

Showers and Thunderstorms, Becoming Cooler Tonight; Fair and Cooler Tuesday With Winds

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WAR IN EUROPE IS ENDED BY SURRENDER OF NAZIS

Germans Give Up to All Three Allies and Quit Fight Unconditionally

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, May 7.—The war against Germany, the greatest in history, ended today with the unconditional surrender of the once mighty Wehrmacht.

The surrender to the Western Allies and Russia was made at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims, France, by the German high command. It was made by Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, Chief of Staff for the German Army and was received by Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Chief of Staff for General Eisenhower.

The British Government announced that tomorrow will be celebrated as V-E Day. Prime Minister Churchill will broadcast at 8 a.m. Central War Time and King George VI at 2 p.m., C.W.T.

In Washington microphones were made ready for a broadcast by President Truman. Prime Minister Churchill, after a busy day at 10 Downing St., went to see King George VI.

News of the surrender came in an Associated Press dispatch from Reims, at 8:35 a.m. Central War Time, and immediately set the church bells tolling in Rome and elsewhere.

In the hour before the news from Reims, German broadcasts told the German people that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had ordered capitulation of all fighting forces, and called off U-boat warfare.

The end of the European warfare, greatest, bloodiest, and costliest war in human history—it has claimed at least 40,000,000 casualties on both sides in killed, wounded, and captured—came after five years, eight months, and six days of strife that overspread the globe.

Hitler's arrogant armies invaded Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, beginning the agony that convulsed the world for 2,076 days.

Unconditional surrender of the beaten remnants of his legions first was announced by the Germans.

The historic news began breaking with a Danish broadcast that Norway had been surrendered unconditionally by its conquerors.

Then the new German Foreign Minister, Ludwig Schwerin Von Krosigk, announced to the German people, shortly after 2 p.m. (7 a.m. Central War Time), that "After almost six years struggle we have succumbed."

Von Krosigk announced Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had "Ordered the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

The World waited tensely. Then at 8:35 a.m., C.W.T., came the Associated Press flash from Reims, France, telling of the signing at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters of the unconditional surrender at 2:41 a.m. French time (7:41 p.m. C.W.T.) Germany had given up to the Western Allies and to Russia.

London went wild at the news. Crowds jammed Piccadilly Circus. Smiling throngs poured out of subways and lined the streets.

Not Quitting At Prague

A sour note came from the German-controlled radio at Prague. A broadcast monitored by the Czechoslovak government offices in London said the German commander in Czechoslovakia did not recognize the surrender of Admiral Doenitz and would fight on until his forces "have secured free passage for German troops out of the country." But the Prague radio earlier announced the capitulation of Breslau, long besieged by Russian forces.

The BBC said telephone conversations were going on between London, Washington and Moscow in order to fix the exact hour of the V-E Day announcement by President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

An announcement on the wavelength of the Flensburg radio, which has been carrying German communiques and orders for several days, said:

"German men and women! The high command of the armed forces has today, at the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz, declared the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

The announcement was attributed to the new German Foreign Minister, Count Schwerin Von Krosigk.

Crowds gathered in the flag-decked streets of London and crowded about microphones. Prime Minister Churchill had arranged to go on the BBC with the official Allied announcement whenever it was ready. It was announced last week that King George VI would broadcast to his empire at 9 p.m. (2 p.m. Central War Time) on V-E Day.

Shortly after the broadcast attributed to Von Krosigk, the German communique was broadcast on the Flensburg wavelength.

This said "bitter fighting continues in the area of Olmütz" in Moravia where the Germans have been opposing the Russians. This communique usually has related the events of the previous day.

U-Boats Ordered In

An order of the day attributed to Doenitz ordered German U-boats to cease fire. "After almost six years struggle we have succumbed," the Krosigk broadcast said.

"Our sympathy firstly goes out to our soldiers. Nobody must deceive himself on the harshness of the terms which our enemies have imposed on the German people."

"Nobody must have any doubt that heavy sacrifices will be demanded from us in all spheres of life. We must take them upon us and stand loyally to our obligations."

"On the other hand," the broadcast continued, "we must not despair. From the collapse in the past we must keep in mind one thing: The idea of our unity, the idea of front comradeship, the idea of assistance to each other."

