

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919.

TELEPHONE INQUIRIES ACT.

For some years past there have been grievances respecting telephone communication throughout the province. Many rural lines have been built which for the most part are owned and operated by Rural Telephone Companies. For the purpose of enquiring into these grievances and also into other matters concerning telephone communication the Government, at the last session, introduced and passed The Telephone Inquiries Act. This Act provides for the appointment of a special commissioner who will take evidence at different points in the province. The list of grievances to be enquired into will be prepared and submitted to the Government on behalf of the rural telephone lines for the Telephone Company of P. E. Island, and this will be submitted to the Commissioner for the purposes of the enquiry. The charter of the Telephone Co. of P. E. Island ends on December 31st, 1920, and it is desirable before such charter is renewed that the Government should have in its possession full information with respect to telephone matters.

This inquiry will probably be carried on beginning about the first of September, so that the Commissioner's report will be available in ample time for the session of the next legislature.

For the purpose of organization in formulating their grievances the rural telephone companies of the province have formed an association and appointed an executive. Several meetings of the executive have already been held the last of which was on Tuesday last. The executive waited on the Premier to ascertain fully the scope of the Commission. The Premier explained the matter fully to them, and it was decided that the secretary should ask the different rural companies of the province to forward to him any special grievance with respect to telephone matters.

Some time ago the President of the P. E. Island Telephone Company waited on the Premier and expressed his full approval in such enquiry and promised that so far as the company was concerned it would be ready to deal fairly with the rural lines and co-operate with them to the fullest extent.

It is hoped the enquiry will be productive of much good, and will be the means of satisfactorily settling existing grievances. It is also probable that at the next session of the legislature, a Public Utilities Commission, such as exists in other provinces, will be appointed for this province.

WATER POWER.

The matter of water power is now under consideration by the Government. Through the efforts of the governments of the Maritime Provinces, a Water Power Officer, under the Department of the Interior, has been opened at Halifax, with a view of ascertaining the possibilities of water power development in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island. Mr. Smith, the Maritime Superintendent, at the invitation of the Provincial Government, lately spent a week in this province to familiarize himself with the streams on the Island. He is now arranging to put a test on these streams with a view of ascertaining the possibilities. It is a well known fact that there is no cheaper power than electricity for agricultural and industrial purposes. Already a number of farmers are using such power instead of gasoline for threshing, crushing and pumping purposes, and find it much more economical and satisfactory than gasoline power. It is expected that within a few years the use of electricity will be general throughout the province, not only for power purposes but also for lighting farm houses, barns and outhouses. It is considered that there is ample power in our streams for all these purposes, and it is certainly in the provincial interest that such should be developed to the fullest extent.

THE PROVINCIAL CAMPAIGN.

Throughout the province conventions are being held in the different electoral districts, and judging by the advertisements of conventions yet to be held it would appear as if all the constituencies would shortly be ready for the election whenever it may be called, whether during the summer or after the harvest. The nomination of candidates by both parties has proceeded very quietly, and if there is any canvassing at all it also is being done very quietly. No stronger tribute could be paid to the Government than this. It is not lack of interest, it means satisfaction with things as they are. The country is prosperous, people are satisfied that they have the best government they ever had, that there is nothing as good in sight and they are convinced that whatever changes there may be will be to add to the Government's majority.

STREET TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

The street traffic regulations enacted as a by-law by as City Council, if enforced, will do much to smooth out the greatly increased traffic on our streets. The increase in the number of automobiles makes stringent regulations necessary and it is hoped that autoists and other vehicle drivers will respect the laws. It is to the credit of the city that no serious accident has yet occurred and that even minor accidents have been very few. Boys, however, persist in being boys, and the old habit of clinging to carriages of all kinds persists in connection with automobiles. This is exceedingly dangerous and parents and policemen should see to it that it is stopped. And in this connection severe measures should be taken against those boys who are becoming expert stone throwers, many of them having already acquired distinction which should land them in jail.

The Coming Liberal Convention

There is an old-fashioned game called "Head, Body and Legs," which needs no introduction. It is going to be played by the Liberal Party in convention at Ottawa during the first week in August next and the country will be immensely amused at the result, no doubt. How the new Liberal head, to be chosen, will fit the political body, now in the making, with the oddest kind of legs to stand upon, and the whole picture present something which the convention will dub "the new Liberal Party" will no doubt be a sight for the old Liberals to behold and jeer at. But this is a period of reconstruction and Canada must be prepared for some queer productions.

There is, however, no joke in the immediate years ahead of us. They will be the most vital in Canada's history. Great problems and issues lie before us and upon the character of the statesmanship we apply to them a vast amount will depend. That statesmanship is apt to be more wise and honest if the Parliamentary leaders of all parties are men of vision and strength. It is in short, a time when unity of thought and action is required and any sharp cleavage of political parties should be avoided; yet we seem to have arrived, so far as our reconstruction has gone, at a time when new Parliamentary groups of some importance will emerge from the present political confusion. There could be no better antidote to the poison of Bolshevism than to combine the political and moral strength of these scattering bodies for economic and social reform—an intricate co-operation which would be involved in joint political action.

