stations at regular intervals. The signals can be picked up by ships and aircraft at distances up to 1200 miles.

out to sea, allowing them to plot "fixes" on their positions and aiding them home.

Whereas all other radar systems are of short wave length with ranges limited to the horizon (the shorter the wave length, the better the image produced) LORAN works on a long wave length because its objective is only to get a signal out as far as possible. It is not designed to pick up images. Its long waves are reflected by the ionosphere, the radio-reflecting layer near the top of the earth's atmosphere, and thus they get beyond the curvature of the earth.

LORAN transmitters now dot the United Nations and will be powerful factors in post-war navigation. There are also smaller radar beacons, known as "ravens" which serve in much the same manner as light houses.

Detects Too Much
Experts say that radar, in its present form at least, will "not" be very useful attachment to an automobile or a railroad locomotive. This is because radar detects so many objects that the picture might be confusing to the land-locked operator.

But they say the research in electronics which has accompanied radar research may make for better and better electronic devices of all types such as television sets, hearing aids and the like.

Radar has its limitations. It can not detect objects below the surface of water. It can't see any great distance over the horizon.

64,000 TRAINED AT DREW FIELD

More than 64,000 officers and enlisted men received radar training at Drew field with the aircraft warning unit center, the world's largest school of its kind, during the organization's two and a half years of existence. Col. Wendell B. McCoy, Drew field commander, disclosed yesterday.

Col. McCoy said the primary purpose of the unit center was that of molding into and training as units soldiers who were specialists in aircraft detection. One hundred and ninety companies and battalions had shipped from Drew before the organization was de-activated last March.

Operation of the training center reached its peak in June, 1943, he said, when more than 32,000 officers and enlisted men were either under instruction in the organization's many specialists' schools or dispersed to bivouac areas and other stations in operational training as units.

Radar training started at the Tampa air base on Dec. 14, 1941, seven days after Pearl Harbor, with the arrival of more than 1700 officers and enlisted men under Col. Benjamin Stern, of the third interceptor command. Formation of the aircraft warning unit training center, however, was made Oct. 8, 1942, as the program was taken over by Third air force.

Brig. Gen. Stephen H. Sherrill served as commanding officer with the organization during the peak of its operation, assuming command in March, 1943. He was transferred from the post in September, 1944, when the unit training center started its decline in personnel and activity.

Col. Roland W. McNamee, who succeeded Gen. Sherrill, was aircraft warning unit training commander when the organization was de-activated.

MANY NEVER SUSPECT CAUSE OF BACKACHES

This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief

Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys. The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 2 pints a day. When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, setting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Irregular or painful elimination sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

NAVY REVEALS HOW O'HARE MET HIS DEATH

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—"Butch" O'Hare, the navy's late great fighter-pilot ace, lost his life during a bold experiment in the control of fighter craft by radar, the navy disclosed today.

As part of its account of radar at war, the navy told how the fleet was long faced with the problem of equipping its single-seater carrier-based fighters with a compact, easy-to-operate radar set that would enable a pilot both to fly his airplane and serve as his own radar observer in closing with enemy craft.

Late in 1943, the navy had no such equipment (although it now has), and so an ingenious scheme was devised by some adventurous pilots to meet Japanese night attacks on ships.

They conceived the idea of sending out night teams consisting of torpedo bomber, equipped with a large radar set, and two radarless fighters.

The bomber, in constant radar link with a radar control officer aboard one of our ships below, could guide his two-plane fighter team by inter-plane telephone to the quadrant of the sky where the unseen enemy lurked. Then the fighters could be maneuvered into the spot where they could sight the foe visually.

"Butch" O'Hare was lost in one

of the first combat trials of this scheme," the navy said. "It was complicated, but it worked when it was most needed."

