

H. M. Modell

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, \$2.00 per year; United States of America, \$3.50 per year.

# THE DAILY MAIL.

WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (noon)—Moderate winds, fair to-day and on Wednesday a little higher temperature.

VOLUME 1, No. 11.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1914.

PRICE:—1 CENT.

## G. Knowling BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT G. Knowling

Having received our full stock of Boys' Suits and single garments, we are now showing the best and most approved styles in Boys' smart wear-resisting Clothing, and

Our Prices are Far Below

anything you can get elsewhere. We can fit all boys of all ages and requirements

### SUFFOLK!

A new feature for the Winter trade is the Suffolk Suit, similar to the Norfolk, but it has the advantage of a collar on the coat, and with a Sham Vest-buttoning up to throat, which everyone appreciates, especially for this time of the year. The colours are good, the prices right, and it will please all. Our prices:

\$1.80 to \$4.00

according to size and quality. Fit boys age 2 to 13 years.



### NORFOLK

Our stock in this shape was never so complete. The patterns are exceptionally good, it is well finished and perfect fitting, and suitable for school or Sunday wear. For boys, age 2 to 13 years. Our prices:

\$1.40 to \$4.90

according to size and quality.



### SAILOR

In good strong Union Serge, with plain or fancy collars and whistle attached with white cord. These are very special and we would advise an early call. Age 2 to 9 years. Our prices.

75c to \$4.30.

### CLYDE!

This popular Suit, with Long Coat and Belt, is the height of fashion for small boys, with or without detachable White collar. Fit boys age 2 to 8 years. Look at the prices.

\$1.20 to \$4.20.

### RUGBY!

This splendid 3 garment Suit in the usual smart style, which is always admired, for all occasions and weathers, as the Jacket may be worn loose or fastened. The patterns are good, and may be had in Navy Serge, if desired. Our prices:

Short Pants in Tweed, age 10 to 13 years,

\$2.90 to \$5.20.

For age 13 to 18 years,

\$2.90 to \$7.40.

Navy Serge, \$3.30 to \$6.60

Long Pants Suits, age 13 to 18 years,

\$2.70 to \$7.70.



## OVERCOATS! Boys'

We have a splendid Selection of Boys Overcoats, which will prove interesting to mothers, both in price and quality. The colors are exceptionally good, the make and finish is perfect. For age 2 to 16 years.

\$2.20 to \$6.60.

## Men's

We have been Leaders in the Overcoat line for many Winters, and we have to-day some Overcoats, in Single or Double Breasted style, and Men who care about Style, Fit and Comfort, should see these at once. The best shades of Tweed, Light or Dark Patterns and Black are as usual very fashionable.

TWEED 6.50, 8.00, 9.50, 12.00, 15.50  
BLACK 4.75, 6.50, 8.00, 9.50 to 10.50



# GEORGE KNOWLING.

## MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS MAKES DISGRACEFUL DISPLAY IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

### Gives an Exhibition Suitable Only To a Half Drunken Argument ment on a Street Corner.

### OPPOSITION MEMBERS KEEP THE BALL OF DEBATE A-ROLLING.

Union Members Take Fair Share of Speech-Making and Win General Commendation. — Government are Criticized for Partisan Appointment — Session Full of Live Incidents.

Yesterday's sitting of the House will probably rank among one of the most eventful in the many years of its long existence.

Never before in its history was a more disgraceful exhibition of unseemly conduct witnessed by members and citizens, than that of yesterday, when a responsible Minister of the Crown, the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Woodford, representing Harbor Main District, apparently in a doubtful condition, drew from his pocket a flask, pouring its contents in a partly filled glass of water, drank as he said to the health of his learned opponent, Dr. Lloyd.

#### Arrant Drivel

Mr. Woodford had then been speaking for over an hour, repeating every ten minutes the same old drivel about the good looks of the Opposition candidates and then getting overheated committed the offence which lost to the House for the time being its dignity and self-respect.