Outside the two great historic Canadian political parties we have, apparently, today three political forces of importance to take into consideration. (1) Agriculture, demanding the proper safeguarding of the rights of agricultural producers; open markets for the products of Canadian farms abroad and for the products of the world in Canada; good schools; better social conditions; better roads; the nationalization of railways. (2) Labor, demanding in no uncertain terms a universal eight-hour day and the recognition, in practice as well as principle, that labor is not merely a commodity; better educational facilities; no child labor; open markets for products; the safeguarding of the rights of the industrial producers. (3) Returned Soldiers, who, having fought to put down autocracy elsewhere and will have none of it in Canada; also no more profiteering in their land made available for settlement; equal

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

"FED UP" WITH LIFE

Here is a rather remarkable letter from a girl who does not seem to have realized that the world is full of interesting and amusing things for those who care to look for them: Dear Miss Currie:—

"Do you ever get 'fed up' with yourself and everyone and thing around you? Do you sometimes feel like jumping on a train and going where you didn't know a soul, and everything would be new to you? Even if it were worse than you left, the change would be good. It certainly is true that variety is the spice of life. I wish I could get some, but perhaps you don't get 'fed up.' You may have more life than myself and lots of other girls that I know, who get up at the same hour every morning, go to the office, and do the same work every day, go home at 5.30, to have supper. The lucky ones, perhaps (?), have a male escort to the show or dance. The others either 'go alone' or stay in and sew, wash or read, and go to bed—the same yesterday, today and perhaps forever.

"The men can have a 'stag party' now and again to wear off the monotony; but the women have to be content with seeing one in a movie. Perhaps your resourceful brain could suggest something to alter things. Remember, none of us have sufficient funds to go 'slumming.' H. W. You make me think of the little girl who asked her mother: 'Mama, when I grow up, do I have to marry a man like Daddy or else be an old maid like auntie?'

Her mother replied, 'Yes, dear.' 'Gee,' said the child, 'it's a hard world for us women, ain't it?' 'It's a hard world if you make it so, H. W., but why make it so? Why not fill your life so full that you haven't time to think about yourself, for that is really what being 'fed up with life' means. You have too much time to think.

Be busy and you'll be happy. MARGARET CURRIE.

rights for all and special privilege for none.

All these organizations are serious in their demands and must be studiously taken into account by those worthy of the name of statesmen. They are, moreover, democratic in form; and they may have a good deal to do in the shaping of that odd body for which the Liberals will meet in convention in August ostensibly to fit some kind of a head to.

Would it not be far better for Unionism to continue until affairs in Canada return once more to a condition more nearly approaching the normal?

TEACHERS SALARIES

Sir:—I am indebted to Mr. Gallant for his courtesy, shown in replying to my episode, as he styles it. He also has shown a decency of expression and a command of language greatly above the worth of his argument. My allusion to the Education commission under Liberal regime, or to Conscription, was not to enter into a political discussion but simply to show why we should make the best of what was offered us now, and that a plebiscite was a thing approved by Mr. Gallant. The Education question should not be discussed with a politically biased mind. In Mr. Gallant's reply his political persuasions are greatly manifest, as for example his allusion to the Tory blunder in the land office, which I believe is a fact. But are we not all full of mistakes? And is it not true that a man may make a grave mistake in one thing while in another he succeeds? The Tory Land Office blunder is therefore no reason why their proposed Education scheme will not succeed. His remarks re the Inspector Staff are not to the point. If as he says, the different nationalities are not justly represented, it is not a question of politics, but of National Right. Next in reference to our School Supply Dept. he does not approve of some of the books. Well are we to blame the system of handling the supply or the selection? The idea in having this department was to handle the school books etc., at as low cost as

(Continued on Page Seven)

HINTS FOR The Motorist

BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

COMPRESSION DATA

W. S. F. asks: (1) How do you figure the compression pressure in a motor-cylinder? (2) In a cylinder of 2 1/2 inch bore and 3 1/2 inch stroke, what should the clearance space be to give a gauge compression pressure of 90 pounds per square inch? (3) What degree of compression is ordinarily used and what is the highest that can be employed without causing preignition?

Answer: (1) The absolute compression pressure per square inch (gauge pressure plus 14.7 pounds), is equal to the absolute pressure at admission (14.7 pounds or less), multiplied into the compression ratio raised to the 1.3 power. The compression ratio is the ratio of the clearance volume to the total volume above the piston, when at its lowest point. A table of compression pressures is found in Held's "The Gasoline Automobile," p. 26, the use of which will eliminate calculations.

(2) To obtain a compression pressure of 90 pounds per square inch gauge you will require a compression ratio of about 4.76. Your assumed cylinder will have a piston displacement of 17.18 cu. in. and the clearance volume should be about 4.56 cu. in. (3) Most engines carry lower pressures. Ninety pounds is safe only in small cylinders which are well cooled.



INTAKE

W. W. A. asks: Why doesn't my car pick up better? It coughs, spits and splutters for a time, before it can handle the gas, when the throttle is first opened. Besides it does not seem to get gas enough, as I generally have to use the choker to get the desired power.

Answer: These symptoms indicate that the cylinders receive so weak a mixture, that backfires into the carburetor occur and the engine lacks power. Adjusting the carburetor for more gasoline, in proportion to air, should relieve this situation, but we should not be surprised if the root of your trouble lay in the

PILES

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NOTICE TO MERCHANTS

Notice is hereby given that unless the selling of extract and essences by Retail Merchants, Druggists and others concerned is restricted to the legitimate needs of householders it will be necessary to bring into force Section 35 of the Prohibition Act, 1918. This section restricts the sale to not more than two and a half ounces and a record of every sale must be made showing the name and address of the person to whom the sale is made.

Owing to the inconvenience this may cause merchants, the commission would regret being compelled to take this action.

By order HENRY SMITH, Secretary of the Commission.

6022-5-30 Mfmw4wks.

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