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MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1942

The Master's Voice
The Fuehrer Speaks With His Generals

By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON
FEDOR VON BOCK: Again, Mein Fuehrer, I advise you what I advised last November before the disastrous Winter campaign in Russia. We should go on the defensive.

HITLER: Not before we have taken Stalingrad.
BOCK: The conquest of Stalingrad is useless except as a strategic point from which to pursue the campaign further. But our offensive has lost its momentum, and we cannot stay at Stalingrad the whole Winter. It will be worse than last year.

HITLER: "Worse things cannot and will not come any more. That we conquered last Winter and the German front lines were finally maintained and that we could attack again this Spring."
BOCK: "That is to say in the early Summer."
HITLER: "That I believe, is proof that Providence was satisfied with the German people."

BOCK: The German people are grumbling. "When one man becomes rich at the cost of others, he gets, in the best case, some hours' or some weeks' or months' prison, and lives afterward better than every soldier on the front."
HITLER: "That's in England. In Germany there's no place for criminals or good-for-nothings who destroy the nation. We'll see to it that not only the decent shall die on the front, but the indecent at home shall not."

survive this time. We'll destroy pitilessly every saboteur of the community."
BOCK: The destruction of the German people is being taken care of by the RAF.

HITLER: "I must assure the front how tremendously courageous this German highland is . . . how it suffers the hardships of this war."
BOCK: "I know a Prussian city which I wanted to evacuate a long time ago because it had been attacked again and again. I wanted to take away the children, bring them into security—and the women. But it was impossible."

HITLER: "They came back again and again. It was impossible to remove them, in spite of the fact that this city suffered so much. They know that either we will win victory all together, or we will perish all together."
BOCK: Mein Fuehrer, we must plan the strategy for the next year. "If we advance 100 and kilometers that is nothing. That is a positive failure. If we, for instance, during the last few months—in the few months during which one is at all capable of waging war in such a manner—if down that stream, and finally reached the Volga—if we continually storm Stalingrad—"

HITLER: "Which we shall also take—upon we depend on it."
BOCK: "Then all that means nothing. The second front will come. The second front is al-



ready marching ahead. Watch out, turn back. We have not watched out, and did not turn back and calmly kept on marching ahead."

HITLER: "I do not mean to say that we do not present ourselves of course for a second front." But where and when will it start?

BOCK: "Churchill says 'we shall never get caused me to fear. But regarding the fact that we must worry and think, you are right.'"
BOCK: "If I had an opponent of adequate scope, of real military size, then I could actually cal-

culate approximately where he would attack."
HITLER: You are an idiot. "If one has before one military idiots, in such a case one can never know where they will attack. That might actually be the cruelest undertaking!"
BOCK: And that is the only distinguishable factor.

HITLER: "One never knows in the case of those mentally diseased persons what they are actually about to do next."
BOCK: "For that we naturally must now prepare ourselves in all places." We ought to withdraw in the East to frontal lines.

ROMMEL: "There are people on the side of our opponents who say, 'Why then do they stop suddenly?'"
BOCK: "Because we are careful."

HITLER: "We do not run to the very end in order to be forced to run backward afterward."
KEITEL: "Because we halt so long at any given place until we have our supply lines in complete order."

BOCK: "People who are not military, who are not naturally, grasp that fact. That's why they have no successes."
HITLER: (sarcastically): "People, however, who have understood military education will admit that all that we took in the past few months is the German people."

At this point the conference moved to the Sportsplatz, and Hitler began his speech. Everything in this column which appears in brackets was in the mouth of Hitler, Bock, Keitel, or Rommel, is directly quoted from the Hitler speech of Sept. 30.

among us some old reactionary Philistines who would say, 'Now, what after all is all that? Already they have been waiting still for eight days.' Well, now, my dear Philistines, you are really the one whom we need most! You should go out there and regulate traffic for us!"

EXIT BOCK This year we have to prepare for ourselves a very simple program.
KEITEL: "In the first place, under all circumstances, we must hold . . . whatever must be held. That is to say, we must let the other attack as much as they wish . . ."

ROMMEL: "Wherever we have no intention of advancing."
KEITEL: "We must hold everything and must wait to see who tires sooner."

ROMMEL: "In the second place, we must attack under all circumstances where attack is necessary."
HITLER: "The aim in all this is a very clear one. Anything that is the right arm of these international conspirators of capitalists, plutocrats, and Bolshevists, who are certainly the greatest danger that has ever come in modern times to the German people."

Same Old FDR
Again He Misses Powers Delegated By Congress

It is great to be the satisfaction of the people of the country at the fact, finally, of an overall economic control and quality of the man named Roosevelt. There is a little disposition visible over details. Housewives will sigh of relief, and let it go at for the promising brake on the of living, and employers of labor shall Federal intervention against selling wages. But there is a quibble ought to be raised.

The intent of Congress as set forth in the revised Price Control Act was to set prices, wages and salaries substantially as they were on Sept. 15, except as they had to be fixed otherwise correct gross inequities and to aid the effective program of the war.

The President, citing the phrases "inequities" and "contribution to war effort," has proceeded to use delegated power to carry out a pet scheme of setting a top limit of \$25,000 salaries, after taxes and with provisions for life insurance and deba.

Suggestion of this \$25,000 limit first from the CIO and was made instant by Mrs. Roosevelt. President took it up and proposed Congress that it be included in the revenue bill. Congress turned him cold. But the President is keen and he is going to get worked up over the matter of executives who draw \$25,000 more, and that anybody who dared make the charge that he had exceeded his authority could be ridiculed and countenance for defending the high price.

