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FURIOUS PROTESTS FROM LABOR PARTY

Eden Presses Decision To Take Over Canal Zone

LONDON (Reuters) — Sir Anthony Eden Wednesday night pressed forward with the Anglo-French decision to occupy the Suez Canal Zone despite an outburst of furious protests from the Labor party opposition.

To the House of Commons, the Prime Minister declared the military action is intended to be temporary in protecting the canal, separating warring Egypt and Israel and promoting a permanent Middle East settlement.

In one of the strongest indictments ever made by the opposition against a British government, Labor leader Hugh Gaitskell accused Eden of shaking the Anglo-American alliance, British support for the United Nations, and Commonwealth ties.

The aroused opposition declared Britain and France would clearly be guilty of "aggression" in taking over the canal and bring the entire power of the United Nations against the two nations.

PRESENT CENSURE MOTION

Wednesday night, the Labor party presented a motion of censure to be debated today. It protested against the government's resort to armed force against Egypt "in clear violation of the UN charter.

In concluding his condemnation of the government's action, Gaitskell said his party will do everything in its power to "save the country" from disaster and stand by "the United Nations, the United States and the Commonwealth."

Eden spoke to the House of Commons less than two hours before it was announced in Cyprus that bomber planes had begun an air offensive against military targets in Egypt.

CHURCHILL SILENT

Former prime minister Sir Winston Churchill was in his seat as Eden spoke in the future tense about "the military action we shall have to take."

Emphasizing that Britain and France desired the military action to be "temporary," the prime minister added:

"But it is our intention that our action to protect the canal and separate the combatants should result in a settlement which will prevent such a situation arising periodically in the future."

That was a reference to the constant friction and border clashes between Israel and Egypt since the two nations signed an armistice more than seven years ago.

OFFERS BEST HOPE

Eden said the Anglo-French decision "offers the best opportunity there is of bringing hostilities rapidly to an end and of preventing hostilities from spreading wider."

Despite bitter Labor criticism, the prime minister defended Britain's veto of an American resolution before the Security Council Tuesday night. It called for withdrawal of Israeli forces behind their own borders.

"That seemed and seems to us, in all the circumstances that have preceded these immediate events, to be a harsh demand if it is to stand alone," Eden said. "It certainly could not be said to meet in any way the guarantee for Israel's security . . . ."

ISRAEL NOT AGGRESSOR

The prime minister said the U.S. resolution in effect was a condemnation of Israel as an aggressor.

He added that since Egypt seized the Suez Canal in July, she had kept up a violent campaign against Israel, Britain and the West in general.

"The Egyptian government has made clear over and over again with increased emphasis since the seizure of the canal its intention to destroy Israel just as they have made it plain that they would drive the Western powers out of the Middle East.

Gaitskell challenged Eden to point out where the American resolution called Israel an aggressor. If there was such a condemnation, he said, Britain should have offered a different resolution instead of taking military action.

The Labor party leader said a far greater strain now has been imposed on the Anglo-American alliance than "ever before." This alliance, he said, is "the basis for peace in this country" and certainly the United States should have been consulted beforehand about the Anglo-French action.

"ACT OF SABOTAGE"

Gaitskell added that the British veto of the U.S. resolution was "a major act of sabotage against the United Nations."

"Whatever doubts there may be about the degree of aggression in the Israeli invasion of Egypt and the extent of the provocation which she suffered, there can unfortunately be no doubt about the nature of the British and French aggression. It is clear beyond all derogation."

Gaitskell said he doubted whether Britain and France would find "a single supporter" among all the UN members for their action.

Nowlan May Seek Leadership

WOLFVILLE, N. S. (CP)—George Nowlan, Progressive Conservative MP for Digby-Annapolis - Kings, said Wednesday "strong repreatnation had been made" urging him to seek national leadership of the party, and he will give it "serious thought" in the next few days.

He said he has been so busy with the Nova Scotia election during the last three weeks he had not thought about the national party leadership race.

His comment followed an Ottawa report in which a high party source said Mr. Nowlan would be a candidate for the job. The unnamed source said a group of supporters from Nova Scotia and elsewhere will ask him to be a candidate, and that he will accept.

