

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1940.

"Stooping Low"

Our local contemporary says it is "pitiable" to see the accepted British code of honour and respect for the Crown thrown overboard in this election campaign, and the Canadian tour of Their Majesties dragged into the arena of partisan controversy. Quite so! But who has committed this nefarious breach of good taste and conduct? None other than its federal leader, Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Speaking before a Western audience, Mr. King had the audacity to boast that he "personally" invited Their Majesties to come to Canada. He made this statement in a political speech recounting his alleged achievements in office. In thus bringing the name of the Royal Family on the hustings he violated the unwritten rule to which our contemporary refers and showed that no code, "not even one associated for centuries with our Sovereigns," is sacred to him.

Nor can the Prime Minister plead ignorance as an excuse. There is every indication from his conduct that he spoke with deliberate intent of exploiting Their Majesty's visit for his own political advantage. And this from the man who prides himself on being a "Gladstonian Liberal" enough, surely, to make the "Grand Old Man" of British Liberalism turn over in his grave.

The Popular Vote

While the King Government enjoyed a strong overall majority in the last Parliament—making it quite unnecessary for Mr. King to scuttle Parliament in order to proceed with Canada's war activities—it is worth remembering that this majority of seats in the House of Commons by no means corresponded to the popular vote cast in the 1935 election. Of the total vote polled in 1935 of 4,452,675, the Liberals received only 1,955,727, as against 1,311,459 polled for the Conservatives. The remaining votes were divided as follows: Reconstructionists, 384,215; C.C.F., 302,715; Social Credit, 182,767; Independent Liberal, 105,163; Communists, 31,151; others, 43,957.

It will thus be seen that the top-heavy Liberal majority in the House was due to an electoral fluke—not to any overwhelming expression of confidence on the part of the people. From the standpoint of the popular vote, the Liberals stand simply ranked as the largest minority group. Yet they obtained 171 of the total 245 seats in the Commons, while the Conservatives, with but a few hundred thousand fewer votes, obtained only 39 seats.

Questions For Mr. King

At Winnipeg Prime Minister King spoke eloquently of the tragedy which had walked through Europe during the four years of his premiership. He dwelt on Ethiopia, China, Spain, Austria, the Munich Pact, Czecho-Slovakia, and he added:

"Through all these years I had known the danger of war which threatened the world, but because of anxiety surrounding the circumstances I was unable to take even my own followers into my confidence."

This statement inspires the Ottawa Journal to ask Mr. King a few pointed questions. If the Prime Minister was deservingly conscious through all these years of the danger of war, holding secret information denied to the rest of us, does there not rest upon him now the duty of explaining:

- 1. Why did he spend but \$4,000,000 (his own figures) of a defence appropriation of \$188,000,000 given him by Parliament?
2. Why was he telling Parliament and, indeed, the world, that the preparedness money he did spend was "solely for the defence of Canada"?
3. Why was it that for 12 months at a stretch—months which saw the crucifixion by Hitler of Czecho-Slovakia—not a single order was placed for a war airplane in Canada?
4. Why was it that, during these years, when Mr. King held his perilous information secret, he permitted his Ministers to go to Quebec and tell the people there that never again would a Canadian expeditionary force go to Europe?
5. Why was he permitting one of his most influential followers—Mr. Joseph Thorsom—to introduce a resolution in Parliament declaring that in the event of a British Empire war Canada could stay neutral?
6. Why, through the Czecho-Slovakia crisis, and through the Munich crisis—why was he so silent? Why silent, when the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand were cabling the is

Mother Country that they stood by her side in the hour of peril?

7. Why did Mr. King, knowing what he did know, stand in Parliament as late as March 30, 1939—six months after Munich—and say this according to Hansard:

"We must choose between keeping our own house in order and trying to save Europe and Asia. The idea that every twenty years this country should automatically and as a matter of course take part in a war overseas for democracy, or self-determination of other small nations that a country which has all it can do to run itself should feel called upon to save, periodically, a continent that cannot run itself, and that ends risk the lives of its people, risk bankruptcy, and political disunion, seems to me a nightmare and sheer madness."