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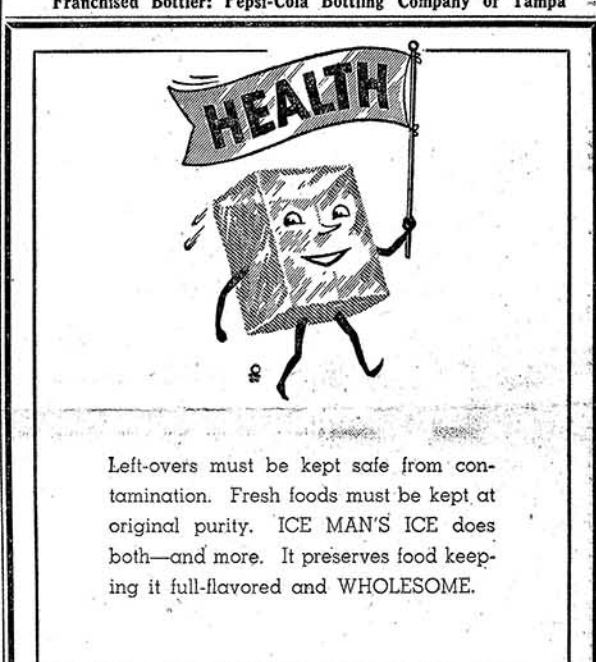
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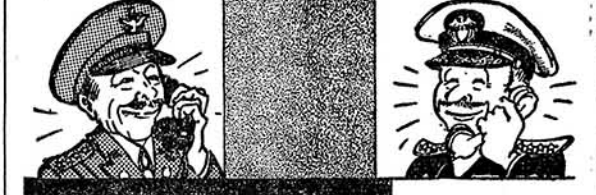
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WILL HELP WIN THE WAR



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PENINSULAR TELEPHONE CO.

TREASURY TO SPEED UP REPAYMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—The internal revenue department today announced steps to speed up repayment of credits on excess profits taxes.

Joseph D. Numan, jr., commissioner of internal revenue, said in a statement that "we have adopted procedures which will make these adjustments as simple and speedy as the law allows."

Numan's statement included these sample of benefits which will accrue to business under the tax adjustment act of 1945 which was signed by President Truman July 31:

1. Current credit-excess profit tax (in lieu of former post-war credit)—formerly, each corporation paying excess profits tax was entitled to a post-war credit equal to 10 percent of the excess profits tax paid. Under the new law for taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1944, the amount of tax payable is reduced 10 percent and the post-war credit is abolished. This plan will be put into effect as follows:

A. In the case of a corporation paying remaining installments due on excess profits tax for a year which began on or after Jan. 1, 1944, the corporation should divide its credit by the number of remaining installments, and reduce each remaining installment payment by that amount. (Example: Corporation X filed an excess profits tax return on March 15, 1945, showing it owed \$400,000 excess profits tax for the preceding year. The corporation paid one installment of \$100,000 on March 14 and another of \$100,000 on June 15. Normally, it would make similar payments on Sept. 14, and Dec. 15. However, under the new law it is entitled to a current credit of 10 percent of the \$400,000. Since the corporation has two more installments to pay, it should divide the \$400,000 by two and take a credit of \$200,000 on each of the remaining installments. Thus the corporation should pay \$80,000 on Sept. 15 and \$80,000 on Dec. 15, instead of \$100,000 each time.)

B. In the case of a corporation paying remaining installments due on excess profits tax for a year which began prior to Jan. 1, 1944, the corporation should reduce its last installment by the amount of the credit. Although the new law is silent on this point, the commissioner has authorized this special procedure so that affected corporations will not have to pay the full tax and then wait for its refund. (Example: Corporation Y filed an excess profits tax return on Feb. 15, 1945, showing \$300,000 excess profits tax due for its fiscal year which ended Nov. 30, 1944. It has already paid two installments totaling \$150,000. Normally, it would owe another installment of \$75,000 on Aug. 15 and another of \$75,000 on Nov. 15. However, it is entitled to a post-war credit of 10 percent of its \$300,000 or \$30,000. In this case the corporation should pay its August installment of \$75,000 in full and should reduce its last installment, in November, to \$45,000.)

