

WOLF BOUNTY AND REGULATIONS

Criticism of Government Scheme Which Does Not Encourage Destruction of Pest--Brown's Motion and Sanderson's Amendment

(Legislature continued from Mar. 5)

In moving his resolution respecting wolf bounty, seconded by Dr. Ellis, Mr. Brown referred to the votes in the estimates last session and he submitted that the money had not been put to proper use for the purpose of the vote was defeated by the regulations of the department. The question of wolf bounty is a serious matter in every constituency in the province. He read communications from some of his constituents regarding the damage done by wolves in the Souris district this winter. Some united effort must be made to deal with the matter and the man who kills even one wolf should receive a bounty of some kind. The facilities should be as easy as possible for those killing wolves to lay their claim to the bounty.

Opposes Bounty

Mr. Motherwell had no hesitation in saying that he was opposed to granting a direct bounty. There were so many wolves killed annually that if a dollar a head were paid it would cost the country \$70,000 a year. It would also create unlimited liability and there must be a check somewhere. The present scheme which had been so severely criticised by the member for Souris was of course only in the experimental stage but he thought it was in the right direction. He asked the House to vote down the resolution.

Dr. Elliott

The member for Wolsely criticised the Government for not sending out the wolf bounty regulations in time. The purpose of the department appeared to be to suit the shippers who do not want the wolves killed when the hides are not prime and in the breeding season. The object of the vote was to destroy these animals and it is very effective to kill them at the season when the dealers will not purchase the hides. Assistance to dealers in fur must not take precedence over the primary object of the estimate vote.

Mr. Wylie

The member for Maple Creek did not think it recently that the wolf bounty question was such an urgent issue. The stock men will not support such a scheme as is contained in the regulations under discussion. It is important that the wolves be destroyed and to accomplish this a small bounty should be given for each pelt. There are plenty of fellows who will take the trouble to kill a wolf if they are sure of getting even a small bounty. In his district the settlers have clubbed together and put up the bounty out of their own pockets and he paid them for it. He advised the commissioner of agriculture to get practical men and amend his regulations if he wishes the bounty scheme to become effective.

Sanderson's Amendment

Mr. Sanderson moved the following amendment:

"That it is desirable to encourage local improvement districts to take active measures tending towards the destruction of coyotes and wolves within their boundaries, and that for this purpose provision should be made to repay to such districts out of the general revenue of the province a reasonable proportion of any expenditure incurred in this connection."

In speaking to this amendment, Mr. Sanderson commended the Government for its efforts but he could not endorse their scheme. If however, the local improvement districts were empowered to provide a bounty and this was supplemented by the general grant the wolves could be destroyed more effectively.

Langley Concur

The member for Redberry was in accord with the amendment but he could not say that he thought the regulations a practical scheme. He

wanted the same assistance proposed for the killing of wolves applied to the gopher pest.

Grant is Practical

Mr. Grant (Batoche) drew a distinction between the different kinds of wolves. He did not think that the coyotes did much damage generally. The brush wolves and the coyotes should be classed together. A high price should be paid, however, for each timber wolf.

Evening Session

Continuing the debate on the question of wolf bounty, Mr. Brown, speaking to the amendment made that on the face of it, the regulations of the department were defective. There is a lack of unity that seems necessary to accomplish the object of the estimates last year. With regard to the amendment he thought that it was about the same in principle as the resolution only the latter places the confidence in the Government. In his opinion if the spending of \$70,000 a year will result from his resolution, he thought that the money will be well spent, if it resulted in the destruction of that many wolves in one season.

This closed the debate and on division the amendment carried on a party vote.

The following bills received second readings:

Bill No. 3, respecting surrogate courts; Bill No. 6, to supplement the provisions of the act respecting the regulation of married women; Bill No. 8, respecting the property of the estates; Bill No. 9, respecting the interpretation of the statutes; Bill No. 15 to incorporate the Yorkton club.

The House then went into committee on the whole on Bill No. 2 respecting the establishment of district courts.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

There was but one sitting of the House today and the time was mostly taken up in committee of the whole on bill no. 2 respecting the establishment of district courts.

Mr. Wellington presented a petition for the incorporation of the Hudson Bay Fire Insurance Co.

