

B. E. F. at Archangel May Be More Than Dream

By WILLIAM PHILIP SUMMERS
Times Foreign Editor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Reports of a British Expeditionary Force to Archangel and perhaps to the Russian Caucasus are current here but unconfirmed.

Five factors, however, lend a certain degree of credibility to the reports.

First, the U. S. Maritime Commission has announced that war materiel for Russia is to be shipped out of Boston, which suggests that Archangel might be the destination.

Second, on Oct. 13 Stockholm reported that 40,000 British had already landed at Archangel. London neither denied nor confirmed this report and military observers were inclined to doubt the truth of it, as cabled. However, it was widely believed that a contingent of British soldiers—perhaps engineers and other technicians—had been sent to Archangel to prepare for an expeditionary force, the landing of supplies, or both.

THIRD, ON OCT. 10, political leaders, newspapers and the public in Britain joined in demands that the Government open a second front on the Continent to aid the hard-pressed Reds. The matter was aired in Commons. Even the conservative London Times said the situ-

ation called for "boldness within the bounds of reason." Other newspapers went considerably further, and the clamor seems to be growing.

Fourth, both Britain and the United States have made strong representations to Finland not to push her war with Russia beyond her original frontiers. This they did, it is reported, because if she persists she may soon find herself fighting against a British Expeditionary Force in the region around Murmansk and Archangel.

Fifth, the British sent an expeditionary force to Murmansk and Archangel in 1918 to prevent the then advancing Germans from completely overrunning and organizing European Russia, thus defeating the aims of the British blockade.

IF THERE IS to be no expeditionary force at Archangel or thereabouts, observers here remark, the accumulation of large stocks of British and American materiel there might be dangerous. The railway from Murmansk has already been severed, and Vologda, junction of the Archangel-Moscow and Leningrad-Sverdlovsk lines, is clearly an early Axis objective.

As a port through which to clear American and British aid to Russia, therefore, Archangel would seem to be in a precarious position. If, however, a British Expeditionary Force is based there with a view to using the area as a bridgehead on the Continent, well-stocked depots

at Archangel would be imperative—whether or not the Nazis cut the one railway southward.

SOMEWHERE OR OTHER west of the Urals, Hitler almost certainly will have to call a halt. Whereupon, a Russian-British attack from the direction of Archangel, and a simultaneous thrust from the direction of the Caucasus, would give the Nazi High Command something to think about.

Shortly after the Bolsheviks and Germans signed a separate peace in 1918, an Allied expedition landed at Murmansk. That was in March. In August it took Archangel. The British Gen. Poole was in command but there were American and French contingents. The object was to defend the new Murmansk railway (built in 1916 to connect Murmansk with Petrograd) against Finnish-German attacks; prevent the establishment of German submarine bases in the Arctic, and protect the huge supplies of British and American munitions sent to the Czar but never used.

This expeditionary force had to contend not only with the Germans but with the Bolsheviks as well. Nevertheless, it helped materially to keep the Germans from reaping the benefits they might otherwise have enjoyed as a result of their victory over Russia.

TRAGIC SCENE WINS CARNEGIE ART PRIZE

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24 (U. P.)—A melancholy painting showing a grieving negro family gathering up the body of their father the morning after a lynching won first prize of \$100 for Tom Loft Johnson of Bedford Village, New York, in the "Directions in American Painting" exhibition which opened in Carnegie Institute here last night.

Titled, "American Pieta," the first prize winner was one of 302 paintings in the exhibit, which was limited to the work of young American artists who have never exhibited in a Carnegie International. The International has been abandoned the last two years because of the war.

The jury of award selected the work of seven artists from New York and Massachusetts as the prize winners, although artists from 31 states will be represented in the show, which will continue through Dec. 14.

REPORT ODESSA LAND MINE KILLS SEVERAL

ROME, Oct. 24 (U. P.)—The newspaper Popolo Di Roma reported from Bucharest today that a number of high Rumanian officers and other persons were killed when a land mine exploded in an important public building in Odessa, recently occupied by Rumanian troops.

All persons in the building were buried in debris. It was feared that Gen. Glogocanu, Rumanian military commander at Odessa, was among those killed.

ORGANIZE DEFENSE GROUP

A women's section of the Indiana Committee for National Defense was organized yesterday at Anderson by Mrs. Olive Beldot Lewis, member of the Indianapolis group. Officers of the new organization are Mrs. O. K. Gray, president; Mrs. R. E. Hunter, secretary, and Mrs. Earl Bassett, treasurer.

Reds Train Huge New Armies; Moscow 'Crisis' Came Oct. 15

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Oct. 24 (U. P.)—Chief War Spokesman S. A. Lozovsky today announced a new shake-up in the High Command to aid Russia in organizing great new armies to be prepared to fight for victory.

His statement coincided with indications that Moscow was considered "saved" from the German attack—at least for the winter and front line reports that new German attacks with fresh troops had been beaten back.

Oct. 15 may have been the decisive day of the greatest German offensive of all time.

