

Apparently our Dominion Government hasn't yet made up its mind with regard to the Middle East crisis. It has taken "no final decision" with respect to the United Nations Assembly discussion, in which it is proposed to denounce Britain and France for intervening to stop the fighting in Egypt.

It would be unseemly, indeed, for the United States Government, let alone the Canadian Government, to make the British and French appear as villains in whatever may take place as a result of their intervention in Egypt.

The British and French Governments have long since arrived at the conclusion that they could expect no tangible help from the United States; and, since they believe that their vital interests have been endangered by Colonel Nasser's refusal to negotiate a satisfactory settlement, a refusal which, without question was encouraged by the fluctuating policy at Washington, they have considered it necessary to proceed with their own plans, made doubly urgent—in their view, at any rate—by the fighting between the Israelis and the Egyptians.

Classic Cases

The recent visit to the United States of a modern Methuselah from Colombia showed, if nothing else, that the old man hasn't walked alone on his long march through time.

Last June newspapers in Brazil reported the death of a citizen, aged 150. Java and Pakistan have each recently lost a nonagenarian.

And in Egypt there's a man who claims to be 200. He complains that his 80-year-old son isn't giving him enough food. Much longer ago, Denmark noted the death of a 146-year-old, says the National Geographic Society. A classic case in geriatric literature, this man was enslaved by Algerians at 68, escaped, joined the Danish Navy at 84, and married at 111. He died in 1772 at a time when man's life span was considerably shorter than it is today.

Despite a much lower average life expectancy, the Russians claim to be winning the battle of extremes. Three years ago Soviet newspapers announced the death of a woman said to be 180. Another report of a 148-year-old farmer in Azerbaijan prompted a 12-year-old boy of Cleveland, Ohio, to write to the Russian government for verification.

A persistent rumor—often officially denied—holds that the Black Sea region offers the best climate for long life. One aged Turk, who visited the United States shortly before his death in 1934, outlived 11 wives, to the reputed age of 160. Bulgaria, also on the Black Sea, points to a younger female counterpart who survived five husbands and left 34 children.

Many of the world's oldesters have displayed feats of vigor. Early this year in Lucknow, India, a 111-year-old woman cut her third set of teeth. Her family held a reunion to celebrate. Another Indian, said to be 176, grew a new crop of black hair as well as new teeth.

The secrets of longevity, revealed by those who should know best, range from maintaining "an unworried heart and a loving wife" to eating a daily ice cream cone. One aged lady in Denmark attributes her triumph to the fact that she's never taken a vitamin pill or a bath.

Anyone unwilling or unable to follow such advice, can take comfort in a pronouncement of Samuel Johnson's. "A long life may not be good enough," he wrote, "but a good life is long enough."

EDITORIAL NOTES

A mine explosion such as that at Springhill, Nova Scotia, is a peculiarly shocking disaster. The sympathy of Islanders goes out to relatives and friends of the victims.

Prizes offered in a contest sponsored by an American firm include champagne and free psychoanalysis. It's a safe bet that there won't be any great run on the psychiatrists.

India's leading wrestling contestant at the Olympic games is reported to consume 6 quarts of milk, 4 lbs. of meat, a dozen eggs, a pound of butter, 1/2 lb. almonds, 60 pancakes and a "sizeable quantity" of vegetables (probably a bushel or two) daily. Evidently, he doesn't belong to the "underprivileged" masses of India we hear so much about.

Prime Minister St. Laurent is wasting no time in setting the speech-making pace for next summer's election—on the theory, no doubt, that spade work should be done early. And it is true that sometimes semi-political utterances carry more weight than the thunderings and clatterings which characterize the last stages of a campaign.

Mr. Robert Stanfield has reason to be jubilant over last Tuesday's victory at the polls; it is no easy thing these days to topple governments of long standing. It must be noted, however, that his margin of legislative support is so slim that he will find it difficult enough at times to sustain his government in power. A majority of six is usually regarded as affording reasonable safety. Mr. Stanfield will have a majority of two, after the selection of Mr. Speaker. That means that one defection from party solidarity would result in the government's downfall, a very slender balance indeed.



AN OLD SMOKE-EATER

U. S. Foreign Policy Scored

By Ed Simon, Canadian Press Staff, New York

A new and sobering atmosphere has transformed the United States election campaign as a result of the Middle Eastern crisis. It has virtually obliterated all other issues in the closing days of political debate.