The Von Krosigk broadcast said that "as leading minister of the Reich Government," Doenitz had appointed him to "windup all military tasks."

The "Flensburg radio" has been used for several days for the issuance of German communiques and official German orders. Flensburg is just below the German-Danish border in an area surrendered last week to Field Marshal Montgomery. London authorities said it seemed unlikely that Montgomery had permitted the Germans to continue broadcasting from there, but there was no official explanation. Radio monitors here said the station, if not actually located at Flensburg, was certainly in that area.

Will Make Announcement When It Is Official

WASHINGTON, May 7. (AP)—President Truman was conferring with aides in the executive offices today as news was flashed to the world from Reims of the unconditional surrender of German arms.

Blast Twenty Jap Ships in Yellow Sea

U.S. Planes Raid Most Heavily Guarded of Nippon's Sea Lanes

GUAM, May 7. (UP)—The wreckage of more than 20 enemy merchant ships remained today as evidence of a daring strike by U. S. Navy land-based planes on perhaps Japan's most guarded sea lanes.

The ships, ranging from large oilers to small cargo vessels, were blasted by the Navy bombers in low level sweep over Tsushima and Korea straits, between Korea and Kyushu, and in the Yellow Sea of Western Korea.

A force of nearly 50 Superfortresses struck near the same area today in a new attack on the Japanese suicide plane bases on Kyushu. The targets were the airfields at Kaney, Itaki, Oita and Ube. Early reports said good results were obtained in the raids.

In the shipping attacks in the evening hours, the Navy bombers destroyed cargo ships, and heavily damaged at least 16 other cargo craft. A number of the latter ships were left burning and afloat.

High Nazis Found Dead, Not Hitler

Russians Seeking Proof Fuehrer Succumbed

LONDON, May 7. (UP)—Russian conquerors of Berlin still are searching for material evidence to confirm or disprove Nazi reports of Adolf Hitler's death, the Communist Party organ Pravda said in Moscow today.

Tact Soviet admission that the mystery of Hitler had not been solved came as the Nazi radio at Prague said Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Party Chief Martin Bormann and other German officials died in the battle of Berlin.

"We don't accept anybody's word, and are investigating and demanding material evidence that Corporal Schneiderbauer hasn't been turned into a vampire," Lenned Lomov wrote in Pravda.

A Berlin dispatch in the army organ Red Star said the bodies of many leading war criminals, SS men and members of the army headquarters staff had been found in the courtyard of the chancellery.

All had committed suicide as the Russians closed in, Red Star said. No names were mentioned in the dispatch.

War High Lights On Inside Pages

An illustrated Associated Press war chronology is printed on Page 24 of this edition. Articles on outstanding events and the man who led the United Nations to victory in Europe are on Pages 10, 11, 13 and 15.

France Joins Leaders in Big Parley

Dumbarton Approval and Polish Question Are To Be Settled

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7. (UP)—The Big Four foreign ministers opened the doors of their highest secret councils in France today for the first time during the United Nations Conference.

French Foreign Minister-Georges Bidault was invited to his initial meeting with heads of the American, British, Russian and Chinese delegations for what was officially described as a "discussion of the general work of the conference."

The Big Four it was understood, would discuss the Dumbarton Oaks proposals to which they themselves already have agreed, and will discuss with Bidault the question of a new chapter of international trusteeships.

The trusteeship question already has been taken up by technical experts of the Big Five, but Bidault's meeting with the heads of the Big Four delegations, Chinese Foreign Minister T. T. Seng has left for a brief stay in Washington, but will be personally represented at the session.

France has made no secret of the fact that she is minded not being included before and, it being concluded from the Dumbarton Oaks conference where the proposals for a world organization were drawn up. Even so, that conference, however, she rejected an invitation to sponsor the current assembly jointly with the U. S., Britain, Russia and China.

More Reds Arrive

Conference officials meanwhile planned an early plenary session to see the delegates from the Ukraine and White Russia who arrived by plane yesterday. Christian Foreign Minister-Georgii Z. Manuilski, and White Russian Foreign Minister Kuzma Kiselev were met at the airport.

Coal Miners Favored by High Court

WASHINGTON, May 7. (UP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the Federal Wage-Hour Law requires coal miners to be paid portable-pay travel time wages.

