

Announcement Due at 8 A. M.: TODAY WILL BE 'VE-DAY'

PATTON TANKS HIT PRAGUE IN LAST CLEANUP

Men still were dying Monday night in Czecho-Slovakia, where the Nazi commander ignored his country's unconditional surrender to the Allies and was fighting on against American and Russian troops and Czech Partisans.

FLEET ON WAY TO TAKE OVER IN NORWAY

300,000 Nazis Are Surrendered Unconditionally

A fleet of 48 Allied warships entered Oslo fjord en route to Oslo, presumably to accept the German surrender of Norway, the Swedish news agency reported Monday night.

It is expected troops will be landed at any moment, the agency said as the war brought these developments from the Scandinavian countries:

The 10,000-ton German cruisers Prinz Eugen and Seydlitz together with 160,000 tons of merchant shipping surrendered to the Allies at Copenhagen.

Sweden severed all diplomatic relations with Germany.

German military forces in Norway, an estimated 300,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen, surrendered unconditionally. The surrender also included between 200 and 300 U-boats and between 300 and 400 planes.

The Norwegian garrison surrendered at the order of Gen. Franz Boehm, who said capitulation "hits us very hard because we are unbeaten and in full possession of our strength in Norway and no enemy has dared to attack us."

Under terms of the capitulation, the Germans will march across the border into internment in Sweden, it was said.

'SUMMER' GOING BACK TO HIDING

No 'Hot Time' for VE-Day, Is Forecast

VE-day Tuesday is going to be slightly cooler with temperatures ranging in the low 50's, the weather man said Monday night.

Official Twin Cities forecast was for partly cloudy and cool Monday night and Tuesday, with the wind, diminishing Tuesday night.

That wind was much in evidence Monday as the temperature reached a high of 55 degrees late in the afternoon. Tuesday's low is expected to be about 35.

Temperature in Minneapolis at 11 p.m. Monday was 41.

Temperatures in the 50's were prevalent throughout Minnesota Monday, while the Dakotas were slightly cooler.

SURRENDER ENDS WORLD'S MOST COSTLY, DEADLY WAR

WASHINGTON—(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.

THIRD IN OUTSKIRTS
Gen. Patton's Third army tanks and infantry drove to the outskirts of the Czech capital, and the German-controlled radio station in Prague said Soviet forces had entered Bohemia at a point 60 to 65 miles north of the city.

Patton was using nearly 250,000 American troops in the final mop-up.

His forces already had overrun the great beer and munitions center of Pilsen. Breslau fell to Russian forces after a long siege, and only two German cities, Dresden and Chemnitz, remained in Nazi hands. They apparently were being defended against the Russians in defiance of the surrender at Reims.

A British armored spearhead, occupying Holland, pushed 30 miles through shell-smashed, deserted villages to Utrecht.

ALPINE TROOPS GIVE UP
Two more German Alpine groups, who had only just heard of the capitulation in the south, surrendered to the Sixth army group. An estimated 40,000 additional prisoners were taken by the Third army Sunday. The Seventh and Fifth armies made another contact in an Alpine pass 25 miles south of Landeck.

Supreme headquarters noted that 398,630 Germans surrendered Saturday for a three-day total of 987,573 and an aggregate since June 6 of 3,874,771 on the western front.

The Allies apparently no longer considered the hold-out Germans a legal army under the rules of warfare. A Czech official in London said they would be treated as guerrillas and that the fight would go on until the last one was "rendered harmless, disarmed or killed."

BRESLAU SURRENDERS
In southeastern Germany, meanwhile, the Red army captured the German hold-out garrison in the lower Silesian capital of Breslau after the Germans, headed by the commandant, infantry Gen. Vonnehoff, and his staff "laid down their arms and surrendered."

Thus the German garrison ended an 80-day siege, and the only remaining German pockets on the eastern front, from which there was no word, were in the Courland peninsula of Latvia and on the Vistula delta near Danzig. The Germans said heavy fighting raged near Danzig on the Frische Nehrung Sandspit, but the Nazi command said there were no reports of fighting in Latvia.

Fighting also continued in northern Yugoslavia, where the German high command admitted Nazi forces were withdrawing before the blows of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav freedom fighters.

Wild Life President Re-elected in N. D.
DEVILS LAKE, N. D.—(UP)—L. C. Moore, Devils Lake, Monday returned to his duties as president of the North Dakota wild life federation, following his re-election Sunday.

SOVIETS AMBUSHED
Some German soldiers hiding behind a bridge let the Russians approach, and then opened up on them at close range. Most of the Soviet column was killed or wounded.