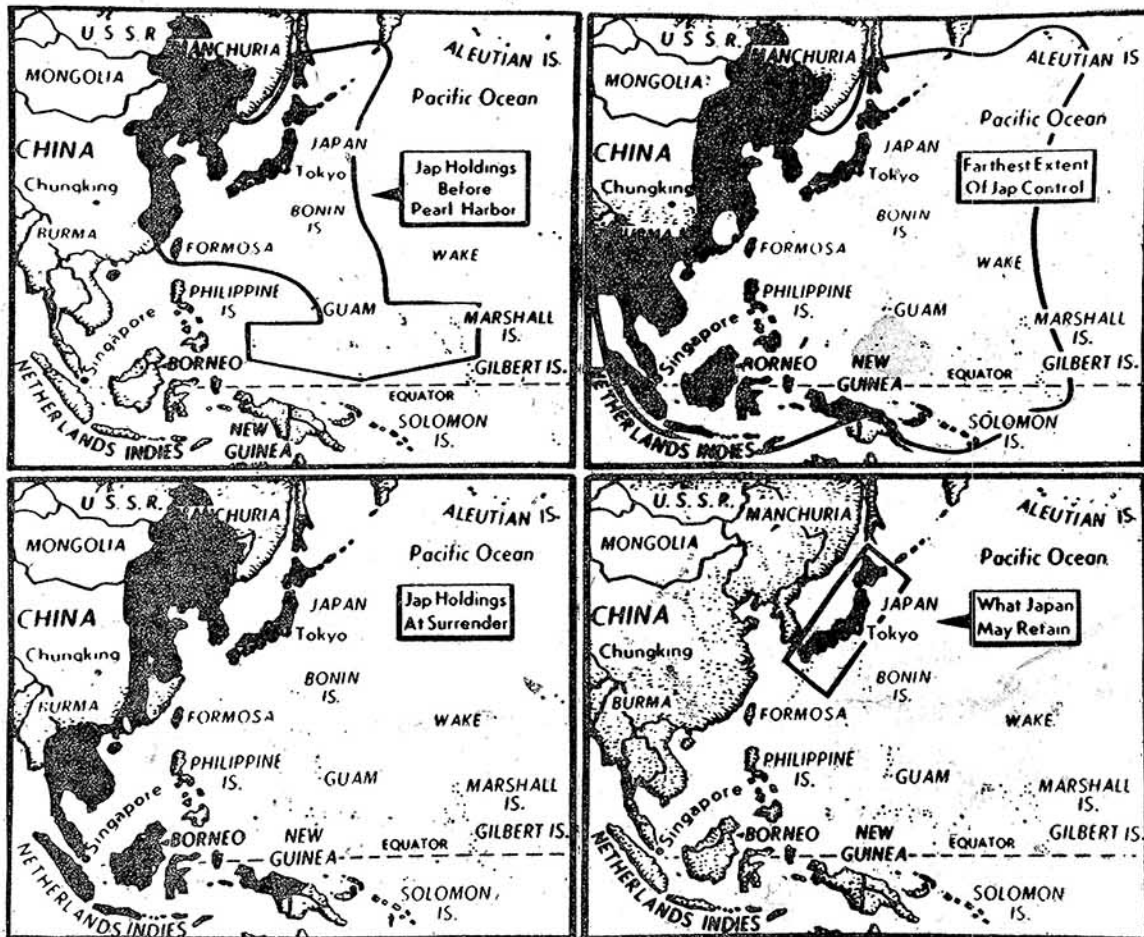
C. In the case of a corporation making payment on a deficiency assessment for a taxable year which began prior to January 1, 1944, the corporation also will be permitted to reduce this payment by the amount of the post-war credit applicable to the deficiency.

D. In the case of a corporation which has paid in full the excess profits tax due for a year beginning on or after January 1, 1944, the bureau will on its own initiative refund the amount of the current credit to the corporation.

E. In the case of all corporation filing excess profits tax returns (form 1121) hereafter, the credit should be taken on the return, reducing the total tax by ten percent. This reduced total tax should be paid in the usual installments. In using a 1944 edition of form 1121, the corporation should enter the credit on line 21, page 1 (line 21 originally indicated a "credit for debt retirement," which has been replaced by the current credit under the new law). The 1945 form will specifically indicate the current credit.