Note that sentence, "risk . . . political disunion." Because it offers a clue, not merely to what Mr. Mackenzie King was thinking during those pre-war years, but a clue as well to what he is thinking now. He was faced with the peril of war then, and he thought of politics; of "political disunion." He is faced with actual war now, and he tells us that our war effort must be subordinated to "national (political) unity."

When the British Government was sending Mr. King secret information of the desperate peril of war, what was his thought about their purpose in sending it? Did he believe the British Government thought it was for his information alone? That it was not something to be used by him as a guide for his Cabinet colleagues and Parliament as well? That it was something for Mr. King to write in his personal diary? Something for his future biography?

At any rate, Mr. King (so he tells us now) kept his secret. He did not tell his most intimate supporters. When other Prime Ministers of other British Dominions were speaking out—hoping their sign of Empire solidarity might help to save peace—he continued his silence. And when Mr. King did break that silence—in March of last year, six months after Munich—it was to suggest that Canada should not be called upon every twenty years to go and save Europe; that it should not be called upon to risk "political disunion" to fight for Europe's democracy, or for its principle of self-determination!

Does this revelation—from Mr. King's own lips—mean anything to this country in this election? Does it suggest that Mr. King possesses the sort of temperament and feeling that Canadians want to inspire and direct resolutely their war effort at this time?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Sir John Frederick William Herschel, astronomer, born this date, 1792; his Outlines of Astronomy passed through ten editions, a record. By his extensive observations in South Africa he enormously extended the knowledge of southern skies, and was created a baronet on his return to England in 1838.

Our evening contemporary made a big splash yesterday of the fact that "Woodsworth won't join with Manion." How could he? Didn't Senator Sinclair declare at Georgetown that Mr. Woodsworth was the only member of the House to refuse to support the declaration of war? Is it likely Dr. Manion would invite him into his government?

Premier Mackenzie King, who returned to Ottawa Sunday, has been picturing to western people what a calamity it would be were he not in the Capital when some fresh development came in the war zone. This and his talk about the part he played in the royal visit has arched many brows in Ottawa political and social circles.

Tomorrow evening the Strand Theatre will be the centre of attraction when the Hon. Dr. Manion will address the electorate. He has carried through a most effective and strenuous campaign from Victoria, B.C. to Charlottetown in which he has not spared himself. He is certain of an enthusiastic welcome from all who believe that a National Government is desirable and necessary under existing circumstances.

About 20 per cent of the petrol at present sold in Erie contains alcohol in a proportion of 20 per cent alcohol to 80 per cent petrol. No difficulties of any importance, says the Commercial Intelligence Journal, have been noted by the change from using pure petrol to the alcohol blend in motor cars and many drivers report that their cars run better on the mixture, especially on hilly and winding roads.

A civil servant has, for the first time in Canadian history, been authorized to usurp the position of His Majesty, or His Majesty's deputy, or His Majesty's deputy-deputy. Mr. Frederick L. C. Pereira, assistant secretary at Government House, has been appointed deputy to Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada in the latter's capacity as Administrator of the country since the death of Lord Tweedsmuir February 11. Mr. Pereira's appointment appeared in the Canada Gazette, which listed some of his duties, including the signing of warrants of election, proclamations, writs for the election of Members of the House of Commons, and letters patent of Canada and other countries.

Fire insurance rates, for new business, have been generally reduced to 10 per cent in all cities and towns of Quebec and Ontario where fire protection is afforded, and by five per cent in such small localities where there is no fire fighting equipment, it was learned recently in local underwriting circles. This is the first general reduction in several years, although there have been cuts in specified cases at different times. It becomes effective at once. The reduction will not apply in certain instances, the main exceptions being on buildings where protection is given by automatic sprinklers, terminal grain elevators and traction properties. Rates at present prevailing on these types of construction, it is pointed out, already are very low. Holders of fire insurance policies for long terms will not be able to get rebates because of the reduction, the cut now applying only on new business, it is stated.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Germany is reported to be building great land battleships. They should look further ahead. It is going to be quite a trick to scuttle them. — Moncton Transcript.

