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Not War—Only Defeat—Destroys the Freedom Of Men And The Privileges Of Democracy

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

★★★★

Final

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SABOTEURS EXECUTED

Nazis Smashing At Approaches Of Russian Oil Fields

U. S. NAVY FORCES STRIKE IN ALIUTIANS

surface and
air units
play parts
in assaults

Also Attack in
Solomon Islands

First Big Goal Of Caucasus Drive Neared

Germans Match Caucasus Gains
With Push Closer to Stalingrad

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

Associated Press War Correspondent

MOSCOW.—(AP)—German columns are smashing at the approaches of the Maikop oil fields, first major goal of their Caucasus drive, from both the north and east after a major break through in Red Army defenses and the situation is "very tense," front line dispatches said today.

The Army newspaper Red Star said Soviet defenders had made a heroic but unsuccessful attempt to stem the Nazi tide in the loop of the Kuban River above Maikop, in the Armavir area and east of Krasnodar.

Krasnodar is 45 miles northwest of Maikop, at a point where the Kuban curves northward and Ar-

At no place, however, have the Germans been reported here as crossing the Kuban. (The German High Command today claimed capture of Armavir, on the west-

ward side of the Kuban, and Kurgan-na, on the Laba River 20 miles farther east, thus implying a broad crossing of the Kuban.)

The dispatches also made no mention what the Russians intended to do should the invaders

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Gandhi Gets 'Go Ahead' Signal for Campaign

Leader for Civil
Disobedience

BOMBAY, India.—(AP)—

Almost solidly backed by the All-India Congress Party, wizened little Mohandas K. Gandhi won authorization today to lead a war-time civil disobedience campaign for national independence.

With only thirteen dissenters, the convention of 300 congressmen voted to adopt Gandhi's "Belain

must quit India" resolution after the passage of a motion that the Congress Party should not support the British war effort.

All amendments to the Gandhi resolution were rejected, including one declaring a mass civil disobedience campaign now was "timely and impracticable."

Another amendment which declared such a struggle would help Japan also was rejected.

Gandhi, addressing the convention after the adoption of the resolution said "we shall make every effort to see the victory before starting the movement."

Gandhi made his appeal in a letter "to American friends" before the All-India Congress convened for a session which may have the Indian leaders the "go ahead sign" to launch a campaign of civil disobedience designed to end British Dominion over India.

The letter, which will be published in Gandhi's newspaper tomorrow, was delivered exclusively to American correspondents today.

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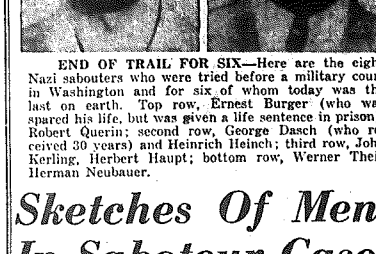
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One Nazi Gets Life, Another 30-Year Term

Electric Chair Takes Lives of Six
Men in District of Columbia Jail

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The White House announced today that six of eight Nazi saboteurs had been executed today, the first going to death by the electric chair at noon.

The two saboteurs spared were Ernest P. Burger, who was given a life prison sentence at hard labor and George John Dasch, sentenced to 30 years at hard labor.

These, a White House statement said, had prison terms granted them rather than death sentences "because of their assistance to the Government of the United States in the apprehension and conviction of the others."

The six who paid the death penalty for coming to the United States in a Nazi U-boat to burn and blow up war installations were electrocuted in the District of Columbia jail.

The eight men came equipped with explosives and materials for incendiaries, four landing in Florida and four on Long Island.

The text of the White House announcement:

"The President completed his review of the findings and sentences of the military commission appointed by him on July 2, 1942, which tried the eight Nazi saboteurs.

"The President approved the judgment of the military commission that all of the prisoners were guilty and that they be given the death sentence by electrocution.

"However, there was a unanimous recommendation by the commission, concurred in by the Attorney General and the Judge Advocate General of the Army, that the sentence of two of the prisoners be commuted to life imprisonment because of their assistance to the Government of the United States in the apprehension and conviction of the others.

"The commutation directed by the President in the case of Burger was to confinement at hard labor for life. In the case of Dasch, the sentence was commuted by the President to confinement at hard labor for 30 years.

"The electrocutions began at noon today. Six of the prisoners were electrocuted. The other two confined to prison.

"The record in all eight cases will be made available to the public.

The six who were electrocuted were Edward John Kerling, Herbert Hans Haupt, Richard Quirin, Werner Thiel, Herman Otto Neubauer and Henry Harm Henck.

REPORTERS GET WORD

The announcement of the executions was handled reporters by Stephen Early, Presidential secretary.

Several miles away, reporters outside the District Jail watched ambulances drive into the prison yard at 1:24 P. M. (EWT). No

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Transport Hit By American Bombers

CAIRO.—(AP)—United States Air Force bombers destroyed a 10,000-ton transport in a large Axis convoy in the Mediterranean, and made a spirited attack on another convoy, it was disclosed today by the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the United States Air Force in the Middle East.

Direct hits were scored on the vessel by American B24 consolidated bombers, said a communique covering activities of the American airmen for the past week.

The other convoy, three large transports escorted by eight destroyers, was attacked by daylight.

Two direct hits were reported by the American forces.