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FOUR STAGES IN JAPANESE RISE AND FALL



Maps details four stages in the rise and fall of the Japanese empire—the extent of the Japanese holdings before they went to war in 1941, their gains during the war, their holdings when surrender negotiations began, and the approximate area allowed them under the Potsdam surrender terms.—(AP Wirephoto Map.)

Peace Ends 14 Years Of War Which Cost Over 23,000,000 Casualties

By CARL C. CRANMER

Associated Press Foreign Staff

The second great world war of the century has ended with the utter defeat of Japan, last of the Axis powers which conspired to divide the world into three vast spheres of cruelty and barbarism.

Peace has come after 14 years of almost continuous war in Manchuria, Ethiopia, China, Europe, Africa, Asia and the islands of the Pacific.

The chief instigators of this enormous conflict in which close to 23,000,000 were killed or wounded in combat—not counting the millions killed by starvation, air raids or other causes—have been completely undone.

Military Smashed

Japan's military clique, choosing to lead the people into what amounted to national suicide, has been smashed. The legend of the divinity of her emperor, cornerstone of Japan's unique culture, may have been swept away in the first major defeat of her 2605 years of recorded or mythical history.

Hitler has disappeared in the veritable Goetter Daemmerung that extinguished Germany as a unified nation. Mussolini, living by violence, died that way.

The boast of Admiral Osozoku Yamamoto that he would dictate terms in the White House, the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere, the realm of a thousand years and the new order, Mussolini's 8,000,000 bayonets and the new Roman empire, stand today as empty vainglorious.

The chain of aggression, beginning in Manchuria Sept. 18, 1931, reached its zenith in 1942, when Japan's realm reached 5000 miles either way, from the Aleutians to Java, from Manchuria and Burma to mid-Pacific, and embraced an enslaved population of nearly 500,000,000.

One Billion Minions

Japan's militarists, dreaming of conquests more fantastic than Genghis Khan's, stood on the threshold of domination over 1,000,000,000 people.

Pearl Harbor, "the date that will live in infamy," wrecked that dream. On that day, Dec. 7, 1941, there was cast into the scales the vast flood from the arsenal of America, the high courage of her soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen.

Small but elite air forces, submarine men, soldiers, a crippled navy—the expendables—arrested Japan's progress. Then the mightiest fleet the world had ever known, the earth's greatest air force and one of its most powerful armies—the armed power of an aroused American democracy—beat their way across the widest ocean to

the homeland of the Mikado. Allies from Britain and the British dominions, from China and others of the United Nations shared in the mighty enterprise.

Overwhelming Weapons

Japan was overwhelmed by new weapons and methods of global strategy—the movable strategic air force of a hundred aircraft carriers. The super-bomber, the incredible armadas of supply ships, floating docks and maintenance vessels known as the "fleet train," the more than 60 types of landing craft and crawling monsters, the stupendous array of equipment and talent of the more than 60 amphibious "island hopping" operations, the Seabee and the bulldozer that turned tiny islands into formidable bases, the jelled gasoline bomb that turned Japan into a land of burned out cities.

The United States was tested by the most humiliating defeat of her history, but she also won some of her greatest victories.

Won Two Wars

Fighting two great wars simultaneously, she won them both, and now emerges upon a new stage of world power, her armies of occupation spanning two oceans.

But the cost is in huge American cemeteries that dot the world map, new names—Bataan, Faid Pass, Corregidor, Salerno, Guadalcanal, Anzio, Coral Sea, Cassino, Midway, Tarawa, St. Lo, Saipan, Aachen, Iwo Jima, the Rhine, the Ardennes and many others—have been burned into American memory forever.

Pearl Harbor was foreshadowed by the tri-partite pact of Germany, Italy and Japan on Sept. 27, 1940, but Americans were astounded in the midst of a quiet Sunday afternoon by the White House announcement that Japanese planes were attacked that proud stronghold in mid-Pacific.

Even as Japanese bombers were roaring over Diamond Head, Tokyo's two envoys called at the state department in their "peace negotiations."

Unified America

Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, a leader of the isolationists, fervently expressed the white hot indignation: "The only thing now is to do our best to lick hell out of them." The Japanese had done what everything before could not do—united the American people for war against aggression.

In Honolulu that morning Americans pressed the Lord and passed the ammunition. They had need to place their trust in Providence that Sabbath.

