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Asserts Stalin Prefers to Wait Until Election Is Decided.

(Continued From Page One)

ported by Johnston in the current Reader's Digest, Stalin observed:

"I like to do business with American businessmen. . . . Your word is good and, best of all, you stay in office a long time, just like we do over here. But a politician is here today and gone tomorrow, and then you have to make arrangements all over with a new set."

That Churchill decided to go to Moscow at once, without awaiting the results of the American election, came as no surprise to those familiar with European political events. Since the Teheran conference, the United Nations have enjoyed an unbroken procession of military triumphs on the one hand, and, on the other, they have been confronted by the mounting wreckage of political problems capable of menacing the common bonds uniting Soviet Russia and the western powers.

At Teheran plans had been drawn for a co-ordinated attack by the allies and the Soviet forces upon Hitler's fortress. The military chiefs at Teheran had allotted to the Red army the task of striking at and destroying the industrial backbone of Germany which today is concentrated in Silesia and the Bohemian bastion of Czechoslovakia.

Plan at Teheran These remote southeastern provinces of the Reich, from which Hitler draws his dwindling sinews of war, do not lie within easy striking distance of British and American strategic air forces. According to the Teheran plans, I am told, Stalin's armies were to be advanced across the Vistula and the open plains upon Breslau in Silesia and through Cracow in the south into the armament centers of Bohemia. This plan was designed to break the backbone of the Nazi war production.

The Russian offensive rolled up a series of magnificent victories within a few weeks while Eisenhower's armies were battling their way inch by inch out of Normandy. Toward the end of July the Soviet forces were poised to strike through central Poland at the industrial heart of Germany. The American and British armored columns were preparing to blitz France and Belgium.

Then something happened. This

1000 Yank Planes Pound Formosa Base, Japs Report

(Continued From Page One) carrier force, from Adm. Halsey's 3d fleet, was "still lurking in the waters off the Ryukyus."

There was no confirmation from any allied source, however, that Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's task force 58 had turned its attention to Formosa, as the Japanese communiqué would indicate.

Formosa was reported to be the

site of the largest Japanese camp

for American prisoners.

At one time Maj. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, who was captured in the fall of Bataan, was believed to have been confined there.

The island, which the Japanese

call Taiwan or "beautiful," is

elliptical shaped with approximately 3,000,000 population.

The northwestern tip is only 130

miles from Foochow, China's last

big seaport which the Japanese

claimed to have captured last week.

Takao, a port on the southwest

ern coast of Formosa and the origin

of the rail line, has been hit at var

ious times this year by Liberato

bombers from the 14th air force in

Tuesday.

Nimitz' communiqué disclosed

making steady progress in mopping up

isolated Japanese on Umurbrogol

mountain, on Peleliu, and had

blown up an ammunition dump in

one of the largest enemy-held

caves.

The communiqué also announced

that an error had been made in

the calculation of enemy dead on

Peleliu and Angaur. The revised

figures through Oct. 10 showed

10,305 enemy dead on Peleliu and

1,165 on Angaur. In addition 284

prisoners were taken on Peleliu and

11 at Angaur.

Something has baffled the allied

supreme command and is believed

to have been a subject of much

anxious discussion at Quebec.

The Red armies veered from the course

mapped at Teheran and, instead of

striking in the center at Germany,

moved far south to invade Romania,

Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

While Stalin's legions were en

veloping the Balkan and Danubian

domains, other Russian forces were

wresting the Baltic countries from

the Germans.

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Then came the strange turn in

the behavior of Marshal Tito, so

long coddled by Churchill. One of

the facts which disturbed the

Quebec conferees was Tito's secret

flight to Moscow. He had been

surrounded by a British military

entourage for months. One day,

after the Red army had smashed

its way into the Balkans, he slipped

out with an aide and flew to Mos

cow.

Upon his return, Tito changed his

attitude.

When Tito's British "protectors"

threatened to suspend lend-lease,

Tito is reported to have bluntly

declared: "We don't need you any

more. We'll get all the aid we want

from Russia."

The British invasion of Albania

and Greece, generally recognized as

an operation improvised at the last

minute, followed. Churchill appar

ently decided that diplomacy alone

would not halt the Soviet tide in

the Balkans, and that before pro

ceeding to talk things over with

Stalin it would be prudent to hold

a strong military position in the

disputed areas.

Issue "By-Passed"

The British are said to feel that

the question of the legitimate Pol

ish government, which had been by

passed by Moscow and its puppet

regime at Lublin, requires an imme

diate settlement since the crisis over

Poland has raised a moral issue

which goes to the roots of the war

and the future peace.

The arrival in Quebec of Anthony

Eden, whose benevolent atti

tude towards Soviet Russia approximated

close

ly that of President Roosevelt,

is said to have been closely related

to the profound shift in British

opinion as a result of the Soviet

attitude towards the uprising in

Warsaw, a shift which was soon re

lected in parliament.

Churchill is said now to hold the

belief that a clear-cut under

standing with Stalin on the controversial

issues cannot wait another meeting of

the Big Three, after the November

American election. Backed by the

spectacular victories of allied arms

in the west, Churchill is said to be

to Moscow in a resolute mood.

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