

DELEGATIONS WAIT ON PREMIER

As stated in yesterday's Guardian the Premier Hon. J. A. Matheson, with the members of the Government, on Wednesday afternoon received three delegations. The first was from the town of Summerside with regard to providing that town with an agricultural building, and a report has already appeared in these columns of the views urged by this delegation in support of the object.

Mr. Miller replied that loans were made for three, five or seven years; but if the Government so stipulated, they could confine the loans to three years.

The Premier: Well, you have given a very full and complete statement of your proposition. Mr. Miller, and I can assure you of this, that both on the part of the Government and the Legislature, the matter will obtain prompt consideration, and we will give it as careful consideration as we possibly can.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault asked whether the company would take the whole amount of the funds in Chancery at once and pay interest on it from the time they took it over.

Mr. Miller replied that the company would be prepared either to take the whole amount at once or take it from time to time according as they could invest it.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Would these loans be made separately?

Mr. Miller: Absolutely separate. The clients' accounts kept separate from the account of the Dominion Trust Company.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Dalton, Mr. Miller stated that the mortgages would be taken in the name of the company. Such mortgages, he told Mr. Arsenault, would be ear-marked.

ANTI-AUTOMOBILISTS

The third delegation, which was with regard to the absorbingly important matter of the running of automobiles, was then received. It was a strong deputation, consisting of Messrs. W. Calbeck, Horace Wright, Alexander Henderson, M. H. McCabe, Collin T. Wright, W. J. Schurman and James W. Stewart.

Mr. Miller: The legislation enacted against the automobiles, which had been previously found to be a menace to the safety of the people, had in 1913 been repealed, and the class is referred to felt that their interests had been sacrificed to a certain extent in order that the convenience and the comfort of a small class should be gratified.

They took the ground that the automobile was a source of danger to the people, and that if all the restrictions that were supposed to be enforced should be enforced, it would be different, but those restrictions did not amount to anything out in the country. They took the ground that the automobile should be prohibited entirely. The legislation enacted allowed the auto, to run in certain sections. They thought that the public highways belonged to the people, and that no local party had any right to control the public highway even in its own section of the country.

With regard to the tourist business, some said that they would lose in tourists if the auto was prohibited from running; others, equally good authorities claimed that the fact that they had no automobiles in Prince Edward Island would be a greater attraction to the tourist—it would be a place where there would be quiet and safety in travelling for the tourist.

Then there was the moral question. They claimed to be God-fearing people; they believed in honoring the Sabbath Day, but one of the greatest sources of non-observance of the Sabbath was in connection with the automobile; it had a Sabbath-breaking tendency. To conclude, they would say that the people of Prince Edward Island did not want the automobile, and that they had said so plainly and as positively as they could say it. He did not think that there had been any public question upon which the people had spoken so positively and so decidedly.

They thought that they were safe in assuming that about nine-tenths of the people of this province were opposed to the automobile, and the people, while not saying much, were looking to them, their legislators, to see what they were going to do for them in connection with that which was to them a very important matter.

Mr. Horace Wright was the next speaker. He said that they did not go there to express their own personal opinions, but they went as a delegation representing the opinion of the people of the Fourth District of Prince County. When the auto first ran in this province the farmers were much opposed to them and particularly the farmers of the Fourth District in question; and he thought they would agree with him that the Fourth District of Prince County was second to none as far as farming in this province, and that its farmers were second to none as up-to-date and progressive farmers. There were there in this Island, they really of farmers in this Island. They really

MR. MEIGHEN, M.P. VALUABLE ADDRESS CRITICISES N.T.R. BY J. A. CLARK

(From Our Own Reporter) OTTAWA, March 26.—With galleries crowded to the topmost seat by 1,500 delegates from Western Ontario who were in the capital to-day in connection with the hydro-rail movement, with hundreds among them personal friends from boyhood, Hon. Arthur Meighen to-day made the greatest speech of his public career. He had a great opportunity and he rose to the occasion.

To the delegates who had come asking for aid for municipality built and provincially controlled railways the tale of forty millions wasted on the National Transcontinental, as told by the solicitor-general, was a striking condemnation of the methods that prevailed under the late Government.