The post, vacated last month by the resignation of Hon. George Drew, will also be sought by John Diefenbaker, member for Prince Albert; Donald Flemming, Toronto Eglinton, and Davie Fulton, Kamloops.

Mr. Nowlan said: "I think it is highly desirable that there should be a Maritime candidate in the field in view of the part Maritime leaders have played in the political life of this country in the past."

British Sink Egyptian Frigate

LONDON (AP) — The British admiralty said today the cruiser Newfoundland has sunk an Egyptian frigate.

An admiralty spokesman said the sinking occurred while the 8,800-ton cruiser was on "shipping protection duties in the Gulf o Suez" Wednesday night.

The gulf is at the Red Sea end of the Suez Canal.

He said the British "encountered an Egyptian frigate which failed to answer a challenge or to stop when called upon to do so."

"She was therefore sunk and survivors were taken on board the Newfoundland."

It was the second Egyptian frigate lost in the new fighting. The other was disabled and captured by the Israelis in a small air-sea battle in the eastern Mediterranean.

HISTORIC POST

Finlay House, a Northwest Company post built on the Peace River in 1792, was named for the Canadian explorer James Finlay.

BRITAIN-FRANCE WARN OF GRAVE CONSEQUENCES

Extraordinary Session Of U.N. Assembly Is Called

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y (CP) The United Nations Security Council Wednesday night overrode British and French objections and called the U General Assembly into extraordinary session to halt the fighting in Egypt.

The vote in favor of the Yugoslav resolution was 7 to 2 with the United States and the Soviet Union supporting it. Others favoring the calling of a special session under the "uniting for peace" plan were Cuba, Iran, Peru and Nationalist China. Britain and France voted against it, with Belgium and Australia abstaining.

The 76-nation General Assembly was expected to be called into session as soon as possible, probably this morning, to take up the Middle East crisis.

The veto-proof resolution came after two days of virtually fruitless debate in the council.

FIGHT ADOPTION

Britain and France fought the move to the end with a series of objections and declarations that its adoption would have the "gravest consequences."

As they spoke delegates were receiving reports of British and French planes carrying out raids against military targets in Egypt.

It was the second time in two days that the Western Big Three powers have split over the use of force in Egypt.

The resolution by Joza Brilej of Yugoslavia was not subject to the veto which Britain and France us d twice Tuesday to block resolutions calling for a cease-fire in Egypt and withdrawal of Israeli forces.

Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain called for a vote on his motion that the Yugoslav proposal was "out of order." The British motion was defeated 6 to 4, with one abstention, China abstained and Britain, France, Australia and Belgium favored it.

Yugoslavi took the led in the widely-supported move to remove the problem from the Security Council and call in the General Assembly after 23 Asian and African nations, meeting Wednesday, voiced support of such action. The General Assembly originally was scheduled to meet Nov. 12.

OFFERS TO QUIT

In other developments Wednesday:

The Soviet Union said Britain and France should be condemned for aggressive acts in Egypt and ordered to withdraw their forces. He did not make it a formal resolution since it obviously would have been vetoed by Britain and France.

UN Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold indirectly slapped at the two Western powers, saying he could not remain neutral when the principles of the UN charter were involved.

If members of the council disagreed with his view, he said, "it is their obvious right to act accordingly."

Hammarskjold's statement was taken as an invitation to ask him to resign if members felt he was wrong in not retaining neutral. However, speaker after speaker voiced firm approval of Hammarskjold. Said U.S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.: "If a vote of confidence in the secretary-general were called the United States would vote its approval of Mr. Hammasrkjold."

The Yugoslav delegate invoked a procedure known as "uniting for peace" by which the UN members, stymied in the council, can obtain a moral judgment from the ,General Assembly in a severe case.

DIXON DEFENDS ACTIONS

Earlier in Wednesday's debate Sir Pierson said he thought nobody would take "very seriously" the Russian charge that the Anglo - French invasion of Egypt was part of a plot to stir up trouble in the Middle East so so as to restore "old colonial empires."