The court made the ruling in a five to four decision in the case of the Jewel Ridge Coal Corp., operator of two bituminous mines in Southwest Virginia. The firm had appealed from a decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals holding that coal miners must be paid portable-pay wages to the elastic processes of collective bargaining.

It said that mandatory portable-pay system would wreck the entire wartime working agreement of the industry. The miners, represented by the United Mine Workers, argued that the plan to remain in operation it will be closed.

The reported surrender brought a bright forecast from the War Production Board which reported the hazardous order will become ineffective with the official announcement of V-E Day from President Truman. The order would, "War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug announced that utilizing Order U-9, the so-called brown-out order will be recalled immediately following a formal announcement by the President of the United States that the

Accepts Surrender for Eisenhower



Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, signed surrender papers for the Allied Chief when Germany formally capitulated today.

Victory Cost U. S. 800,000 Casualties, \$185,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 7. (UP)—The victory in Europe cost the United States about 800,000 casualties and more than \$185,000,000,000. These are the best conservative estimates available now. It will be a long time before the final figures are worked out.

A United Press survey showed today that the country's share of the cost of crushing the Nazi bid for world domination will exceed by three or four times the cost of World War I and its aftermath—whether the measuring standard is casualties or dollars.

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revocation of this order, there will be no further restriction on the use of electric power for advertising, promotional, decorative, or ornamental or sign lighting."

Military authorities had not called in military personnel, which has been planned with the official announcement, Capt. Frank Bodenborn, of the Camp Thomas A. Scott, prisoner of war center, declined to make a statement on the attitude the German prisoners there had taken to the report.

The Governor has informed the City Police Department not to check taverns and drinking places until confirmation is received and then all taverns must close im-

Confusion Reigns Here While Citizens Await Official Confirmation of End of European War

General confusion reigned throughout Fort Wayne and vicinity this morning and all attention was turned toward newspapers and radio for an official confirmation of the reported surrender of Germany which at press time had not been made by President Truman.

All business industry, schools and organizations were in the alert awaiting official assurance that the report, made at 8:35 a.m., was true. Schools which have held their V-E Day programs arranged for several weeks, and in close touch with the radio and newspapers in their waiting to go ahead with them.

Art J. Steubel, of the Retail Merchants' Association, told merchants that they should not close until an official announcement is made by President Truman and reviewed the closing procedure, pointing out that if the news is received in the afternoon, stores will close and schools closed the following day.

No Great Excitement in Plans

Confusion among the workers but were at a loss to give them assurance of any official confirmation of surrender. No general rallies have been planned for workers and many industries are planning to remain in operation. The Magnavox Company has planned a 20-minute period of silence following official announcement, after which workers who want to leave may do so. If not enough workers remain for the plant to remain in operation it will be closed.

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THE WEATHER

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1945

PORT WAYNE AND VICINITY—Showers and thunderstorms and cooler tonight; Tuesday fair and cooler; windy.

INDIANA—Showers and thunderstorms tonight and in eastern part of the State Tuesday morning, becoming fair by night, 28 in the low.

TEMPERATURES IN PORT WAYNE: 5 a.m.—81.5 a.m.—88.5 a.m.—47. 5 p.m.—67.11 p.m.—66. 7 a.m.—48. 2 p.m.—66. 10 a.m.—53. 8 a.m.—64. 7 p.m.—70. 2 a.m.—62. 11 a.m.—62. 3 p.m.—68. 4 a.m.—48. 10 a.m.—62.

Statistics of temperatures: Highest during 24 hours, 90; lowest, 47; highest since the first of the month, 90 on the day, lowest since the first of the month, 47 on the day.

Total precipitation for the 24 hours, 0.00; for the first of month, 0.00. 31 days Jan. 1, 1945: 3.18 inches. 5:30 a.m. tomorrow: 57. 7:30 a.m. tomorrow: 57. 9:30 a.m. tomorrow: 57. 11:30 a.m. tomorrow: 57. 1:30 p.m. tomorrow: 57. 3:30 p.m. tomorrow: 57. 5:30 p.m. tomorrow: 57. 7:30 p.m. tomorrow: 57. 9:30 p.m. tomorrow: 57. 11:30 p.m. tomorrow: 57.

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