

Catch up: Harris's last-ditch plea to voters; Canada accuses Indian minister



Kamala Harris made her final big speech before election day in America's [knife-edge](#) presidential race. Speaking to a rally of tens of thousands of supporters in Washington, DC—on the same spot where Donald Trump inspired a mob to attack the Capitol in January 2021—Ms Harris attempted to contrast her vision with that of her opponent. She said she offered America “hope” under a “new generation” of leadership, whereas Mr Trump promised “more chaos” and was “consumed with grievance and out for unchecked power”.

Canadian officials alleged that Amit Shah, **India's** minister of home affairs and an ally of Narendra Modi, the prime minister, masterminded plots targeting Sikh separatists on Canadian soil. Canada expelled Indian diplomats earlier this month after linking them to [the assassination](#) of Hardeep Singh Nijjar, a Canadian citizen, in Vancouver in 2023. India's government has denied involvement.

Rachel Reeves, **Britain's** chancellor, unveils her first budget on Wednesday. Dubbed a “once-in-a-generation” budget by Labour, Ms Reeves plans to raise tens of billions of pounds through tax increases. Employers’ national-insurance payments and inheritance tax will probably rise. She has pledged to “invest, invest, invest” while sparing “working people” from tax increases. But [ambitious reforms seem unlikely](#).

Alphabet's profit rose by 34% to \$26.3bn in the third quarter compared with the same period last year, beating expectations. The tech giant's cloud-computing business posted particularly strong results, with revenue growing by 35% to \$11.4bn. That suggests the firm's [expensive foray](#) into artificial intelligence is starting to reap rewards. Shares rose by nearly 6% in after-market trading.

Gold prices hit a new high, apparently in response to Mr Trump's rosier presidential prospects. On Wednesday the metal reached \$2,782 per troy ounce, topping a record set last week. Gold has been on a tear this year for reasons besides the vagaries of American politics. Central banks have been buying it because they are [worried about the state of the world](#) and diversifying away from the dollar.

Axel Rudakubana, the **British** teenager accused of murdering three girls in **Southport** in July, will face two additional charges of producing ricin, a biological toxin, as well as possessing an “al-Qaeda training manual”, police said. After the attack inaccurate claims that the suspect was a Muslim illegal immigrant who had been on a terrorism watch-list provoked [riots](#) across Britain.

Mr Trump claimed not to know Tony Hinchcliffe, the comedian who called Puerto Rico an “island of garbage” at the former president's [recent rally](#) in New York. Republicans have tried to soothe Puerto Rican voters' anger. Mr Trump called the rally a “love fest”. Later he will campaign in the Hispanic-majority city of Allentown in Pennsylvania, [a critical swing state](#).

Figure of the day: 3%, the proportion of people in Michigan, a swing state, who claim Middle Eastern or North African origins. [Read the full story.](#)

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America's pre-election economic bounce



An oft-cited quip about American elections is that “it’s the economy, stupid”. If that were so, Kamala Harris would be in a strong position. Figures due on Wednesday are expected to show that the economy grew at an annual pace of about 3.2% in the third quarter. That is above America’s long-term trend and **far better** than most analysts had thought likely at this point. A short while ago many were predicting a recession.

Even better, inflation has continued to recede. The Federal Reserve’s preferred gauge of inflation is forecast to have slowed to 2.1%, basically at its target, in data due on Thursday. Unfortunately for Ms Harris, however, economic news does not directly translate into political outcomes. Many Americans are still smarting from hefty price increases in 2022 and 2023. Moreover, political polarisation means that roughly half the country is primed to think the worst of her policies, whatever their actual impact.

Labour's budget faces economic reality



Rachel Reeves, Britain's finance minister, will unveil her first budget on Wednesday. After winning the election in July on a manifesto proposing only minimal economic changes, the Labour Party has since been signalling the need for more dramatic measures to fill a "black hole" in the [public finances](#).

Ms Reeves will probably rewrite Britain's fiscal rules, relaxing the limits on borrowing for investment by around £50bn (\$65bn, or 1.8% of GDP). Before the election, the party pledged not to increase any of Britain's main taxes: national insurance, income tax or VAT. But now Ms Reeves is planning tens of billions of pounds in [tax rises](#); her biggest revenue-raiser will likely be an increase in employers' national-insurance contributions. The government insists its pre-election promise only covered NICs directly paid by employees. Nonetheless, over time workers will be hit through lower pay. Expect lots of brouhaha from the Conservative opposition about stealth taxes and Labour's broken promises.

Tight elections in Botswana



Botswana has long been a diamond in the rough. Unlike many African countries it has never had a coup or military rule; Wednesday's elections will be the 12th since independence in 1966. The southern African country has managed its natural resources relatively well: the world's largest diamond producer by value has re-invested the dividends in schools and other sensible things. Its GDP per person, adjusted for inflation, is the highest on the sub-Saharan mainland.

Yet many Botswanans feel that the country is in a slump—and that its [gem-dependent model](#) needs refreshing. Unemployment, the most important issue for voters, and inequality are almost as high as in South Africa. So although the Botswana Democratic Party, which has governed since independence, is the favourite to win the most seats, the party of President Mokgweetsi Masisi could still be in for a tight race.

Voters are souring on many incumbents across Africa, so Botswana may not be so exceptional, after all.

Georgia in deadlock



On Wednesday the European Union will publish its annual update on negotiations with would-be members. Many eyes will be on Georgia; it is the first year that it features as a candidate country. But its westward aspirations were shaken by a [rancorous election](#) on Saturday, in which the Russia-friendly ruling party, Georgian Dream, claimed victory. The opposition disputes the result, alleging intimidation and vote-buying by the government. On Monday tens of thousands of people protested in Tbilisi, the capital, and on Tuesday the country's electoral commission announced it would undertake a partial recount.

The EU will thus choose its words carefully. It will stress that the ruling party's growing authoritarianism is incompatible with the country's ambitions to join the bloc. But it will also try to avoid snuffing out the hopes of the country's opposition, which is passionately pro-EU. After years spent longing to join the bloc, many Georgians would feel that to be an especially bitter result.

Murder at the Ballet



Ballet is dense with death. Dancers have long acted out the moving demise of lovers Siegfried and Odette in Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake", and the mutual suicides of Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet". But murder is rare.

The American Ballet Theatre's new production of "Crime and Punishment", adapted from Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel by its choreographer, Helen Pickett, and set to a score by Isobel Waller-Bridge, is set in motion by a killing. The dance opens on Wednesday, and is the company's first full-length ballet choreographed, or scored, by a woman. It focuses on Raskolnikov, a desperately poor and morally confused student who kills a pawnbroker and his sister. The act is shown in flashback, via video, to keep the focus on Raskolnikov's inner turmoil, which eventually pushes him to confess his crimes. The costumes and sets are minimalist, and Raskolnikov is played by dancers of different genders, to emphasise the universality of his predicament.

Daily quiz



The Economist

We will serve you a new question each day this week. On Friday your challenge is to give us all five answers and, as important, tell us the connecting theme. Email your responses (and include mention of your home city and country) by 1700 GMT on Friday to QuizEspresso@economist.com. We'll pick randomly from those with the right answers and crown three winners on Saturday.

Wednesday: Which member of the Beatles was the youngest?

Tuesday: Steven Tallarico is the real name of which American rock singer, the lead vocalist of Aerosmith?

3%

The proportion of people in Michigan, a swing state, who claim Middle Eastern or North African origins.

Read the full story.

At the worst, a house unkept cannot be so distressing as a life unlived.

Rose Macauley