

diation in the war in the far east loses all basis," Molotov said.

Molotov said that after Japan's refusal to capitulate, the allies asked the soviet union to join "against Japanese aggression and by this to shorten the war, to reduce the number of casualties and to speed the restoration of universal peace."

"Loyal to its allied duty," he said, "the soviet union has accepted the proposal of the allies and his joined in the declaration of the allied powers of July 26."

"To Bring Peace Nearer"

"The soviet government considers that this policy is the only means able to bring peace nearer, free the people from further sacrifice and suffering, and give the Japanese people the possibility of avoiding the dangers and destruction suffered by Germany after her refusal to capitulate unconditionally," Molotov added.

This brought home to the Japanese war leaders that they now faced attack and destruction from the Asiatic mainland, as well as from the Pacific and beneath the awesome might of the atom bomb.

Molotov was asked about the reaction of Japanese Ambassador Sato when Molotov presented him with the Russian declaration of war against Japan. In one of the war's finest pieces of understatement Molotov replied: "He gave the text a careful study."

Molotov said he gave Sato permission to send his last telegram, after which his communications with Tokyo will be closed.

Correspondents in Moscow had their first intimation of a declaration of war when Japanese residents of the Metropolitan hotel began moving out an hour before Molotov held his press conference.

Molotov said the return home of the Japanese embassy staff would depend upon the return of the soviet embassy staff from Tokyo. No meeting point has been agreed upon, he added.

The dramatic announcement came only 48 hours after President Truman's disclosure that the United States army air forces had unleashed man's most destructive weapon on the now virtually destroyed city of Hiroshima.

An eventual Russian clash with Japan had been foreshadowed by two significant statements in the last nine months.

The first of these came Nov. 7, 1944, when Stalin in an "October revolution" anniversary speech denounced Japan as "an aggressive nation."

Denounced Jap Pact.

Then, last April 5, Russia announced she would not renew her neutrality pact with Japan, which still had a year to run.

Red Star, the official Red army newspaper, in the last fortnight published photographs of the soviet far eastern army "on training maneuvers." In addition, the Moscow press and radio for the last six months have reported on a great expansion of the soviet Pacific fleet and its far eastern bases. Many decorations have been awarded recently to shipbuilders and personnel at Vladivostok and other bases.

The Soviet government never has let the Russian people forget the fact that the Jap Kwantung army in Manchuria fought two undeclared wars against the modern Russian forces in the far east in 1938 and 1939.