The House was thunder-struck, the Premier moved uneasily in his chair; the Minister of Finance whispered him to desist; Mr. Kennedy, Woodford's colleague, became disgusted and went out, while the Speaker endeavoured to bring him (Woodford) to order.

After proceeding for another quarter of an hour he sat down, to the great relief of the Government side.

The District of Harbor Main to-day stands disgraced by the man in whom they placed confidence that he would worthily represent them in the Legislature.

#### On The Other Foot

The Government supporters have been visiting the House with the hope of seeing the Opposition make asses of themselves for their own sport and merriment. They never anticipated that the antics of the asses would be seen on the Government side.

Said a Government supporter on leaving the House: "After all, the back row may well say the members of the Government are in a class by themselves, and we very much prefer not being in that class."

In a comparison of the Opposition with the Government side the former gain on all points.

Speaker Goodison is acquitting himself well and favorably by his endeavour to be fair. This he showed in the exercise of his authority yesterday which received commendation from all sides.

#### A Defence

Mr. Woodford opened the debate by saying he intended to answer the criticisms of the opponents of the agricultural policy, by reading extracts from reports of Societies from different parts of the Island. He made a start and then drifted off to the petition filed against him, and getting mixed up tried to get back to where he started.

Doing so he again drifted from it and began commending the back row upon their pleasing countenances and honest intentions, but after all they were but as lambs driven to the slaughter, continuing this about every ten minutes he then disgraced himself.

#### Are Independent

Mr. Jennings: replying to observations made by some members opposite, who asserted the members of the Union Party were being led by the nose by its leader, W. F. Coaker, he would say that such was not true; he was an independent man in

thought and action, and his support of Mr. Coaker was not forced but voluntary, as he believed his policy stood for the best interests of the country.

The assertion that Mr. Coaker was a dictator was unknown to him, as he (Mr. Jennings) had always found him (Coaker) to be the most reasonable of men.

Dilating on the agricultural policy he contended that his experience in Twillingate District gained through mixing up with the people, had given him sufficient knowledge that the agricultural policy was not at all satisfactory.

There was much unequal distribution of the seeds sown out, which worked considerable harm. As to protecting soundness of potatoes, turnips, etc., while they were growing, nothing had been provided. Until that was done there would not be any really beneficial results.

He then cited a number of cases where seeds had been got from the Societies, such as turnips, and when grown they were found to be suited for cattle feed only.

Mr. Jennings continued upon the rise in the price of fish, which he asserted was due to the efforts of Mr. Coaker.

#### Bit of Flattery

Mr. Kennedy rose for the purpose of commending the Government for the faithful performance of its promises, and the support it received from all classes of the country.

The Railway policy had been such that employment was given to thousands.

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## BAD MANAGEMENT OF SAVINGS BANK.

### Government Have Made Bad Investments of Its Capital.

#### STOCK HELD BY BANK HAS DEPRECIATED MUCH.

If an Attempt Were to be Made to Realize on the Colonial Debentures and Indian Consols in Which the Capital of the Savings Bank has Been Invested, we Should Lose \$174,000.—Mr. Coaker Exposes Bad Business Management.

#### Question.

Mr. Coaker.—To ask the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister under what circumstance, and for what price £100,000 face value of India 3½ per cent. stock script were purchased by the Savings Bank, and what is the value of the said stock script at the present market price; also, whether the difference, if any, between the price paid and the face value of the script, was carried by the Bank into Profit and Loss; also, whether the sum of \$940,500 for Colonial debentures, included in the statement of Assets of the Savings Bank at the end of 1912, was face value or contained an allowance for depreciation; also, what provision, if any, has been made by the Savings Bank for the difference between the current value of Colonial debentures and India stock scrip, and the face value of the same.

