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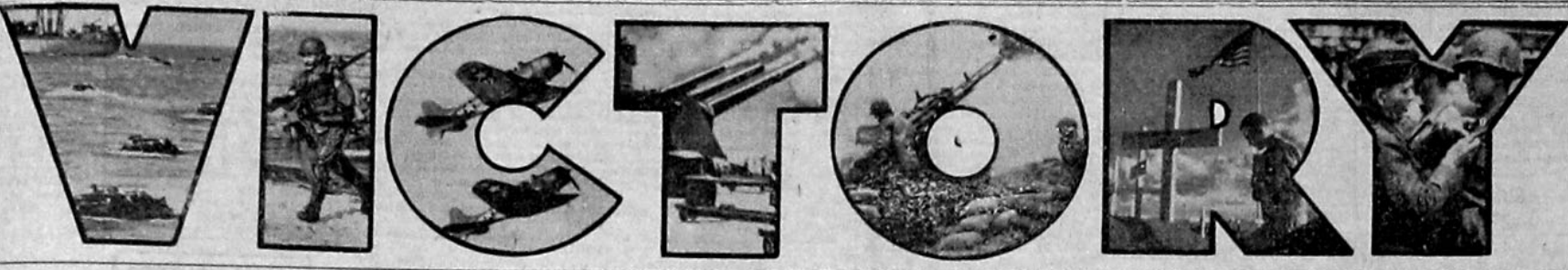
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VICTORY
EXTRA!



SECOND WORLD WAR COMES TO END; JAPANESE ACCEPT SURRENDER TERMS

ORDER JAPANESE TO CEASE WAR ON ALL FRONTS

Direct Nip Emissaries To Supply MacArthur With Information On Complete Military Power; Surrender Plans In Progress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, P.—President Truman last night dispatched through Secretary of State Byrnes an order for the Japanese government to stop the war on all fronts.

The dispatch was sent through the Swiss government, being turned over to the Swiss legation here a few minutes after 7 o'clock. The president ordered:

Top Orders
1. That the Japanese government direct prompt cessation of hostilities by Japanese forces.
2. That the Japanese government send emissaries immediately to MacArthur with information on the Japanese forces and with full power to make arrangements as MacArthur directs for the formal enemy surrender.

Nip Under U. S. Thumb
1. That the Japanese government stand ready to receive from MacArthur information on "the time, place and other details of the formal surrender."
2. That the president's message be released by the state department about half an hour after it was placed in the hands of the Swiss charge d'affaires Max Grand-

Supreme Allied Commander



General Douglas MacArthur was the next logical step for the man who beat the Nipponese land forces back from the doorstep of Australia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—P.—General of the Army Douglas A. 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 General 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.

Had Huge Assignment
He had been commanding general of American army forces in

MACARTHUR
(To Page Five, Please)

TRUMAN GIVES IMPROMPTU TALK AT WHITE HOUSE

Large Crowd Told This Is "Great Day For Democracy"; Whole Nation Must Join To Preserve Future Peace Of World, Declares.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—P.—In an impromptu speech on the White House lawn early tonight President Truman told a large crowd of spectators that this was a great day for democracy.

He said it marked the final triumph over Fascism and would go down in history as one of its most noteworthy days.

The whole country now should unite, the president said, in efforts to preserve the future peace of the world.

America, said Mr. Truman, now can start "on our real task of implementation of free government in the world."

President Greets Crowd
When thousands of spectators who had waited patiently in Lafayette park across the street from the executive mansion began a chant: "We want Truman," the president appeared on the White House steps with Mrs. Truman.

Surrounded by secret service men, the president and his wife walked down the steps, across the lawn and around a fountain to a high iron fence which fronts the White House on Pennsylvania

TRUMAN
(To Page Six, Please)

VICTORY HOLIDAY HERE!

Following out recommendations of the retail committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Yankton will take a complete holiday Wednesday to celebrate the surrender of Japan and the ending of history's greatest war.

The Press and Dakotan issued this "VICTORY EDITION" at midnight Tuesday and THERE WILL BE NO EDITION ON WEDNESDAY.

The Yankton Ministerial Association invites all citizens to join in a union service of thanksgiving to be held at 8:00 o'clock Wednesday evening, in the city hall auditorium. A public service of thanksgiving also will be held in St. John's Lutheran church Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock. Similar services may be held in some of the other churches of the city.

