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# The Guardian

"Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew"

Clear and mild, northwest winds 15. Low-high at Charlottetown 32 and 52.

## 88 RESCUED, 37 DEAD

### Decision Taken To Seal No. 4 Shaft At Springhill

SPRINGHILL, N.S. (CP)—Cum-berland No. 4 mine, ravaged by explosion and permeated by poisonous gas four days ago, will be sealed off for two months as a safety precaution.

The decision to block the pit and throttle its air passages was made Monday by Harold Gordon, coal chief of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, a few hours after a stretcher bearing the 88th and last survivor of Thursday's underground blast was taken to a nearby emergency hospital.

Somewhere in the mine's spider-work of clammy passageways are the bodies of 24 men.

**CAN'T RISK OTHER LIVES**

Visibly shaken as he made the announcement, the usually abrupt former draegerman said the lives of other miners could not be jeopardized to bring out the dead. The mine was being sealed to eliminate danger of fire and explosion.

Further attempts to search the lower levels for bodies would require the pumping of abnormal quantities of air. A greater flow of air would tend to fan still smouldering fires into explosion proportions.

In Montreal, Lionel A. Forsyth, Decco president, said an inquiry into the Springhill disaster will be started soon by the federal mines department.

**FOUND ALIVE**

But Saturday the draegermen broke through a barrier of rock, coal and timbers at the 3,200-foot level. Below they found 36 men alive.

On the surface, friends and relatives who had waited and prayed through long, cold hours found a general lifting in spirits as overman Charlie Burton stepped out, first of the trapped to see sunlight.

But for the relatives of 76 others, there were a day and two more nights of anguish.

As the rescuers inched farther down the slopes, the amount of gas increased and many collapsed. Progress was slow, dangerous and tedious. Behind the rescuers other workers rigged special hoists to facilitate removal of the living and injured.

Sunday afternoon came word that draegermen, crawling on hands and knees, had found more trapped men. Official versions of the number varied from 80 to as high as 85.

Dawn Monday gave the answer. Only 52 came out—to bring the count of rescued to 88.

Relatives of the 24 still in the mine waited as long as possible. Then they turned slowly home, some biting back tears, others sobbing hysterically. Many were comforted by those who had, only a few hours before, waited just as anxiously beside them until a black, familiar face appeared at the mine entrance.

**KEPT RECORD**

Overman Con Embree, one of the heroes in the underground battle for survival, converted his official's book into a diary and made entries every hour. He wanted the world to know what it was like if rescuers reached him too late. It may also play a part in subsequent investigation.

It was Embree who decided to seal off a section of a passageway. With the help of Harold Tabor he fashioned a makeshift door—a sort of bulkhead—out of old boards and insulating cloth to block out gas and smoke creeping down at a group of 47 men.

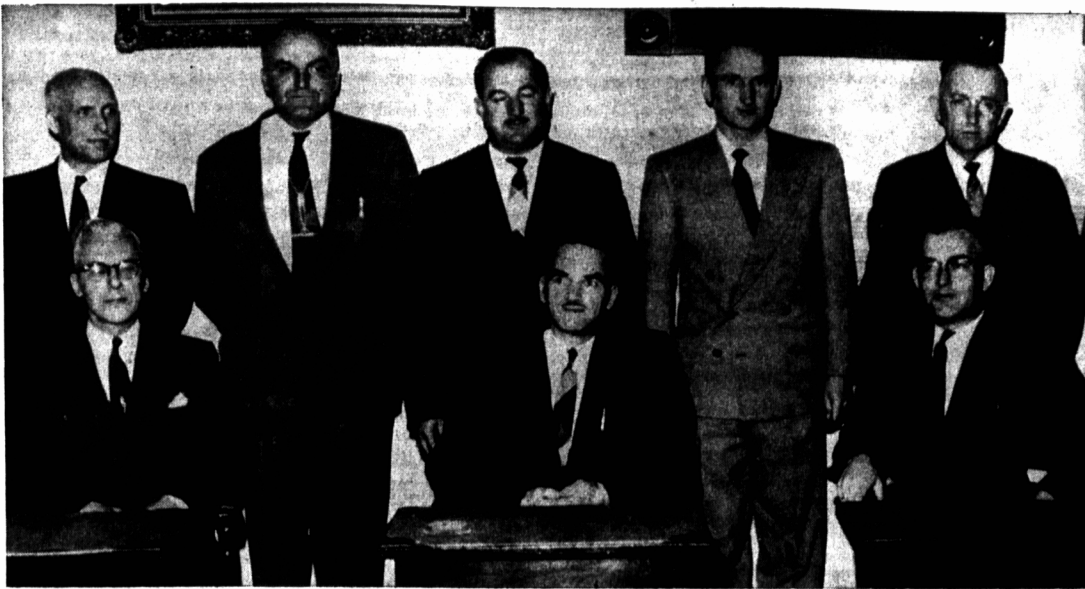
In this group were 14 who had come up from a lower level. They dug coal through their entire shift Thursday night without realizing that an explosion had taken place.