Mr. Meighen paid particular attention to the arguments of Hon. Geo. P. Graham and met one by one the excuses which the ex-minister had put forward for the enormous cost of the undertaking.

"The report of Mr. Gutelius and Mr. Lynch-Staunton stands unimpaired and undisturbed after the reply of the member for Renfrew," said the solicitor-general. "He has abused the commissioners in terms utterly unjustified, he has turned his vitals of wrath upon them, but he has not taken a single assertion in the report that backed it up, and shown that any of the savings there shown possible, could not have been made without injuring the effect of the road. This is the essence of the report, that forty million dollars could have been saved without detriment to the value of the road, and forty-five millions was spent illegally."

When this road was projected the Leader of the Opposition declared that he wished it to be a monument to his memory. This report has shown that it is not such a monument as any man would desire to have presiding down upon his shoulders.

Mr. Meighen was particularly effective in dealing with the tremendous waste that came about through failure to use momentum grades, through the neglect to utilize wooden bridges and trestles and by too rigid adherence to a six per cent. curvature. He showed conclusively that every other railway in Canada was doing all these things which were denied to the National Transcontinental. The C. P. R. had recently rebuilt its line between Winnipeg and Port William and in that division there were momentum grades every three or four miles. They were a recognized principle in railroad engineering and made a particularly effective point when he quoted documents to show that Gordon Grant, chief engineer of the N. T. R., first recommended momentum grades but was overruled from Ottawa. This alone would have saved many millions. So in the matter of wooden trestles the C. P. R. in its western division had hundreds of them and he deduced the ex-minister to show that the G. T. R. had ever indicated an unwillingness to take over the Transcontinental should it have wooden trestles or bridges. That the Transcontinental shops were built for the G. T. P. and not for the Transcontinental was clearly shown. Hon. Mr. Graham in 1908 had estimated the cost of these shops at \$1,500,000 but the G. T. P. had cracked the whip and an extra three millions was spent to provide facilities for that road which should have been provided for themselves.

As for the financial burden forced upon the people, Mr. Fielding's estimate of \$62,000,000 was shown by Mr. Graham himself to be \$120,000,000 too low. The solicitor-general went on to show that Canada must pay \$250,000,000 for a road which Sir Wilfrid said would be given to the people for \$13,000,000.

At the outset, Mr. Clark impressed the point that the home of our first parents, as recorded in Genesis, was a most beautiful garden, and then he asked his audience whether their ideal home did not lay in the midst of a garden. If they could not all live in the midst of a garden at least everyone of them could have a garden at home—a few square feet of ground or a window box where plants grow.

There were two widely different types of landscape gardening; the formal and the natural. The formal was still much used in the older countries of the world and there were many very elaborate gardens of this type in America. The first cost of these was always very great and the upkeep still greater. They required constant attention during the growing season. The lecturer then showed a number of lantern slides, giving a good illustration of that type of gardening.

We were more interested, however, in our own town and our own home and its surroundings than we were in anything else. Many of us now have our houses built so that the surroundings would be arranged in order to beautify our homes. Some of these were air, earth, trees, shrubs, plants and the landscape as touched by our horizon.

As to their control over the air, he said, they could by means of wind-brakes and shade trees give the very air about our dwellings a homelike feeling. Whether the earth was level, rolling or abrupt, rich or poor, it entered into the landscape gardener's problem. Trees, shrubs and plants were the surroundings that could be removed at will. The trees could only be grown after a period of many years waiting. Shrubs required a shorter period and could be used to good advantage in any scheme of planting; but plants, both perennial and annual, were the ones that in a year or so by careful attention would change a barren waste into a real garden. As to the landscape, whether it be almost featureless, bounded by walls, or in the open country bounded only by the hills or the skyline of some great body of water, the gardener's problem was to arrange his plans so that there might be no jarring feature but would be hid by a clump of trees, or covered by some of nature's wonderful climbing plants.

The subject was broad; one could only touch on a few things in an address like that. But he would try to tell of a few of the things that he considered basic principles in the work of beautifying our homes.