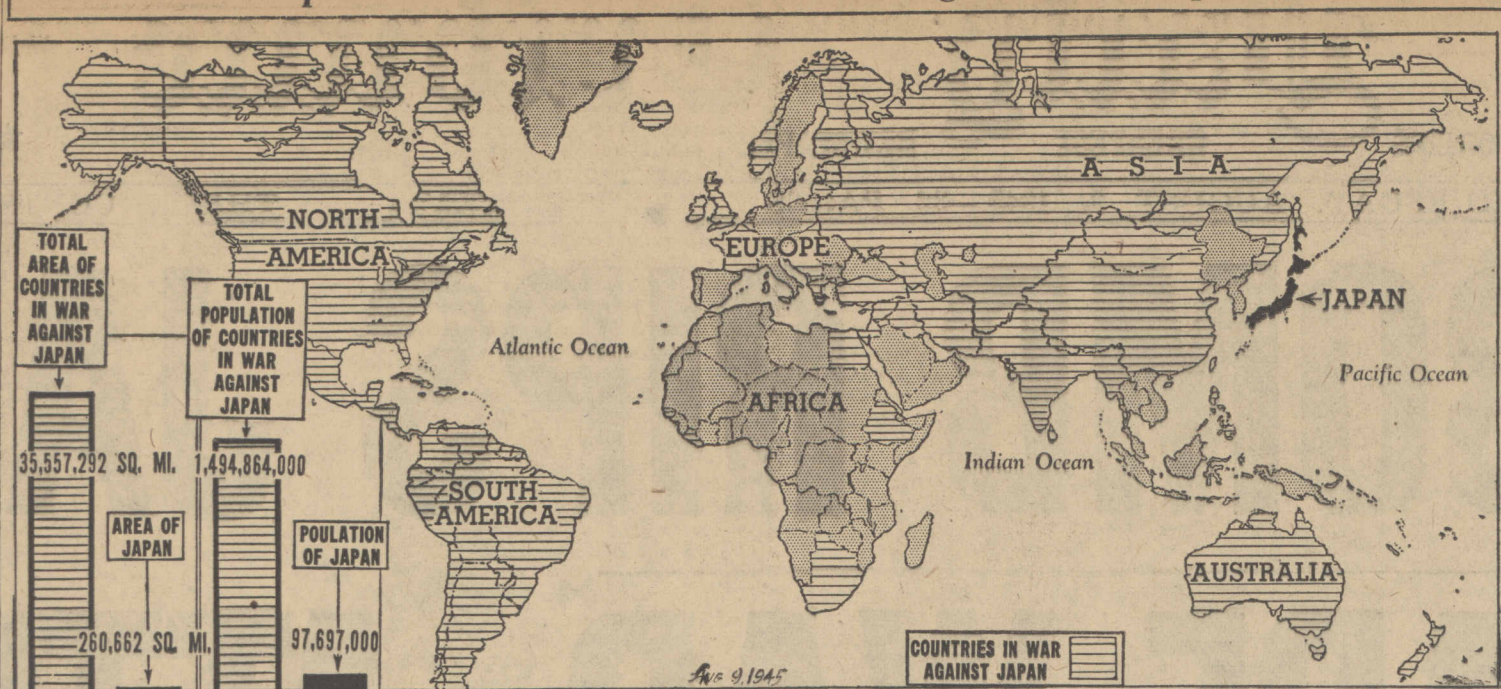
BRITISH, RUSSIAN TROOPS LEAVE SOON, SAYS IRAN

TEHRAN, Iran, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Iranian foreign ministry declared today that one of the decisions of the Potsdam conference was that "British and Russian forces should be withdrawn from Tehran at once."

The foreign ministry said it was informed of the decision by the British embassy and added it expected the withdrawal from Tehran to start soon as a preliminary to departure of all allied troops from Iran.

American troops have been leaving Iran since July 31, when the Persian gulf command's work was declared "successfully completed." The last American troops are expected to be out of the country by Sept. 1.

Lineup of the Nations of the World Against the Japanese



Legend explains how the total area and population of the 47 countries now aligned in war against the Japs compare with the area and population of the Japanese empire.

RUSSIAN ACTION LAID TO TRUMAN PLEA AND ATOM

Stalin Found with Finger in Peace

[Continued from first page]

laration by the Soviet government that it will consider itself in a state of war with Japan as of Aug. 9," said Byrnes. "This action of the Soviet government should materially shorten the war and save the loss of many lives. I am happy, too, that the allied powers that cooperated in Europe to defeat the enemy will continue their cooperation in the far east and will bring peace to the world."

"I hope that the people of Japan will now realize that further resistance to the forces of the nations now united in the enforcement of law and justice will be futile. There is still time—but little time—for the Japanese to save themselves from the destruction which threatens them."

Truman's Argument

Byrnes said that at Potsdam the "viewpoint of the President was conveyed to Generalissimo Stalin" in a memorandum quoting the agreements of the powers to consult with each other on the maintenance of peace that were reached at the Moscow conference in 1943 and at the recent San Francisco conference that framed the allied nations charter. Particularly pertinent was the provision of the charter that "in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the united nations under the present charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present charter shall prevail."

The President's memorandum pointed out that the Soviet Union had agreed to this provision and will be a permanent member of the new peace league's security council. The significance of this provision, tho not specified by the President, is that the obligation of Russia under the charter to collaborate on the maintenance of peace is paramount to any obligation of the Soviet Union under its neutrality treaty with Japan which does not expire till next spring, tho Moscow gave notice of its termination last March.

Truman Gives News

The President personally informed the press that the soviet union had joined the war against Japan. Correspondents were given only 15 minutes notice by the White House that Mr. Truman would have an important announcement to make at 3 p. m.

The President was seated at his desk smiling and looking exceedingly confident and self-assured as the reporters filed in. Flanking him were State Secretary Byrnes, Adm. Leahy, his chief of staff, and his army and navy aides. When all the reporters were in Mr. Truman rose and said:

"I have only a simple announcement to make. I can't hold a regular press conference today but this announcement is so important I thought I would call you in."

"Russia has declared war on Japan—that is all."

The action of the soviets coming at this particular time was a surprise to the President and Byrnes. They were hoping but did not expect it so soon.