Springhill was a town of mixed emotions Monday night but the underlying mood was one of sadness.

The hustle and bustle of ambulances, helicopters, policing, servicing and sightseeing was over but not the telling—above all the remembering.

# Russia Threatens Use Of Force To Help Egyptians

## Suggests US Aid In Joint Action



ABOVE ARE the members of the Metropolitan Committee which held a special organizational meeting at the City Hall last night to set up fact-finding committees to look into inter-related administrative fields between Charlotte-

MOSCOW (AP)—Russia served notice Monday night if it is prepared to use force to bring about an end to British and French actions against Egypt.

Premier Nikoia Bulganin warned the two powers invading Egypt that they face the risk of attack by a stronger power capable of launching "rocket weapons" if they do not end the hostilities.

Bulganin proposed to President Eisenhower that the Soviet Union and the United States, the major H-bomb powers, pool their armed might under the United Nations to end the invasion.

**HUNGARY FIRST**

President Eisenhower has made clear that the United States does not intend to become involved in the fighting in Egypt. Washington officials rejected the Bulganin proposal and the White House said the Soviet Union has "an obligation before the world" to withdraw its forces from Hungary before talking about a Middle East settlement.

"We are full of determination through the use of force to crush aggression and put an end to the war in Egypt," Bulganin said. Another translation of this sentence, as heard in a Moscow broadcast, was: "We are full of determination to crush aggressors and re-establish peace in the East by using force."

Bulganin's messages to Prime Minister Eden and French Premier Mollat mentioned his appeal to Eisenhower for joint military action.

The notes were filled with stern threats of action if the two powers do not immediately end the fighting.

But it was not clear whether Bulganin's statements indicated possible unilateral action on the part of the Soviet Union if the United States rejected his plea for joint use of their military power.

The following committees were set up:

Finnee - J.A. Fullerton and E. F. Sellers, City; Art Seaman and Alex MacLean, Parkdale; R. W. Manning and H.E. Armstrong, Spring Park; Ben Rogers and one more to be named to represent the Board of Trade.

Education - Kenneth Parker City; Warren Burns, Parkdale; Gordon Rodd, Spring Park; Mrs. Dorothy Lantz, Board of Trade.

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Planning and Zoning - F.W. Curtis, City; Claude Smith, Parkdale; Dick Sterling, Spring Park; Walter Hyndman, Board of Trade.

Streets - Frank Storey, City; Henry Douglas, Parkdale; Eldon MacLean, Spring Park; Brig. G. G.K. Peake, Board of Trade.

The Metropolitan Committee includes: Lt. Col. F.J. Storey, Chairman, and Ben Rogers, representing the Board of Trade; A. Waltheim Gaudet, Secretary, and E.C. Johnston, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and Howard Douglas representing Spring Park.

## Eden Weathers Another Assault In The Commons

LONDON (CP)—In a sudden, spectacular intervention that transformed the mood of an unexciting House of Commons, Prime Minister Eden announced the capitulation of Port Said, gateway to Egypt. Pandemonium broke loose.

The news came straight from the battlefield. Eden read a bulletin from the Allied commander, Gen. Sir Charles Keightley, saying that surrender terms were being discussed with the Egyptian authorities in Port Said and a ceasefire had been ordered in the area.