Business firms and business services, as well as public and private offices, are urged by the Chamber, so far as is possible, to suspend operation for the day.

The Press and Dakotan news staff, including the pressmen, are back on the force this month, giving of her invaluable assistance during vacation-time staff shortages.

And so it is that she is "polishing off" a second world war on the Press and Dakotan news staff.

"Yes this is my second experience of helping get out an special edition of The Press and Dakotan announcing the end of World War," she says.

The first time, rumors came through of signing the armistice at about 4 p. m. November 10. These rumors were denied and the P. and D. went to press in the evening.

He added tax adjustments with reduction of individual and corporate income taxes, as the sixth major point on congress agenda.

The other points for consideration, which he said conforms with the president's desire, are:

1. Expansion of unemployment compensation.
2. Alteration of surplus property disposal laws.
3. The so-called full employment bill, through which sponsors hope 60,000,000 Americans will be gainfully employed.

5. Government reorganization, which was one of President Truman's early recommendations as chief executive.

IDA REES
(To Page Six, Please)

Fighting Is Halted; MacArthur Is Named Supreme Commander

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, (AP) — 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.

Formal Surrender Remains
Arrangements still must be completed for the signing of formal surrender terms. General Douglas 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.

Through Secretary of State Byrnes and the Swiss legation, Mr. 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.

Mr. Truman read the formal message relayed from Emperor Hirohito through the Swiss government in which the Japanese ruler pledged the surrender on the terms laid down by the Big Three conference at Potsdam.

Truman Issues Statement
President Truman issued this statement: "I have received this afternoon a message from the Japanese government in reply to the message forwarded to that government by the secretary of state on August 11."

"I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan."

In this reply there is no qualification. "Arrangements are now being made for the formal signing of surrender terms at the earliest possible moment."

General Douglas MacArthur has been appointed the supreme Allied commander to receive the Japanese surrender.

To Slash Inductions
"Great Britain, Russia and China will be represented by high ranking officers."
"Meantime, the Allied armed forces have been ordered to suspend offensive action."

"The proclamation of V-J Day must wait upon the formal signing of the surrender terms by Japan."
Simultaneously Mr. Truman disclosed that selective service is taking immediate steps to slash inductions from 80,000 to 50,000 a month.

Henceforth, Mr. Truman said, only those men under 26 will be drafted for the reduced quotas.

Text Of Message
The White House made public the Japanese government's message accepting that ended the war which started December 7, 1941.

The text of their message which was delivered by the Swiss charge d'affaires follows: "Communication of the Japanese government of August 14, 1945, addressed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China:

Emperor Makes Pledge
"With reference to the Japanese government's note of August 10 regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration and the reply of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China sent by American Secretary of State Byrnes under the date of August 11, the Japanese government have

SURRENDER
(To Page Three, Please)

Truman Forecasts Release Of 5 Million Men In 18 Months

Recommendations Immediate Reduction In Drafting; To Rely On Lowest Age Groups For Army's Future Needs

Associated Press dispatches late Tuesday night stated that Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey, following President Truman's instructions, telegraphed all state directors of selective service ordering them to stop at once the induction of all registrants 26 years of age or older.

L. A. Boyles, chairman of the Yankton County Selective Service board, stated that no orders to cease induction had come through to the local board. Several men are due to take their pre-induction physical exams here today (Wednesday). This completes Yankton county's calls to date and Mr. Boyles expressed the

DRAFT
(To Page Five, Please)

CONGRESS WILL RETURN SEPT. 5

Legislators To Transform Nation From Wartime Basis To Peace

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—P.—Congress under the urgency of transforming the nation from war to peace, was called today to reconvene Sept. 5.

The legislative body would work with the same harmony in "the momentous transformation" that marked "the greatest victory ever won in a war for freedom."

Demands became so insistent for news that the Press and Dakotan force was assembled and

IDA REES
(To Page Six, Please)

Noise Of Victory Scarcely Adequate In Yankton Vicinity

Many Believe Alarm Is Not 'Real Thing'; Fire Siren Blast Whistle; Little Hilarity In Town

The noise of victory, sounding over Yankton shortly after six o'clock on the momentous evening of August 14, seemed scarcely adequate to express the feelings of people whose past four years of war worry had been climaxed with a gripping few days of hysteria born of anxious waiting for official news from Japan.