"Our intervention," he said, "is not aimed at the sovereignty of Egypt, still less at the territorial integrity of Egypt."

Defending the action of Britain and France, he added:

"From all the information at our disposal, we judged that the danger of a major clash between Israel and her Arab neighbors had become more imminent than at any time since the signing of the (1948) armistice agreements.

"It was in the light of this judgment that the British and French governments took the grave decision that their immediate intervention was required to safeguard the Suez Canal and to prevent a disastrous conflagration which would spread."

AIM STOP FIGHTING

Sir Pierson said there had been "considerable misunderstanding" of the British and French position. He reiterated their objectives as being:

1. To stop all warlike action on land, sea and in the air as soon as possible.
2. To enforce a separation of the belligerants, and
3. To protect the Suez Canal for the free passage of the ships of all nations.

Further Laurels Won By MacRae & Sons At Amherst

AMHERST, N. S. (Special)—With the completion of judging in the Ayrshire milk cows and senior herd groups A. MacRae and Sons added still further to their laurels on Wednesday at the Maritime Winter Fair. Mr. MacRae received the premier breeder's banner from the N.S, N.B., P.EI Ayrshire Breeders Associations. He also received the special Oland and Sons award.

The MacRae herd took six firsts in the milk cows and herd group. These were in the 2-3 year old in milk. 3-4 years old dry, 3-4 years old in milk, cow over six with R. O.P record.

The MacRae exhibit was judged to have the best breeder's herd. He came second in junior herd exhibit, second in junior get of sire, second in senior get of sire.

He was first for artificially bred progeny and took a first, second and fourth on the progeny of dam exhibit.

Andrew B. and Fred T. MacRae came first in the cows 4-5 years old dry.

The A. MacRae and Sons herd in two days' judging took ten first, eight seconds, and a number of money prizes. They had altogether 30 ribbons. They had senior champion male, junior champion male and grand champion male. They were one point short of winning the total exhibitors' award.

FINE JERSEY SHOWING

Edison Mutch of North River continued to sweep the field on Wednesday as he took the senior grand female championship for jersey cattle. He took the female junior championship and reserve. This added to his previous record compiled on Tuesday makes him champion in all classes except the reserve grand female which went to Fundy Jersey Farm. Mr. Mutch had first in the junior herd, first in junior get of sire, first in progeny of dam. His total score sheet reads 11 firsts, 3 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth.

In addition to this he has two grands, one reserve grand, four champions and two reserve champions.

Israel Cutting Off Gaza Strip

TEL AVIV (AP)—Israel Wednesday night moved to cut off the Egyptian-held Gaza Strip on the Mediterranean by sending an armored force across Egyptian territory.

The Israeli Army said that Israeli forces had pushed from El Ageila, south of Gaza, to obtain a foothold at El Arish on the sea shore. Israeli radio said the Gaza strip is being encircled.

Completion of that operation would sever the Gaza strip from Egypt. The area was awarded to Egypt in the armistice settlement of the 1948 Palestine war.

Along the route of the Israeli march lay a prize Egyptian airfield, one of the main objectives. It was considered likely that the Israelis, after pocketing the strip would invade in force and occupy it.

PREDICT EARLY VICTORY

The Jerusalem radio station, Voice of Israel, predicted an early Israeli Army victory over Egyptian units in the Sinai Peninsula.

The broadcast warned Arab Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip they soon would be isolated.

About 250,000 Arab refugees from old Palestine have been living in the Gaza Strip since the 1948 fighting. All told, there are nearly 1,000,000 Arab refugees from Palestine in the surrounding Arab countries.

The Gaza Strip is a tongue of land 26 miles long and eight miles wide, extending along the Mediterranean coast northeast to the Israeli border.

Unofficial reports said thousands of these refugees are fleeing along coastal roads to Egypt despite the Israeli warning instructing them to remain in the strip and obey Israeli orders.

Israel has charged that Egyptian officers used the Gaza Strip to train and base special commando-type units for sabotage and terror attacks on Israel.