A new order of business came up under "Reading and Receiving Petitions" this being with reference to the petition of S. J. Donaldson claiming his seat in the legislature. Mr. Lamont asked that this business stand for a couple of days as he was not acquainted with the procedure, being very busy on the courts bill. Mr. Haultain considered that this was not a valid reason why a petition should be further delayed, but Mr. Lamont intimated that he had the further privilege of adjourning the debate if this business were proceeded with. The petition was finally allowed to stand.

Dr. Argue gave notice that he will move for a return of the House respecting the distribution of public works throughout the province during the financial years of 1906-07.

Mr. Sutherland moved the second reading of the bill for the incorporation of the Elks' Club, Saskatoon, and Mr. Lamont for the incorporation of the Saskatchewan Club, of Prince Albert.

The House then went into committee on Bill No. 1 respecting the establishment of district courts.

The eight judicial districts were outlined in a map furnished by the attorney general.

Weyburn District

Mr. Haultain urged in committee that there should be a Soo line judicial district to be known as Weyburn. To unite the convenience of that populous part of the country he considered the people along the Soo line entitled to this consideration.

The attorney general, however, could not accept the suggestion of the leader of the Opposition.

THREATENED CONFLICT WITH AUTONOMY ACT

Mr. Calder Endeavors to Avoid Clash With Separate Schools but Mr. Haultain Says he has not Been Successful

THURSDAY, MARCH 7

An interesting debate took place in the House on Thursday when Mr. Calder moved the second reading of Bill No. 11, respecting the organization and maintenance of secondary educational institutions, and surprise was sprung on the House by Mr. Haultain who, while pledging his support and that of the Opposition to the measure declared that it was contrary to the provisions of the Saskatchewan Act, and that if it were not disallowed by the federal government, the Catholic minority can if they choose, make a test case in the courts.

On rising Mr. Calder said that connected as he had been with education for the last fifteen years, and associated as he had been with the evolution of our present system, he could speak with confidence and familiarity on the matter now before the House. If our system of education is to keep abreast with industrial progress of the country we must make the provision now contemplated in the bill under discussion, and if the hopes of the future of this country are to be realized the provisions must pay attention to the educational problem, and solve it in the best possible way for it is at the very root of our prosperity.

Heretofore the elementary schools have been receiving the attention of the government and up to the present that policy was wise, but the time has come to better our secondary schools. Our present laws and regulations make provision for high school work in any school, but we must now go further in that direction.

Both political parties stand pledged to the electorate to provide a better system of schools and he did not look for much opposition to the bill.

He would like to point out that the cost of high school work up to the present has borne heavily upon cities and towns and the rural portions included in these school districts. These schools are not at all proficient for they lack equipment and are understaffed. The districts bearing the cost of these institutions adopted a closed door policy and practically shut out rural districts from the enjoyment of these facilities. Under the provisions of the

present bill, however, every child will have the right to enter these schools as they should have.

At present we require annually from the east from 150 to 300 teachers and that indicates that we will require to turn out large numbers from our schools, but this is not the sole purpose for establishing this system. There are many defects the new legislation will remedy. One thing to be kept in view is that it has become necessary to pay larger salaries so as to keep teachers in the profession. At present the whole teaching staff of the province changes every three years. This is regrettable and must be remedied.

This bill provides for entirely new institutions which are more municipal than provincial, and while within city and town districts boundaries they will have no connection with existing institutions. Although in educational work they will be closely allied. This will be provided by regulations and these regulations are a very important part of our system. These schools will be non-sectarian and children from rural districts will be admitted free of cost.

Tuition.

The tuition in these schools will include a practical course, a commercial course, a teachers' course, and a first year university course.

There are now in the province with more than one teacher 27 schools with 6, 1 with 8; 2 with 7; 3 with 8; 1 with 19 (Moose Jaw); 21 (Regina) and three other points with 8 each.

New Schools.

It is proposed to now establish two colleges, one at Moose Jaw and one at Regina, and five high schools they will be located at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Indian Head and Yorkton. We will have an Qu'Appelle stand equal in claiming the fifth, but it is not decided at which point it will be located.

The efficiency of these schools will depend on regulations, qualifications, equipment and inspection.

"So far as the present law is concerned, it will remain the same. High school work is contemplated in the present school law and we are but carrying out and developing the intention of that legislation."

MR. HAULTAIN

The leader of the Opposition in replying to the commissioner of education stated that every member of the House stood ready to join in the work that broadens and extends the system of education in this province, and he was glad to see the formal motion adopted by the Government in that matter. While a large proportion of the school attendance will not go beyond the elementary school, our system must not stop there. A very important part remained and any important part that would tend towards extending it and encouraging it and enabling children to remain at school would have the encouragement of the House.