At 7:55 a. m., more than 100 Japanese planes from carriers several days at sea caught the bulk of the United States fleet peacefully at anchor. Men were asleep. The warning system was not effective.

Into the closely packed lines of warships Japanese bombs and torpedoes tore and ripped. Great battleships overturned. Towering flames twisted superstructures. Sickening clouds of smoke covered the harbor.

8 Battleships Sunk
In the blazing inferno eight battleships—almost half the U. S. navy's backbone—and 10 other ships were sunk or damaged and more than 3000 men killed or missing.

For the next six months the news was like a bad dream. Striking simultaneously at the Philippines, Singapore, Hong Kong, the Dutch East Indies and the islands in the Pacific, the warriors of Nippon seemed swarming everywhere at once. Armed with their legend of invincibility, schooled in jungle warfare and seemingly directed with faultless precision, the Japanese stretched their empire thousands of miles in a scant three months.

Hawaii lay under the dread of invasion, Alaska was in danger. Japanese submarines prowled the Pacific coast and California had the jitters and now was actually shelled.

But new epics of American heroism were being written. The loss of Singapore was the greatest blow to British prestige since Dunkerque two years before. The Japanese piled off their wooden land-

ing boats onto the scarcely defended marshy coast of Malaya at Kota Bharu on Dec. 8, the date the war began in the Far East.

Two days later they struck their second great blow at Allied naval power when their bombers pounced on two of Britain's proudest battleships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and sank them off the Malaya coast.

Japs Leap Frog Ahead

Having robbed Singapore of its naval shield, the Japanese leaptfrogged down the coast and infiltrated British lines in the jungle at night, to the amazement of British generals who never had believed an attack on Singapore from the landward side was possible.

Australians, British and Indians were brave but outclassed in this type of warfare. The Japanese beat them back onto Singapore's island on Jan. 12, and after a short siege they plunged across the strait into the mangrove swamps in a night attack.

Singapore fell on Feb. 15 and lurid fires, its giant guns still pointing toward the sea—the wrong way.

The British lost an army of 100,000 men, control of the approaches to Burma, India, the Dutch East Indies, communications, between Australia and the Middle East.

Occupied With Europe

Washington and London were preoccupied with the German peril to Moscow and Suez.

But slowly MacArthur's American-Australian-Dutch-New Zealand forces gathered strength. Refugees from hundreds of shipwrecks, the bombed escape ports of the Indies, the scattered guerrilla battalions of the Philippines filtered in. Australian veterans of Africa returned. U. S. troops en route to Manila when the war broke out were diverted to Australia, and more arrived. Militia drilled.

The battle of the Coral Sea, May 4-8, was the first great modern sea battle fought without surface ships coming within gunrange of one another. In it the flattop, the giant airplane carrier, proved that henceforth it was the queen of sea power.

For four days the flaming battle spread over 400,000 square miles of tropic seas and coral reefs, with the two fleets standing 80 to 100 miles apart. Two American carriers were pitted against three of the Japanese. And when the smoke of battle cleared 15 Japanese ships, including at least one carrier and perhaps a second, had gone down. At least 20 more, including another carrier, were damaged. The American losses were the gallant carrier Lexington, a destroyer and a tanker.

At least 32 other Japanese ships were sunk or damaged in previous air strikes on shipping concentrations at Tulagi, Salamaua and Lae on March 10 and May 4.

This was the beginning of the turning of the tide, for it did not halt the Japanese entirely.

In October the Japanese succeeded in landing reinforcements and in preparing to drive the Americans into the sea. But American army rein-

forcements also arrived at the crisis. Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey took command of naval forces in the area.

Japs Were Beaten

The Japanese sent three forces of warships and transports, with a spearhead of at least two battleships and 16 cruisers and destroyers in one column. This vanguard was almost destroyed at night by a cruiser task force led by Rear Adm. Daniel J. Callaghan. Callaghan, matching his cruiser San Francisco against one of the battleships, boldly thrust his little column in the midst of the Japanese. Callaghan lost his life but the Japanese were routed in the confusion.