The fighting between Israel and Egypt and the policy split between the United States and her Western allies have jolted partisans of both sides out of their customary pre-election historicity. And there have been widespread second thoughts as to the wisdom of American foreign policy in the months before the outbreak.

New York newspapers are almost unanimously supporters of President Eisenhower's bid for reelection. But several of them have voiced criticism of the actions of the State Secretary Dulles and of the recent U.S. move in the United Nations to condemn Israel as the aggressor in the Egyptian fighting.

Joseph and Stewart Alsop, columnists writing in the New York Herald Tribune, have labelled Dulles' Middle Eastern policies "a dismal and desperate failure."

The Daily News, a strong Eisenhower adherent which seldom has a good word to say for Prime Minister Eden, has come out in support of British-French intervention in the dispute as the best method of averting large-scale war, "despite President Eisenhower's well-meant objections."

The World-Telegram, taking the view that "there is generally more than enough blame to go around" for the policy split, says "it will take far greater statesmanship and diplomatic skill than

has been displayed in the Western capitals in recent days to restore any semblance of an alliance."

David Lawrence, another Herald Tribune columnist, traces the history of the Palestine dispute to come to the conclusion expressed by Eden in opposition to the official U.S. view—that Israel's move against Egypt "is much more a case of self-defence than it is of aggression."

Still another Tribune columnist, Walter Lippmann, feels that the U.S. attempt to label Israel as the aggressor "was a grave mistake of policy, indefensible in principle and in fact entirely unrealistic and impracticable" because it made the UN veto by Britain and France inevitable.

The bulk of this opinion comes from sources which previously have been united in hailing Eisenhower's administration for its contributions toward preserving world peace.

ALSO'S SHARPEST The Alsops are particularly sharp in their criticism. Reviewing Dulles' repeated efforts to dissuade Britain and France from taking action against Egypt's President Nasser since he nationalized the canal, they conclude that the shooting has started "under the worst conceivable conditions."

"Thanks to Dulles' delaying tactics, there has never been a time since the war when this country's relations with its two major allies, Britain and France, were nearer the breaking point," they add. "Altogether, the failure of our Middle Eastern policy is about as complete as it is possible to imagine."

Palestine Background

By Reiman Morin, Associated Press Staff Writer

(Editor's Note: Forty years of violence and bloodshed stemming from the rival passion of Jew and Arab for Palestine lie behind the new outbreak of fighting in the Middle East. Here Pulitzer Prize winner Reiman Morin, who knows the area well and has observed many of the happenings there, outlines the milestones leading up to the attacks.)

Associated Press Staff Writer In Jerusalem one night during the Second World War a woman said: "Nobody but a Jew can realize how we feel about this land. It is beyond thought, deeper than reason, in our very blood."

Her voice shook with emotion. Two days later the late Emir Abdullah, King of Jordan, said in an interview: "We will resist a Jewish state with all our strength. This land is ours. We shall keep it."

In these two statements he 40 years of tragedy. They express fierce emotions embracing religion, politics, economics, culture and a love for the land that is holy to both the Jews and Arabs. "If I forget thee, oh Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning."

They explain, in part, why this region has run wet with the blood of many people from many lands. MAKE UP BARRIER

They are the rock on which every effort to find a solution to the "Palestine problem" has shattered. And they lie behind the fact that, today, real war has come to the Sinai Peninsula and the Suez Canal zone.

Israel is a gentle and lovely land made fruitful by human hands. Much of the land around it is lawless desert. The Negro, for the south, is black and forbidding, a wasteland if left to itself, flat, waterless, cut by deep gullies.

The Gaza Strip, which the Egyptians have held in recent years, is a sliver of land little more than five miles wide at some places. It is all grey-brown sand dunes from the Israeli border through

the ancient city of Gaza in the sea.

Even these unfriendly regions have been fought over for years. Here, in brief, is the background story. It does not include the 2,000 years of Jewish exile, hope and striving.

In 1915, Britain, at war with Turkey, solicited the help of the Arabs, who were subjects of the sultan. In these negotiations, the Arabs said they were offered independence after the war.

Two years later, and independently of these actions, the British foreign secretary, Lord Balfour, wrote a letter to Lord Rothschild which contained this passage: "MUST GUARD ARABS"

"This Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in any other country."