He was pleased to hear the mover of the bill express so emphatically his regard to the regulations of the department, for in his opinion this is the most important part of our educational system.

We might have good machinery and the best of raw material, but he was sure we have in this province, but with all this to be successful we must have a sound practical system of education. What might be a good system where the population is congregated in centres, and where the population is divided into many classes, would not necessarily be a good system in some other particular thing, and where we must have a system to suit our own needs. Here, whether the school be primary or secondary, the greatest attention should be paid to those courses which give the best training for agricultural pursuits, and which he did not mean to say that he had not had a training that will more completely fit the young mind for the struggle of life, so that men will grow up better equipped for respective callings, and with scientific, technical and theoretical training in a fact which might be a general nature, they will in every respect be better men and better citizens.

Rush to Land.

Fortunately in the Canadian west we have not to shout "Back to the Land" as they were doing in older countries, but here they were all going out to the land, and after he believed, that the most prosperous, happy and contented people today in this country are the farmers, and he hoped that this would long continue to be the case. Other callings attract, and in some instances he could say falsely attract--from the farms to the towns and prosper, and they might check any such tendency here by teaching the children that the farm offers the best results from labor and the best and most satisfactory reward of effort.

Broaden the Unit

The tendency of the age is to be too superficial and the child must not be judged by the number of subjects he is studying, but by the number of subjects he is thorough in and has mastered. In acquiring thoroughness, however, no sacrifice must be made as to the development and drawing out of the mind.

The whole tendency of the age is to broaden out the unit and do away with the "school district" and the better making provision for the board to embrace all the business interests of the community, for he believed that the civic bodies such as the council and the board of trade should be represented on the school board. By making a wide constituency we will have better results.

Taxation.

There does not appear to be any provision in this bill, limiting taxation, and he believed that there should be some limit to the tax levied by the high schools on the ratepayers of cities and towns. He does not believe that the legislature is right in giving statutory power to

municipal councils to establish these schools as that power belonged to the ratepayers alone.

Bill Ultra Vires

While pointing out what he considered defects in the bill, he would congratulate the commissioner of education for having taken the more active part in the problem which they had thought to be insoluble and which the hon. gentleman and his colleagues had given strong opposition to. The hon. gentleman had in one sentence admitted that the purpose of the bill was to start in the present system under provisions which the hon. gentleman disapproved, and they only propose to develop and carry out what is really in effect to day. This being the case, and it is the case, this admirable proposal is directly opposed to the provisions of the Saskatchewan Act, existing institutions which the Catholic minority have today were provided in the school ordinance of 1901. This very bill dealt with subjects which were already dealt with in the school law of 1901. It established schools which would do under larger regulations which was granted to the schools under the School Ordinance of 1901. However, he believed in the right of the province to legislate freely, in this matter, and he would pledge his assistance to the government in such a matter as the hon. gentleman has at last found how impossible it is to enact legislation according to the restrictions of the autonomy act, and the province should be able to make a general law without regard to religious interests.

The object of this legislation, however, there is the possibility of it being disallowed Ottawa government, or of a case being taken to the courts, and on this point, Mr. Haultain said: "I pledge myself and every member of this House, and every member of the Saskatchewan government, to see and help them through the fight, and fight it through this as soon as this legislation is placed on the statute book. They are at once confronted with a case that will at last settle once for all a very momentous question. Once they have that settled and removed we shall be a divided house in that we vie in our anxiety to promote the educational advancement and the educational facilities of the country."

not contrary to the autonomy act in any respect. He did not propose to go into any legal argument about it at the present time, but if the Opposition desired to do so they would find the Government ready to meet them.

Mr. Haultain: "There is no time like the present."

This closed the debate and the bill passed the second reading.

Other Business

Mr. Sheppard presented a petition asking that the Saskatchewan Central Railway charter be amended.

Mr. Stewart presented the report of the standing committee on standing orders and recommended that application for incorporation of Vonda into a town municipality be granted as received.

Bill No. 3, re surrogate court passed its third reading.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND TELEPHONES

Mr. Haultain Advises Government to Nationalize Whole School System--Public Telephone Motion--Reference is Made

THURSDAY, MARCH 7

A prominent feature of this sitting of the House was the notice of motion given by Mr. Haultain respecting the government ownership of telephones, and his suggestion to the government that in order to overcome the difficulties confronting them with respect to the establishment of a secondary educational system they should nationalize the educational system of the province. This should apply equally to the elementary as to the high school system now proposed by the government and which threatens to conflict with the provisions of the autonomy act.