"First, Let everything you do be original. It is your home, let it illustrate your own ideas. Secondly: Nature is our greatest teacher. If you wish to know how best to arrange large trees or clumps of smaller ones, go out and see how nature has arranged them to the borders of woods and groves; you will not find them so many feet apart, they are not in rows; you will find them with the foliage beautifully arranged to meet their requirements, unless disturbed by the axe of man. Thirdly: Do not undertake more than you can do well, and enjoy the doing of it. Remember that hedges require pruning and that weeds will grow. Your garden should be a place where you can rest by working. Fourthly: Have a definite plan before you start working. You each know your own particular surroundings. In the country a grove of trees may form a beautiful background and the planting that has to be done is comparatively simple. A few striking individual trees, along with a few clumps of shrubs and a well-kept lawn may divide the dwelling house from the other buildings and give the homestead an appearance of seclusion. A well-made lawn, carefully kept, sets off the house and any planting that is done, giving the whole an air of seclusion and privacy. Fences and hedges are necessary evils, but they can often be replaced or concealed to a certain extent about the home by hedges, clumps of trees, or vines. Driveways and paths should be carefully laid out as they add greatly to the appearance of a homestead or they may spoil the appearance of an otherwise beautiful home. I will only suggest that, where possible, curves are much more beautiful than straight turns. When you have your definite plan worked out, the details can be completed from time to time."

Mr. Clark then proceeded to give a number of valuable practical suggestions with regard to the laying out of a lawn, the preparation of the ground therefore and the selection of

Under the auspices of the Board of Trade of Charlottetown, an exceptionally interesting, valuable and practical address on landscape gardening was given last night, in the Board's rooms in the Market Building, by Mr. J. A. Clark, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm. Though the public were invited, the attendance was comparatively small, a fact which the President of the Board, Hon. W. S. Stewart, regretted in his remarks of introduction.

Mr. Clark dealt with his subject in that practical manner which is characteristic of him, and with the aid of a number of excellent lantern slides, which were manipulated by Mr. W. Burke, enhanced the interests of the address.

MR. CLARK'S ADDRESS

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REBELS DEFEATED AT TORREON

(Canadian Press.) MEXICO CITY, March 26.—Confirmation of the report of the defeat of General Villa's army at Torreon by Federal forces under General Velasco are given in a message received at the Mexican War office at noon to-day. The rebel losses are placed at 700 killed. Twenty-five wagon loads of wounded dead reached Legredo tonight.

(Canadian Press.) BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—Woman Suffrage won a victory today when the House for the first time concurred with the Senate in adopting a resolution which proposed an amendment to the constitution by which the word male is stricken from the provision describing the qualifications of voters.

U.S. WOMEN GIVEN THE VOTE

(Canadian Press.) HONOLULU, March 26.—Between 30 and 40 lives are believed to be lost by the blowing up of the Inter-Island steamer "Maui" last night. Those on board were mostly Hawaiians. Search was made when the vessel went down but there was no sign of any survivors. The vessel had a cargo of explosives.

STEAMSHIP SAFE REPORTED LOST

(Canadian Press.) HONOLULU, March 26.—The Inter-Island steamer, Maui, reported gone down last night with all hands after an explosion, is reported today from Kanaui by wireless. She arrived there safely after an uneventful voyage.

NEW CASES OF BUBONIC PLAGUE

HAVANA, March 26.—There are three new cases of Bubonic Plague reported here. The most suitable seeds and flowering shrubs, and be concluded with some hints in regard to flower gardens. He liked, he said, to have as many flowers in borders as possible and the wide border looked better and was much more satisfactory in every respect than the narrow one.

APPRECIATION

At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's discourse, Mr. Stewart said that he was sure he was forgetting the sentiments of all present when he said it had been a pleasure and a privilege for them to have listened to such an instructive address on a subject of such a worthy character; and he felt that Mr. Clark could hardly have spent time more worthily than in speaking to them on a matter of such importance and interest. He Clark had given them a great deal of fruit, as there was no doubt that while there were already in their city and province many beautifully laid out residences, there was room for a good deal to be done in the direction of beautifying the home.