U.S. To Keep Out, Eisenhower Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower Wednesday night pledged "no United States involvement" in the Middle East fighting.

Eisenhower also said in a country-wide radio and television address that Britain and France's decision to send troops into Egypt's Suez zone was "taken in error."

The president's speech was carried around the world by the radio Voice of America.

Eisenhower's decision to make an address to the country was announced a short time before Britain and France disclosed they had opened attacks by sea and air to occupy key points on the Suez Canal.

Shortly before the president began his addresss, Adlai Stevenson, his Democratic opponent in the Nov. 6 election, wired him that he hopes the president is not "going to commit the United States to the hasty use of armed forces" in the Middle East.

VIOLATES UN PRINCIPLES

The British and French action, the president said in his address, "can scarcely be reconciled with the principles and purposes of the United Nations to which we have all subscribed."

"And beyond this, we are forced to doubt even if resort to war will for long serve the permanent interest of the attacking nations."

Eisenhower spoke from the study of the White House less than an hour after British and French planes were reported to be bombing military air fields in Egypt. His address came after a day of urgent conferences with his advisers.

"In the circumstances I have described," he said, "there will be no United States involvement in these present hostilities. I, therefore, have no plan to call the congress in special session.

"At the same time it is—and it will remain—the dedicated purpose of your government to do all in its power to localize the fighting and to end the conflict.

"In the past the United Nations has proved able to find a way to end bloodshed. We believe it can and will do so again."

ONE LAW ONLY

In an obvious reference to Britain and France, Eisenhower said "there can be no law if we were to invoke our code of international conduct for those who oppose us—and another for our friends."

British And French Jets Pound Egypt

LONDON (CP) — British and French jet bombers pounded Egypt in an opening naval-air assault and a British cruiser has sunk an Egyptian frigate in the Gulf of Suez.

These were the first fast-paced developments in the assault from the West on Egypt in the midst of the Israeli-Egyptian conflict.

The admiralty said the cruiser Newfoundland sent the small Egyptian warship to the bottom after it ignored a challenge Wednesday night while the Newfoundland was on "Suez shipping protection duty" in the Gulf of Suez. This is at the Red Sea end of the Suez Canal.

It was the second Egyptian frigate lost in the fighting. The other was disabled and captured by the Israelis in a small air-sea battle in the eastern Mediterranean.

DENY CAIRO BOMBED

The air ministry announced late Wednesday night that RAF aircraft attacked Egyptian air force fields in Egypt, using four-jet Vickers Valiants and two-jet Canberras in the raids.

Cairo radio said five Egyptian cities, including Cairo, were bombed. The British denied Cairo was bombed.

The British-French joint command assault was aimed at occupying the Suez Canal for purpose of stopping an Israeli-Egyptian war.

Sinking of the Egyptian frigate by the 8,800-ton British cruiser was the first naval engagement announced by the British.

The British-French operation began Wednesday at 6:40 p.m. Cairo time (12:40 p.m. AST).

The air ministry statement mentioned neither opposition nor losses. Compared with Second World War bomber attacks, it was not a large operation, a spokesman said.

He declined to say how many planes took part but said the bombers went out individually in darkness to drop high explosive bombs.

PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OTTAWA (CP) — Dr. Thomas Kiernan Wednesday presented to Governor-General Massey his credentials as Ambassador of Ireland to Canada.

Canadian Gov't. Plans To Keep Out Of Middle East Fighting

OTTAWA (CP — The government made it plain Wednesday it has no immediate intension of becoming involved in the Middle East fighting, even as a supplier of arms.

Prime Minister St. Laurent announced after a three-hour extraordinary cabinet meeting called to discuss the crisis that the government has suspended for the present all arms shipments to Israel. Neither would Egypt get any military supplies if it asked for them, he added.

Mr. St. Laurent also told reporters that the government does not intend to send planes or ships to the Middle East at this time.

SESSION POSSIBLE

The arms suspension applies chiefly to Israel's $7,200,000 contract with Canadair Ltd., of Montreal for 24 Canadian Sabre jet fighter planes. The government approved Israel's aircraft purchase from Canada five weeks ago but added the rider that shipments could be stopped or cancelled if the situation warranted. Shipments were not scheduled to begin until next month.