The gypsies of Bohemia have been ordered by the Nazi to give up their nomadic ways and set down in the spot. Hitler and his colleagues are apparently unable to endure seeing anyone moving about freely and happily. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

Loss of the big C.P.R. freighter Beaverburn, torpedoed in the Atlantic brings the warfare at sea to a special order. The Beaverburn sailed between St. John's and Liverpool in the last war. The Canadian Pacific lost 13 steamships through enemy action their tonnage totalling 109,723. — Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

The Postmaster-General of Great Britain has announced his decision to proceed with the proposal to stamp the lower denomination stamps in May, to commemorate the centenary of the introduction of the first adhesive postage stamp. — Frederick Gleaner.

Surely the Germans can have little hope of winning this war when every German ship is scuttled in the Atlantic. The sinking of a British ship appears on the news. If they expected to win, they would expect to have such vessels given back to them if they had been captured. But when they are in danger, they are in danger. No good sailors must have to obey the instructions of Hitler and sink their own ships. It is a matter of service to the service. The only excuse must be that their ships are kept from the Allies. There never has been any statement regarding to insurance. Hitler and his insurance company would be expected to pay for a vessel which has been deliberately scuttled by her own crew. — Niagara Falls Review.

It has been remarked that all of Mr. Roosevelt's actions this year, until he gives reason to prove the contrary, must be interpreted in relation to the United States. His intervention in the affairs of Europe will be contemplated with a feeling of great uncertainty. Every one who hopes that Europe can find a possible accurate balance of power before this war ceases all efforts of destruction still need muscularly in check. Alongside this hope must be the fear that step by step the United States will retreat in 1940 or 1941, if peace does not come, the movements of 1916 and 1917 which led it into the war. As the policy of 1940 continues closely the policy of 1916, the apprehension will increase. — Chicago Tribune.

The notion is not quite so prevalent as it was a short time back in rather naive circles in this country that, if we got rid of Hitler and his immediate Nazi entourage, we should have resistance in Germany to the rule of nations. Heretofore, Bernhard, former editor of the Vossische Zeitung, and member of the Reichstag who was intimate with the German leadership, has been making comments on this foolish theory. He maintains that there is "another Germany" and that its spirit is undying, but that it can attain political expression and power only after a military defeat. The danger he fears is that if and when Hitler disappears, Germany may seize control of the world. He says that the German people are not yet ready to give up the Fuehrer on ends equally subversive of European peace and good-will. Mr. Bernhard thinks that the German people are not yet ready to give up the Fuehrer on ends equally subversive of European peace and good-will. — Ottawa Journal.

It is frequently stated that there is a "German spirit" which is present in the minds of the German people, and that it is this spirit which is the cause of their present attitude toward the world. It is not true. The German people are not a united people. They are a collection of different peoples, each with its own interests and its own desires. The German people are not a united people. They are a collection of different peoples, each with its own interests and its own desires.

Most people asked to name the capital of Poland, would reply Warsaw. Geography class and history books would be right, but politically and officially they would be wrong. At this moment the true capital of Poland is Amersfoort, a small provincial French town that straddles the Maritime tributary of the Loire, in north-west France, and boasts less than a hundred thousand inhabitants. Here are now located in official status not only the whole existing Polish Government, with its headquarters staff, but also a full foreign diplomatic entourage. This includes not only Sir Howard Kennard, the British Ambassador, whose temporary Embassy is a small French villa, but his colleagues representing the Turkish, Brazilian, Chilean and Uruguayan Governments. All the latter have adjoining apartments in the same provincial hotel. The U.S. Ambassador dwells in fitting style in an adjacent chateau, and, quereing situation of all, the Quebec, the French Ambassador to Poland, is a neighbor. At the most chic cafe in Amersfoort almost any evening a whole galaxy of high diplomatic and military officials are together in a dapper and chattering manner, and chatting together with General Sikorski and M. Zaleski, respectively the Polish C-in-C and Foreign Minister. — The Journal's London Letter.

The Two Leaders

THE HON. R. J. MANION LEADER FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Born in Pembroke, Ontario. Age 59. Married Yvonne D'Sauniers of Ottawa. Has three sons. Three grandchildren. Son of Patrick J. Manion and Mary Leary. Father a pioneer in the Ottawa Valley. Later followed the building of the Canadian Pacific as a general merchant.

1914—Gold medalist in medicine, Trinity College, University of Toronto. Further studies in Great Britain: Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities.