Apparently there was full and frank discussion of the matter at Potsdam. Stalin told the President and Prime Minister Churchill how the Japs had asked him to intercede for peace. This plea had been made to Stalin by the Japanese ambassador on the eve of the Potsdam conference. The Japs were endeavoring, of course, to make Russia the intermediary for a negotiated peace. The move was a flop, being rebuffed by Mr. Truman and Churchill and evidently not pressed by Stalin.

DOENITZ FEARED U. S. WOULD HURL ATOM BOMB ON GERMANY

MONDORF, Luxemburg, Aug. 8 (AP)—Adm. Karl Doenitz, head of the German state at the time of the reich's surrender, predicted today that the atomic bomb would wipe out the Japanese population and said: "I am not surprised you would do it sooner and use it against Germany."

Doenitz's shocked cry was echoed by Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and almost all the other high ranking Nazis interned in the interrogation center in Luxemburg.

"A mighty accomplishment," Goering said. "I don't want to have anything to do with it. I am leaving this world."

Von Ribbentrop exclaimed: "Good heavens—this means the revolution of everything. No one would be so stupid as to start a war now."

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, who commanded German bomber forces in the 1940 blitz of London, said the atom bomb opened up "an as yet unsurvivable era in aerial technique and tactics."

Jakob Nagel, former nazi postmaster general, said German scientists had made a real effort to use the atom but added, "America was well ahead of us."

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Waited for China Deal

The supposition here was that Stalin did not want to get into the war until he had time to negotiate a deal with China on division of the prizes of war. These negotiations had been begun when T. V. Soong, the new Chinese premier, arrived in Moscow in June, but they were interrupted by the departure of Stalin for Potsdam. Soong returned to Chungking but went back to Moscow a few days ago when the negotiations were resumed.

It was understood that Stalin supposedly was seeking recognition by China of the inclusion of Inner Mongolia in the Russian sphere of influence. Stalin also is known to have

been intent on getting from Chungking recognition of the communist power in North China.

Soong was conferring with Stalin yesterday and the deal may or may not have been concluded by the time of the declaration of war today. But whatever the facts on that point there was one reason that Stalin could not afford to risk waiting to get into the war. That reason was the atomic bomb which made its appearance in the world of warriors and statesmen less than three days ago.

According to the scientific report the impact of the explosion of this fundamental force of the universe can be felt fully 100 miles away. But Washington officials are saying tonight that the detonation of the first atomic bomb dropped on Japan evidently was felt as far away as Moscow.

GRISWOLD TELLS YAMASHITA TO GIVE UP OR DIE

WITH U. S. 14TH CORPS, Northern Luzon, Aug. 8 (AP)—A personal appeal to Japanese Gen. Yamashita to surrender his troop remnants and avoid further "needless deaths" among Japanese civilians as well as troops was made today by Lt. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold.

The commander of the United States 14th army corps told Yamashita in hundreds of leaflets dropped in the area where some 6,000 enemy troops are estimated cornered that he had three choices: Cease hopeless resistance, continue to resist and be killed, commit suicide.

American and Filipino troops fought an intensified mopup battle with the strong Japanese garrison defending the northwestern approach to the Agno river valley of northern Luzon Island on Monday and for the third day gains were measured in yards.

A sizable Japanese force is fighting with automatic weapons and mortars along a ridge 55 miles north of Baguio.

CHUNGKING NOW SEES WAR EVEN CLOSER TO END

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 9 (Thursday) (AP)—An early finish of the war with Japan, already expected in Chungking with the use of the atomic bomb, now is regarded here as even closer with Russia's declaration of war.

The news broke while most of the capital was asleep and was spread first by eager, excited telephone calls.

It is believed the Japanese might start a general withdrawal northward from areas south of the Yangtze except at a few key points.

WOMAN HURT IN STAIRWAY FALL

Mrs. Marion Planchard, 55, of 4873 Winthrop av. was taken to County hospital by police yesterday after she fell on a stairway at her home, suffering a possible fracture of the collar bone.

ATTLEE HAILS 'GREAT DECISION' BY RUSSIA; SEES WAR SHORTENED

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Clement Attlee said tonight that Great Britain welcomed "this great decision of soviet Russia" to enter the war against Japan.

In a statement issued slightly more than three hours after the announcement of the war declaration in Moscow and Washington, Attlee hailed the Russian action as "proof of the solidarity that exists between the principal allies" and predicted it would "shorten the struggle."