Just before the cabinet meeting started—there will be another one today—the prime minister said convening of a special session of Parliament to hear the government's views on the Middle East situation is a possibility but that he hoped it wouldn't be necessary.

After the meeting he said this matter had not been discussed by the cabinet.

PEARSON REFUSES COMMENT

Mr. St. Laurent declined to get involved in a discussion with reporters whether the arms suspension is a Canadian government criticism of Israel's foray into Egypt.

External Affairs Minister Pearson, his face, drawn, declined to comment on the Anglo-French attacks on military targets in the Suez Canal area.

There was evident anxiety here over the Middle East situation—more anxiety than at any time over any world crisis since the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950. There was none of the usual bantering between cabinet ministers and reporters as the former entered and later emerged from the special meeting.

RELUCTANCE TO BLAME

There was a reluctance among officials to cast blame at the British or French. Mr. Pearson has held that consolidation of the Western alliance is one of Canada's most important foreign policy objectives.

On the surface at least, it appeared that Canada's views on the fighting and events leading up to it approximate those of the United States.

John Diefenbaker, contender for the Progressive Conservative party leadership and his party's spokesman in the Commons on foreign affairs, deplored in a Calgary speech what he said was disunity among free nations. He called on Canada to "maintain Commonwealth connections."

Anglo-French Action At Suez Is Explained To U. N. Council

UNITED NATIONS (CP) — Sir Pierson Dixon, British delegate to the United Nations, told the Security Council Wednesday the Anglo-French action in invadingEgypt was aimed at halting the Egyptian-Israeli clas and protecting the vital Suez Canal.

"Our intervention," he said, "is not aimed at the sovereignty of Egypt, still less at the teritorial integrity of Egypt."

He said he felt sure nobody would take "very seriously" Russian charges that the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt was part of a plot to stir up trouble in the Middle East so as to restore "old colonial empires."

"From the information at our disposal, we judged that the danger of a major clash between Israel and her Arab neighbors had become more imminent than at any time since the signing of the (1949) armistice agreements.

"It was in the light of this judgent that the British and French governments took the grave decision that their immediate intervention was required to safeguard the Suez Canal and to prevent a disastrous conflagration which would spread."

Outlining the British-French position, he said their objectives were:

1. To stop all warlike action on land, sea and in the air as soon as possible.

2. To enforce a separation of the belligerants, and

3. To protect the Suez Canal for the free passage of the ships of all nations.

Sir Pierson noted the argument by some opponents that since Israel agreed to keep her troops 10 miles away from the Suez Canal no threat to the waterway existed and the Anglo-French action was not justified.

He said that the Israeli acceptance of the Anglo-French ultimatum was on the assumption of positive Egyptian reaction.

"As we know, the Egyptian response was, unfortunately, negative," he added.

"Whether or not our intervention will extinguish the conflict, as it is intended to do, is not dependent on us alone.

"It depends very much on the understanding support of those members of the international community who are concerned to see peace and order restored in the Middle East."

Russian Troops Pull Out Of Budapest; Nagy Is Unpopular

BUDAPEST (AP)—Most of the Russian troops cleared out of Budapest Wednesday and exuberant nationalists concentrated their fire again on Communist Premier Imre Nagy's government.

"Out with the government of murders!" chanted a crowd of 2,000 demonstrators in Kossuth Square outside parliament, which only 24 hours earlier was packed with Soviet armor.

Nagy, who has promised free elections and other reforms, talked with them in vain. His regime clearly does not command national confidence.

Bombardment threats by the Hungarian Air Force spurred the Soviet retreat. By dusk, most of the Russian military units had vanished.

CARDINAL WELCOMED

Through littered streets that also saw the triumphant return of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Russian tank columns clanked away leaving their dead and wounded behind.

NATO BREAK-UP FEARED

U.S. Looking To Canada

WASHINGTON (CP) — The United States is looking to Canada for support in its diplomatic clash with Britain and France over their decision to intervene in the Middle East fighting.