A motor repair depot and other military installations at Matruh were attacked by the American Air Force in two other operations. On one of the raids RAF Wellington bombers flew ahead of the Americans to drop flares over the targets.

In a raid on Tobruk, B-24 bombers dropped several tons of explosives in the dock area, starting one large fire.

This is 2,242,000 bales or 22 per cent more than the 1941 crop, and only about 2 of one per cent less than the 1939-40 average of 13,009,000 bales.

The higher-than-expected forecast of cotton prices on the New York market to drop nearly two dollars a bale. October contracts fell well below the 15-cent mark.

WEEV, LOSS LOW

The board said above normal temperatures during July and favorable rainfall in most areas held boll weevil in check and had been generally beneficial for the development of the crop.

Acres yields above average were indicated for all cotton growing states except Arizona. The

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Big Cotton Crop Looms

Yield of 13,085,000
Forecast—Prices Drop

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—A 1942 cotton crop of 13,085,000 bales, largest since 1937, was forecast today by the Agriculture Department's crop reporting board.

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Dark War Picture Painted By OWI—Warns "We Could Lose"

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—A gloomy picture of America's war effort today was painted by the OWI, with the warning by the OWI that materials are falling in the time and the volume needed to win.

Reviewing the military situation, OWI asserted that night that output of fighting tanks, most types of artillery and naval vessels fell behind schedule in June and expressed doubt that "all of us real-

ize how hard we are going to have to win a total war we must fight it totally," OWI said, "and we are not fighting it that hard."

A similar tone was expressed in a letter to the OWI from Norman Stockton of the Melbourne Herald asserted "our Allies have got to realize the grim fact that we are still fighting a losing war and that there is no possibility of an offensive from this

country until real material aid is forthcoming."

Stockton described General Douglas MacArthur as an "offensive-minded" leader who apparently could not take the offensive because of a lack of material aid.

"Australia has been told too many times that the United States military aid," he said, "The American press has fed the American public similar lies."

Simultaneously, Premier Mit-

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Guide to Good Reading

AXIS ALREADY HAS
ITS SECOND FRONT

While the United Nations are discussing possibilities for establishment of a second front in Europe, the Axis already has opened one — off the Atlantic coast of the United States. In today's Washington Merry-Go-Round, which appears on page 2A

How Pearson reveals the Axis sought to be a natural favorite of pilots, gunners, navigators and bombardiers.

On today's sports page Columnist John Lardner tells the name of the horse and why it is a stand-out.

HEY, YOU FLIER,
PLAY A HUNCH?

There's a horse running in Saratoga this season which ought to be a natural favorite of pilots, gunners, navigators and bombardiers.

On today's sports page Columnist John Lardner tells the name of the horse and why it is a stand-out.

SAGERBUSH SOURCE
SAYS QUININE

Among vital commodities formerly obtained by us from the Far East is quinine, needed to combat malaria and fever.

W. D. Hoople, inventor and former Arizona cowboy, thinks that he can "get enough quinine from common desert sagebrush to replace the shortage. On page 2A you may read of his experiment."

Sketches Of Men In Saboteur Case

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Six of eight men charged with coming to America on Nazi submarines to sabotage war plants were executed today. Thumbnail sketches of the eight, of whom only two—George John Dasch, 39, leader of the group of four which landed near Jacksonville, Fla., on June 11, and Ernest Burger, 32, were spared, follow:

George John Dasch, 39, leader of the group of four which landed near Jacksonville, Fla., on June 11, was born at Sprot in the Rhine, Germany; he served in the

German Army during the first war, arrived as a stowaway at Philadelphia in 1922, worked as a waiter in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, Calif., and returned to Germany by way of Japan, China and Russia in March 1941.

Edward John Kerling, 32, leader of the group of four which landed near Jacksonville, Fla., on June 11, was born at Sprot in the Rhine, Germany; he served in the

German Army during the first war, arrived as a stowaway at Philadelphia in 1922, worked as a waiter in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, Calif., and returned to Germany by way of Japan, China and Russia in March 1941.

Herbert Hans Haupt, 32, leader of the group of four which landed near Jacksonville, Fla., on June 11, was born at Sprot in the Rhine, Germany; he served in the

German Army during the first war, arrived as a stowaway at Philadelphia in 1922, worked as a waiter in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, Calif., and returned to Germany by way of Japan, China and Russia in March 1941.

Richard Quirin, 32, leader of the group of four which landed near Jacksonville, Fla., on June 11, was born at Sprot in the Rhine, Germany; he served in the

German Army during the first war, arrived as a stowaway at Philadelphia in 1922, worked as a waiter in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, Calif., and returned to Germany by way of Japan, China and Russia in March 1941.

Werner Thiel, 32, leader of the group of four which landed near Jacksonville, Fla., on June 11, was born at Sprot in the Rhine, Germany; he served in the

Biddle Declares Laws Inadequate

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Attorney General Biddle said today that the trial of the eight Nazi saboteurs had demonstrated the inadequacy of laws for dealing with persons adding technicalities and that he had directed preparation of legislation to close the loop holes.

Biddle said the legislation would aim at severe penalties for conspiracy to commit espionage or for harboring or assisting saboteurs. In addition, he said, it might make it easier to bring down a person who had directed preparation of legislation to close the loop holes.

At present, he said, laws in this country are inadequate for dealing with persons adding technicalities and that he had directed preparation of legislation to close the loop holes.

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