Another matter of public interest was the return brought down by Mr. Lamont showing that there is no correspondence with the government respecting the constitutionality of the Saskatchewan act through the Ottawa government to the privy council.

Under the first order of business today Mr. Lamont gave notice of motion respecting mechanics' lien, and jury.

Mr. Calder gave notice of motion respecting the proposed provincial university.

Mr. Haultain gave notice respecting government ownership of telephones.

Returns.

Mr. Gillis moved that an humble address be presented to his honor, the lieutenant governor praying that his honor will cause to be laid on the table a return showing copies of all correspondence, agreements, or other documents of any nature whatsoever between the government of Saskatchewan or any members thereof, and any person, firm or corporation relating to the purchase of a site or sites for legislative, government or other public buildings at or near the seat of Government.

Mr. Argue moved that an order of the House do issue for a return showing the aggregate amount expended in each of the electoral districts of the province for public works during the financial year of 1906-07.

Mr. Sutherland asked leave to introduce a motion without notice extending the time for receiving private bills to March 18th which was granted.

In Committee

The House went into committee of the whole on amendments to bill No. 5 respecting the treasury department and the auditing of public accounts.

Bill No. 3 was next taken up respecting the surrogate court.

In committee on bill No. 11 respecting secondary education, Mr. Sheppard took the chair.

There was considerable discussion on clause 12, respecting the composition of the high school board.

Mr. Haultain asked the commissioner of education whether he had considered the advisability of having a larger board, and one that would include representation of the various interests such as public school, the separate school, the city council and the board of trade.

Mr. Calder in reply stated that he had considered the matter but decided to keep every feature of the institution distinct and separate from the other educational bodies. This was adopted as a means of avoiding a clash over the separate school provisions of the Saskatchewan act. It was an entirely new institution and the Government would keep it apart from all others.

Mr. Lamont referred to a precedent in the House of Commons when he claimed Sir John A. Macdonald took a similar position.

Mr. Haultain: "He did not say that he did not know the rules."

The request of Mr. Haultain stood till Monday as a notice of motion.

Mr. Lamont brought down returns asked for on March 1st respecting correspondence on the question of the reference of the constitutionality of the Saskatchewan act to the privy council. This return showed that there is no correspondence either in the attorney general's department or the department of the executive council respecting this matter.

Mr. Motherwell brought down a return respecting the Sinterlud return information asked for by Dr. Elliott.

Mr. Calder laid on the table returns showing the number of school districts established and also the number of applications as follows:

1--The number of petitions that have been received for the establishment of (a) public schools in the province since the 1st of January, 1906, 413; (b) Catholic Separate schools 3. Total 416.

2--The number of each class of such schools that have actually been established during that time or are in course of establishment:

(a) Public school districts established 295; (b) Separate schools established 3; (c) Public school districts in course of establishment, that is where petitions have been received and erection of districts held pending the receipt of certain returns 118.

(Sgd.) D. P. McCOLL.

Deputy Com. of Education.

Mr. Calder laid on the table returns asked for by Dr. Ellis respecting ball insurance, and also returns respecting the government's banking account. This latter return shows that the Bank of Montreal was doing the Government's business on terms equal to those upon which the Union and Northern Banks now carry the account, and the reason of the transfer from the Bank of Montreal is not stated.

His Honour Arrives

At 4:30 p.m., His Honor the lieutenant Governor arrived to give his assent to the supreme courts act and the district courts act, both of which have to go to Ottawa at once.

DR. C.

Farming Of fesson

Slowly, moves Slowly grows Slowly to perfect Every great.

There has been a great deal of talk in the recent years as to the realisation of the paleo historic times, but able difference, paleontology the slow though allowing the Victorian mechanical progress have kept pace with men and of evolutions man's developments in the transition of the economic the awaited the imagination. No wanting in modern to the inaugurated system of technology allowing upon established in Geoloxies, adopted industrial centres. Why does not the far course? The application for is comparatively easy, yet what was to the devotional peace and than doubly lengthening day, and do not only between the globe's surface. Electricity to human the next step in the ed in the insular into the trans-Atlantic now bringing all touch as if by magic was a wonderful mastery of mind the electric light force to universal now electricity has superseded its power. But this is not so self-contented as it appears to be; it is a latent force, a concentrated energy in this fluid in itself which is the common condition in the utilisation motive power, insuring it to meet in the requirements of the interests of the community of the "Universa." Mr. Dr. Coard, president western Agriculture, has constructed thing upon the steam, or either The motor, is of work daily of fort all the year round originally constructed was open to criticism and alterations could be desired to otherwise it would to service last practical knowledge enabled him to construct a number of completed, the first will reach Regina year in open country world's new impulse agricultural production seven gold end six.