Some folks even said, "Do you suppose this really is it?" Others knew the day had arrived and were glad or relieved or numb from their inability to grasp the tremendous import of the announcement which rang over the news wires from the nation's capital at the twilight of a nerve-shattering day.

Hilarity Short-Lived
In Yankton the "supper whistle" at six o'clock was followed shortly by a long, loud blast from the fire station siren, substantiating the announcement for those who waited for confirmation.

While the whistle blew, church bells rang, automobile horns sounded and the long-awaited day became a credibility to folks who wondered if the celebration would be like "last time" . . . would there be throngs of people in the streets, shouting and waving singing and dancing, and crying for the sheer joy of knowing the enemy was ended? Would there be a "hot time in the old town tonight?"

The large cities were expected to go wild with the news.

REACTION
(To Page Five, Please)

INDIANAPOLIS REPORTED SUNK

100 Per Cent Casualties To Personnel; Cruiser Sunk In Philippines

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, P.—The heavy cruiser Indianapolis was lost shortly after completion of her mission, sailing from San Francisco July 16 on a high-speed run to Guam to deliver essential bomb material. She was last seen after safely delivering her cargo.

The navy gave no details of her final action.

Casualties included five navy men including one officer; 845 crew missing, including 63 officers; 307 navy wounded, including 15 officers; 30 marine corps; including two officers.

Individual refunds ranging from \$8.75 to \$1,500 for the quarter ending June 30 of this year.

OVERCEILING REFUND COLLECTION REPORTS

SIoux FALLS, Aug. 15—P.—OPA's enforcement division has obtained collections of over-ceiling refunds in the Sioux Falls district amounting to \$117,566.32 since May of 1943, it said in an annual report.

The district covers most of South Dakota. Farm equipment collections led in amount at \$43,873.80. Butter, rent, liquor and used commercial vehicles were next at \$17,322.52, \$14,913.20, \$14,370.57, and \$11,947.76 respectively.

The apparel and industrial material enforcement section showed collections of \$45,788.42; food enforcement section \$44,743.71; rents and service section \$15,021.38; fuel and consumer goods section \$15,012.81.

The report showed total collections for the period May 29, 1943 through Dec. 31, 1943 of \$13,352.78; Jan. 1, 1944 through Dec. 31, 1944, \$64,569.20; Jan. 1, 1945 through June 30, 1945, \$39,444.34.

Individual refunds ranging from \$8.75 to \$1,500 for the quarter ending June 30 of this year.

Pearl Harbor Avenged: Summary Of Japan's Failure At World Conquest

1861
Dec. 7—Japanese attack Pearl Harbor. On the same day (Dec. 8, Longitude time) they hit Wake, Guam, Philippines, Malaya and Hong Kong and invade Thailand.

Dec. 24—Wake falls.
Dec. 25—Hong Kong "fortress" falls to Japanese.
Dec. 27—Manila bombed despite declaration as open city.

1942
Jan. 2—Japanese occupy Manila and Cavite naval base.
Jan. 11—Celebes invaded.
Jan. 15—Japanese advance into Burma.
Jan. 23—Enemy lands on New Britain.
Jan. 23-24—U. S. destroyers attack Japanese forces in Makassar Strait.
Jan. 29—Yanks land on Fiji Islands.
Feb. 1—U. S. carriers and cruisers attack enemy bases in Marshall and Gilbert Islands.
Feb. 1—Singapore surrenders.

Feb. 24—U. S. task force bombards Wake.
Feb. 27-Mar. 1—Allies lose thirteen vessels in Battle of the Java Sea.
Mar. 4—U. S. Navy raids Marcus Island.
Mar. 5—Japanese take Batavia.
Mar. 10—Rangoon, Burma's capital falls; Japanese conquer Java. U. S. carriers attack enemy bases at Salamaua and Lae, New Guinea.
Mar. 12—Yanks land in New Caledonia.
Mar. 13—Japanese invade Solomon Islands.
Mar. 17—Gen. Douglas MacArthur arrives in Australia, leaving Philippine command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.
Mar. 31—Enemy opens all-out

assault on Bataan.
Apr. 9—Fighting ends on Bataan peninsula.
Apr. 18—Doolittle's "Shangri-Lai" bombers raid Tokyo, Yokohama and Nagoya.
Apr. 28—Japanese learn occupation of all important bases along northern shores of Dutch New Guinea.
Apr. 30—Lashio, Burma Road keys falls to Japanese.
May 4—U. S. carrier planes hit enemy shipping in newly occupied Solomons.
May 5—British land in Madagascar to foil Japanese submarine operations.
May 6—Corregidor falls; organized Philippine campaign ends.
May 4-8—Carrier Lexington lost, Yorktown disabled, as U. S.