This became known as the "Balfour Declaration," and in Jewish eyes, the foundation of Britain's responsibility to them. When the war ended the area became a mandate of the League of Nations, with Britain administering.

Efforts to find a solution to the "Palestine problem" took many forms—a proposed constitution, a legislative council with both Jewish and Arabic member, etc., All were abortive.

Far worse, total disagreement developed over boundaries. Blood soon flowed.

There were serious Arab riots in 1929 stemming in part from religious strife over the rights of Arabs and Jews to the historic Wailing Wall in Jerusalem. Between 1936 and 1939 the Arab states went all-out to drive the British from Palestine.

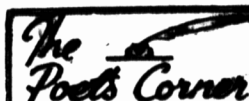
PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

S. P. C. A. ACTIVITIES

Sir.—I see in Thursday's Guardian that the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals had held a meeting in Charlottetown. Mention was made of cattle being pastured in fields without sufficient food or water. This is no doubt correct, but I will venture to say that for every animal abused in this way 1,000 suffer more by being left without shelter at this time of year. If some members of this Society could take a drive through the rural areas in the early morning they would be shocked by the frost covered animals they would see huddled in the fence corners.

I am, Sir, etc. RETIRED FARMER, Summerside.



RABBIT SEASON

The silver trees by rain are turned to darkened silver, to the tarnish of lovely pewter where the burn and golden blaze of leaves have vanished.

The deer have eaten all the fallen russet apples drenched, they search for wilder windfalls up the mountain. Under the white and leafless birch

a rabbit puts his paws together, hearing the autumn gans again. On his final day of silver weather he drinks the tender sound of rain. — Frances Frost.

The Age Old Story

Blessed be the Lord, who daily leaath us with benefits.

study that Arab - Jewish differences were "irreconcilable," and recommended partitioning Palestine—but that insoluble matter of boundaries remained.

NUMBERS GREW Meanwhile, Jewish immigration was increasing. By 1940 the census showed the population of Palestine to be 1,529,559, of whom 456,743 were Jews.

During the Second World War Britain limited immigration. Riots broke out when the five-year period London specified came to an end.

With peace came the drive for a Jewish state, an independent nation with all the prerequisites. In 1947 the United Nations voted for partition.

Then, in the summer of 1948 in Tel Aviv, the words were proclaimed: "We hereby proclaim the establishment of the Jewish state in Palestine to be called Israel."

Jews danced in the streets. They wept for joy, repeating these words. In a matter of hours, President Truman expended American recognition to the new state. War with the Arabs erupted immediately.

At the Battle of Faluja, an Egyptian officer led several attacks and was wounded several times. His name was Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Out of this war came the terrible problem of the displaced persons—Palestinian Arabs who became refugees. They numbered 922,000 in a UN count last June. LIVE IN SQUALOR

They live in miserable camps in various Arab countries. They get little or no help from Arab governments. They are wards of the UN, fed and clothed by the organization. Over 300,000 of them are children born in the camps. The scene now shifts to Egypt, 1952.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sundesen, M. D.

HEADACHES MAY TRACE TO EMOTIONAL CONFLICT Change your attitude, not your brand of aspirin, if you have frequent headaches.

Most headaches are caused by tension—emotional conflicts. HOSTILE IMPULSES These conflicts take on various forms. Some, many doctors say, most tension headaches are caused by hostile impulses. This includes resentment, hostility and aggression against members of the family or against persons representing family figures.

Such feelings of hostility, in turning about feelings of guilt. And sometimes the sense of guilt is actually relieved by the headaches.

Some cases of tension headache can be traced directly to the desire for perfection, the constant hard striving to obtain it and the anger experienced when it isn't reached.

Still others can be linked to an unconscious wish to remain dependent upon someone. Or they may be a means of gaining love and affection.

In the vast majority of cases, some stress situation is involved. An aspirin or two, or maybe an emprin compound tablet, followed by a second one an hour later, probably will bring temporary relief.

But for a more permanent cure, you've got to change your attitude. To put it simply, you've got to learn to relax.

Set aside a certain period every day to relax and do absolutely nothing. And don't try to cram too much housework or business activities into one day. Cut down on your work schedule.