Conservative members rose in a body, cheering, whooping and waving their order papers for a full 45 seconds.

**CRUCIAL MOMENT**

The intervention came at a crucial moment for the Conservative front bench. Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd had been under heavy fire from the Labor party's Aneurin (Nye) Bevan and Anthony Wedgwood Benn about propaganda allegedly authorized by the British foreign office. The atmosphere was extremely tense.

Wedgwood Benn quoted from "instructions" he claimed had been issued to Egyptians which said the Egyptians had "committed a sin— you have placed confidence in Nasser and have believed his lies."

The quotation strengthened Labor's belief that Britain's military intervention in Egypt is not just to "separate the combatants," as the government has repeatedly claimed, but to topple Nasser from power.

Bevan, starting off in a silky, quiet voice—part of a new, responsible manner which is gaining respect from members—said Britain's war aims are "being elicited day by day and are being changed day by day."

**WOULD RASE WORRIES**

Speakers repeatedly pressed the government to publish a white paper on the government's war propaganda. In an uncertain manner, Lloyd said he would "consider" it. Bevan, raising his voice asked "When will the government stop lying to the House of Commons?"

As the Labor pressure continued, ministers whispered to one another on the front bench. After some hesitation Eden rose quietly to say he had a "flash" signal from the Middle East, reporting the surrender of Port Said.

The laconic announcement released pent-up emotions among the Conservatives. Though the party is still obviously united behind the Prime Minister, there are many who have misgivings about Anglo-French policy and expressions of world disapproval. Some members, it is believed, have been under considerable strain.

Word of the quick victory had a tonic effect. Many observers believe that a clean-cut military solution, effected in the shortest possible time, will erase all worries in Britain and the world about the wisdom of forcible measures against Egypt.

Opponents of the quick-victory idea think Nasser will go underground and carry out a costly guerrilla warfare, whatever early successes the Allied forces score.

**TEMPERS STILL HIGH**

One aspect of Monday's debate was a repeated demand by Labor and Liberal speakers that the government accept without qualification the Canadian proposal for an international police force to keep peace between Israeli and the Egyptians. Lloyd said the administration welcomes the idea, "when that force is instituted." Meanwhile operations would continue.

The bitter Commons exchanges followed an intensely dramatic weekend, which saw Eden and Opposition Leader Hugh Gaitskell setting out rival views in emotional radio broadcasts. Gaitskell pledged Labor to support a new prime minister if he would work for peace in the Middle East.

This charged to Eden's authority. Conservative sources say, antagonized many wavering supporters and ensured a solid Tory front in the house. However, tempers on both sides are still high and the future outlook is uncertain.

## Fact Finding Committees Appointed Last Evening

Six fact-finding committees were set up last night to investigate specific fields of administration in Parkdale and Spring Park with relation to the City of Charlottetown in a proposed plan to determine whether it might be feasible and advisable to amalgamate these areas with the City or whether they should remain autonomous units.

The above committees were set up at a special meeting at City Hall of the Metropolitan Committee composed of members from the City of Charlottetown, Parkdale and Spring Park Commissioners and the Board of Trade.

Lt. Col. F.J. Storey, who presided at the meeting, gave a brief summary of past meetings and a comprehensive review of the problems discussed respecting these areas. He read excerpts from a Commission report by Judge C. St. Clair Trainor in which the problem of water and sewage received primary consideration. The report outlined three possible avenues of approach: 1. by having the two areas remain separate; 2. by combining and buying water services from the city; 3. by the City (a) extending its services or (b) extending its boundaries to incorporate these areas. Mr. Storey interjected the remark that Mr. W.H. Crandall, Moncton Engineer, was presently carrying on a water and sewage survey in the area.

The Commission report explained that the residents of these areas were in large measure forced to build homes in this locale owing to unavailability of property within the city limits. It stated further that since the residents for the most part form a large section of the working force of the City, then to all intents and purposes they form a part of the everyday life of the City and should receive consideration in this light.

Mr. Storey hastened to point out that this fact-finding investigation did not necessarily preclude amalgamation, but rather, after all possible material had been gathered and analyzed, then a decision would have to be made whether it was feasible to amalgamate or to remain separate.