#### Reply.

£100,000 of India 3½ per cent. stock was purchased by the Newfoundland Savings Bank in 1908 during the administration of Sir Robert Bond, he being then a Director of the Bank. The value of the said stock at the present market price is \$4 1-3. The difference between the price paid and the face value of the scrip was transferred to the Reserve Account. The amount of \$940,500 is entered at par value, which was the price paid. The credit to the Reserve and Rest Accounts, which will be added to year by year, and the amount of which has already enabled the Government to meet its obligations.

## CRESCENTS WIN FROM FEILDIAINS.

### College Boys Handed out their Defeat in Play Off.

#### Crescents---2. Feildians---1.

Two Teams Put Up Excellent Exhibition of the Strenuous Game, and Break Even at Full Time With One Goal Each.—Stick Scores the Winning Goal in the Play-off.—Few Penalties During the Game.

#### TEAMS

Feildians	Goal	Crescents
N. Hunt	point	C. Thomas
F. Rendell	cover	G. Herder
C. Strong	cover	M. Stick
E. Pinsent	cover	R. Stick
A. White	right	L. Stick
T. Winter	centre	W. Hutchings
R. Parnell	left	A. Joy

#### GOALS

1st half  
White (Feildians) . . . . . 12 min.  
Stick (Crescents) . . . . . 13 min.

#### Play-off

Stick (Crescents) . . . . . 3 min.

#### Penalties

Herder (Crescents) . . . . . 2 min.  
Stick (Crescents) . . . . . 2 min.  
Referee—C. Parsons.  
Time Keepers—C. Ellis, J. Carmichael.

#### The Game

At 7.35 the teams met and the puck being set going by Referee Parsons every spectator present knew there was a good exhibition of hockey in store. The game opened swiftly and as soon as the puck was centered the Feildians made a strong dash towards the Crescents goal, and Pinsent taking charge of the disc started in to give Thomas some work. He tried shot after shot, but Thomas was ready for them each time, and saved the rubber from entering the goal. Herder soon sent the puck to mid-rink, but it was captured by Strong who made a zig-zag dash on Thomas, but before he could shoot Herder landed him to the ice, which meant a little rest of 2 min. for Gus.

#### Feildians Score

The Feildians now brightened up and some very clever combination was done, until White beat Thomas and landed the first goal for his team. Time 12 min.  
This stirred the Crescents and they began to work well together, and kept

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## MUCH PROFIT CAN BE MADE OUT OF OUR REINDEER

### 170 Reindeer Introduced into Alaska In 1890 Had Increased to 38,500 in 1913.

#### TOTAL VALUE TEN YEARS AGO, \$2000, BUT TO-DAY THEY ARE WORTH \$1,000,000.

The Total Income Produced by the Alaskan Reindeer Herds During the Last Ten Years has Been \$200,000 and the Government has Made a Net Profit, Over and Above all Expenditures on this Account, of Almost \$900,000.—Great Possibilities for this Industry in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The Government of the United States has just issued a report on the reindeer herds in Alaska which is of particular interest to us inasmuch as it points to a valuable and most productive industry that could easily be established in this country and on the Labrador coast.

In 1891 Dr. Sheldon Jackson applied to the United States Congress for a grant to enable him to introduce reindeer in Alaska. Being refused Government aid he raised a little over two thousand dollars by private subscription and purchased a herd of 170 reindeer in Siberia, transporting the animals to the Alaskan dependency of the United States. The protection and disposition of this herd

was subsequently taken over by the Government of the United States who now report that within twelve years it has immensely increased in value.

#### Wonderful Increase.

One hundred and seventy reindeer were introduced into Alaska in 1891; they have increased year by year until according to the report before us they now number 38,500.

Most of these reindeer, something like sixty-two per cent., are owned by the natives who make their living by caring for the herds and selling the produce they obtain therefrom. It is plain therefore that the effect of the introduction of these animals into Alaska is to be estimated not so much from the actual increase in their numbers as by the effect that the innovation had on the people of the country themselves. And dealing with this aspect of the case a report of the United States Government says "There is scarcely another incident in international economics that has wrought such a change for the better in the lives of the people as the introduction of reindeer into the northern section of America."

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