The final count was at least 28 Japanese ships sunk, including one and possibly two battleships and 12 transports loaded with troops. Two American cruisers and six destroyers were sunk.

But with their sealines cut, and reduced by starvation and disease, the Japanese gave ground to fiercely attacking American troops on the island, and finally announced that the remnants had been "withdrawn."

The battle cost Tokyo 50,000 men, from 57 to 64 ships sunk, 102 ships damaged and 800 planes.

MacArthur began his comeback in New Guinea on Sept. 25, when Japanese were within 32 miles of Port Moresby. Gen. Sir Thomas A. Blamey's Australians drove the invaders back over backbreaking Owen Stanley range. Then on Nov. 8—the day after the landing in North Africa, and when the Russians were battling in Stalingrad—MacArthur disclosed his first spectacular blow.

MacArthur proclaimed his victory on Jan. 23, 1943. The entire force of 15,000 Japanese had been destroyed.

DUKE OF WINDSOR VISITS TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—The Duke of Windsor, former king of England, renewed a world war acquaintance with President Truman today.

Calling at the White House with an aide in the midst of a flurry of reports on the expected Japanese surrender, the duke told reporters later his visit was of a courtesy nature.

"No great decisions were made," he said with a grin as he departed. He said he and Truman discussed the atomic bomb and the Pacific war but not the surrender topic.

The duke until recently was governor of the Bahamas.

The former British monarch recalled that he first met the President in France in 1919, when with Gen. Pershing he inspected the artillery battery of which Truman was captain.

A woman reporter inquired about the health of the duchess, the former Wallis Warfield of Baltimore.

"Oh, she's fine, thank you," he replied.

MACARTHUR ASSIGNED TO GOVERN JAPS

(Photo on Page 2)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—Gen. MacArthur, who told the Filipinos "I will return" and did it, was assigned tonight to govern the enemy he whipped on the road back.

Appointment of Gen. MacArthur as supreme Allied commander for the occupation of Japan was the next logical step for the man who beat the Nipponese land forces back from the doorstep of Australia.

He had been commanding general of American army forces in the Pacific since April 5, 1945, sharing the over-all assignment of beating the Japanese with Adm. Chester W. Nimitz who heads all sea forces in that ocean. MacArthur moved up from the Southwest Pacific command which he had held since shortly after the war began.

Complete Soldier

Over six feet tall, wide shouldered, always spectacularly dressed, generally stern of face, with broad forehead, prominent nose and rather thin lips, MacArthur at 65 is still the complete soldier; he never leaves the role of commander and leader.

Critics call him arrogant and theatrical. But the best qualified judges in the American armed forces have praised him as a genius at strategy. And his officers are fiercely loyal.

He knows the Japanese and by all accounts they respect and fear him.

The general started learning about the Japanese shortly after his graduation from West Point, when he served a brief tour in that country. He has been finding out more ever since in the Philippines, around which islands his military career has centered.

Occupation, too, is an old story to MacArthur. After the first World War he served with the army of occupation in Germany.

The general took part in the Vera Cruz expedition of 1914 and served brilliantly through the first World War with the Rainbow division. He has been fighting in World War II since the first Japanese strike at Manila.

His military career has been spectacular throughout. His scholastic marks at West Point still top the academy records. He was the youngest division commander of World War I, the youngest superintendent West Point ever had, and the youngest man ever to be chief of staff, U. S. army.

After his tour as chief of staff, 1930 to 1935, he went back to the Philippines as director of commonwealth defense and still held that post when the Japanese struck in December, 1941. He retired from the U. S. army in 1937 but went back on active duty in July, 1941, before the Japanese struck.

Ordered Out
Just before the fall of Bataan the general was ordered out to Australia for the job just being finished—the march back to Tokyo. The story goes that he didn't want to go but preferred to stay in the islands and fight a guerrilla war while awaiting American relief.

The pattern of MacArthur's drive back up the Pacific was set in the spring of 1942. The Australians had their plans all laid for defense against Japanese invaders within their own homeland. MacArthur overcame strong opposition but won his point.

He met the enemy in New Guinea and beat him. He has been going the same way ever since.

The general was born in an army camp near Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 26, 1880, son of Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur of Civil War fame.