There have been no direct overtures to the Canadian government but it can be said authoritatively that the state department hopes that Canada, in this instance, will throw its moral and diplomatic weight behind Washington rather than London.

Informed American officials say the U.S. government already has received encouragement from External Affairs Minister Pearson's expression of Canadian government regret that Britain and France "found it necesary" to take the action they did in the Middle East.

The U.S. hope for Canadian support is based in part on the fact the Americans always have regarded Canada as their strongest supporter and ally, next to Britain and France, in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

FEAR NATO BREAK-UP

There is a real fear here that the Suez flareup might lead to the break-up of NATO.

Both the White House and the state department are represented as profoundly shocked and dismayed by the Anglo-French decision to occupy the Suez Canal Zone. They are deeply angered by the British decision, especially, to take such a step without prior consultation with Washington.

There appears to be no recognition or appreciation of the deep British anxiety over the fate of the canal and the crucial role the great waterway plays as a lifeline for Britain and Western Europe.

Prime Minister Eden's promise that the occupation will be only "temporary" is brushed aside as diplomatic double-talk.

Here is an outline of the American position, as detailed by a senior U.S. official who declined to be identified:

The state department feels that it has been the victim of a diplomatic doublecross perpetrated by the British and the French and that the two Western powers were, in fact, in collusion with Israel in the lightning Israeli march into Egypt.

SEE THREE-WAY PLIT

The U.S. had suspected for some days that the French and the Israelis might be cooking up a Middle East tempest but had no such suspicions about Britain. Americans claim that only five or six days ago British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd had agreed to meet with State Secretary John Foster Dulles to work out a peaceful Middle East solution.

The American view now is that there was in the making a British-French-Israeli "plot" to seize the canal and topple the Nasser government of Egypt.

Washington also feels Britain has committed an act of "utter folly" in sending troops into Egypt at a time when the Soviet Union is in trouble in the satellite states. The suggestion here is that the Middle East developments have served only to divert world attention from the revolt under way in the satellites.

At the same time, American officials say, the Anglo-French occupation of the Suez will serve to persuade neutral nations that the Western powers are no better than the Russians.

It can be confirmed that Britain has informed the U.S. that she does not regard the 1950 tripartite declaration, which bound the three Western powers to prevent violation of Middle East frontiers, as valid in this instance. This is the declaration which President Eisenhower says his administration intends to honor.

KINSMEN STAGE ANNUAL PARTY

The Kinsmen staged their annual Hallowe'en Party at the Community Centre last evening with a full house of costumed kiddies and parents in attendance. Entertainment chairman Clive Cudmore provided a fine program for the large audience. Gerry Chipman, Les Alexander and Ivan Doherty provided some extra musical entertainment. Two films were also shown. Best costumes under six years 1st. Paul and Carrol Doyle, 2nd. Billie and Wyllie Acorn, 3rd. Cathy Hoggson. Ages six to twelve, 1st. Elizabeth MacLellan, 2nd. Evelyn McTague, 3rd. Betsy and Jeannie Ives. Over 12 years 1st. Beryl Marrian, 2nd. Sandra Lord. 3rd. Charlie Archer. Treats for the young folk were taken to the Sanatorium Infirmary and both orphanages by members of the Kinsmen Club. A generous donation of Ice Cream fudge sticks were received from Central Creameries Ltd. Judges were Ivan Doherty, W.A Gaudet and Les Alexander.

B. I. S. HALLOWE'EN PARTY

Witches, cowboys, and hob-gobling were the order of the evening when the Benevolent Irish Society entertained the kiddies at the B.I.S. Hall with their annual Hallowe'en Party last evening. Treats of the event included ice cream, candy, balloons, apples, movies, etc. Prizes were given during the evening for contests and costumes. The results were as follows: pie-eating contest, Eddy Reeves and Margie St John; balloon contest, Jimmie Dowling; Costumes, Diane Dowling, Kelva Josey, Joseph Sherren, Ann Marie Dowling, and a special prize to Harold Power.