sinks or damages eight big Japanese ships in Battle of the Coral Sea.
May 13—Japanese occupy Burma.
June 3—Dutch Harbor, Alaska, is air-raided. Landings in Aleutians (Attu, Agattu and Kiaka) follow.
June 3-6—U. S. Navy routs enemy force in Battle of Midway, sinking four carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers and one transport and damaging eight ships.
July 4—The "Flying Tigers" volunteer U. S. airmen in China, join U. S. Army Air Forces.
July 22—Japanese land at Buna and Gona, New Guinea.
Aug. 7—U. S. Marines land on Guadalcanal and Tulagi in first

major Allied offensive of the Pacific.
Aug. 8—Enemy resistance overcome at Tulagi.
Aug. 8—Battle of Savo Island ends with one U. S. destroyer is sunk.
Aug. 26—Japanese land at Milne Bay, New Guinea.
Aug. 26—Adak occupied by U. S. forces.
Sept. 15—U. S. S. Wasp sunk in Solomons area.
Sept. 25—Japanese turned back from Port Moresby.
Oct. 7—Japanese evacuate Agattu in Aleutians.

1943
Oct. 11-12—Battle of Cape Esperance results in enemy loss of four cruisers and four destroyers sunk; one U. S. destroyer is sunk.
Oct. 24—Battle of Santa Cruz Islands. U. S. carrier Hornet sunk, but nine enemy ships are damaged.
Nov. 13-15—Battle of Guadalcanal gives U. S. decisive naval victory as 16 Japanese warships and four transports are sunk.
Nov. 30-Dec. 1—Battle of Tassafaronga (Lunga Point).
Dec. 9—Allies occupy Gona in New Guinea.
Dec. 14—MacArthur's troops occupy Buna village, New Guinea.
Dec. 20—U. S. bombers attack shore installations at Kiaka.

SUMMARY
(To Page Two, Please)

Reflection

From Page 8D

meeting. It was during the session of the Territorial Legislature, and Mr. B. being a member of the Legislative council and not desiring to create any extra sport for that illustrious body of men, we were very quietly married at father's

house by the Rev. Melancthon Hoyt.

YANKTON'S FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

The First United Methodist Church of Yankton traces its history back just over 150 years to the arrival of a young circuit rider, Rev. Septimus Watson Ingham, who had been appointed missionary to Dakota with a first year salary of \$130. Rev. Ingham traveled from Sioux City on

horseback with his saddlebags and umbrella, stopping to preach a sermon in Elk Point. Before arriving in Yankton, he spent the night at a tavern in Vermillion.

According to his memoirs, he was able to pay only 90 cents toward his bill of one dollar for the night stay, with a promise to pay the other dime when he received his salary draft.

On the next day, Reverend Ingham arrived in Yankton which

he described as having three log cabins with dirt roofs, and two frame houses. On October 21, 1860, he preached the first Methodist sermon in Yankton at the home of Capt. John Blair Smith Todd, a cousin of Abraham Lincoln's wife and one of the town's founders.

His congregation consisted of seven persons, the balance of the community being called away by a steamboat arrival. Another service that

evening was better attended by twenty-five men, although that service too was interrupted with a call for someone to go out and settle a drunken quarrel.

When Yankton was named Territorial Capital in 1861, the Methodists began holding services in the Capitol building, a practice which continued until a new church was built in 1874.

While the Yankton community thrived, the Methodist church

membership fluctuated until 1871 with the arrival of Rev. John Thomas Walker who began to make positive changes in the church.

General W.H.H. Beadle, one of the most prominent of the Methodists at the time, lead a building campaign which resulted in a new church building at the corner of Fourth and Dou-

glas.

REFLECTION | PAGE 11D

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