HIROHITO NOW MOUTHPIECE FOR ALLIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—Now Emperor Hirohito—whom the Japanese believe descended from the sun—becomes a mouthpiece for the Allies.

Gen. MacArthur, appointed supreme Allied commander to receive the Japanese surrender, will tell Hirohito what to do.

The Japanese understood this when they accepted the surrender terms. Nothing like this—taking orders from a white man or any foreigner—has ever before happened to a Japanese emperor.

Hirohito has no choice. He has agreed to carry out whatever orders are given him by the Allies.

15 MILLION LEAFLETS DROP TO JAPS

GUAM, Aug. 14.—(AP)—More than 15,000,000 leaflets, 2,000,000 of them outlining Secretary of State Byrnes reply to Japan's initial surrender proposal, have been dropped on Japanese cities by super-forts in the last 10 days.

HE'LL ACCEPT JAP'S SURRENDER



Gen. Douglas MacArthur

ALDERMEN ACT TO LIFT SUNDAY LIQUOR BAN

Although the outside din of Tampa celebrating the end of the war all but drowned out the session, the board of aldermen held its regular meeting last night and took the first steps toward lifting the city's ban on Sunday liquor sales.

Alderman Cannella introduced an ordinance amending the liquor zoning laws to permit Sunday sales, and it was put on first reading, which means it will be up for final adoption at the next meeting.

He said he had felt the ban, resulting from an oversight by which the board failed to provide for Sunday sales when drawing up the new liquor laws several months ago, should remain in effect until the war was over, and had done nothing about it until now.

A resolution, sponsored by Board Chairman Rosenthal, ordered removal of loading platforms over sidewalks on both sides of Ashley street between Cass and Polk streets, in the vicinity of Jackson Grain Co., and Bonacker Bros., wholesale firms.

Parade parking also was ordered in the block, with one reserved loading space on each side of the street. Rosenthal, alderman of the district, had advocated the move months ago, prior to the charter revision election, but had withheld action.

Whitaker warned that, after study, he may be forced to rule illegal "some of these" resolutions, including others passed by the board to close Carley street east of Water street, and an alley in block two, Baisden's subdivision. Legislative matters only may be handled by the board under the new charter, he said.

The board dedicated a tract of city-owned land on the west bank of Hillsborough river near Platt street bridge as Janus Memorial park to commemorate the first commercial airline, operated in 1914 by Tony Janus.

A permit for Jaime Fernandez to operate a sound truck during the September primaries was referred to Mayor Hixon when Whitaker likewise ruled issuance of permits not a legislative function. He said the board could only pass ordinances regulating use and methods of issuance.

The budget committee was given another week in which to complete revising of Hixon's new budget.

TRUMAN EATS AFTER SPEECH

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—President Truman made the most momentous announcement in the world, received the ovation of a grateful throng, and then turned his attention to eating.

George Drescher, chief of the White House secret service unit, said Truman had gone to the back porch "to sit down and cool off for dinner."

Drescher said the President's evening probably would be simple, and that he had no plans.

WOMAN IS HELD FOR CUTTING BOY WITH KNIFE

Federal deputy marshals yesterday arrested Eunice Gerard, 30, of Sulphur Springs, on a charge of assault with intent to murder Peter Adams, 15, son of A. Lee Adams, of 3105 Julia cr.

According to army officers, Miss Gerard slashed young Adams four times with a butcher knife at a refreshment stand at MacDill field where both are civilian employees. Adams received a gash across his back, arm and across his fingers. One finger was almost cut off, officers said.

The incident occurred when Adams was getting a drink of water at the stand, officers said.

Miss Gerard told Adams to move and when he asked her to wait a minute until he finished getting the drink, she suddenly picked up a butcher knife and started slashing, they said.

Adams was taken to municipal hospital where his condition was listed as good.

Miss Gerard, who is being held in the Hillsborough county jail, will be arraigned before Federal Judge Barker this afternoon for a preliminary hearing.

MAGAZINE TO BE SOLD
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—"Voyn," an illustrated fortnightly magazine published in France by the OWI, has been declared surplus and will be offered for sale.

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