The infuriated Russians retaliated with a terrific mortar and tank barrage which took a murderous toll of Nazis.

It was one of the most unbelievable encounters ever seen on a modern battlefield.

All the German soldiers who managed to make their way across the Elbe immediately threw down their weapons and surrendered to the Americans.

The vaunted honor of the Wehrmacht was completely gone. Escaping soldiers were no more than animals, frightened animals scurrying for safety.



FIRST ARMY VET BEAMS—His face framed in a newspaper announcing surrender of Germany, Pvt. Henry S. Blaine, 29, Atlantic City, N. Y., who was wounded at Aachen, Germany, grins broadly at Penn station, New York. Blaine was overseas two and a half years and was in six campaigns. He wears the purple heart and bronze star.—AP Wirephoto.

Big Three Join to Proclaim End of Nazi Resistance

WASHINGTON—President Truman will join Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin in a simultaneous proclamation of Germany's unconditional surrender at 8 a.m. Tuesday (CWT).

The White House, after maintaining an official silence until 6:25 p.m. Monday on the VE-day tangle, finally announced the President "confidently expects to make an announcement to the nation by radio at that time."

Jonathan Daniels, acting press secretary, added unless "unforeseen developments" caused the President to change his mind, the press and broadcasters would be given the advance text of Mr. Truman's statement at a press conference called for 7:30 a.m.

Although Daniels declined to reply directly to a question whether the announcement to be made on Mr. Truman's 61st birthday, would be the European victory proclamation, the White House permitted that inference to be drawn from other developments which included:

WORLD GOES WILD WITH VICTORY JOY

Church Bells Ring as Allied Nations Proclaim Holidays

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The great bells of St. Peter's basilica rang out over Rome Monday night after the report peace had come to Europe while several Allied capitals proclaimed VE holidays for Tuesday and Tokyo announced continuation of "this sacred war."

Many of the world's cities went wild at the news, and even neutral capitals were bedecked with flags and filled with celebrating crowds.

Masses of people gathered in front of loudspeakers and newspaper offices.

VETS' HOSPITAL ADDITION SOUGHT

Plans to Increase size of Fort Snelling Veterans hospital by nearly 50 per cent were announced in Washington Monday by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, national veterans administrator.

Hines said he will recommend to President Truman construction of a 300-bed addition to the hospital. The regular capacity is 666 beds.

Carl D. Hibbard, manager of the hospital, said he had received no information on the proposed construction but that there is ample room on the grounds for an addition. The hospital is now functioning with more than 100 beds above regular capacity.

Monty Meets Russ Marshal at Front

NEW YORK—The British Broadcasting Corp. in a broadcast heard Monday night said that Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky had met Monday for the first time at Grabow, scene of the junction of the British Second and Soviet Second White Russian armies.

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HUNTER'S PARADISE

BATH, MAINE—Here's a hunter's paradise. Following the northward flight of geese this spring, state officials estimate 25,000 birds congregated in the Merrymeeting Bay area near here.

VE-DAY SCOOP CAUSES RIFT

Protests Heard After AP Suspension

Newsmen who have said "There aren't any scoops" any more took it all back Monday. The Associated Press, at 8:35 a.m., delivered an exclusive story describing the final German surrender in Europe. As this goes to press, the AP still has a "scoop."

Neither of the AP's principal competitors—the United Press and the International News Service—nor any of the other news agencies in the world had the story from General Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims.

Edward Kennedy, chief of AP staff on the western front and a veteran reporter who has covered the war since its beginning, wrote the story telling the first news from the Allied side of the German capitulation.

All news agencies had distributed 58 minutes earlier a broadcast on the wavelength of the Flensburg radio, used for several days for German announcements. This broadcast, in the name of the German foreign minister, Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk declared Grand Admiral

Daniels was asked to confirm the British announcement. He Surrender Continued on Page Eight

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How the News Came to a Waiting World

Following is the Associated Press dispatch which revealed the end of hostilities in advance of the official VE-day announcement:

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Germany surrendered unconditionally to the western Allies and Russia at 2:41 a.m. French time today. (This was at 8:41 p.m., eastern war time Sunday, 7:41 p.m. Minneapolis time).

The surrender took place at a little red school house which is the headquarters of Gen. Eisenhower.

The surrender which brought the war in Europe to a formal end after five years, eight months and six days of bloodshed and destruction was signed for Germany by Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl.

Jodl is the new chief of staff of the German army.

It was signed for the supreme Allied command by Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff for Gen. Eisenhower.