"We in Great Britain have fully appreciated and understood the tremendous sacrifice and strain imposed on Russia by her heroic campaign against nazi Germany and we have always had confidence that as soon as victory had been won in the west, Russia would take her stand with her allies against the enemy on the eastern front," Attlee added.

"The unconditional surrender of Germany has now made possible the deployment of the forces of the U. S. S. R. against the last of the aggressors."

REDS' WAR MOVE PUTS LOAD UPON TRIBUNE PHONES

Telephone switchboards in Tribune Tower yesterday took on a heavy load as a result of announcement that Russia had declared war on Japan. The Tribune bulletin service, Superior 0200, furnished information at a rate of 2,000 calls an hour, Miss Ann Garrow, chief of the Tribune telephone service, reported last evening. By 5:30 p. m. more than 5,000 calls were handled, she said.

Extra operators were called in to assist the daily staff. Operators alternated every 10 minutes in the broadcasting booth, giving out the latest war bulletins. These were rushed to the switchboards from THE TRIBUNE news room.

The bulletin service was installed in April, 1939, and is operated from a small, soundproof room set apart from the main switchboard. Callers on 60 lines can hear the operator simultaneously. The bulletin broadcasting goes on 24 hours a day.

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Entered as second class matter, May 14, 1903, at postoffice at Chicago, under the act of March 2, 1879.

M'ARTHUR, REDS TO ESTABLISH SPEEDY LIAISON

BY ARTHUR VEYSEY
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 9 (Thursday) (AP)—An immediate liaison between Gen. MacArthur's command and the Red army will be established now that Russia has declared war upon Japan.

Present plans for continuing the war against Japan from this theater have been based upon the knowledge that Russia would enter the war.

Russia's action bolsters the hopes that Japan may surrender without her homeland being invaded but hoping is as far as it goes. Supplies and troops are being piled up at increasing speed daily and nothing could be farther from wrong than the belief that the preparations for total defeat of Japan are being slowed, at least in this area.

News of Russia's declaration of war reached Manila just before dawn.

Fleet to Aid Reds: Nimitz

GUAM, Aug. 9 (Thursday) (AP)—The United States Pacific fleet will give full assistance to the Russian effort against Japan, Adm. Nimitz said today in welcoming entry of the soviets into the war. The commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet issued a statement.

Nimitz had been awakened last night to be informed of the momentous news.

"We welcome Russia as a powerful partner in the war against Japan," the admiral said.

"Russia's brave and battle tested armies, in the advantageously geographical position which they held in relation to Japan, arrayed with the already overwhelming force of other united nations, will help hasten defeat of the Japanese."

"The Pacific fleet will in turn give assistance to the Russian effort."

See Quick End

Nimitz's staff long ago had made provisions for possible entry of Russia into the war.

How it will affect American operations was not immediately disclosed, but it is bound to reflect in tighter blockade of Japan by acquisition of new bases in Russian territory.

On the other hand, it will give the navy the job of protecting convoys slipping thru the northern Kuriles Islands to reach soviet ports with war supplies for Russia.

Marines Hail Reds

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., Aug. 8 (AP)—Entry of Russia into the war with Japan was acclaimed today by the commanding general of American marine forces in the Pacific as speeding "the day when peace throughout the world once again will reign supreme."

"We welcome our ally Russia into the war against the common enemy, the Japanese," said Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger.

Vice Adm. John H. Hoover, deputy commander in chief of the Pacific fleet for Pacific ocean areas, commented: "The Russians will be able to hit the Japanese where it

will hurt them the most—in the bread basket. The sooner they do it, the better."

Three from Russia

Long Beach, Cal., Aug. 8 (AP)—Two army generals and a navy captain arrived by plane tonight from Germany via Russia and the Pacific and officers of the 6th ferrying group of the air transport command said they had briefed Pacific regional commanders on the military decisions reached at the Potsdam meeting of the Big Three.

Aboard the transport plane were Brig. Gen. Charles P. Cabell, aide to Gen. H. H. Arnold of the army air forces; Brig. Gen. William L. Ritchie of the army's general staff, and Capt. P. D. Stroop, representing the commander in chief of the navy.

Admiral Welcomes News

ADAK, Aleutians, Aug. 8 (AP)—Russia's entrance into the war was welcomed today by Vice Adm.

Fletcher commander of the North Pacific forces, as a factor that would bring a quicker conclusion to the conflict in the Pacific.

"We are glad to hear of the Russian move and they may be sure that we will cooperate with them fully in the North Pacific."

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