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## IKE FAVORED IN OPINION POLLS Americans Voting Today

WASHINGTON (CP)—Sixty million Americans vote today against the backdrop of flaming Middle East warfare and a savage Soviet onslaught on the freedom fighters of embattled Hungary.

The dramatic developments in the Mediterranean and central Europe gave this presidential election a climactic flavor without parallel in modern U.S. political history.

The election atmosphere was charged with tension and suspense as the American people prepared to choose a president to lead the country for the next four years and a Congress to wield legislative power for the next two years.

**IKE OR ADLAI?**

As the curtain came down on the six-week election campaign, the presidential choice lay between two men—President Dwight D. Eisenhower, now ending his first four years in the White House and seeking a second term, and Adlai E. Stevenson, the one-time Illinois governor defeated by Eisenhower in 1952.

In the companion congressional contest, always overshadowed by the drama of the presidential race, an equally important political prize is at stake—legislative control in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

In 1952, the Republicans captured both the White House and Congress, only to lose Congress to the Democrats in the off-year 1954 elections. In the Senate, the Democrats now hold a thin 49-47 margin over the Republicans. Their House majority is more substantial—322 Democrats to 203 Republicans.

At stake is today's voting are 35 of the 96 Senate seats—only a third of the senate is elected every two years—and all three of the 435 House seats. Maine elected three House members—two Republicans and one Democrat—Sept. 10.

In addition, 30 governorships and a raft of other state offices will go before the people as many states run off their local elections along with the national contests.

**EISENHOWER FAVORED**

Virtually every public opinion poll and political pundit pointed to the re-election of Eisenhower over his Democratic opponent but these judgments were tempered by what happened in the 1948 presidential contest. That was the year that Harry S. Truman, underdog on the political betting, upset the pollsters by soundly beating Republican candidate Thomas E. Dewey.

The pollsters were not so definite about the congressional race and there were indications the election might produce a split result—the Republicans retaining the White House and the Democrats still controlling Congress.

The election—eve tensions were heightened by a message sent to Eisenhower Monday by Soviet Premier Bulganin warning that the Middle East flareup might contain the spark that could touch off a third world war.

Eisenhower, who promised the American people five days ago that there will be no U.S. military involvement in the present hostilities, promptly rejected Bulganin's proposal that the two big H-bomb powers—Russia and the United States—join forces to stamp out the Anglo-French "invasion" of Egypt.

The swiftly-paced overseas developments thrust American foreign policy to the top of the list of election issues.

Right to the finish, Stevenson hammered at the conduct of foreign policy by Eisenhower and his state secretary, John Foster Dulles, and declared that "presidential negligence" may "plunge the whole world into the horror of hydrogen war."

Speaking in Minneapolis before flying to Boston to wind up his campaign, the Democratic nominee said that U.S. allies have lost trust in the United States' leadership.

Eisenhower called off an election-eve visit to Boston and remained at the White House. In his office, he talked with Vice President Richard M. Nixon about the Middle East crisis, Russia's new posture on Hungary and presidential politics.

The White House said later Nixon gave the president a "very optimistic" report on his chances for re-election.

**DOMESTIC PROBLEMS**

While foreign policy became the top issue in the dying days of the campaign, a series of other, domestic issues may influence the outcome of today's balloting. These include falling farm prices, the H-bomb test ban, the rising cost-of-living and the president's health.

The Democrats posed the issue of the "part-time presidency" and, without saying so outright, questioned whether Eisenhower, as a 66-year-old recovered heart patient, could survive four more punishing years in the White House.

The Republicans campaigned on their record and on the theme of "peace, prosperity and progress."

## Ceasefire Is Reported In Egypt

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Israel informed the U.N. Monday night that "since this morning, Nov. 5, all fighting ceased between Israel and Egyptian forces on land, sea and air."

The message, addressed to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, added that "full quiet prevails."

It said Israel has agreed "unconditionally" to a ceasefire and has ordered all Israeli defence forces to observe the ceasefire scrupulously.

## Ayles Slated To Be Hanged Today

SAINT JOHN, N.B. (CP)—Preparations were completed Monday for the hanging here early today of Clifford Edward Ayles convicted of murder in a hospital payroll holdup more than a year ago.