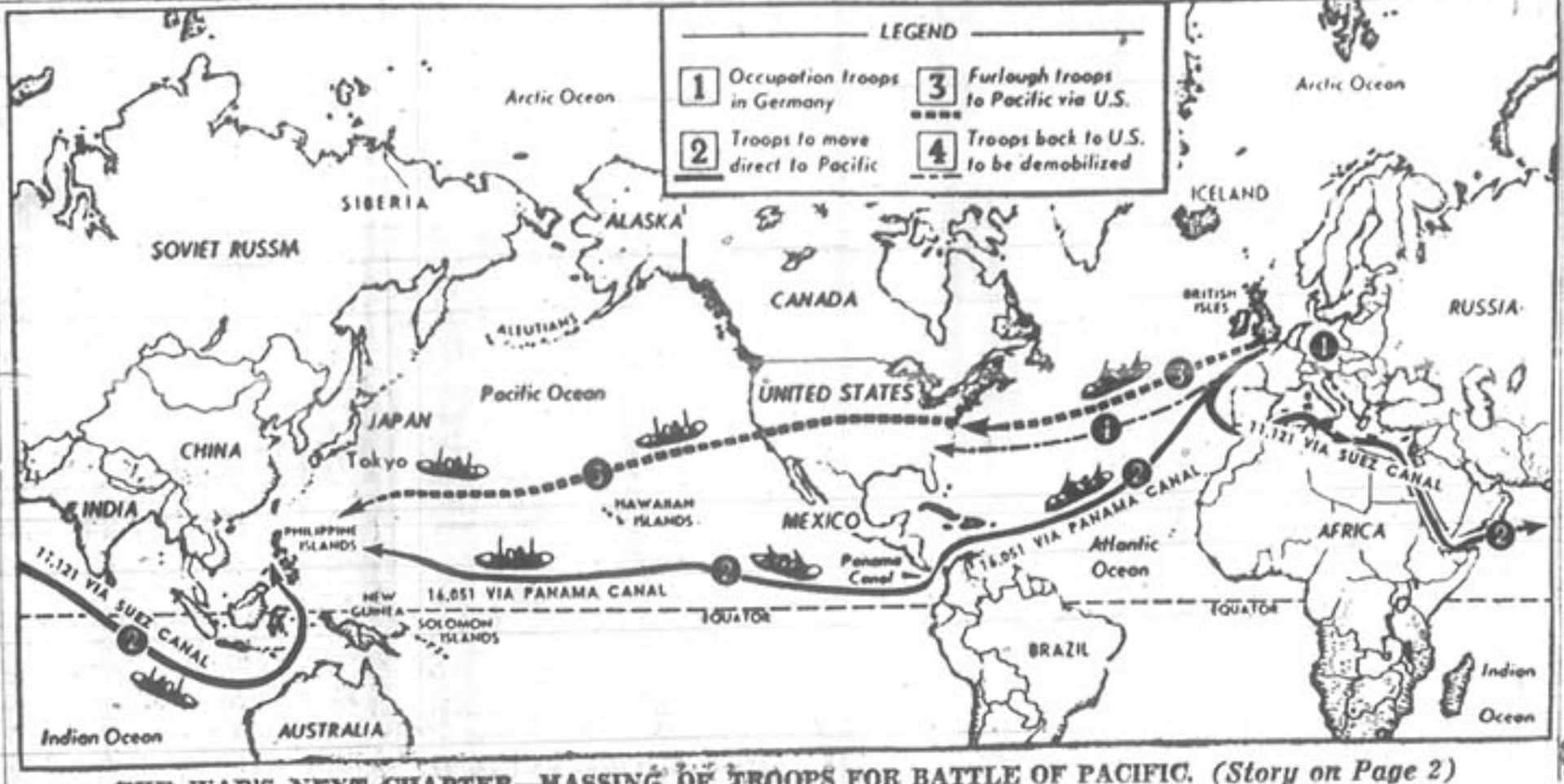
It was also signed by Gen. Ivan Susloparoff for Russia and by Gen. Francois Sevez for France.

Gen. Eisenhower was not present at the signing, but immediately afterward Jodl and his fellow delegate, Gen. Adm. Hans Georg Friedeburg, were received by the supreme commander.

They were asked sternly if they understood the surrender terms imposed upon Germany and if they would be carried out by Germany.

They answered yes. Germany, which began the war with a ruthless attack upon Poland, followed by successive aggressions and brutality in internment camps, surrendered with an appeal to the victors for mercy toward the German people and armed forces.

After signing the full surrender, Jodl said he wanted to speak and was given leave to do so.



THE WAR'S NEXT CHAPTER—MASSING OF TROOPS FOR BATTLE OF PACIFIC. (Story on Page 2)