On that day the Germans broke through the Moscow defense lines in the Mozhaisk sector 63 miles west of Moscow. The Government decided at once that it would be better to remove the diplomatic corps, foreign correspondents, foreign residents and some key departments—especially supply departments—from Moscow.

60 Miles Is Closest

At 1 p. m. Foreign Minister Vlacheslav Molotov summoned diplomatic envoys to the gray-walled Kremlin and advised them that they were being transferred to Kuibyshev but that Russia would fight to the last ditch for Moscow.

The American and British Ambassadors left Moscow at 1:30 a. m. the next morning. Molotov, outranked only by Stalin, set up his office in the schoolhouse at Kuibyshev, which is 540 miles to the east of Moscow. It took four and a half days to move the 200 diplomats, foreigners and officials.

Before the transfer was complete, however, it was learned that the Red Army, standing fast on a quickly formed defense line west of Moscow, had stopped the Germans who had smashed the armies of seven other nations.

Today Lozovsky announced that the German drive had been definitely checked; that to the north the



S. A. Lozovsky . . . "far from exhausted."

Russians held off of Kalinin, 100 miles from Moscow and that at no point were the Germans less than 60 miles from the city.

The Nazis are still making attempts to crack the Red Army's positions at Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets, but today's dispatch reported assaults beaten back at all critical points.

The entire front was reported covered now with snow which was swept by biting winds.

Lozovsky said that Moscow definitely remained the capital and that "the Germans will soon be convinced that our reserves are far from exhausted." He added: "We can resist for

PARLIAMENT OF JAPAN TO MEET

Session to Vote Army Funds And Consider Relations With America.

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (U. P.)—The new Cabinet decided today to ask Emperor Hirohito to call a special, five-day session of Parliament, beginning Nov. 15, and observers believed the purpose was to obtain approval of additional large military appropriations.

It was a foregone conclusion that the Emperor would convolve the session.

The Information Board said the session was requested "to obtain approval of additional budget plans and legislative bills urgent to meet the current situation and, at the same time, to express the firm determination of the present Cabinet regarding the prosecution of national policies, and, further, have the nation understand it."

Will Questions Arise?

Because of frequent Government press charges that the United States was leading an American-British-Chinese-Dutch encirclement of Japan, it was considered possible that Diet members would take advantage of the session to press the Government to publish former Premier Fumimaro Konoye's message to President Roosevelt, the progress of present negotiations with Washington, and the attitude of the Cabinet of new Premier Eiki Tojo toward the United States.

On the other hand, it was said, such questions might not be brought up, lest the pressure be incompatible with the allegedly unprecedented situation confronting Japan.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi said the session would be important, because Tojo's Government was expecting to clarify the progress of negotiations with the United States, as well as the attitude toward that country, in order to obtain the "nation's solid, resolute support."

It said the proposed session also demonstrates the Government's "firm determination" to overcome the difficult situation confronting Japan.

Nomura Wants to Visit Tokyo

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (U. P.)—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, may return to Tokyo for consultations with the new Cabinet on U. S.-Japanese relations, it was learned today.

If it is decided that the present situation in the Pacific is too tense to permit his absence from Washington, it is expected that the Embassy counsellor, Sadao Iguchi, will go.

One member of the Embassy staff already has arranged to return to Japan to report matters which can be explained better by direct personal contact than through diplomatic telegrams. Shigeo Obata, special adviser to Nomura on American affairs, leaves tomorrow.

It was understood that Nomura feels keenly the state of public opinion in the United States regarding Japan and Japan's possible future moves in the Far East. He believes that a war with Japan would have unquestioned popular support in the United States and that the prevailing view here is that a victory over Japan could be achieved without great effort.

He is understood to feel that there are no questions between the United States and his Government which diplomacy can not solve. But he is represented as fearing that public opinion either here or in Japan may take the matter out of the hands of diplomats.

The spokesman said that the heaviest German artillery already could shell Moscow, if it were at the Red Capital at that point.

Competent sources said that while mud and slush hampered the German southern armies the Russians were falling back steadily behind the Donets River, blowing up all big industrial plants as they retreated.

A German propaganda company reporter at the front reported that the city of Kalinin, 405 air-line miles south of Moscow, had been the objective of some of the heaviest air bombing of the entire Russian campaign. The reporter said the German air force had turned parts of the city—which normally has a population of 900,000—into a sea of flames.

A spokesman asserted that the German forces were "standing right in front of Khar'kov" and intimated that word was expected at any time that it had been taken.

High Command maps did not show any recent progress on the Moscow front.

The maps showed the Germans with spearheads pointing in the direction of Kalinin, Mozhaisk and Tula, to the north, west and south, with a couple of extra arrows in between these positions but still a considerable distance from Moscow.

The newspapers had jubilant headlines on the shake-up in Russian commands. "Timoshenko dismissed," "Stalin sets heads rolling," "German artillery already could shell Moscow, if it were at the Red Capital at that point."

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