The motor truck consists of a complete of being attached agricultural wagon, boggy, or is supplied with an

ALEXANDRA ANNEX

Prices and Terms

\$75.00 to \$100.00 Per Lot. 25.00 to 10.00 down; balance monthly, without interest.

Monthly payments arranged if paid in advance. A 10 per cent discount allowed on all cash in 30 days. An eight per cent discount allowed for all cash in thirty days. A seven per cent discount for balance in thirty days. We require no mortgages and will charge no interest, provided payments are completed in time allowed by the contract. The property is within a few minutes walk of the C.P.R. station, city, and is easily accessible.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY

If you want to make money, do as the late Governor Flower of New York said, "Buy lots."

Now, Wives!

See that your husbands secure at least one of these lots. Remember that it is you who are interested, and so well understand the value of your own funds; and if you should be left to fight life's battle for yourself and little ones alone, it would be a source of comfort to know that at least the roof over your head is safe as it belongs to you. There it stands, a lasting monument to a loving husband and father's thrift and foresight.

Remember, no house lots in Regina as favorably located are offered at anywhere near the price we ask.

WHILE you are paying for your lots they will be rapidly increasing in value. Lots all around Alexandra Annex are selling at prices at least 50 per cent higher than we offer these to you to-day.

KNIGHT'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

Are the sole agents for the Owners' Office: DARKE BLOCK, SCARTH ST.

Now if you buy a lot containing 3125 square feet of land and pay \$15.00 down and \$10.00 a month for 6 months you will have deposited \$75.00 and become the sole owner of "a piece of the earth."

If the increase in value of your land is only one cent a foot for the year, your \$75.00 will have earned \$81.25 for you (we expect it to earn four times that for you). On the other hand if you had put the same amount at same time in a Bank your earnings would have been less than three dollars. Compare the two methods and you will readily see how the wealthy families have made their money. You have the same chance in this new country.

Knights' Real Estate Exchange

P. O. Box 58 Telephone 520

Office: Room 3 and 4, Darke Block Scarth Street, Regina

Farm Lands, City Lots, Houses for Sale and for Rent. Money to loan. Insurance of all kinds.

Shakespeare said: "Nothing Ventured, Nothing Gained"

Don't be kept from buying by "know it all" who never had or never will have anything, and want common sense and misery. Take nothing for granted but see with your own eyes the bargains we offer. Put a five or ten dollar bill in your pocket to find the bargain and you will see how it did it.

You'll Have Pride

In your own flower gardens if they are on your own grounds.

ADDITION

J. B. Hawkes of the city yesterday.

Miss Mary Clark in the city the A. Kerr.

The Irishman of in the Clayton H. organise a nation.

The Canadian of over the address th line on the 18.

Mrs. D. Hyndman Hyndman of Van at the Lansdowne.

P. McAr, Jr. in block 227 on the Presbyterian church site. It a building will property at an

Mayor Smith, municipal clerk Hunter as clerk tomorrow dispute between townsite trustees.

ADDITION

J. B. Hawkes of the city yesterday.

Miss Mary Clark in the city the A. Kerr.

The Irishman of in the Clayton H. organise a nation.

The Canadian of over the address th line on the 18.

Mrs. D. Hyndman Hyndman of Van at the Lansdowne.

P. McAr, Jr. in block 227 on the Presbyterian church site. It a building will property at an

Mayor Smith, municipal clerk Hunter as clerk tomorrow dispute between townsite trustees.

ADDITION

J. B. Hawkes of the city yesterday.

Miss Mary Clark in the city the A. Kerr.

The Irishman of in the Clayton H. organise a nation.

The Canadian of over the address th line on the 18.

Mrs. D. Hyndman Hyndman of Van at the Lansdowne.

P. McAr, Jr. in block 227 on the Presbyterian church site. It a building will property at an

Mayor Smith, municipal clerk Hunter as clerk tomorrow dispute between townsite trustees.