LITTLE THINGS No one is perfect, you know, so stop insisting on perfection for yourself and others. Accept people as they really are, not as you would have them. Don't let little things upset you.

And remember, even today's big problems will seem relatively unimportant a month or week from now. Even by tomorrow, the picture probably will be brighter.

QUESTION AND ANSWER W. B.: What is acromegaly? Answer: Acromegaly is a chronic disease characterized by enlargement of bones and soft parts of hands, feet and face. It is associated with over-function of the pituitary gland.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

November 2, 1931 William D. Clark, of Summerside, driver of the car which collided with the carriage in which Mr. Charles Waugh was driving on the night of October 21, and which resulted in the death of Mr. Waugh, was brought before Magistrate Ernest Strong, K.C., Saturday morning at the Court House, Summerside, on a charge of manslaughter. After the charge was read, the hearing was adjourned.

In addition to the S.S. Fredericksburg, which loaded about 85,000 bushels of potatoes at Victoria and Charlottetown last week for New York, the Potato Growers Association have five other large steamers chartered for the American trade this season. One, the "Edenhurst" docked at Summerside today, and another the "Sydold" is due in Georgetown today.

TEN YEARS AGO

November 2, 1946

Within the next two weeks sixteen convalescent polio patients are expected to be undergoing muscle-restorative and other physiotherapist treatment in the west end of the old Sanatorium building. Dr. F.A. Creelman announced yesterday. That arrangement. Dr. Creelman said, is the result of a decision made last Monday by the Medical men of the Province.

MAXIMS

What is new is opposed, because most are unwilling to be taught.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Pipe-smoking wanes, but sales of better-grade pipe tobacco are climbing. A national marketing survey concludes that the surviving pipe smokers are more discriminating and prefer better-grade weeds—25 cents or more per-pack. Pipe tobacco sales average about \$75 million a year. — Wall Street Journal.

Tag sellers have as much right as anybody else to go into a store, says Alderman Carl Neville of Sydney, West. Yes, particularly if they enter a store to make a purchase. If the purpose only is to sell tags then they should understand that the merchant and the customers likely will regard them as a nuisance. — Cape Breton Post.

According to Dr. I. MacLure Thompson, professor of anatomy at the University of Manitoba, there is no such thing as an "average" person. It looks as if those person who keep searching for an "average" Canadian are chasing a will o'-the-wisp. — Ottawa Citizen

At the fire recently in Hibber township the owner, Elgaard Gregersen, said he had tried without any success to get three pigs out of a pen in the root cellar under the gangway. In disgust, he gave up and thought to himself he could jolly well stay and burn but he was getting out. After the barn was burned to the ground the pigs walked out of the open floor of the root cellar, unharned! — Seaforth News

NOTICE! WELLNER'S BIG 88th ANNIVERSARY SALE Definitely Ends At NOON SATURDAY This is your last chance to save on your CHRISTMAS SHOPPING BUY NOW AND SAVE W. W. WELLNER LTD. Jewelers Since 1868

NOTICE ANNUAL MEETING MARITIME RETAIL GASOLINE ASSOCIATION Election of Officers and Directors Other Important Business

Special Speaker—D. J. Fletcher, Managing Director Ontario Retail Gasoline Association and Canadian Representative to The World International Petroleum Retailers Association.

Special Welcome to ALL Maritime Retail Gasoline Dealers MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5th—2:15 P.M. Canadian Legion Memorial Hall Moncton, N. B.

NOTICE OF MEETING A meeting of interest to ALL RETAILERS will be held in the City Hall, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Monday, November 5th, at 8 p.m. Special speakers will be Mr. D. A. Gilbert, Past President and General Manager and Mr. F. A. B. Rands, General Manager, National Food Division. Among the topics to be discussed are: CASH MERCHANDISING COMPREHENSIVE MERCHANDISING WHAT THE R.M.A. MEANS TO THE INDEPENDENT RETAILER All businessmen and retailers are urged to attend.

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ANNOUNCEMENT WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE FAMOUS FURNACE CHIEF FURNACE FUEL OIL is now available to the consuming public of the Charlottetown Area. This is another TEXACO Product and has the same high quality of that Company's products that the motoring public has been enjoying in this area for years. PROMPT AND IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, PHONE 7126 McCOLL FRONTENAC OIL CO. LTD. PHONE 7126 J. D. STEWART, CONSIGNEE