1915—Joined the 21st Canadian Battalion as a medical officer. 1917—Though still in France, ran and was elected as a Liberal Liberal Unionist in support of the Union War-the-War Government. Sacrificed his future in the military.

1917—Won the Military Cross for outstanding valor at the battle of Vimy Ridge in April, 1917. 1917—Invalided home for major wounds.

1921—Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. 1926—Postmaster General. 1930-35—Minister of Railways and Steamship Lines.

Ridings: Always Fort William, where he practised medicine. One exception—London which he contested and won after attacking the Conservative Party in Fort William.

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RT. HON. WM. LYON MACKENZIE KING LIBERAL LEADER

Born in Kitchener, Ontario. Age 66. Bachelor. Son of John King, K.C., grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, leader in the Rebellion of 1837, who fled to the United States. 1895—Graduated from the University of Toronto. Further studies in the United States: Chicago and Harvard Universities. 1914-1917—Engaged upon investigation.

1915-1917—Engaged upon investigation of Industrial Relations in the United States under auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. 1917—Ran as an Anti-Union Government Candidate in North York. Defeated.

1937—Paid respects to Hitler in Germany on personal visit. Ridings contested and lost: North Waterloo, Ontario; Prince, Prince Edward Island; North York, Ontario. Now member for Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Policies: Divide the Country and Hold Office.

Raises Conscription Begay. Plays one part of the Country against the other. Opposed Ottawa Empire Trade Agreements. Scuttled Parliament.

Main Interests: Mackenzie King and the Liberal Party. An Independent View: Editorial, Toronto Globe and Mail, January 27, 1940.

"Mr. King admits, inferentially that he cannot stand up to the threatened criticism of the Opposition, or totally ignore the authority of the parliamentary institutions he has defended so often and so zealously. It is a regrettable situation for a demagogue."

"In England the Government is able to sit and face the music, increasing confidence by so doing. Why not in Canada?" "It is deplorable that, as one of his last official acts in Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir should have been asked to sign a document which, in effect, gagged Parliament and stifled criticism of the Government. We are fighting to preserve."

"The impression will not die easily that the unexpected dissolution was both a piece of political trickery and an act utterly discreditable to the Government offering its blood for political freedom."

"There is every reason to expect that Dr. Manion will measure up to the highest tradition of Canadian public life. He has boundless energy, torrential eloquence, and a desire 'to go places' that will make him no mean opponent. No government will be able to stand still while he is prodding it along. The people of Canada of all political persuasions will wish him success in the discharge of the duties pertaining to the great and honorable position in our parliamentary system of government that has been entrusted to him."

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Big Fire Sale At The Central Drugstore STILL CONTINUES Lots of Good Stock still on hand and Prices are bound to move it. Don't fail to get in on these exceptional Bargains. E. A. FOSTER—Central Drugstore

For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

When Hitler Was Candid Election Nonsense

One of the nonsensical things heard in this election is that we must keep Mr. King and his Ministers in office because they alone have "the experience." This war is but six months old, has hardly got started, and to talk about any set of men having "experience" with it, or the sort of length of experience that makes them indispensable doesn't make sense. When we hear people talking about Mr. King's war experience, arguing seriously that he must go on running this war simply because he has been running it six months, we think of Clemenceau, Clemenceau didn't become France's Great War Premier until October, 1917. Other men had been running the war for France before that. They had the "experience." Yet it was not until France took Clemenceau out of his newspaper office (where he had been fighting the censorship for two years) and made him Premier that the French people got real vigorous war effort. Clemenceau didn't have "experience."

What Clemenceau did have, and what war mostly needs, is the will and capacity to inspire, to put new heart and resolution into your effort. It is this more vigor and resolution, more decisiveness, that many of us believe is required in Mr. King's effort. Not so-called "experience." The experience, the technique of administration, doesn't come from cabinet ministers; it comes from officials, officials (and fortunately we are well supplied

(Continued on page 11, Col 8)

STOP THAT COUGH NOW WITH MAC'S AMMONIATED BRONCHIAL COMPOUND This preparation is an expectorant and sedative for throat irritation, Coughs and Colds fully guaranteed. Price per bottle — 50c

DR. EVAN'S Stomach—Mixture We highly recommend this preparation for people suffering from stomach distress after eating, heartburn, acid and sour stomach. If it is the finest stomach mixture that money can buy it's Evans. 85c per bottle.