His last hope for commutation of the death sentence vanished Monday morning when the justice department, at Ottawa said there would be no interference with the sentence.

The official hangman arrived from Montreal Sunday night. The gallows at the Saint John county jail was last used in 1947.

## Farm Buildings Destroyed On Glasgow Rd. Yesterday

Fire yesterday almost completely destroyed the dwelling and farm buildings of Mr. Vernon MacRae, Glasgow Road. All that was saved was a small rain house and its contents. The loss was partially covered with insurance.

The fire is reported to have started in the barn shortly after 1 p.m. from the exhaust of a tractor which was running near the building. Whipped up by a strong wind,

## Parliament Will Be Called If UN Decides On Police Force

OTTAWA (CP)—Prime Minister St. Laurent Monday night made clear Parliament will be called into special session within 10 days after the cabinet decides to contribute Canadian troops to a United Nations Middle East police force.

He said the procedure for committing troops under the UN, NATO or similar body was outlined by him in the Commons last week when the Canadian Forces Act was amended in September, 1950.

The cabinet had as yet no indication as to number or types of Canadian troops that would be sent, he said. But once it reached a decision, it would pass an order-in-council placing those troops on active service and then call Parliament into session.

The purpose of the session, he told reporters following a two-hour cabinet meeting, would not be to obtain approval of the government's decision, but to obtain the necessary funds to implement that decision.

The government would of course resign if the money was not appropriated, he added.

Mr. St. Laurent said Monday night's cabinet session, fourth in six days, was to get his colleagues' reaction to a confidential message he was sending to Sir Anthony Eden. The message was being sent, he declined to disclose what it contained, or whether it was in reply to one received by the Canadian government from Britain.

## Unthinkable, Is U. S. View

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House Monday night labeled as "unthinkable" the proposal by Soviet Premier Bulganin that Russia and the United States join in military intervention to halt what Bulganin termed British-French "aggression" in Egypt.

At the same time, a White House statement again called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Hungary, where Russia is crushing a rebellion against Moscow domination.

The White House statement was issued several hours after Moscow announced dispatch of a new Bulganin note to Eisenhower, calling for joint American-Soviet military action—backed by the United Nations—to stop the fighting in the Middle East.

The White House said in a statement Monday night that the proposal "would violate the United Nations charter, and it would be the duty of all United Nations members, including the United States, to oppose any such effort."

"Orders have been given that all warning to Russia that the U.S. would seek to block any such move by the Soviet Union."

## U. N. Refuses Consideration

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (CP)—The UN Security Council Monday night refused to consider a Soviet request for the United States and the Soviet Union to intervene in the Middle East fighting.

The refusal was registered when the council declined to approve an agenda suggested by the Soviet Union. Only the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Iran voted for the agenda.

The United States, Britain, France and Australia voted against it.

Belgium, Peru and Cuba abstained on the agenda vote.

This killed the Russian proposal. Unless the council puts it as the agenda it cannot be formally discussed.

## Report Orders Given To End All Bombing Throughout Egypt

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (Reuters)—Orders have been given to cease all bombing "forthwith throughout Egypt," the British permanent delegate at the United Nations said Monday night.

Sir Pierson Dixon added in a note to UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, that "any other form of air action as opposed to bombing will be confined to the support of any necessary operation in the canal area."

Sir Pierson said that "despite any reports to the contrary, bombing has been conducted with the utmost consideration for civilians," and photographs of results showed that little civilian loss of life had been caused.

"This is proved by the fact that Egyptian Army units are known to be sheltering in towns and villages in the knowledge that they are immune from air attack."

Sir Pierson said a ceasefire had been ordered at Port Said Monday "in consequence," he added. "Orders have been given that all bombing should cease forthwith throughout Egypt."

## Report Orders Given To End All Bombing Throughout Egypt

PARIS (AP)—The French government, in a four-hour early morning session today ordered its troops to continue their occupation of the Suez Canal zone in conjunction with British forces.

A cabinet spokesman said the Premier Guy Mollet and other ministers determined to hold fast to their objective and that military operations in the canal zone would continue.

## French Decide To Continue