But, my defense, can look after himself. But the facts remain that the President has (1) availed himself of delegated powers to ease into a cherished notion of his own, (2) that he is availing himself of delegated powers to ease into a cherished notion of his own, (3) that he is availing himself of delegated powers to ease into a cherished notion of his own.

Groundwork
Berlin Looks to North Africa While Allies Only Consider

Almost daily there are new indications of the approaching Battle of Africa, most of them from Berlin and Vichy. The Germans, apparently attempting to force a declaration of Allied intentions, have frequently made news of the impending danger at Dakar. Last week, in an unexplained move, Vichy started the evacuation of women and children from the strategic point on the African bulge.

The removal of noncombatants may have any of several meanings. Vichy may actually fear the coming of an Allied attack, for there have been signs of activity in that direction. It frequently reported landings of American soldiers on the African coast might spell danger for the French outpost, and there has long been unofficial eye-making at Dakar from Washington and London.

Or Vichy may have become convinced that the Germans are going to move in first and therefore is making certain of the safety of its civilian population. Whatever the reason for it, the evacuation forecasts action in that area. But not in that area alone.

This week, from a Berlin source, the French are reported to be seeking "aid" in the form of a German loan. The Vichy which dropped Indo-China into the Japanese bucket because it was "threatened" by British troops is very likely to try and forestall Allied drives against Tunis, Algiers and Casablanca by calling in their masters. Vichy general is said to have warned that his troops could not hold the North African areas alone, that a military alliance should be made with Germany to fulfill the French armistice pledge.

Allied high commands, showing clearly the new developments, should not be slow to act. If Sicily Department press still prevents military action against Vichy's colonies by our own troops, we need a completely new policy: Diplomacy in these days, affecting any possible fighting front, should be accomplished with the sword, by swordsmen.

This is no time for us to hazard our own future in dickerings with the irresponsible puppet Government of Laval. We might as well be bartering with Hitler.

Cardinals Upset Baseball
With Same Old Tricks

There are breathless days in the world of baseball. The St. Louis Cardinals and New York Yankees, challengers and champions, are tied up in what may be the final World Series during the war.

There is almost every meeting there new record for Abner Doubleday's name. The old status quo of the game is today almost a thing that is to be, for, after noon there is a coronation for new

Heckled
—By Herblock



Political Jig
Pressure On The Farm
By Paul Mallon

WASHINGTON
THE final Administration-farm bloc compromise on the economic war program may save everybody's face for a while. Its adoption was mainly political success.

All political elements involved should be more or less satisfied. No skin will be scratched from their hides with this legislation, in the coming Congressional elections, but no economist has driven in his will stop advancing prices or wages—and one will.

Citizens, particularly business men, therefore, had better plan to meet a further gradually rising plane of living and operating costs.

This sure prospect may be retarded by stiff administration. If Mr. Roosevelt has put executive direction in sufficiently strong hands, but it can hardly be avoided, because all the national pressures must continue to work that way.

The farm bloc made out a strong case in the debate—but not what it got. It proved the farm labor situation today is desperate. Rural workers, attracted by offers of \$112 a month, have been lured from farms. Many have been drafted.

Ten thousand farm actions were reported impending in Minnesota. The Hartford Courant featured advertisements offering prize milk herds for sale by farmers wanting to get out of business.

Fruit growers, here, diggers said said they could not get further job increase in farm prices, whereas the farmer needs labor at a reasonable cost.

Of course, the professed theory of the legislation

FDR Travels
Open Secret
By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON
IT IS a debatable question but a number of Washington newspaper men believe that President Roosevelt placed excessive censorship on his coast-to-coast tour just completed.

We were informed that the trip would be undertaken but that it was not to permit newspaper men to accompany the President to represent the entire American press. Mr. Roosevelt says he personally went over their dispatches and added several touches to them himself.

Newspaper men and radio commentators all compiled 100 per cent with the White House order that no discussion of the trip take place until its completion. Many of us, however, feel it was an unreasonable application of the so-called voluntary censorship.

We are all American citizens and are concerned with the success of the war. We also recognize fully the necessity of protecting the President's safety. The only question raised in this case is whether the restrictions went beyond the point necessary. Some feel that a precedent to being established that will carry censorship beyond the point of security requirements into a broader field.

All of us have discussed these questions at great length among ourselves during the last two weeks. Some of us feel that a middle ground might have been taken without interfering with security. The primary risk was taken when the President left the White House to travel nearly 9,000 miles around the country.

He was seen by thousands of people. In communities that he visited word of his presence spread quickly. Newspaper offices in the communities were compelled to maintain complete silence. They could not even print any explanation or hint of why they were silent. Newspaper editors were deluged with inquiries from readers asking why no mention was being made of the President's visit. In some instances we are informed newspapers were accused of carrying political animosity to the point of suppressing news about the President.

Some newspaper men here believe that this situation undermines public confidence in the press. When readers, knowing that the President has been in their community, see no mention of such important news, they are apt to wonder what other news is being held back. Some here, and this is not limited to newspaper men, feel that such suppression for so long tends to damage confidence not only in the newspapers but in the completeness of the news that the Government gives out.

In a message noting the observance of National Newspaper Week Mr. Roosevelt says: "We impose grave new responsibilities on all of us and upon no public servant does the responsibility for truth and integrity rest more heavily than upon the press. This is the duty of keeping the people fully and truly informed."
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Side Glances

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Bible Thought
Visitin' Round

The Moses—the Meese—Aw. Rev. and Mrs. M. Are Visiting (Pineywoods, N. C. Daily News, Greensboro).
 Rev. and Mrs. P. E. Moore are taking their vacation along now, and all wish for them a pleasant trip and a very enjoyable time.