MONEY SAVING SPECIALS Dodd's Kidney Pills — 39c Freshen Sweets — 60c With Trial Size Free — 60c Pabulum Baby Food — 45c 10c Cakes Vinola Castile Soap — 25c Carter's Little Liver Pills 19c Scott's Emulsion—53c and 58c Norezema Cream 15c. 49c. 54c THE 2 MACS

YOU NEVER MISS THE WATER TILL THE WELL IS DRY When the old pump goes dry it's a real calamity. Water is essential to life and health. To many people the comfort and consolation of a good tobacco is also essential. For instance HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING MANUFACTURED BY HICKEY & NICHOLSON TOBACCO CO. LTD. CHARLOTTETOWN

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of any current or past questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not assume any responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

CANADA FOR CANADIANS

Sir,—I am not accustomed to writing to the press in the usual way but a statement in your "Editorial" of the 2nd inst. has given me thought for a long time that I cannot resist the desire to write to thank you for pointing it out to the general public. Why is it that every time the United States wants from Canada is handed over without reserve? Why is it that the United States ever done for Canada? Our leaders with a very few exceptions—if not U.S. born are trained in United States—while the American people are trained in "America for the Americans." Why cannot we have "Canada for the Canadians?" Would United States make the same concessions for us—would they give us any of their territory? The answer I feel sure is no. Yet Mr. King and his gang are just inviting them to come over and take their choice of anything they want—airways, roads, etc. And we, the people are not even consulted. I feel very strongly on this point and I hope the Canadian people will wake up before it is too late and vote for the men who will do their best for Canada and Canada's interests, and not for United States and United States interests. I am, Sir, etc. GERTRUDE CHAPPELLE Borden, P. E. I.

The Poet's Corner

"IN THE DAY OF BATTLE: CANADA TO ENGLAND" Great names of thy great captains gone before Beat with thy blood, who have that blood of thee only Raleigh and Grenville Wolfe, and all the free world in war. Such only may outreach the envious years. Where better crowns and fainter stars remove; Nurtured in one remembrance and one love, Too high for passion and too stern for tears. O! little Isle our fathers held for home By John Bull's hand Not, not alone thy standards and thy hosts Lead where thy sons shall follow, Quick as the north wind, ardent as the foam, Behold, behold the invulnerable shield of thy great names about thee stand. —Marjorie Pickthall.

THE HEALTH LEAGUE OF CANADA

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE CANADIAN ARMY According to McLean's magazine, more than 3,000 of the Canadians who enlisted in the Great War died of tuberculosis. Ten per cent of them served in Canada only. More than 4,000 veterans are still on pension for tuberculosis laid to war service. If the 3,000 who died from tuberculosis were treated for an average of two years at a cost of three dollars per day the approximate total cost of this group alone, not counting pensions to dependents, would be sixty and one-half million dollars.

More than 4,500 men are receiving pensions for tuberculosis. Many of these are totally disabled and on full allowance. If the average pension is \$75.00 per month, the annual cost has been \$4,050,000. The cost in the twenty years since the end of the war would amount to \$81,000,000. Since some of the disabled men were in institutions for a part of the time, the cost of the disease could have been detected at enlistment by the use of proper methods. It is only by an x-ray examination that early signs of tuberculosis can be revealed.

The Royal Army Medical Corps which is responsible for the health of the Canadian soldier, has been ordered to have an x-ray plate of every recruit as well as special tests for diabetes, kidney diseases and ear defects. It is said that in the x-ray examinations already completed, less than 1 per cent of the men have shown signs of tuberculosis. The value of these examinations is not entirely to the enlisted men who exhibit signs of tuberculosis. The sifting out of infected men will prevent their spreading the disease to their associates. It is a valuable piece of prevention.

By JOHN W. S. McCullough, M.D., D. P. H. COAL OUTPUT UP MONTREAL, March 4.—(CP)—Dominion Coal Company, Limited, in February produced 386,847 tons of coal at its Cape Breton and Sydney, N. S., collieries. It was announced here today that the company's output for February 1939 was more than in February 1938 when output totalled 270,881 tons.