Mr. E. T. Higgs congratulated Mr. Clark on his address. Mr. Clark, he said, was a practical man, and his address to them had been of a very practical nature. He thought that there was not only a great room for improvement in the beautifying of the homes in the city, but that there was much that could be done in the same direction in regard to the city generally. There were some streets in the city the neglected condition of which was a crying shame, and this question he thought deserved the earnest and prompt consideration of their City Council. Mr. Higgs also remarked on the desirability of some effort to improve the Market building; he thought its appearance could be made more attractive even with the growth of ivy or some other vine or creeper around it.

Mr. R. H. Jenkins seconded the vote of thanks moved by Mr. Higgs to Mr. Clark, and reiterated the appreciation expressed by the previous speakers, as to the interest and importance of the subject upon which they had been addressed that night.

Hon. F. L. Hassard, in speaking of the attention which such a matter should compel not only in regard to the citizens of Charlottetown but to residents all over the Island, referred to the delivery of such an address upon that subject as having been given at a most opportune time, in like to say that the quite agreed upon as this summer there would be held here the celebration of Confederation for which they would have to put into practice the valuable advice which had been given them that night by Mr. Clark. Nothing could create so much interest and pleasure in visitors to their city than homes that were beautiful surroundings.

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PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE

Wednesday, March 25, 1914. PREMIER MATHESON. (Continued.)

I would like to say something else. I have been sometimes on the point of being displeased with some of the things in the Opposition press; but with that consideration which we would expect from those who, after all, place the interests of our country first. Unwise words need to be taken and turned and twisted against us to our disadvantage. If we can only keep the case on the footing it has reached now, and if no great error is made that will wreck our passage through the House at Ottawa and the Imperial House, then we will come back to the position that we originally occupied. If we as a people can say that although we suffered under Confederation for a long time and felt that in many respects our chances would have been better if we had kept out, yet now—with the immediate prospect of being coupled up with the transportation system of the mainland, with our financial situation put upon a sound and safe basis—we have our original representation restored to us, if we can say this, I think the Confederation celebration will be not only the greatest event of the Island but one of the greatest events in Canada. It would advertise to the whole world that after all Canada kept her contract; that if it was long delayed, yet at last it was done, that if the grievance has grown almost chronic, yet it had been removed. It would be a great day for us; it would be a greater day still for Canada; there is no greater curse to any nation than that one of its members should have an abiding sense of wrong, of oppression, at the hands of the rest of the nation. We have seen the trouble there is in Great Britain; one part of that country has had an abiding sense of being ill-treated, of being given less than justice; and so in Canada. It would be a lasting sore in Canada's side—that dissatisfaction that would pass from generation to generation—if we felt that we had made a contract with a great people that had power to carry out that contract, but that through neglect or misunderstanding they had failed to do justice, which was so easily in their power to do.

There is one thing about which we need to speak with care. I may safely say here that our case was absolutely wrong. One high authority asked: "Won't four do very well after all?" I said: "Four will do splendidly, four would be a capital thing. If Canada were a defaulting debtor unable to pay her debts, and could only make a compromise, then four would be fine. But for a nation as powerful as Canada is, with the full ability to keep her contract, to give less than the full number that was specified when the Confederation compact was made will be a default. I think we know we have never been in circumstances focused at a point so favourable to us as now. We have never since we lost our full number been so near getting it back and I am as confident as I am standing here now that even if we fail now to get a full number, if we keep that number as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow, a wrong of that kind must be righted; the right must be done some day. Always, if a people have an abiding sense of injury so long as they keep that point pressed home upon the offending power the pressure will some day be sufficient to bring redress.

I hope and trust—I have great hope—I have great confidence that the address we are on the point of having justice done to us. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, that I have much more to add to what I have already said; but I feel that this much was due to the House, and I would like to repeat that in the critical position in which the matter now stands it behoves all to step with great care and caution and to say nothing and do nothing by which the cause of the province may be injured."

The Honourable speaker was applauded on the conclusion of his address.

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take has been made, the lost representation could not have been restored years ago. However, there were others who did not take the same view as they took, and, of course, the matter was in abeyance. But it was interesting to know that the signs were very hopeful and pointed to a favourable issue to this time. I think they have acted with that consideration which we would expect from those who, after all, place the interests of our country first. Unwise words need to be taken and turned and twisted against us to our disadvantage. If we can only keep the case on the footing it has reached now, and if no great error is made that will wreck our passage through the House at Ottawa and the Imperial House, then we will come back to the position that we originally occupied. If we as a people can say that although we suffered under Confederation for a long time and felt that in many respects our chances would have been better if we had kept out, yet now—with the immediate prospect of being coupled up with the transportation system of the mainland, with our financial situation put upon a sound and safe basis—we have our original representation restored to us, if we can say this, I think the Confederation celebration will be not only the greatest event of the Island but one of the greatest events in Canada. It would advertise to the whole world that after all Canada kept her contract; that if it was long delayed, yet at last it was done, that if the grievance has grown almost chronic, yet it had been removed. It would be a great day for us; it would be a greater day still for Canada; there is no greater curse to any nation than that one of its members should have an abiding sense of wrong, of oppression, at the hands of the rest of the nation. We have seen the trouble there is in Great Britain; one part of that country has had an abiding sense of being ill-treated, of being given less than justice; and so in Canada. It would be a lasting sore in Canada's side—that dissatisfaction that would pass from generation to generation—if we felt that we had made a contract with a great people that had power to carry out that contract, but that through neglect or misunderstanding they had failed to do justice, which was so easily in their power to do.

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take has been made, the lost representation could not have been restored years ago. However, there were others who did not take the same view as they took, and, of course, the matter was in abeyance. But it was interesting to know that the signs were very hopeful and pointed to a favourable issue to this time. I think they have acted with that consideration which we would expect from those who, after all, place the interests of our country first. Unwise words need to be taken and turned and twisted against us to our disadvantage. If we can only keep the case on the footing it has reached now, and if no great error is made that will wreck our passage through the House at Ottawa and the Imperial House, then we will come back to the position that we originally occupied. If we as a people can say that although we suffered under Confederation for a long time and felt that in many respects our chances would have been better if we had kept out, yet now—with the immediate prospect of being coupled up with the transportation system of the mainland, with our financial situation put upon a sound and safe basis—we have our original representation restored to us, if we can say this, I think the Confederation celebration will be not only the greatest event of the Island but one of the greatest events in Canada. It would advertise to the whole world that after all Canada kept her contract; that if it was long delayed, yet at last it was done, that if the grievance has grown almost chronic, yet it had been removed. It would be a great day for us; it would be a greater day still for Canada; there is no greater curse to any nation than that one of its members should have an abiding sense of wrong, of oppression, at the hands of the rest of the nation. We have seen the trouble there is in Great Britain; one part of that country has had an abiding sense of being ill-treated, of being given less than justice; and so in Canada. It would be a lasting sore in Canada's side—that dissatisfaction that would pass from generation to generation—if we felt that we had made a contract with a great people that had power to carry out that contract, but that through neglect or misunderstanding they had failed to do justice, which was so easily in their power to do.

There is one thing about which we need to speak with care. I may safely say here that our case was absolutely wrong. One high authority asked: "Won't four do very well after all?" I said: "Four will do splendidly, four would be a capital thing. If Canada were a defaulting debtor unable to pay her debts, and could only make a compromise, then four would be fine. But for a nation as powerful as Canada is, with the full ability to keep her contract, to give less than the full number that was specified when the Confederation compact was made will be a default. I think we know we have never been in circumstances focused at a point so favourable to us as now. We have never since we lost our full number been so near getting it back and I am as confident as I am standing here now that even if we fail now to get a full number, if we keep that number as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow, a wrong of that kind must be righted; the right must be done some day. Always, if a people have an abiding sense of injury so long as they keep that point pressed home upon the offending power the pressure will some day be sufficient to bring redress.

I hope and trust—I have great hope—I have great confidence that the address we are on the point of having justice done to us. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, that I have much more to add to what I have already said; but I feel that this much was due to the House, and I would like to repeat that in the critical position in which the matter now stands it behoves all to step with great care and caution and to say nothing and do nothing by which the cause of the province may be injured."

The Honourable speaker was applauded on the conclusion of his address.

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